

GESC No Longer to Provide Commodity Assistance

After 16 years of providing commodities for those in need, Guadalupe Economic Services Corp. will stop giving the service and will be replaced by the Food Bank.

GESC's executive director Richard Lopez said that after so many years, it was sad to see it go. "I'm not saying that the service will no longer be provided or that it will not be good because I'm sure that the people that will be doing it will do a good job," Lopez said. "But for all these years we have tried to do the best we can. We hope that people will remember what we did."

The commodity program was discontinued by the Texas Department of Human Services as it was consolidated the Soup Kitchen and Food Bank Program and the Emergency Food Assistance Program. The consolidated program is now named the Texas Commodity Assistance Program.

Lopez said that he was also sad in that they would no



longer be involved because along with providing the commodities, delivering them to older persons gave him and his volunteers and staff an opportunity to see what other type of services were needed by the individuals.

"Sometimes we would see that the house needed cleaning, they needed heaters, cooling, clothes, laundry done and we would help them. Now that we won't be going into their homes on a regular basis we just have to do the best we can," said Lopez.

Persons wanting information about commodity distribution should contact the Food Bank for information.

Despues de proveer servicios de distribuir comidas en Lubbock y la area, el programa de Servicios Economicos de Guadalupe (GESC) ya no participara en el programa. Ahora el programa local de el Banco de Comida estara responsable para el proyecto. Riche Lopez director del programa de Guadalupe dijo que se sentia medio triste que ya no tendran la oportunidad de ayudar a la gente como se hacia antes.



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

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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Chancellor John Montford is being very considerate these days.

Councilman Victor Hernandez received an answer to the letter sent to Tech and published in El Editor last week concerning admission policies and their effect on minority enrollment.

The Chancellor's office by way of his assistant Cathy Allen wrote the Councilman and other members of the minority community and said that they would take comments on the new policy, review it and possibly submit them to the Board of Regents. Chancellor Montford also said that he was going to allow his "yes sir committee", formally known as the Chancellor's Minority Advisory Committee to address the Regents. He even said that he was going to allow his "Yes sir office" formally known as the Office of the Assistant to the Chancellor for Cultural Diversity, to address the Regents. For what reason, I cannot phantom. Maybe he wants the Office to explain more thoroughly that there is no discrimination at Tech.

So two members of the minority community will address the Regents in order to represent almost 30% of the population in the Lubbock area. But then of course, written comments can be submitted as solicited via letters. How many letters were sent asking for comments from the minority community, there's no telling.

Of course there is one catch. All comments have to be submitted by October 17th. The letter was dated October 10th. Well they did give us a whole 7 days to submit our comments on what is in our mind a policy that could very well affect all future minority enrollment at Tech and thereby affect how many of our kids will be afforded the opportunity to get a good college education at Tech.

Yes sir. Chancellor Montford is being very considerate. Isn't it mighty "white" of him?

Bilingual Education Study Challenges Past Research, But Lacks Press Appeal

By Joseph Torres

As the political debate over millionaire Ron Unz's crusade against bilingual education in California gains increasing media space nationwide, serious discussion about the value of multilingual instruction remains of little visible interest to the U.S. press.

A study by the California Educational Research Cooperative at the University of California at Riverside and co-authored by CERC director Douglas Mitchell is a case in point.

Released Sept. 30, the research raises important questions about how the nation should educate its 4 million students who are "limited-English proficient," or LEP. The study also challenges past research -- both pro and con -- on the issue.

The number of years a non-English-speaking student requires to become fluent in English has been consistently underestimated, it suggests. Most accepted research estimates that it takes five to seven years for an LEP student to become fluent in English. But Mitchell's work suggests it takes at least 10 years. (Ron Unz wants children removed from bilingual instruction after one year.)

The UC-Riverside study measured students' progress in English-language development programs in the Santa Ana Unified School District over a three-year period. Of the district's 53,000 students, more than 36,000 are limited-English-proficient.

One of the study's recommendations is that the number of years an LEP student receives bilingual instruction be increased, not decreased.

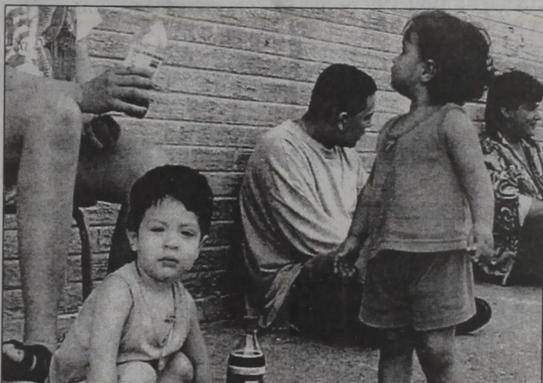
Mitchell observes that virtually all other studies base their calculations for how long it should take a LEP student to become fluent on those students who have successfully completed bilingual programs.

Using that formula is comparable to basing the average time in which a runner should complete the Boston Marathon on the times of the first hundred finishers, he says.

"If only the fastest runners

are included in the estimation, it becomes easy to conclude erroneously that the thousands of other runners are unmotivated, performing inadequately or have bad

Transitional bilingual education, which provides instruction in the students' native languages, seems to work best with those just beginning English. An English-immersion



training programs," he notes, proposing that a more accurate gauge would be how long it takes a student to move from one level of English fluency to another.

The success of different teaching approaches also depends on the fluency levels of the students, the study finds.

Estudio Sobre Enseñanza Bilingüe Reta Investigaciones Anterior, Pero Le Falta Atractivo Para La Prensa

Por Joseph Torres

Mientras el debate político sobre la cruzada del millonario Ron Unz contra la enseñanza bilingüe en California gana cada vez más espacio en los medios de comunicación nacionales, el debate serio sobre el valor de la enseñanza bilingüe continúa teniendo poco interés visible para la prensa estadounidense.

Un estudio efectuado por la Cooperativa de Investigación sobre la Enseñanza de California (CERC en inglés), en la Universidad de California, recinto de Riverside, co-redactado por el director de CERC, Douglas Mitchell, es un ejemplo.

El estudio, publicado el 30 de septiembre, plantea preguntas importantes acerca de cómo la nación debe enseñar a sus 4 millones de estudiantes con dominio limitado del inglés y desafía el cúmulo de investigaciones anteriores -- tanto a favor como en contra -- del asunto.

La cantidad de años que necesita un estudiante que no

some native-language support) is more likely to be effective with students at the intermediate stage.

But both programs helped students acquire English faster than mainstreaming would have, the study concludes.

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News Briefs

Avis Accused of Discrimination

HARRISBURG, Pa. - Avis, already facing racial discrimination lawsuits in North Carolina and Florida, has been accused of allowing two Pennsylvania franchises to use illegal tactics to prevent minorities from renting cars.

The state filed a discrimination complaint Tuesday against Avis and its Harrisburg franchise, Barbush Rentals, citing a "clear pattern of abuse," Attorney General Michael Fisher said. Avis, based in Garden City, N.Y., is accused of knowing about the discriminatory practices and not stopping them.

The nation's No. 2 car rental company faces similar accusations in North Carolina and Florida. Avis officials denied "the allegations of intentional discrimination."

During a three-year investigation, Pennsylvania found black customers were treated differently than whites at the Avis Rent-A-Car Systems Inc. branches in Harrisburg and Harrisburg International Airport from January 1994 to April of this year, Fisher said.

Among the allegations:

-White customers were given cars after black undercover agents were told no vehicles were available.

-Black customers were not allowed to pay with a debit card, while white renters could.

-Black customers were told they had to rent a car for a minimum of three days, while white customers could rent for one day.

-Hispanic and black customers were more vigorously questioned than whites.

The complaint also cited a "local renter's policy," which applied more stringent credit rules to customers living within 25 miles of Avis branches. The complaint said the rules were only enforced at Avis outlets in black neighborhoods.

The Barbush agency told investigators it created the policy because "local renters are causing an inordinately high percentage of repair costs" and that the company was "finding a lot of drugs and drug paraphernalia left in the cars."

The complaint seeks punitive damages against Avis and the franchise, and calls for the mandatory employee training to avoid future discriminatory practices.

The state Human Rights Commission will review the complaint and either dismiss it or hold an administrative hearing.

Avis stock dropped 12.5 cents to \$28.50 in New York Stock Exchange composite trading Tuesday.

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New Budget Law Affects Health Delivery

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 was signed August 5. The law changes Medicaid and expands funding for child health. This summary is digested from the August Field Report of Families USA.

MEDICAID

Medicaid Cuts: Medicaid will be cut by \$13 billion over the next five years. The cuts came from three major areas:

1. Disproportionate share payments (DSH) intended for hospitals that serve a large number of people who are uninsured or on Medicaid.

2. Repeal of the Boren Amendment, which established a standard for reimbursement to hospitals and nursing homes.

3. Allowing the states to pay Medicaid rates (usually lower) to providers for dual eligibles (those eligible for Medicaid and Medicare) and for Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (people who have incomes under 100% of poverty and are eligible to have Medicaid pay their Medicare premiums and cost-sharing).

Elimination of the waiver process: Beneficiaries may be mandated into managed care plans without the state waiver from HCFA.

Cost sharing: States will have the authority to charge beneficiaries in managed care plans the same cost-sharing amounts allowed in fee-for-service plans.

Transferring assets: Subjects anyone who, for a fee, counsels or assists an individual to dispose of assets in order to become eligible for Medicaid, to criminal and civil penalties.

New State Eligibility Options:

1. Allows states to provide continuous Medicaid coverage for twelve months for all children, whether or not they continue to meet income eligibility tests.

2. Allows states to create a Medicaid buy-in program for individuals whose income is under 250% of poverty and who would be eligible for SSI (this was sought by the disability community for a long time).

Legal immigrants who were stripped of their SSI and Medicaid benefits by last year's welfare bill will have those benefits restored.

STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (SCHIP)

The final bill includes \$24 billion for child health over five years and \$50 billion over ten years or most of which will provide insurance coverage for uninsured children. States will be able to expand their Medicaid programs or to create new state programs or both. The states are limited to spending no more than 10% of their allotment on administration, outreach and services combined. The rest of the funds must be spent on Medicaid or insurance.

Eligibility: The state can cover children whose family income is up to 200% of poverty or up to 50 percentage points above the Medicaid eligibility level for children that was in effect on 6/1/97.

State responsibility: States must contribute 70% of what they now contribute to Medicaid (15% at a minimum) and cannot reduce eligibility roles below those in effect 6/1/97.

As the law moves into regulations, it is crucial that advocates be actively involved in monitoring and addressing the impact on quality and access to care.

For a full copy of this report, contact the Government Affairs Department of Families USA: 202/628-3030 or E-mail: jalker@familiesusa.org

El Niño May Affect Food Supplies

The El Niño weather pattern is likely to be one of the major factors in world economic performance in 1998 but it is still too early to be sure what its effects will be, reports Reuters.

Food prices and economic performance will be affected particularly in the food producing countries of the Southern

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El Dia En Que Llame A La Casa Blanca

Por Dionicio Morales

(Nota del Editor: "Dionicio Morales: Una Vida en Dos Culturas," la auto-biografía del dirigente méxicoamericano precursor, estará siendo publicada en noviembre por Arte Público Press, de Houston, Texas. Morales, de 79 años de edad, hijo de inmigrantes indigentes, construyó la Fundación de Oportunidad Méxicamericana, con sede en el sur de California, hasta llegar a ser una de las mayores de las organizaciones de servicios humanos basadas en la comunidad desde su incorporación en 1963. Sigue un capítulo condensado del libro de Morales.)

Dos años de tratar de recaudar dinero para la fundación resultaron ser infructuosos. Para complicar las cosas, las diez personas que habían estado conmigo a través de esta lucha decidieron darse por vencidas. Fue el consenso de que habíamos agotado nuestros recursos.

Apelé con ellos a que me dieran una oportunidad más.

Frank Terrazas preguntó gruñendo: "¿Qué se propone usted hacer?"

"Todavía no hemos hablado con el Presidente de los Estados Unidos," le contesté.

Todos estallaron de risa. ¿Habría perdido yo el juicio?

Alguien preguntó: "¿Cómo se propone usted comunicarse con él?"

Yo podía sentir cómo subía mi presión sanguínea. Mi corazón latía con fuerza. Con voz temblorosa, dije: "¿Qué tal si lo llamamos por teléfono?"

Era el mediodía en Pico Rivera, California, las 3 p.m. en Washington. La idea de llamar a John Fitzgerald Kennedy era una misión imposible. Pero ofreció algún alivio para el malestar de la reunión, que muchos esperaban que resultara en la disolución de nuestra organiza-

ción inútil. Todo lo que teníamos para mostrar por nuestra lucha eran \$22 en la tesorería y dos ejemplares de nuestra constitución y nuestros reglamentos.

En mi desesperación, tomé el teléfono y marqué el número de la Casa Blanca.

"¿A quién desea usted hablar?" preguntó la operadora del conmutador telefónico.

Cuando le dije: "Al Presidente, por favor," hubo una pausa. Diez miembros asombrados de la junta de directores me estaban mirando.

La operadora preguntó a qué se debía mi llamada.

Le dije que era de un grupo méxicoamericano de Pico Rivera, que estaba interesado por hacer algo sobre los problemas de empleo de nuestra gente.

Ella me refirió a la Embajada de México en Washington, y me dió el número del teléfono. Parecía como el final del camino, pero lo marqué.

La secretaria del Embajador de México escuchó mi relato. "Creo que el Embajador está reuniéndose con el Vice-Presidente Lyndon Johnson en este momento sobre las preocupaciones que usted ha manifestado," dijo ella. Y me dió el número telefónico de la oficina del Vice-Presidente. Llamé y me refirieron a un jefe de ayudantes.

El me dijo que le complacía escuchar de una persona con mis intereses. El Sr. Johnson era presidente del Comité Presidencial sobre la Igualdad en las Oportunidades de Empleo y estaba planeando una conferencia. Estaban buscando a alguien de la Costa Occidental para que participara. Lyndon B. Johnson estaría gustoso de hablarme personalmente antes de que tuviera lugar la conferencia.

Después recibí un telegrama formal de invitación que repetía la oferta de una audiencia especial con el Vice-Pres-

idente. Desde luego, yo no tenía dinero para el viaje a través del continente. Pero nuestro comité de diez personas, ahora con esperanza renovada, reunió el precio del boleto. Los detalles específicos de los demás gastos fueron dejados a mi cuidado.

Con \$15 en mi billetera, llegué a Washington, D.C., el día antes de mi cita. Pasé la noche en un teatro de toda la noche, mirando y volviendo a mirar "Fort Apache" por John Wayne. Dentro de mi maletín de estilo de bolso -- tomado a préstamo para la ocasión, mi esposa había puesto un cepillo de dientes, un par de calczoncillos y algunos calcetines, junto con una propuesta que yo había preparado. Yo le agregué dos plátanos. Cuando fui a pedir la bendición de mi madre, ella había agregado tres burritos envueltos en papel de cera del Pan Weber.

Por la mañana, después de afeitarme en la estación de autobuses de Pickwick, anuncié mi presencia a la oficina del Vice-Presidente desde una garita telefónica. Al preguntarme dónde deberían recogerme, le pedí a un limpiabotas la dirección de un hotel cercano.

El "Capital Hilton." Allí fue donde me encontraron.

Yo había pedido solamente siete minutos del tiempo del Sr. Johnson. El me saludó con un poderoso estrechón de manos inolvidable, al estilo de Texas. "Usted puede tener diecisiete minutos", me dijo él con su marcado acento de Texas.

El abrió la conversación con una expresión de su preocupación porque los méxicamericanos rara vez procuraban verlo, aún cuando su plaza como presidente del Comité Presidencial sobre Igualdad de Oportunidades de Empleo lo situaba en posición de ayudar.

Yo le dije: "Tengo una propuesta para el Departamento

de Trabajo. Me han enviado a todas partes, pero no ha sucedido nada. Ellos me dicen en Los Angeles que vaya a la Liga Urbana. ¿Me ayudará usted a que la doten de fondos?"

"¿Puedo verla?" preguntó él. Desde luego. Levanté mi maletín, pero no pude conseguir que se abriera. La secretaria del Sr. Johnson trató de rescatarme con la ayuda de un abridor de cartas. Lyndon B. Johnson lo tomó todo con paciencia y gracia.

De pronto, el maletín se abrió de par en par. De él salieron rodando mis calcetines, los tres burritos, los plátanos y mi ropa interior. La catarata de artículos personales rodó por todo el piso de la oficina y hacia abajo del escritorio del Vice-Presidente. Cuando gateé alrededor para recuperarlos, la secretaria se me unió y me susurró al oído: "Por favor, no se sienta abochornado. El está acostumbrado a estas cosas!"

Por fin, pude entregar mi propuesta al Vice-Presidente. La misma fue trasladada rápidamente al Departamento del Trabajo y recibí financiamiento.

Este fue el comienzo de mi amistad prolongada con LBJ. El me llamó en varias oportunidades después de eso. Siempre amable y atento, él pareció apreciar intuitivamente las profundidades de la desesperación que estaban detrás de mi llamado emocional en busca de ayuda.

A medida que terminaban mis 17 minutos con el Vice-Presidente, él preguntó: "Dionicio, ¿hay algo más que yo pueda hacer para ayudar?"

Le pregunté: "¿Hay algún fotógrafo a mano? A menos que yo lleve una fotografía de regreso conmigo, señor, ninguno de mis amigos creerá que estuve aquí con usted".

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Sittin' Here Thinkin'

The World Champion New York Yankees

by Ira Cutler

"I don't care what anybody says," Vinnie said for the third time. "They just plain blew it!"

"I'd trade 'em all," Larry said. "When the pressure was on, they choked. You think we could trade somebody for Griffey?"

The guys at the diner were sitting around talking and smoking, the big round table filled with the remains of bacon and egg platters, coffee cups, and ashtrays. I go to the diner some mornings for a grease and eggs fix, to get a break or to catch up on what real Americans are thinking about. One day last week, I got all three.

Vinnie, like a lot of New York area baseball fans, was upset because the New York Yankees lost a close game to the Cleveland Indians and were eliminated from this year's championship play. Larry pretty much agreed with Vinnie while Arthur, the intellectual leader of the group by default, and Mel, who is older than anyone else by twenty years, took a more reasoned view.

"You know guys," Arthur Bupkiss said, "talk like that is what makes the rest of the country hate New York and the Yankees. For crying out loud, they won the World Series last year, they got to the playoffs this year and in 1995. That's really not that bad."

"New Yorkers," Mel said, "are the worst fans in the world. You hear them out at the Stadium? They boo guys who haven't hit a home run yet today and then, when they do get a hit, they cheer like crazy. Loyalty is about one at-bat long in New York. Do you guys know that in places like Boston and Chicago there is no one left alive who remembers them winning a World Series?"

"Management plays into it, too," Arthur said. "Casey and Yogi, those legendary Yankee heroes, both got fired as managers for winning the pennant but not the World Series. Any other city would have been thrilled with what they did but in New York the theory is that there is one winner each year and everyone else is a loser. Anything less than winning the World Series is failure here."

"But there's no way we should have lost that game, Arthur," Larry said. "Why in the world didn't Joe Torre use Cecil as a pinch hitter in the 8th inning? Tell me how that made any sense at all. Man has huge home run power and we lose with him sitting there doing nothing."

"Well, there's my point," Arthur replied. "If the Yankees don't win, it has to be somebody's fault. The other team doesn't win the game with you guys, it's always that we lose it when we should have won it. Did anybody happen to notice that the Indians had that astonishing kid pitcher in there who beat us twice and he's only 21 years old? Shouldn't the Indians get some credit?"

"Yeah, well, why doesn't Steinbrenner get us a kid pitcher like that?" Vinnie asked. "Wastes his money on that Japanese guy who turns out to be no good at all."

"You know, I've got a brother-in-law who is just as big a sports fan as you guys," Mel said, "and he happens to live in Cleveland all his life. Every year he roots for the Indians, the Browns and the Cavaliers and every year for fifty years his season has ended in pain and disappointment. He has to keep getting up from the deck and appreciating the little bright spots because he has never, not once, seen a team he roots for win a championship."

"That's a real fan," Arthur said. "I admire that."

"To me, Mel, that just proves your brother in law is just one of those people that are crazy enough to live in a place like Cleveland," Vinnie said.

"I'll tell you, Mel," Larry said. "I feel for your brother-in-law and all, but it's just not the same thing. This is the New York Yankees we are talking about and when you root for the Yankees, then you just aren't up for anything but winning. When you root for Cleveland you expect to lose, you are supposed to lose and you probably get used to it in a way."

There was no comeback that either Arthur or Mel could think of and they just sat quietly and sipped their coffee. It was just a different cosmology they were dealing with here, a different vantage point and understanding of what makes the world go around. It was like trying to talk to people who simply know that the world is flat.

"Well, I don't care what anybody says," Vinnie said for the fourth time. "They just plain blew it!"

Ira Cutler, HN4072@handnet.org, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

The Day I Called The White House

By Dionicio Morales

(Editor's note: "Dionicio Morales: A Life in Two Cultures," the autobiography of the pioneer Mexican-American leader, will be published in November by Arte Público Press, Houston, Texas. Morales, 79, the son of penniless immigrants, built the Southern California-based Mexican American Opportunity Foundation into one of the nation's largest community-based human services organizations since its incorporation in 1963. What follows is an abridged chapter from Morales' book.)

Two years of trying to raise money for the Foundation proved fruitless. To complicate matters, the ten people who had been with me through this struggle decided to give it all up. It was the consensus that we had exhausted our resources.

I pleaded for just one more chance.

Frank Terrazas gruffly asked, "What do you propose to do?"

"We haven't talked to the President of the United States yet," I answered.

They all burst out in laughter. Had I lost my marbles?

Someone asked, "How do you propose to get in touch with him?"

I could feel my blood pressure rising. My heart was pounding. In a trembling voice, I said, "Why not call him on the phone?"

It was noon in Pico Rivera, Calif., 3 p.m. in Washington. The idea of calling John Fitzgerald Kennedy was a mission impossible. But it offered some relief to the malaise of the meeting, which many expected to result in dissolving our ineffectual organization. All we had left to show for our struggle was \$22 in the treasury and two copies of our constitution and bylaws.

In desperation, I picked up the phone, dialed the White House.

"To whom do you wish to speak?" the switchboard operator asked.

When I said, "To the President, please," there was a pause. Ten stunned board members were staring at me.

The switchboard attendant asked the nature of my call.

I said that I was from a Mexican-American group in Pico Rivera, interested in doing something about the employment problems of our people.

She referred me to the Mexican Embassy in Washington and gave me the number. It seemed like the end of the road, but I dialed.

The Mexican ambassador's secretary listened to my story. "I think the ambassador is meeting with the Vice President Lyndon Johnson at this moment about the concerns you have expressed," she said. She gave me the number to the Vice President's office. I called and was referred to a chief deputy.

He was pleased to hear from a person with my interests, he told me. Mr. Johnson was chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and it was planning a conference. They were looking for someone from the West Coast to participate. LBJ would be glad to talk to me personally before it took place.

Later I received a formal telegram of invitation repeating the offer of a special audience with the Vice President. Of course, I had no money for the transcontinental trip. But our committee of ten, now with renewed hope, collected the price of the ticket. The specifics of out-of-pocket expenses were left to me.

With \$15 in my wallet, I arrived in Washington, D.C., the day before my appointment. I spent the night in an all-night movie house, watching and rewatching "Fort Apache," with John Wayne. Inside my satchel-style brief-

case -- borrowed for the occasion -- my wife had packed a toothbrush, a pair of shorts and some socks, alongside a proposal I had prepared. I added two bananas. When I went for my mother's blessing, she had added three burritos wrapped in Weber's Bread wax paper.

In the morning, after a shave in the Pickwick bus station, I announced my presence to the Vice President's office from a phone booth. When asked where they should pick me up, I inquired of a man shining shoes what hotel was nearby.

"The Capital Hilton." That's where they found me.

I had asked for just seven minutes of Mr. Johnson's time. He greeted me with an unforgettable, powerful Texas handshake. "You can have seventeen," he told me in his marked Texas drawl.

He opened the conversation with an expression of his concern that Mexican-American people rarely sought him out, even though his position as chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity put him in a position to help.

I told him, "I have a proposal for the Department of Labor. I've been sent all over the place and nothing happened. They tell me in Los Angeles to go to the Urban League. Will you help me get it funded?"

"May I see it?" he asked.

Of course. I lifted my brief-

case, but I couldn't get it to open. Mr. Johnson's secretary tried to rescue me with the aid of a letter opener. LBJ took it all in with patience and grace.

Suddenly, the briefcase flew open. Out rolled my socks, the three burritos, the bananas and my underwear. The cascade of personal items rolled across the office floor and under the Vice President's desk. When I crawled around retrieving them, the secretary joined me and whispered in my ear, "Please don't be embarrassed. He's used to this sort of thing!"

Finally, I was able to hand the Vice President my proposal. It moved quickly to the Department of Labor and was funded.

This was the beginning of my long friendship with LBJ. He called on me on various occasions after that. Always gracious and attentive, he seemed intuitively to appreciate the depths of frustration which lay behind my emotional appeal for help.

As my 17 minutes with the Vice President concluded, he inquired, "Dionicio, is there anything else I can do to help?"

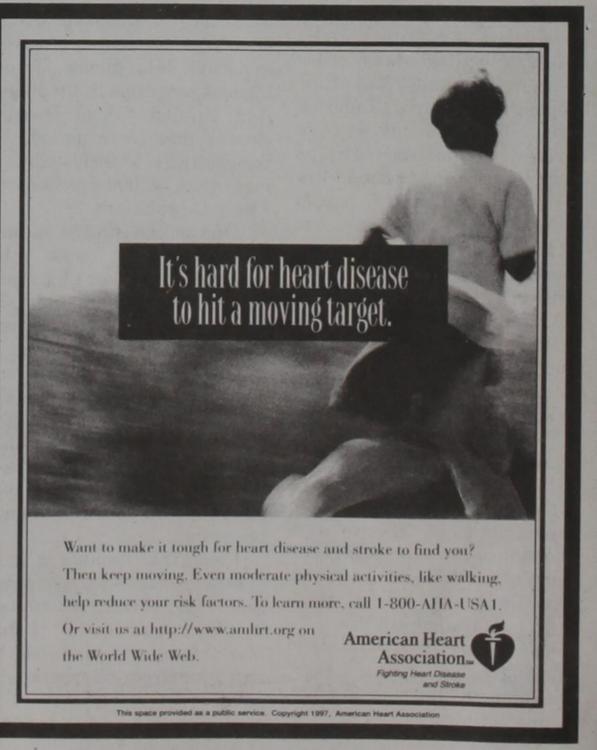
I asked, "Is there a photographer around? Unless I take a photograph home with me, sir, none of my buddies will believe that I was here with you."

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Estudio Sobre Enseñanza Bilingüe

De La Primera Pagina

recibe enseñanza bilingüe, en vez de disminuirla.

Mitchell advierte que prácticamente todos los otros estudios tratan de calcular cuánto tiempo debería tomarle a un estudiante LEP conseguir fluidez en el inglés basándose en aquellos estudiantes que han terminado con éxito los programas bilingües.

El usar esta fórmula es como estimar cuál debería ser el tiempo promedio para que un corredor finalizara el Maratón de Boston, basándose en los tiempos registrados por los primeros cien finalistas, dice

Bilingual Education Study

From Page One

cludes. It also notes that LEP students who took their tests in their native languages outperformed those who took them in English.

While a number of studies around the country have pointed to the value of various bilingual education approaches, others have shown that bilingual education programs in certain areas have not produced good results. Stories in the mainstream press tend to give all such studies equal weight, suggesting that the "think tanks" that designed them often started out with a political bias.

Bilingual educators refute that contention, claiming that most research by educational institutions has been designed to measure the results of various programs, not to support a political ideology.

The pitch by Unz, who ran in California's Republican gubernatorial primary in 1996, is refreshing in that he says he's never studied the pedagogy himself, but was moved to launch his anti-bilingual-education campaign based on an article in the Los Angeles Times about Latino parents who wanted their children removed from their school's program.

Jim Lyons, director of the National Association for Bilingual Education, believes

"Si se incluye en el estimado solamente a los corredores más rápidos, es fácil concluir erróneamente que los milares de otros contendientes carecen de motivación, funcionan inadecuadamente o tienen malos programas de entrenamiento," advierte él, proponiendo que una medida más exacta sería la de cuánto tiempo le lleva a un estudiante el pasar de un nivel de fluidez en inglés a otro.

El éxito de los distintos enfoques sobre la enseñanza depende igualmente del nivel de fluidez del estudiante, según bilingual education works best when extended throughout a child's learning development. He is buoyed by Mitchell's research. NABE contends that if children are on the verge of literacy, switching them to reading and speaking a whole new vocabulary without reference can put them back three or four years in language development.

The state referendum bankrolled by Unz is likely to appear on the California ballot next year. It calls for placing LEP students in English immersion programs for one year only, then moving them into English-only classes.

By coincidence, Mitchell's study was conducted in California's Orange County, where former Congressman Robert Dornan continues a parallel crusade to rid Congress of Loretta Sanchez, who defeated him at the polls a year ago, on the grounds of alleged "widespread voter fraud by immigrants," something he also has failed to back up with evidence.

For those who prefer their news with a political slant, that's a natural pairing.

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

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halla el estudio. La enseñanza bilingüe de transición, que proporciona enseñanza en el idioma nativo del alumno, parece funcionar mejor con aquéllos que han empezado a aprender inglés recientemente. Un programa de inmersión en inglés (que proporciona algún apoyo en el idioma nativo), tiene mayores probabilidades de ser eficaz con los estudiantes del nivel intermedio.

Pero ambos programas ayudaron a los estudiantes a dominar el inglés más rápidamente que el situarlos en las aulas de clase de la corriente principal, concluye diciendo el estudio. También hace notar que los estudiantes LEP que tomaron exámenes en sus idiomas nativos superaron a aquéllos que los tomaron en inglés.

Aunque cierto número de estudios alrededor del país han señalado al valor de los diversos enfoques sobre la enseñanza bilingüe, otros han mostrado que los programas de enseñanza bilingüe en ciertas zonas no han producido buenos resultados. Los artículos de la prensa de la corriente principal tienden a dar a todos estos estudios igual peso, sugiriendo que las entidades multi-disciplinarias que diseñan los programas comenzaron a menudo con un prejuicio político.

Los educadores bilingües refutan esa afirmación, alegando que la mayor parte de las investigaciones efectuadas por las instituciones de enseñanza se ha diseñado para medir los resultados comparativos de diversos programas, y no para apoyar una ideología política.

La campaña de Unz, que se postuló en las elecciones primarias de California para gobernador en 1996, es refrescante debido a que él dice que nunca estudió la pedagogía él mismo, pero que se sintió impulsado a lanzar su campaña en contra de la enseñanza bi-

lingüe basándose en un artículo del Times de Los Angeles sobre algunos padres latinos que querían sacar a sus hijos de los programas de sus escuelas.

El director de la Asociación Nacional para la Enseñanza Bilingüe (NABE en inglés), Jim Lyons, quien cree que la enseñanza bilingüe funciona mejor cuando se extiende durante todo el desarrollo de la enseñanza de un(a) niño(a), se siente apoyado por la investigación de Mitchell. NABE argumenta que si los niños están al borde de la alfabetización, el cambiarlos a leer y hablar un vocabulario completamente nuevo sin referencia puede retrasarlos tres o cuatro años en su desarrollo del lenguaje.

El referendo estatal financiado por Unz tiene probabilidades de aparecer en las boletas electorales de California el año próximo. El mismo pide situar a los estudiantes LEP en un programa de inmersión en inglés por un año, antes de mudarlos a las clases de inglés solamente.

Por coincidencia, el estudio de Mitchell fue efectuado en el Condado Orange, de California, donde el ex-Representante Robert Dornan continúa una cruzada paralela -- para sacar a Loretta Sánchez del Congreso, la latina que lo derrotó en las urnas hace un año debido a un presunto "fraude electoral muy extendido por parte de los inmigrantes", algo que él también ha dejado de respaldar con evidencia.

Para aquéllos que prefieren sus noticias con una inclinación política, ése es un apareamiento natural.

(Joseph Torres, de Washington, D.C., es el editor del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

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El Editor #1
In West Texas

Acapulco Feels Post-Pauline Effects

By JAMES ANDERSON
ACAPULCO, Mexico - Standing at the edge of Acapulco's seaside cliff, Gerardo Santillan stretched out his arms, vaulted, then plunged 100 feet into an ocean abyss still churning perilously with the debris of Hurricane Pauline.

Vanishing into the storm-tossed chasm, he was rewarded with a smattering of applause from the few tourists who had each plunked down \$1.25.

Battered by a hurricane that claimed more than 210 lives, Mexico's most famous resort is struggling to dig out from under tons of mud that badly damaged its already faded luster.

As Santillan well knows, the loss of even one tourist hurts.

"The show must go on," the 39-year-old cliffdiver said late Sunday, after returning to work along with several other divers. "You have to make a living."

Once glitzy, ritzy and awash with Hollywood stars, Acapulco's debacle is an enormous setback for a beach town that for years has seen trendier, newer resorts siphon off business. Tourism is the lifeblood of this city of more than 1 million, and Mexico's biggest source of income next to oil.

About 5 million people - 70 percent of them Mexican - visited Acapulco last year, spending \$1.2 billion - down from \$1.36 billion in 1994.

Officials now fear publicity about Pauline's two-day tantrum last week will send foreigners packing for other climes - just before the peak winter tourism season.

Cholera has become a concern, said health officials who reported three cases of the disease today. The disease thrives in places like storm-ravaged Acapulco, where running water is scarce in much of the city and many



residents must drink and bathe in muddy rivers contaminated with trash, feces and corpses.

Most of the storm deaths occurred in poor, hillside neighborhoods out of sight of Acapulco's overdeveloped strip of hotels, souvenir shops and seaside discos. Many tourists slept unaware Thursday as the bodies of dozens of locals were swept down raging torrents to the sea.

"Unfortunately, we lost lives," said Guerrero state's tourism secretary, Miguel Guajardo. "But the hotel strip suffered no damage. The only problem we have there is cleaning up."

Yet Acapulco today is a far cry from its Hollywood heyday, when the West Coast elite discovered a sleepy fishing village of 2,500 people, set against a backdrop of lush green hills worthy of any movie set.

In the 1940s and '50s, Acapulco was a secluded getaway for the stars. Tyrone Power wooed Lana Turner here, and Errol Flynn brought Nora Edington, whom he later married. Yachtsmen like Flynn, Humphrey Bogart, John Ford and Dick Powell made Acapulco their port of choice.

And there were movies: 1947's "The Lady from

Continued on Page 5

Carlos Flores se puso a brincar de gusto cuando se enteró de que él y sus compañeros de trabajo de la fundición Alamo Iron Works habían ganado LOTTO Texas.

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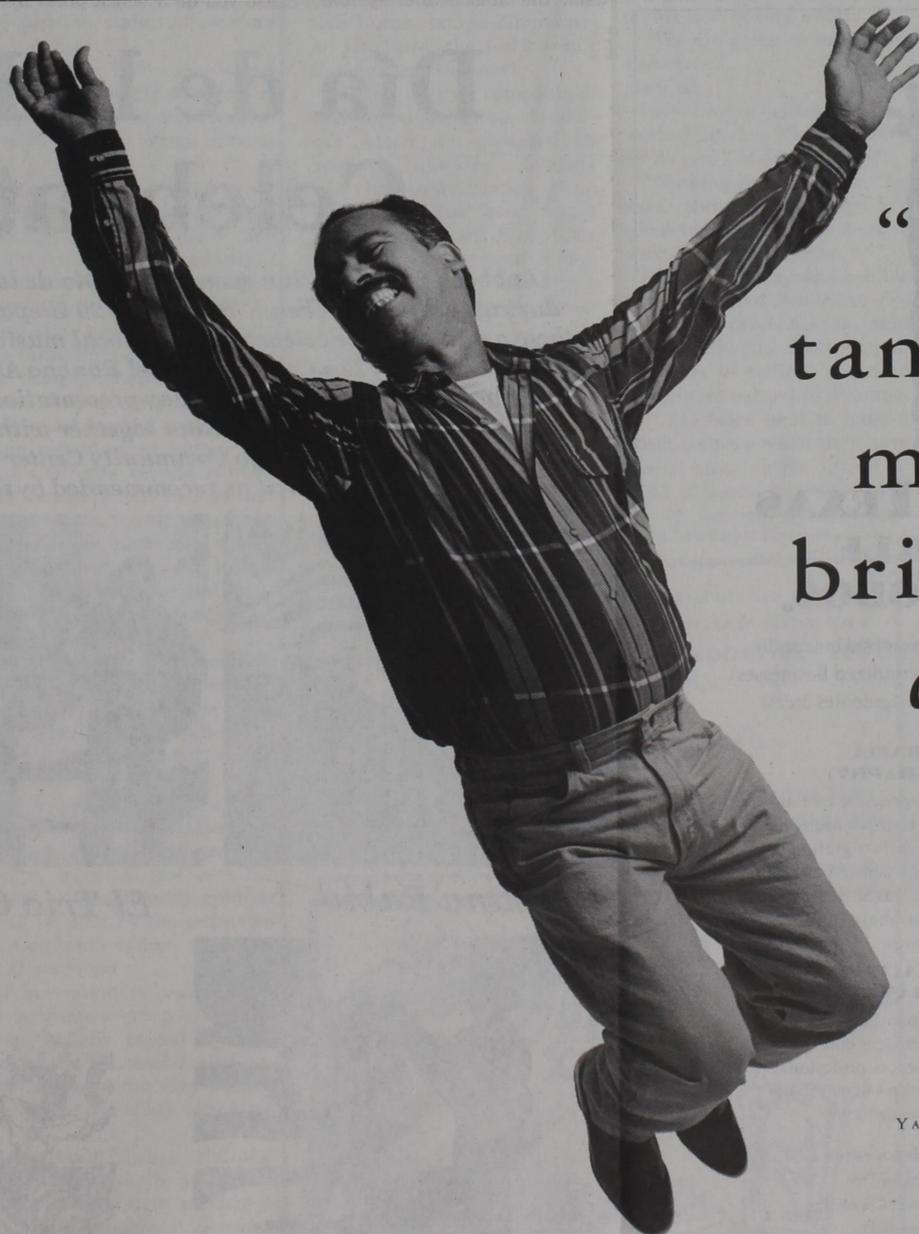
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Deportes Sports

More Latino Players In Majors

By JIM LITKE

Increasingly, the national pastime is taking on a Hispanic flavor. It's evident in the lineup of any big-league club, which these days average somewhere between eight and 10 players of Hispanic descent on the 40-man roster. And though very few franchises can claim a Hispanic fan base that hovers near that same 20 percent mark, Florida is one of them.

The lords of the game of the game would no doubt like to see more. And this just might be the series that begins the push in that direction.

Marlins pitcher Kevin Brown had just started jumping up and down on the mound at Turner Stadium in Atlanta when a few hundred miles to the south, another celebration of the Marlins' 7-4 series-clinching win was breaking out.

That one was taking place along the 49th St. shopping district in Hialeah, Fla., a very Hispanic community just north of Miami. Its epicenter was Flanagan's Seafood Bar & Grill, a popular sports hangout on the north side.

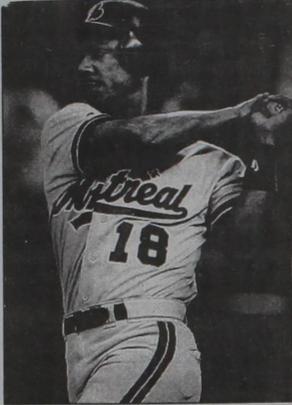
"So far," a police dispatcher said 'round midnight, "so good."

"It's noisy, but nothing to where we've had to send out squad cars yet," she added. "There's plenty cars honking horns, some music being played and a little dancing in the street. Just people doing a little celebrating."

A big part of Marlins owner Wayne Huizenga's pitch when he went fishing for a big-league franchise in the spring and summer of 1991 was the chance to sell baseball to the predominantly Latin market in south Florida and points further south. At the

time, he probably didn't figure on spending the \$100 million or so it would take to win the NL pennant. But caught up in the rush of adrenalin that accompanied the Marlins' breakthrough win, he didn't seem to mind.

"This is for you, South Florida," Huizenga said.



Alou da," Huizenga said. "This is for all of Florida. Enjoy the moment."

It was no coincidence that the "moment" was made possible, in part, by players whose names bespeak the disparate places from which they came. Shortstop Edgar Renteria is from Colombia. Outfielder Moises Alou and reliever Felix Heredia are from the Dominican Republic. Livan Hernandez, named the Most Valuable Player in the series, is a 22-year-old Cuban who defected from his homeland barely two years ago.

Hernandez won two games, including a NL playoff record-setting, 15-strikeout performance in Florida's 2-1 victory in Game 5. Afterward, he imagined his friends and family back in Cuba hearing the news - at least those few with powerful enough radios or clandestine homemade satellite dishes.

"In Cuba," he said, "everyone is following the Marlins and wearing Marlins caps."

So far, neither Huizenga nor Major League Baseball Properties have figured out a way to get royalties out of the still doggedly anti-capitalist island. That, despite the fact that interest in the U.S. major leagues has grown following a series of defections by top Cuban players.

Whether that will change remains to be seen. But baseball is already paying closer attention to the growing number of Hispanic fans. The best example so far is being set by the Padres, who tapped into the Hispanic market in a big way a few years ago by offering a reasonably priced chartered bus service to the games from neighborhoods on the far edges of San Diego.

The Marlins haven't made that much progress yet. But this season, they finally opened a ticket office in the Little Havana neighborhood manned by Spanish-speaking clerks. Last week, it was jammed by fans trying to buy World Series tickets.

Apparently, they knew something.

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Boxing Turns to Science For Training

By IRA DREYFUSS

WASHINGTON - The sport known as "the sweet science" is turning to real science - researchers are helping boxers to train.

For boxers, the alternative is losing, said Dr. Joseph J. Estwanik of Charlotte, N.C., chairman of the sports medicine department of USA Boxing, the sport's American Olympic governing body.

"We basically noticed that the U.S. team was getting out-muscled and pushed around by some European and Cuban teams," Estwanik said. "Spotting that, we changed our program."

The changes give boxing something that sports with better access to researchers had already enjoyed, Estwanik said - the advantage of a college education.

"All the advances were in scholastic sport - football, bas-

ketball, track," Estwanik said. "Our athletes were excluded and were in the dark ages."

The new training systems are based on defining the physiological demands of the sport. Boxers engage in three minutes of all-out activity, interspersed with one-minute rests. The sport thus relies heavily on anaerobic metabolism, the muscle fuel system

that kicks in first during exercise. Anaerobic metabolism can keep muscles going without oxygen. But the system runs down in five minutes, and the muscles have to clear waste proteins that build up quickly.

To accustom the body to regenerating anaerobic fuel and clearing the waste chemicals, Olympic boxers now train in short but repeated intervals of running, said Dave Lubs, programs director for USA Boxing.

The long, slow distance runs that were the mainstay of traditional boxing training build endurance, but not the kind that boxers need, Lubs said. They have to rush, rest and recover, not keep plugging ahead at a controlled pace.

Boxers who trained the old way never felt sure before a bout that they could go the distance in the ring, Lubs said.

"That's not even a question today," he said.

Boxers also now add weight training, especially for the upper body, to gain more muscle. Researchers have refuted the old coaching argument that lifting weights makes a fighter slow, he said. Instead, the added muscle protects against injury, Estwanik said.

"You don't have to worry because you do a bench press in

slow motion," Estwanik said. "You can pick up speed in your skill training."

The upper body training includes medicine ball work - a form of plyometrics, the technique of developing explosive power, Lubs said. Boxers practice snapping the ball out.

And researchers are using electronics to help boxers work on technique. One of USA Boxing's latest devices is a heavy bag with an accelerometer in the center. The sensor is hooked to a computer that records how much force went into the punch. A video camera is also part of the package - boxers use it to analyze the stance, footwork and swing that went into the punch.

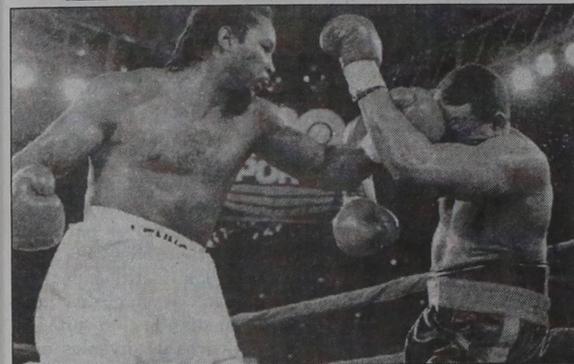
"When we have an athlete working out as he would box, we can look at every element - his stance, rotation, turning his fist over, extension," Lubs said. And, with a coach present, the boxer gets instant feedback, Lubs said.

Something similar has been happening in pro boxing, said exercise consultant Frederick C. Hatfield of Clearwater, Fla. Hatfield, who helped Evander Holyfield prepare for the Buster Douglas fight in 1990, said that, when Holyfield started training, he lacked the endurance for a pro bout. A regimen of interval training, peaking at the time of the match, helped Holyfield to overcome that, Hatfield said.

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"You don't have to worry because you do a bench press in

Día de la Raza Celebration

Lubbock Centro Aztlan sponsored a Día de la Raza Celebration during this past weekend. More than 20 Hispanic artists exhibited their art during the celebration and local musicians, Carolina Rubio, El Trio Clasicos y Los Campesinos del Rancho Alchepuche entertained the audience during the Saturday presentation. The program was organized by Lubbock Centro Aztlan together with help from Olivia Reyes director of the Maggie Trejo Community Center and through a grant from the Lubbock City Council as recommended by the Lubbock Arts Alliance.



Carolina Rubio



El Trio Clasicos



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TEXAS
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News Briefs From Pg 1

Hemisphere, may be affected, experts say. Even some Northern Hemisphere producers are worrying about El Niño, with potential damage to the U.S. corn and soy crops.

El Niño is a combination of unusual wind flows and sea currents resulting in a warming of Pacific Ocean temperatures off the coast of South America, occurring every few years.

GOP Backs Off Workfare Protection Exemptions

The effort to exempt welfare recipients from workplace protections is virtually dead, with House Republicans complaining they could not muster enough support to push a measure through the Senate, reports Associated Press.

"I've fought this thing through," Rep. Clay Shaw of Florida, a leading Republican voice on welfare, said Friday. "It's a question of doing what's doable."

GOP leaders, including House Speaker Newt Gingrich, returned to Congress this fall pledging to overturn a Clinton administration ruling that labor laws apply to welfare recipients who are forced to work for their benefits.

Republicans argued that the ruling will make it too expensive for states to put recipients into work. They said private employers will be reluctant to take these "workfare" participants, fearful of being sued under some obscure labor law. Plus, they warned, states and welfare recipients will have to start paying Social Security taxes.

Welfare recipients who find jobs in the private sector are not affected by this controversy; labor laws clearly apply to them. At issue are the community service jobs that help recipients gain experience and work skills.

Several governors - Republican and Democratic - lined up behind the GOP effort, but the Clinton administration, with heavy backing from labor unions, maintained that welfare recipients deserve no less protection than other workers.

Clinton aides, in fact, said the president would veto the summer's massive balanced budget bill if a provision exempting workfare remained.

Shaw pursued the issue this fall, but he said Friday that there is not enough support in the Senate for the measure and he has no desire to push it through the House only to see it languish.

Indians Take Back Northern CA Forest

High along northern California's isolated "Lost Coast," where majestic redwood forests descend abruptly to the Pacific Ocean in splendid solitude, a consortium of Indian tribes is quietly preparing to turn back the hands of time, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

After more than a century of logging and ecological damage by the descendants of white settlers who drove out their ancestors, the 11 tribes on Friday will formally dedicate the nation's first Indian-owned wilderness park to preserve this area and demonstrate how Native American traditions work in harmony with nature.

The new 3,900-acre Intertribal Sinkyone Wilderness Park, created with the help of outside nonprofit groups, is seen not only as a breakthrough in returning traditional Indian land to the stewardship of its original inhabitants for cultural revival, but also as a model for restoring a much-abused landscape to its original pristine state, its creators say.

In doing so, the park advocates hope to revive an ancient relationship between man and the natural world and hold it forth as an example to thousands of assimilated and reservation-bound young Indians afflicted by poverty, drugs, alcohol or other social ills.

"We're very sensitive to the fact that Indian nations all over the country and, indeed, indigenous people all over the world, will be watching what we do here," said Hawk Rosales, a 40-year-old Chiricahua Apache who serves as executive director of the Intertribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council. "We're not going to let them down."

Already, old logging roads and skid trails that once cut through the steep hillsides of the Sinkyone forest in a zigzag pattern of ugly brown scars are being painstakingly recontoured and planted with new trees and tall grasses to erase the remnants of generations of clear-cut logging operations.

Damaged watersheds are being reclaimed as Indian volunteers working with state parks officials rebuild salmon jumps and spawning pools for the seagoing coho salmon and steelhead trout that once were abundant in the streams here. Plant species introduced by white settlers more than a century and a half ago are being systematically replaced by native plants and trees. Denuded slopes are being stabilized with new plants to prevent destructive mudslides caused by the logging.

"We're healing the land," Rosales said. "A tremendous amount of damage requires a tremendous amount of mitigation, but we have the patience to do it and our elders have the knowledge of what the land was like before it was damaged."

What the Indian tribes envision is an uninhabited wilderness preserve managed on the basis of 10,000-year-old traditions in which humans are viewed as partners in the ecosystem rather than as exploiters of it. Native Americans then can practice what they preach about responsible land use.

At the same time, the preserve, which is just over 6.1 square miles and includes numerous Indian burial grounds and other archaeological sites, will be used by the estimated 7,000 members of the northern California Indian tribes for retreats and other cultural revival activities.

On a smaller scale, a similar movement is underway in Yosemite Valley, southeast of here, where a group of Ahwahneechee Miwoks descended from Indians routed by U.S. Army irregulars in 1851 have asked the National Park Service for land in Yosemite National Park on which they want to build a permanent spiritual home where one of the tribe's villages once stood.

Also, Indians near Washington state's Olympic National Park have sought control of parkland they say is needed for ceremonies and other cultural activities and have participated in a successful cooperative land management program with the Park Service to restore damaged ecosystems.

Galan Honored As Outstanding Tech Alumni



Hector Galan dueño de Galan Productions quien ha producido programas para la television PBS que cuentan sobre las experiencias de la Gente Hispana fue honrados este pasado fin de semana por la Universidad de Texas Tech como alumno sobresaliente. Galan ha producido programa como "Chicano - AHistory of the Civil Rights Movement", "Songs of the Homeland" "Los Mineros", "Pancho Villa" y mas.

Acapulco Feels Post... from pg 3

Shanghai" with Orson Welles and Rita Hayworth; "Fun In Acapulco," with Elvis Presley - beach romps of the kind that had Elvis crooning "You Can't Say 'No' in Acapulco."

Quickly, American tourists found in Acapulco an exotic - and inexpensive - honeymoon, a place to hobnob with celebrities, or foxtrot the night away under the stars and beside a crystal clear bay.

"It meant you had arrived as far as the sophisticated traveler. People wanted to serve you and please you as a tourists," recalled Carol Trager, a tour operator with Boston-based Vantage Travel, who vacationed often in Acapulco in the 1960s. "It was an exciting time."

But Acapulco became a victim of its own success.

Dozens of hotels sprang up, taking the breath out of breathtaking views of a crescent bay that is now dirty. Urban blight spread up the hills as tens of thousands of job-seekers moved in from dirt-poor villages.

And now there are many newer mega-resorts to compete with: the Pacific's Cabo San Lucas, Ixtapa-Zihuatenejo, Huatulco; the Caribbean's Cancun and Cozumel.

Today, Trager complained, tourists sunning on Acapulco's beach are pestered by vendors hawking trinkets and time-share condos. Neon signs, U.S. fast food, Planet Hollywood and the Hard Rock Cafe compete for tourist dollars. "It's almost turned into a Coney Island," said Trager.

Acapulco, though, remains a lifeline for many.

Salvador Blanco, 36, whose tarpaper house was flooded by Pauline, makes a living handing out hotel brochures. "They need to clean up the tourist zone because if they don't there will be no work,"

he said. Mexico's \$6 billion tourism industry has rebounded from killer storms before. In 1988, Hurricane Gilbert socked Cancun and Cozumel for \$86 million in damage. Today, Cancun is Mexico's busiest resort.

President Ernesto Zedillo has pledged to rebuild Acapulco - workers already are taking shovels and bulldozers to the tons of mud on the beachfront - and he urged Mexicans to do their part.

"If you, Mexicans, want to help the people of Acapulco, go to Acapulco for your vacations," he declared.

Mexicans - who crowd Acapulco each year during Easter and summer vacations - have responded overwhelmingly to the disaster, donating more than 200 tons of food, medicine and clothing. The Mexican army on Monday took over dozens of emergency shelters to prevent looting of food and other donated items.

Guajardo says Zedillo has approved government assistance to refurbish Acapulco's older hotels. Officials, meanwhile, are trying to lure more conventions as well as golf, tennis and boxing events.

"We are going to reposition ourselves," Guajardo pledged.

Lidio Diaz, a bellhop who has worked at Las Brisas Hotel for 35 years, shares that hope.

"Nothing can rival this," he said, pointing to Acapulco's crescent bay. "All we need is a little bit of promotion."

Chris Privett, spokesman for the U.S.-based American Society of Travel Agents, said that may be just what Acapulco needs to reverse any drop in tourism caused by Pauline.

"Travelers tend to have a short memory when they have really great deals sitting in front of them," he said.

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 Responsible for the preparation and issuance of purchase orders, vendor negotiations and selection and coordination with the corporation procurement department. A college degree and prior experience is preferred.
Fixed Assets Accountant
 Responsible for the tracking and management of cellular field equipment. Strong computer skills are required including the ability to learn and utilize a complex fixed asset and purchasing system. A college degree is preferred.

Please forward resumes by October 20th to:
 Human Resource Manager
 1901 University, Suite 200
 Lubbock, Texas 79410
 Southwestern Bell is an Equal Opportunity Employer

NOTICE OF PREQUALIFICATION OF ENGINEERING FIRMS

Texas Tech University Physical Plant, Box 43142, Lubbock, TX 79409-3142, will prequalify engineering firms of projects of varying scope. Prequalification packets will be received until close of business November 7, 1997. Required forms are available from David Bass at the above address or call (806) 742-3881.

Description of Projects

Projects will be of varying scope from feasibility studies to major renovation and equipment installation for the central heating and cooling plants. Pending projects are a boiler renovation, chiller replacement/conversion and plant instrumentation upgrade.

Evaluation Criteria

To be prequalified, firm must meet evaluation criteria for licensing, insurance, bonding, references, contract and experience as described in the Prequalification Form. Firms must have experience in all facets of the area in which they are interested in submitting proposals.

Qualification Requirements

Submission of the Prequalification package is mandatory. It requires the firm to provide financial as well as information about the firm's experience demonstrating qualification for successful completion of the planned projects.

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