

Cisneros Promete Ayuda Para Hispanos Que Comprenden Casas

Por Joseph Torres

Los latinos continúan yendo a la zaga de otros grupos étnicos en los asuntos relacionados con la vivienda, pero puede haber alguna ayuda en camino en este año de elecciones por parte de uno de los suyos.

El Secretario del Departamento Federal de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD), Henry Cisneros, ha introducido una serie de iniciativas que se enfocan específicamente sobre la comunidad latina.

El dijo en una conferencia de prensa del 5 de julio, que HUD ha fijado una meta "ambiciosa pero alcanzable" de aumentar la cantidad de latinos propietarios de casas en 900,000 más para el año 2000. En 1995 había 3.2 millones de propietarios latinos.

El conjunto latino de HUD incluye:

-- Una campaña de anuncios y mercadeo por valor de \$4 millones enfocada hacia la comunidad latina (un 33 por ciento de aumento sobre el año pasado).

-- Programas de proyección para enseñanza y asesoramiento en todo el país.

-- Ampliación de una línea telefónica de llamadas gratis que ofrezca información en español sobre la propiedad de las casas.

-- Un programa de proyección hacia las instituciones prestamistas para ayudarles a comprender las necesidades de los latinos, incluyendo la importancia de tener personal bilingüe e información en español.

Los defensores de la vivienda latina están elogiando las iniciativas como gestiones que podrían resultar en tasas considerablemente más altas de propiedad de casas. El financiamiento para ellos está derivándose de las asignaciones presupuestarias actuales, según dicen los funcionarios de HUD.

Actualmente, sólo el 42.4 por ciento de las familias latinas son dueñas de sus hogares, escasamente el uno por ciento mayor que hace 12 años y lo mismo que para los afroamericanos (42.2 por

cientos).

El promedio nacional es de 65.1 por ciento. La tasa para los blancos no hispanos es de 70.8 por ciento.

AÑO	%	TOTAL DE LATINOS
1983	41.2	1,684,000
1987	40.6	2,198,000
1992	39.9	2,547,000
1995	42.4	3,278,000

Victoria Luna, analizadora de cursos de acción sobre viviendas del Consejo Nacional de La Raza (NCLR en inglés) califica a las iniciativas de "un paso en la dirección correcta". Ella dice que el aumento de la propiedad entre los latinos llevará estabilidad a las familias hispanas, permitiéndoles acumular equidad sobre sus casas.

Carlos De Jesús, director ejecutivo de Latinos United, un

grupo partidario de la vivienda de Chicago, señala que la acumulación de equidad mediante la propiedad "tiene un efecto increíble" sobre la estabilización de vecindades enteras, así como de las familias.

De Jesús y Talía Inbar, directora adjunta para enseñanza y proyección del Consejo de Vivienda Equitativa de la Zona Metropolitana de Washington, respaldan los programas de enseñanza de las iniciativas como necesarios para hacer que el comprador latino, así como los prestamistas, estén más al tanto de las prácticas de discriminación.

Un estudio de 1991, realizado por el Instituto Urbano, con sede en Washington, DC., y la Universidad de Syracuse, halló que los hispanos enfrentaban prejuicio la mitad de las veces que trataban de alquilar vivienda, y el 56% de las veces que trataban de obtener hipotecas.

En el otoño último, la Alianza Nacional para Viv-

News Briefs

Congress Hears Kathie Lee on Child Labor

Entertainer Kathie Lee Gifford told a packed congressional hearing Monday the allegation that clothes bearing her name were made in sweatshops was "an assault on my very soul," reports Associated Press.

The focus on the TV talk show host "served to catalyze our national understanding of the scope of the child labor problem," said Rep. Christopher Smith, R-N.J., who is introducing legislation to ban the import of goods produced by child labor.

Mrs. Gifford said she lent her name to the clothing line to help raise money for AIDS and crack-addicted children in New York. "And so it was nothing less than an assault on my very soul when a witness before Congress suggested that I was using the sweat of children...to help children," she said.

Upon learning of the abuses, Mrs. Gifford and Wal-Mart severed ties with the Honduran plant employing children and with a New York sweatshop producing goods using her name. She has since begun organizing a watchdog group to check on labor and human rights abuses in factories that make her clothing lines.

The International Labor Organization estimates that there are 73 million children between the ages of 10 and 14 employed worldwide, 13 percent of all children in this age group.

Smith's legislation, which Labor Secretary Robert Reich said was "the right direction to go," would ban the import of products made by child labor, ban foreign aid to countries that do not enforce child labor laws, bar loans from U.S. lending agencies for projects that use child labor and provide \$50 million over five years to an ILO group fighting child labor.

Clinton Allows States to Deny Benefits

President Clinton said Tuesday he was granting states new powers to deny benefits to recipients who refuse to move from welfare to work, reports Associated Press.

Even as he announced the initiative, Clinton said it would not be necessary if Congress passed a national overhaul of the welfare system. The House is scheduled to take up welfare legislation this week, and Clinton called on Congress to send it to his desk before recessing in August.

"We must not let this opportunity slip from our grasp as it has too many times before," Clinton told the National Governors Association, speaking to the group via satellite from Washington.

Clinton said national welfare reform was overdue and that he was encouraged by changes in the legislation to be considered by Congress. Specifically, Clinton said there was \$4 billion added for child care programs and a \$1 billion bonus fund to reward states that move recipients quickly from welfare to work. He also said there was more money added for food stamp and school lunch programs. "Congress has taken long strides in the right direction," Clinton said.

But, in the event the legislation stalled, Clinton instructed the Department of Health and Human Services to give states the power to cut off after two years benefits to able-bodied recipients who refused to work.

It could take several months for the regulations required to implement Clinton's new initiative to be approved. It would cover participants in the Job Opportunity and Basic Skills Training program.

The pending legislation would end the federal entitlement to welfare and allow states to set most eligibility and benefits standards, authority long sought by governors.

Babbitt Criticizes Tribal Fund Plan

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt attacked a plan by Senate budget writers to accelerate the move toward direct funding of American Indian tribes, reports Associated Press.

Tribes already can get direct grants for selected Bureau of Indian Affairs programs. If a tribe takes direct funding for a particular program, the tribe is required to run that program.

Under the plan approved by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee last week, tribes would be required to take direct funding for all BIA's law enforcement and social programs. They could no longer pick the programs they wanted to run.

Babbitt criticized the plan Monday, saying many tribes were not prepared to run all BIA programs. Babbitt, who oversees the BIA, said the Senate plan could require the government to spend more money.

Congress is required by law, for example, to provide aid to poor Native Americans, and if tribes didn't spend some of their funding for that purpose, lawmakers could be required to appropriate extra money, Babbitt said.

Lawmakers Push FCC on Kids TV

Lawmakers are pressing federal regulators to break a logjam on a plan designed to increase the amount and quality of educational TV shows for children, reports Associated Press.

The impasse showed no signs of breaking. "This proposed FCC exercise in over-regulatory micromanagement is a package I can't accept and a heritage I refuse to leave," FCC commissioner James Quello said Tuesday. Quello had dropped his support for the plan, leaving the FCC with a 2-2 deadlock.

Rep. Edward Markey, D-Mass., author of a 1990 law that permits the FCC to require educational programming for children, wants the commission to adopt a three-hour rule with as little flexibility as possible.

The White House also says it will press broadcasters to accept a three-hour rule when President Clinton meets with TV executives on July 29.

Markey and Reps. Connie Morella, R-Md., Nita Lowey, D-N.Y., and Ron Klink, D-Penn., along with Sen. Joseph Lieberman, D-Conn., planned a news conference Wednesday to call on the FCC to end the impasse and adopt a tough rule. They also will seek more congressional support for the three-hour rule before the White House summit. So far, 220 House members back the three-hour rule.

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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

The speculation that Senator John Montford is going to be named Chancellor of Texas



Tech is turning politics upside down in Lubbock and the 28th Senatorial District.

Montford, who many thought would one day, very soon, be Governor or Lt. Governor would have to end his political career in order to get the \$100,000 plus Presidency job. Who could blame him?

Politicos are scrambling to get support if they decide to run. Included in those already considering are State Representatives Robert Duncan and Delwin Jones, Mayor David Langston, State Education Board member Monte Hasie (heaven forbid), scores of politicians from El Paso and the Permian Basin and Councilman Victor Hernandez.

The fact also comes up whether if any of these politicians decide to run would they have to resign their post, creating even more possibilities for others to run for their positions.

Hernandez has said that he is investigating possibilities of running for higher office including the Senatorial post, the Mayor's or State Representative post.

Chicanos in Lubbock and in West Texas can certainly be very influential in determining who fill these post. Our increasing population and presence will force whoever runs for these position to stand up and pay attention to our strength if it is united. In order to show this strength, it will definitely be necessary that all of us to take a wait and see attitude to see who is running and what they can do for our community. Let's not jump the gun.

Ganador Hispano de la Medalla de Honor



El Sgt. Jesus Garcia se encontro un Lubbock esta semana para buscar a un amigo quien sobrevivio una batalla en Vietnam, Sgt. Kevin Sloan.

Garcia recibiera la Medalla de Honor presentada por el Presidente Bill Clinton en el dia de los Veteranos en Noviembre.

El American GI Forum le esta ayudando localizar a su amigo. En este foto, de izquierda a derecha, miembros de Forum Frank Gutiérrez, Eden Rodriguez, Garcia (al centro), Pete Garza y Roberto Narvaiz.

Another Hispanic to Receive Medal of Honor in Ceremonies on Veterans Day

The United States will welcome one more Hispanic Congressional Medal of Honor winner the coming Veteran's Day when President Bill Clinton will award the Medal of Honor to Spec. 5 Jesus Garcia Hanford, California.

Garcia served in Vietnam starting in 1965 immediately after graduating from High School and fought in the war until 1973. During the war he was awarded Six overseas bars, Distinguished Service Cross, two silver stars, four bronze stars, and five purple hearts, plus medal from the South Vietnamese government including 2 Vietnam Cross of Gallantry Medals. He has earned the 50 point maximum of awards and decorations for his service.

Garcia served as an army medic and treated wounded American, South Vietnam and Viet Cong soldiers.

Although nominated for the Medal of Honor in 1970 after being one of only 5 of a patoon that survived an attack by Viet Cong and being credited for saving the lives of his fellow soldiers, Garcia had refused to

accept the Medal of Honor until now because he was just doing his job.

"I was a soldier. I don't think I did anything special. I think all the guys that served were heroes," said Garcia.

Garcia was in Lubbock this past week to look for a friend

that survived the battle. "His name is Kevin Sloan and I want him to go with me to Washington to receive the Medal."

Garcia is employing the help of the American GI Forum in Lubbock for help. They together with Garcia will hold a press conference on Saturday to try and locate Sloan.

Health Care, Affirm Action Deadlock

Despite the likelihood that welfare legislation will soon pass, election-year politics appear still to be standing in the way of passing a health insurance bill, reports Associated Press.

Senate Democratic leader Tom Daschle used a national television appearance Sunday with his Republican counterpart, Trent Lott, to propose a way to break a three-month deadlock on health insurance. Lott dismissed it out of hand.

Daschle, D-S.D., suggested on NBC's "Meet the Press" that the main aims of the bill - to ensure that people who lose or change jobs keep their insurance and are not punished for pre-existing medical conditions - be handled separately from a GOP-backed plan to create tax-exempt medical savings accounts, or MSAs.

Lott said the Senate would not have time this year to bring up two issues that could further highlight tensions between the two parties - repealing the ban on assault-type firearms and restricting affirmative action programs.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., speaking on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley," also said the House will not consider a major affirmative action bill soon, but he said it would debate a bill to end quotas and set-asides in small businesses.

Sweet Sounds Are Emanating From Hispanic Entrepreneurs

By Victor Landa

There is a certain din to the entrepreneurial spirit.

I remember it from the times I would walk home from high school. As soon as I crossed the border from Laredo, Texas, into Nuevo Laredo, the noise, the *alboroto*, would hit me; the street vendors announcing their wares -- roasted corn and *aguas frescas*, the barkers in store doorways, merchants haggling over the price of blankets and trinkets, traffic police blowing eternal whistles in the middle of the intersections, doing an elaborate dance that only the local drivers could interpret as either stop or go.

In the mercado, the old downtown market (before it burned one Christmas eve), the noise was magnified. Inside the maze of narrow walkways you could buy fruits and vegetables and clothes, magazines and tacos and lottery tickets and plaster bulls in different sizes, painted for the benefit of tourists in unnatural colors.

The noise spilled out of the doorways and once again onto the streets, where it mixed with the creaking wheels of the dilapidated carriages for hire and the pleas of the Chilets vendors who for a nickel (it's been a while) would either sell you a pack of gum or sing your favorite *corrido*. Anywhere you go on the face of the earth where people are engaged in commerce, trade and barter, there will be noise. This is a fact.

Here in the United States, the noise of commerce is a little different, but it's noise just the same. Here electronic scanners read bar codes and beep to themselves. Cashiers ask, "Paper or plastic?" and follow with an inevitable "Have a nice day." In the malls you hear easy jazz seeping through the walls and the chatter of the shoppers in comfortable shoes.

To do business, you must make noise.

According to the latest Economic Census reports, the Hispanic community in the

United States is increasing its volume significantly.

The numbers, compiled every five years, show that between 1987 and 1992, Hispanic-owned businesses grew in number by 12.8 percent annually, triple the rate for all U.S. firms. Receipts rose by 135 percent, twice the overall rate, from \$32.8 billion to \$76.8 billion.

Thus in 1992, there were 863,000 Hispanic-owned businesses in the country making a lot of money and a lot of noise, paying taxes and salaries and helping the economy grow.

The majority -- 250,000 -- were in California. Texas was second with 156,000 and Florida came in third with 118,000.

This week, Hispanic Business magazine projected the growth since then at a conservative 10 percent annually and estimated that there are now 1.25 million Hispanic-owned businesses in this country.

Nearly half of them are in

the service industry, which is outstanding when you consider that this unprecedented growth comes in the face of proven discriminatory lending practices, insurance redlining and a growing and unfounded resentment across the country against a Hispanic community that is accused of not wanting to assimilate.

Across the country, Hispanics are contributing and building a better nation despite the odds against them. They are filled with tenacity and courage. The noise is not going to go away.

Wall Street has taken notice, and so have almost all of the major manufacturers in the country. Advertising and marketing to the Hispanic community has risen to unprecedented levels for one major reason that was proven this month by the economic census report -- 76.8 billion decibels of commerce attract a lot of attention.

(Victor Landa is news director of the Telemundo affiliate KVDA-TV in San Antonio, Texas.)

Exile Experience That Laps Generations

By David Beard

The two girls exchange names as they stand in line with their families at Sedano's Supermarket in the Westchester section of Miami. But the second girl offers something else. "My name is Anita, and I'm a Cuban exile," she tells her new friend.

Cultural historian Maria Cristina Garcia, also waiting in line to buy guava paste, is struck by the scene. "That girl was no more than 4 years old, but she already had a strong sense of identity. Where did she learn that?"

Garcia, who went through the exile experience herself three decades ago, is astounded by the vitality of a new generation's identity as exiles.

Yanked from Cuba in 1961 with her family, carted to myriad anti-Castro rallies in Miami's Little Havana, the historian at Texas A&M Uni-

versity didn't appreciate the uniqueness of her childhood until she moved away from South Florida.

"My generation grew up with a very strong sense of identity, a very strong sense of self," Garcia says. "This community of exiles passed that on to their kids."

She used her past to help her during eight years of research for her recently published "Havana USA: Cuban Exiles and Cuban Americans in South Florida 1959-1994" (University of California Press).

While attending graduate school and later teaching in Texas, she found herself continually trying to correct images of Cuban Americans held by many in the dominant Mexican-American culture.

"When I told my friends I was a registered Democrat, they just couldn't believe it. In Texas, there were so many

stereotypes about Cubans -- that they were all wealthy, all fascist, all Republicans.

"The (Cuban) community has over 1 million people, and it has such diversity....," she says. "I never was ashamed of being Cuban, unlike some kids who grew up from another ethnic group."

Her book, highly praised by scholars, challenges many stereotypes in its balanced overview of Cuban emigration, exile politics and the evolution of the community.

An example:

"I would say that the majority of the people who are in Miami supported the (1959 Cuban) revolution in one way or another. They supported workers' rights; they supported labor unions. But when they broke with (Fidel) Castro, they were viewed as suspect by the international left" -- despite Castro's abuses as he turned Cuba toward a one-party Communist state.

In the court of world opinion, it didn't help matters much that numerous Cuban exiles, viewing themselves as freedom fighters, hooked up with the CIA for the disastrous Bay of Pigs operation 35 years ago. Many had only the vaguest notion of CIA involvement or knowledge of how vilified the U.S. intelligence agency was for its overthrow of elected governments in Guatemala and Iran.

"A lot of these men who participated in the invasion were simply trying to go back home," Garcia says. "It's not that they were fighting to re-establish (ousted Cuban dictator Fulgencio) Batista -- although some were. They were trying to turn back the Revolution to what they supported. They thought the Revolution had been betrayed."

Large numbers of Cuban Americans, particularly in Hialeah, the working-class heart of the Cuban communi-

ty, never attained the prosperity generally attributed to their ethnic group. Garcia observes that many have kept quiet, blaming themselves or not wanting to give Castro a propaganda victory.

The book covers the anxiety and frustration felt by Miami-dwellers during the successive waves of immigration. And Garcia, remembering how her grandmother was admonished for not speaking clear English, also notes how the newly arrived Cubans resented that resentment.

"I think the Cuban experience makes us really re-think the idea of assimilation," she says. "It's clear to me that what a Texan considers part of being an American is different from what a New Englander does. Is there one American culture that you can point to and define?"

When, as a girl, she was told to be an American, Garcia turned to TV sitcoms for models. "I thought, 'Is being an American being like Gilligan on Gilligan's Island?'"

In "Havana USA," she portrays a group that maintains separate language and cultural ties, yet perceives itself as having assimilated quite well. Few immigrant groups have such high rates of naturalization, voter registration, high school completion or average income.

This success came from a people limited to \$5 and one suitcase on their departure, a people who passed on stories, instead of family furniture or artifacts, to the next generation.

Garcia's book is dedicated to the faith, courage and perseverance of her family. It is an offering to the evolving Cuban-American community and those seeking to understand it.

"A friend of mine once told me that research is messy," Garcia says. "And I guess it is, in many ways."

Que Dulce Ruido, El De Los Empresarios Hispanos

Por Victor Landa

Hay un cierto alboroto que es típico del espíritu empresarial.

Lo recuerdo desde la época en que caminaba a mi casa desde la escuela secundaria.

Tan pronto como atravesaba la frontera desde Laredo, Texas, hacia el interior de Nuevo Laredo, el ruido; el alboroto, me alcanzaba; los vendedores callejeros anunciando sus mercancías -- maíz tostado y aguas frescas; los gritones en las puertas de las tiendas, los comerciantes regateando los precios de las frazadas y las chucherías, la policía del tránsito haciendo

sonar eternamente sus silbatos en medio de las intersecciones, efectuando un baile elaborado que sólo los conductores locales podían interpretar que era como para que se detuvieran o continuaran.

En el mercado, el antiguo mercado de la parte comercial (antes de que se quemara en una Nochebuena) el alboroto se multiplicaba. Dentro del laberinto de pasillos estrechos se podía comprar frutas y vegetales; carnes, cestas y ropas; revistas, tacos y boletos de lotería; toros de yeso blanco en distintos tamaños pintados, para beneficio de los tur-

Sittin' Here Thinkin' Vietnam Rules

by Ira Cutler

I thought the Vietnam experience taught us that we had no right to impose a form of government, however beneficial we felt it to be, on another people. And I thought the second lesson learned was that such adventures are not only wrong but are foolhardy. I thought we learned that foreign people, even Asians from strange cultures with primitive technologies, will fight ferociously and endlessly to keep foreigners out of their business. That they will not be bullied, bribed or brutalized into surrendering their national identity. A lesson, by the way, that the British learned during the American Revolution and that the Russians are still learning in Chechnya today.

Our recent interventions in Bosnia and Somalia and our continued massive presence in Korea make it clear that we did not learn either of these lessons very well. Perhaps the limited but telegraphic success in Iraq made us forget them. I do not, for example, hear anyone asking what all the American military personnel who were killed in Saudi Arabia were doing there in the first place or why we are still isolating and inflicting pain on Cuba nearly forty years after they chose a governmental system that does not suit us. The "rightness" lesson, so clear to me, is not to the consensus today.

Instead, the lesson that emerged, and that the military and most politicians now spout, is not about morality, freedom or the futility of attempting to intervene in someone else's country. The lesson that cuts across the political spectrum today is that before committing troops in a post-Vietnam world we need to have: 1) clear and achievable objectives, 2) a timetable for achieving them and 3) a plan to get the troops out at the end. The conventional wisdom describes the Vietnam tragedy as a failure of political will, planning, strategy and tactics.

The military feels that they have a right to know what the job is, how success will be defined and when they can consider their work completed. The military believes it is wrong to commit troops to fight in wars that lack broad public support and that politicians ought to be putting at least their popularity on the line before they ask soldiers to risk their lives. In other words, whatever the moral/political considerations might be that got us into that war, they -- the people on the ground -- were left hanging in Vietnam, betrayed and abandoned when the political winds shifted and the going got tough.

The other day, while listening to a staff person at a foundation discuss "spinning off" an increasingly costly and problematic community development project, I was struck by the parallel between the Vietnam inspired intervention rules and comparable domestic matters.

A wide variety of funders, including the federal government, private foundations and others are sending community based organizations, task forces and coalitions out to fight in socio-economic wars without clear and achievable objectives, a realistic timetable or a well defined plan to get the troops out. In addition, these groups are being asked to fight a war that they cannot win alone and that their much more powerful sponsors are not interested in directly fighting themselves. Let me give you some examples.

The federal government lost and/or gave up the War On Poverty and its broad aims. It is now the bi-partisan policy belief that the social welfare system ought to be given outright to the states, that the states ought to devolve authority to local communities and that local communities ought to trust in the wisdom of community groups to solve our nation's social problems. The poor should heal themselves and the buck stops nowhere. The federal government, once committed to equal opportunity, to eliminating poverty and discrimination, to the well being of our poorest and most dependent citizens, now chastises those citizens, questions their character and calls upon them to solve their own problems. Goldwater, Nixon and Reagan were right and Humphrey, Kennedy and Johnson were wrong.

Yet the federal government will fund Empowerment Zones and other projects and require the creation of endless community and inter-agency coalitions. The federal government is just interested enough in fighting poverty to devote a tiny fraction of its budget to getting poor people and neighborhood organizations started on projects that are supported by funding which will not last anywhere near long enough to make a difference.

On the private side it has become the consistent practice of funders to support social projects for a time and then to expect those projects to become self-sustaining or, more likely, to expect them to find someone else to pick up their tab. The private funder commitment and attention span typically runs from 2 to 5 years and the insistence on projects gaining other support entirely ignores the fact that the world has changed in the 80's and 90's. There is no one left out there interested in or able to "pick up" the projects that funders start and drop. "Spinning off" in the 90's frequently amounts to abandonment.

The federal, state and local governments, the foundations and other funders are, like so many General Westmorelands, drafting people, sending them into battle with flawed strategies and then failing to support them and to bring them home with honor. Lots of low income parents, for example, who have a whole lot else on their plates, are spending evenings and week-ends at meetings "collaborating" about things -- reforming education, revitalizing economies, creating social justice and restoring a sense of community -- that simply will not happen unless governments, corporations and foundations start committing themselves to going way beyond just grantmaking. They are given insufficient support, for an indefinite but certainly too short a time and, like the Vietnam GI's, they run the risk of being left standing there all alone when the novelty of the project wears off.

Perhaps one important action by funders, politicians and community leaders would be to adopt some set of rules that, like the Vietnam rules, protect these domestic ground troops from being sent off to do battle all by themselves with no way to win and no way to go home.

Ira Cutler says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irrelevant, 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'.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

In response to Ramon Gallegos' letter to the Editor.

If Mr. Gallegos is sincere about unifying all hispanics then why did he not include all of us? Mr. Gallegos talks alot about "unifying los Mexicanos" and maybe one day "will stick together". Well Mr. Gallegos does not practice what he preaches.

Not Once did he ever ask me or include me in his plans to seat Alice Chavez. Am I not hispanic? Am I not from Lubbock? I know of one other person that he also excluded and she too is hispanic and from his district. This makes me wonder how many more people were similarly excluded by Mr. Gallegos.

While Mr. Gallegos was busy counting on a handful of people who had prior commitments his time might have been better spent letting everyone know of his plans to run Alice Chavez. Then after letting everyone know of these plans of his he could have actually asked everyone for their support. Mr. Gallegos has been in politics long enough to know that you can't count anyone out. Everyone who took the time to tell me their name and what position they wanted I made sure to vote for them.

These people actually included not excluded me and others. For Mr. Gallegos to suggest that Senatorial District 28 should have stayed at home because they didn't vote for someone he didn't even have the nerve to run anyway is a bit elementary. And once again Mr. Gallegos did not ask for my support when running for National Democratic Committeeman from Mad of Texas but the other two candidates did. These candidates were very professional shook my hand and passed out literature telling me why they felt they were the best candidate. It's one thing to simply talk about including all people and quite another to actually include all people.

As for Victor Morales who wants to defeat Phil Gramm, he has the support of the entire Democratic Party whether your Brown, Black or White. Perhaps you can explain, Mr. Gallegos how withdrawing from your race had anything to do with "unifying los Mexicanos" so that Victor Morales can win in November?

Look around Mr. Gallegos on that one issue we are united. On that one issue the Democratic Party is united. The only correct statement you made on that issue was that you withdrew because you didn't have the votes. That Mr. Gallegos is true.

I am only 18 and this was my first democratic convention. I had a great experience and I learned alot but as a rule of thumb I will continue to give my support only to those individuals or groups who practice inclusion not exclusion. Mr. Gallegos if you want people to take you seriously then you should act like a viable candidate who takes nothing for granted.

Sincerely,

José Lopez IV

Delegate Senatorial District 28

Magic Ups Ante For Shaquille

By FRED GOODALL

ORLANDO, Fla. - Anfernee Hardaway, after looking at the way NBA teams are maneuvering to sign high-profile free agents, can't help but get a little queasy about Shaquille O'Neal being on the open market.

The All-Star point guard doesn't even want to think about the possibility of going into next season without the other half of the Orlando Magic's Dream Team duo on his side.

"I get nervous," Hardaway said Monday. "You see the Lakers move Vlade Divac to free money to offer Shaquille, and it's a threat to the team. I definitely won't get rest, knowing that, until he's signed."

The Magic reportedly are set to make a strong push to accomplish just that with an offer worth \$115 million over seven years.

The Lakers are one of three teams believed to be pursuing O'Neal. They reportedly offered \$95.5 million for the same period, with an option to become a free agent again in three years.

The four-time All-Star center was noncommittal about his future after working out with Hardaway and other members of the U.S. Olympic basketball team at the Disney Institute.

He reiterated that re-signing with the Magic is his first option, but said he intends to wait until agent Leonard Armato is comfortable enough with an offer to bring it to him for consideration.

"Leonard's going to come to me and say I think this is a good deal. If I like what I see, I'll sign," he said, shrugging off questions about what kind of package Orlando has to put together to keep him.

"I've said a million, zillion times that I would like to be here ... I'm just looking for a deal that's good for me and my family."

A \$115 million contract would top the \$112 million deal Alonzo Mourning received from the Miami Heat over the weekend. The Lakers, meanwhile, acknowledged their chances of luring O'Neal with an offer that can't be sweetened because of salary cap restrictions aren't very good.

"We're not optimistic, but we'll continue to keep our hat in the ring until either he tells us he's not interested in us or he signs with Orlando," Lakers spokesman John Black said. "Until that time, we'll keep the dialogue open."

The Orlando Sentinel reported the Dallas Mavericks and Detroit Pistons also might be pursuing O'Neal, who insisted he hasn't seen any figures from anyone, including the Magic, who tried to bolster their bid to retain the O'Neal with a half-page ad in Monday's editions of USA Today.

Orlando owner Rich DeVos wished O'Neal and Hardaway good luck in their pursuit of a gold medal in the Olympics while restating his desire to keep the nucleus of the Magic together.

"We look forward to having you both back on our team as we continue our drive to an NBA championship," the ad said. It was signed "Love ya, Rich, the DeVos family, Orlando Magic players, coaches and staff."

O'Neal said he appreciated the gesture, described by team spokesman Alex Martins "as just a way to show our support." Meanwhile, Hardaway is doing his part to encourage his teammate to stay.

"I've talked to him about the team and what we have, the future and that I want to finish my career with him," Hardaway said. "I'm sure he'll make the right decision. Wherever he goes, he's going to be happy."

O'Neal said he doesn't begrudge the money Miami lavished on Mourning or the \$98 million the Heat reportedly is spending to sign Juwan Howard. Although their deals probably have increased his value, he insisted their numbers are irrelevant to his negotiations.

"I'm happy for those guys and their families," he said. "Hopefully I'll get a good deal, too."

Olympic Drug Testing Is Set

By STEPHEN WILSON

ATLANTA - Just off I-85, about a 20-minute drive from downtown Atlanta, stands a nondescript concrete building where the reputation of Olympic athletes could crumble in shame and scandal.

It's the doping control center for the Centennial Games, a lab where scientists will analyze more than 1,800 urine samples for traces of steroids and other banned performance-enhancing substances.

The lab is equipped with three \$500,000 machines called high resolution mass spectrometers, state-of-the-art technology that officials say can push back the detection window for anabolic steroids by three months or more.

While some believe the new equipment could lead to a flood of positive tests, International Olympic Committee experts say they don't envision a big increase.

There have been 51 positive tests at the Olympics since doping controls were introduced in 1968. Five athletes failed tests at the last summer games in Barcelona.

"In principle we don't expect a high increase in the number of positives," said Professor Jordi Segura, an official with the IOC's doping commission.

Segura noted that many athletes already were screened before the games in out-of-competition tests carried out by their national and international federations. Others may have been scared away from using drugs by the knowledge that the high resolution machines would be used in Atlanta.

Yet, just days before the opening of the games, a series of doping controversies already has surfaced:

Australian 200-meter runner Dean Capobianco was suspended pending a hearing after testing positive for steroids during a recent meet in Europe. He is contesting the

finding and still hopes to compete in Atlanta.

Italian high jumper Antonella Bevilacqua, who twice tested positive for ephedrine in May, is waiting to find out whether she can compete in Atlanta. She claims she took the banned stimulant by mistake in an herbal product.

Russian world champion weightlifter Alexei Petrov, banned for life after testing positive for steroids last year, was reinstated in time for the Olympics after a Russian court accepted his claim he was sabotaged by a former girlfriend.

A British Olympic doctor claimed in a BBC television program aired Tuesday night that as many as three-quarters - or more - of track and field athletes competing

in Atlanta have used performance-enhancing drugs. Michael Turner, who sits on the British Olympic Association medical committee, also asserted the new machines in the Atlanta lab are "a waste of time."

The IOC defended its drug-testing system.

"Of course we don't agree with this," Segura said. "The battle against doping is very long and difficult. But I think in the long term we are truly going in the right direction."

Drug-testing in Atlanta will be carried out at the Smith-Kline Beecham Clinical Laboratories. The lab, certified two weeks ago by the IOC, is working with officials from other IOC-accredited labs at UCLA, Indianapolis, Cologne and Sydney.

Rodman Talking With Lakers

CHICAGO - Dennis Rodman's agent expects quick negotiations with the Chicago Bulls when he meets with general manager Jerry Krause later this week.

"We're going to start on Thursday and be done by Friday," Dwight Manley said Monday from his California office.

However, Rodman and Manley already are talking with the Los Angeles Lakers, the Daily News of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Times reported in today's editions. Manley refused to confirm or deny that Lakers Vice President Jerry West met with them Monday night at a Los Angeles restaurant.

"It's going to come down to money," Manley said earlier Monday. "And if it doesn't happen, there is another team in a very, very desirable location with a lot of dollars of cap room. In fact, several teams have expressed interest."

The Lakers, in dire need of rebounding, have all that money to attract Rodman, a Southern California resident in the offseason. The Lakers had offered a reported \$95 million over seven years to Orlando center Shaquille O'Neal, but they expressed resignation that O'Neal won't turn down a reported Orlando offer of \$115 million for seven years.

Manley said of Rodman: "Dennis is very, very happy with Chicago, the people and the rest of his teammates. They made him feel very happy and they are definitely his first choice, even though there a lot of others. He's very comfortable there."

Rodman had initially said he was looking for \$10 million per season, but has since said he would take less. The 35-year-old forward, known for his outrageous antics and hair colors, led the NBA in rebounding for the fifth straight year last season. He made \$2.5 million.

So how much is Rodman worth to the Bulls, who will seek a fifth NBA title next season?

"I look at it like this," Manley said. "Dennis has been asked to guard Shaquille O'Neal, Alonzo Mourning and Juwan Howard, all guys making eight figures (per season). You can come to your own conclusion."

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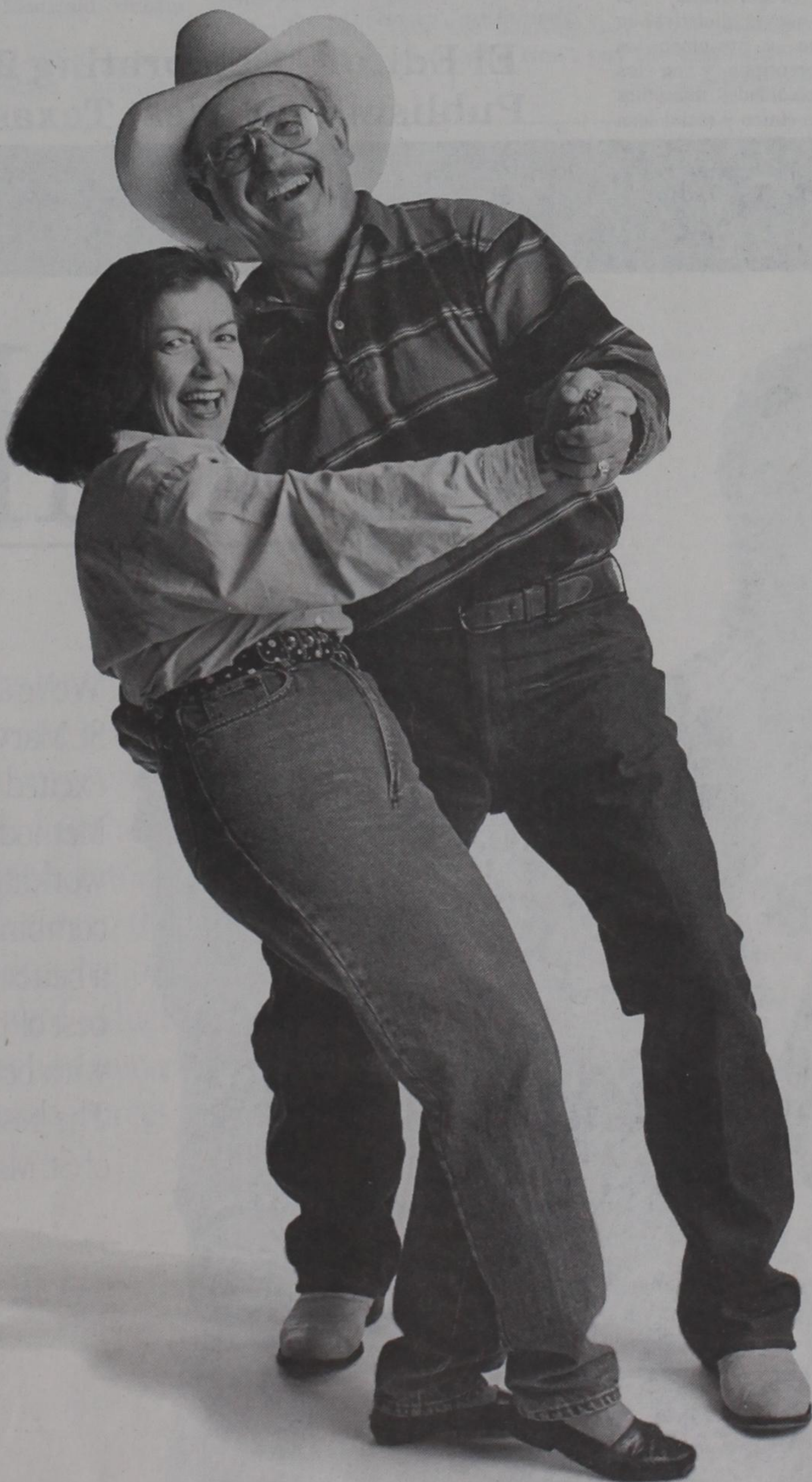
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Aumenta El Número De Niños Latinos En Los EEUU

Reporte refleja crecimiento y problemas de nuestros infantes

El pasado 1 de julio, la niñez hispana se convirtió en el segundo grupo de la población infantil del país, solo por debajo de los niños de raza blanca no-latina. Lo anterior de acuerdo a un reporte dado a conocer esta semana que además de señalar el incremento de los pequeños latinos, también alerta sobre las dificultades que enfrenta el futuro de la comunidad.

El reporte conocido como "Creciendo hispano", publicado por la Coalición Nacional de Organizaciones Hispanas de Salud y de Servicios Humanos (COSSMHO, por sus siglas en inglés), es un compendio de cifras estadísticas que relatan la realidad de los niños latinos del país.

Además de indicar sobre el incremento poblacional, el informe compila revelaciones sobre el estado de la salud de los niños latinos en el país y busca hacer un llamado de atención para que la sociedad tome los correctivos necesarios para enfrentar los problemas que afectan a la infancia.

De acuerdo a la Dra. Jane Delgado, presidenta y directora ejecutiva de COSSMHO, ésta es la primera vez que se dan a conocer cifras tan completas sobre la niñez hispana de Estados Unidos.

El reporte, que recoge estadísticas de más de 100 fuentes, muestra que de acuerdo a las proyecciones poblacionales de la Oficina del Censo, la infancia latina se convirtió desde este mes en el segundo segmento de la población infantil en el país sumando 12 millones de pequeños. Sobrepasa así a la niñez afroamericana que comprende 11.4 millones. Los niños blancos no-latinos, el principal grupo de este segmento, suman 50.8 millones de los 77.5 millones de pequeños que forman parte de la población total de la nación.

Las cifras demográficas muestran que hay 2.9 millones de niños de ascendencia asiática y de las islas del Pacífico y que los infantes nativos americanos y esquimales son .7 millones.

La estadísticas del Censo recogen información de los 50 estados, el Distrito de Columbia y Puerto Rico. En este último se estima que existe una población infantil de 1.2 millones.

"Creciendo hispano" muestra que un porcentaje mayoritario de la infancia latina (90 por ciento) es residente legal de Estados Unidos, un dato -señala el reporte- que contrasta con desinformaciones que circulan como que la mayoría de la comunidad hispana es indocumentada.

La Oficina del Censo reporta que entre las razones para el

crecimiento de la población latina se encuentran un aumento en la tasa de nacimientos y un incremento en la inmigración -alrededor de 2 millones de inmigrantes entraron a Estados Unidos entre 1990 y 1994-.

Las cifras del reporte afianzan los señalamientos de que la población latina es en su mayoría joven. Estadísticas del Censo muestran que la población hispana del país alcanza los 27 millones.

Para el año 2000, el Censo proyecta un total de 31 millones de hispanos, 63 millones en 2030, y 88 millones en 2050. Para entonces, aproximadamente 1 de cada 4 estadounidenses podría ser hispano.

Además de informar sobre el crecimiento demográfico, el reporte revela información sobre el estado de la infancia latina y hace recomendaciones "necesarias si se le quiere dar a nuestros niños una vida sana y productiva".

Las revelaciones

COSSMHO es una agrupación de agencias de salud y servicios humanos y basado en su experiencia, las revelaciones del estudio están ligadas a la situación del cuidado y atención de la salud de la infancia latina.

Entre las cifras más alarmantes que da a conocer el reporte se encuentra que un 31 por ciento de los hijos de trabajadores hispanos adultos no tienen seguro médico, comparado con solamente el 12 por ciento de los niños blancos.

"Creciendo hispano" relata que se estima que un 40 por ciento de los niños latinos vive en la pobreza.

El informe señala que los hispanos son el grupo menos apto a visitar a un médico y pone como ejemplo el hecho que solamente un 68 por ciento de los pequeños latinos afectados por neumonía fueron al doctor comparado con el 92 por ciento de los blancos. Señala que en general, un acceso limitado a servicios de cuidado médico es la principal barrera para alcanzar el bienestar y la buena salud de la niñez latina.

Asimismo, expone que el medio ambiente es un factor crítico en el bienestar de la niñez y relata que, por ejemplo, la contaminación del aire es un factor causal, y de complicación, para el asma, una enfermedad con mayor incidencia entre los niños de Puerto Rico que en cualquier otro grupo infantil.

Indica que la infancia hispana tiene los niveles más altos de ciertos defectos de nacimiento que su contraparte blanca. El porcentaje de incidencia del

síndrome Down, por ejemplo, por cada 100,000 nacimientos es 11.6 por ciento para latinos comparado con 8.5 para blancos.

También expone que los adolescentes latinos son el grupo más propenso a intentar suicidarse, a reportar temor de ser atacados de camino a -o viniendo de- la escuela o el ser blanco de campañas de las industrias del alcohol y el tabaco.

El 12.0 por ciento de estudiantes hispanos de secundaria reportaron haber intentado suicidarse, por lo menos una vez, comparado con 6.5 por ciento de los afroamericanos y 7.9 por ciento de los blancos.

22 por ciento de los estudiantes de secundaria latinos reportaron sentir temor de ser víctimas de un ataque yendo y viniendo de la escuela, comparado con 21 por ciento de los afroamericanos y 13 por ciento de los blancos.

El reporte muestra que la economía nacional está ligada al globalismo y la tecnología, empero la super carretera de información no tiene "rampas" en la comunidad, y el bilingüismo no es valorado por la sociedad estadounidense.

Pero no todo son malas noticias. "Creciendo hispano" muestra que los niveles de mortalidad infantil en los hispanos es casi igual que en los blancos, aunque estos últimos reportan niveles de cuidado prenatal mayores. El porcentaje latino es de 7.6 por cada 1,000 nacimientos comparado con 7.3 blanco. Más aún, el nivel de mortalidad infantil es más baja entre madres hispanas inmigrantes.

Asimismo, el reporte encontró que una familia con dos padres sigue siendo la norma entre los latinos. Un 64 por ciento de familias hispanas con hijos menores de 18 años tiene la presencia de una madre y un padre.

Recomendaciones

El reporte encontró cuatro problemas críticos y recomendó igual número de soluciones que son imperativas si se quiere mejorar el bienestar y la salud de la infancia latina.

El primero tiene que ver con los programas y políticas de atención médica para la niñez que asumen que todos los grupos raciales y étnicos tienen los mismos problemas médicos y llenan los mismos modelos. La agrupación recomienda el desarrollo de nuevas iniciativas en las cuales no se presuman los mismos estereotipos y en los cuales las necesidades diferentes de cada grupo étnico y racial sean



tenidas en cuenta.

El segundo problema es que la infancia latina es más vulnerable durante los años preescolares y la adolescencia. Para esto, COSSMHO sugiere que se deben destinar mayores recursos para la prevención enfocados en esas edades.

El tercer problema es el acceso limitado a los servicios de cuidado de la salud. La coalición vuelve a reiterar el llamado generalizado de que se debe estrechar la brecha en el acceso.

El último problema relata que la niñez latina está creciendo en un medio ambiente que no promueve su bienestar y el cuidado de su salud. La solución consistiría en la creación de comunidades seguras, saludables y conectadas en las cuales se promuevan esas condiciones.

Delgado comenta que la meta del reporte es dar una visión sobre el estado de la infancia para que la sociedad en general se percate de su situación y enuncie iniciativas que ayuden a los niños en general a vivir en un medio ambiente en el cual puedan alcanzar la plenitud de sus capacidades.

"Queremos darle la información a la sociedad para que considere la situación actual y comience a actuar, a promulgar formas que ayuden a la niñez a desarrollarse", expresó Delgado.

Health Care, Affirm Action Deadlock

Despite the likelihood that welfare legislation will soon pass, election-year politics appear still to be standing in the way of passing a health insurance bill, reports Associated Press.

Senate Democratic leader Tom Daschle used a national television appearance Sunday with his Republican counterpart, Trent Lott, to propose a way to break a three-month deadlock on health insurance. Lott dismissed it out of hand.

Daschle, D-S.D., suggested on NBC's "Meet the Press" that the main aims of the bill - to ensure that people who lose or change jobs keep their insurance and are not punished for pre-existing medical conditions - be handled separately from a GOP-backed plan to create tax-exempt medical savings accounts, or MSAs.

Lott said the Senate would not have time this year to bring up two issues that could further highlight tensions between the two parties - repealing the ban on assault-type firearms and restricting affirmative action programs.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., speaking on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley," also said the House will not consider a major affirmative action bill soon, but he said it would debate a bill to end quotas and set-asides in small businesses.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has blocked appointment of senators to House-Senate negotiations on working out differences in their health care bills because GOP leaders intend to include the accounts for millions of employees of small businesses.

Democrats say they would support only a small-scale experiment with the program. They contend that a large-scale program would siphon off healthy and affluent people from group health insurance plans and thus raise premiums for the ill and the poor.

The Democrats put forth another compromise proposal on MSAs last week, but chances for an agreement were cast against an increasingly hostile election-year atmosphere that has brought legislating in the Senate to a near standstill.

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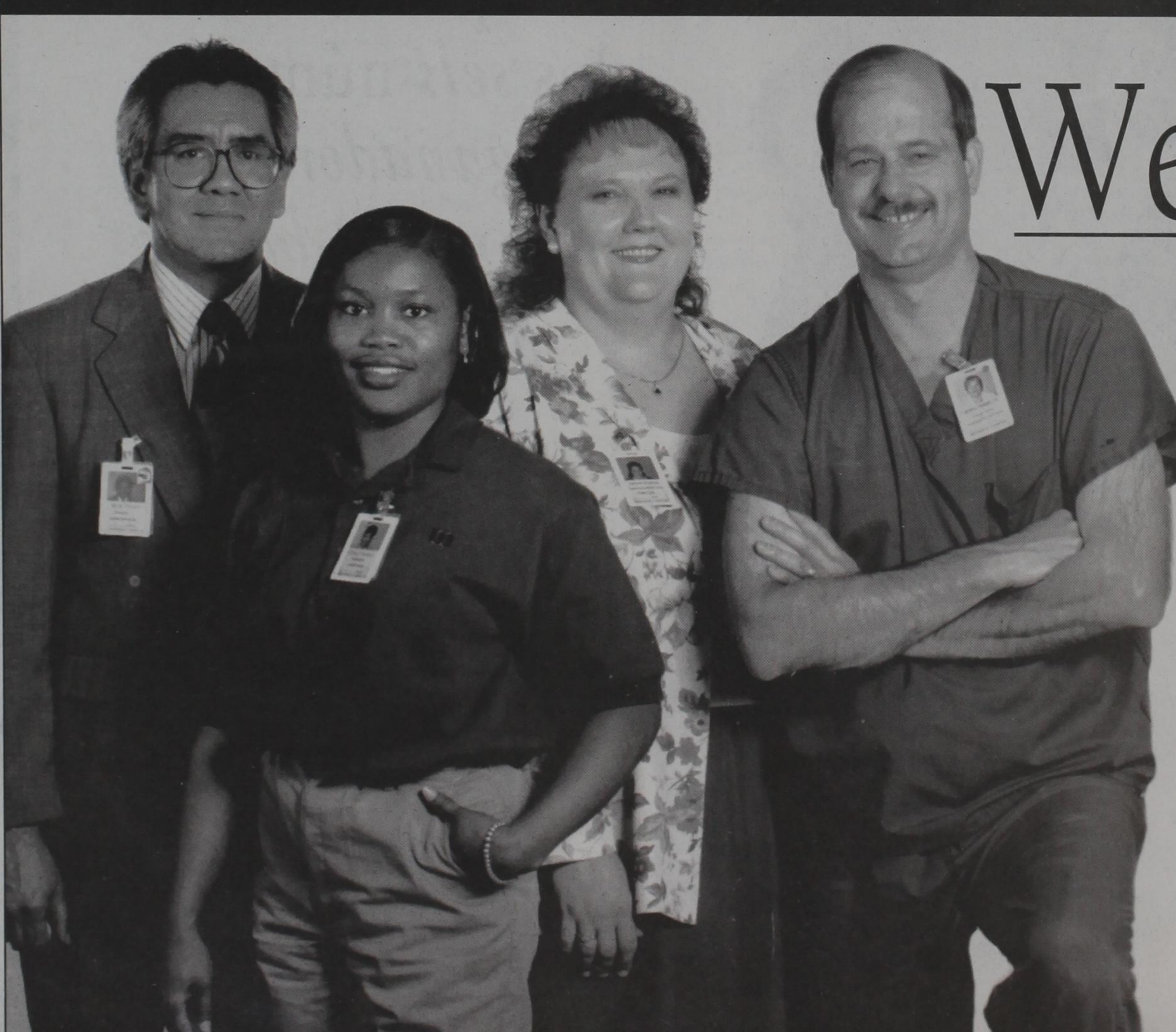


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Health News Briefs

Dems Want Insurance Bill Split

Senate Democratic leaders are saying publicly that the stalled health insurance bill should be split in two so that a vote on medical savings accounts could be held separately, reports Associated Press.

"Democrats are now talking about deductibles and other consumer protections (on medical savings accounts) instead of the size of the experimental pool," said Gene Kimmelman, co-director of the Washington office of Consumers Union, which has followed progress on the bill closely.

The White House has told his organization it's important to President Clinton that a bill pass, Kimmelman said.

Consumers Union, publisher of "Consumer Reports," has been a vocal opponent of medical savings accounts, saying they could drive up the cost of health insurance for sick people and that specific consumer protections have not yet been included in the bill. The organization would not say Monday whether it would support the legislation if it included medical savings accounts.

Kimmelman said that if the accounts are allowed, the catastrophic health policies that accompany them should have deductibles of no more than \$1,500 to \$3,000 and an individual's co-payment should be no more than 20 percent.

Besides those details, he said, "I think one of the things Democrats are asking for is that (medical savings accounts) be available in a broader way for people who don't have insurance today...the self-insured or small businesses."

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has blocked progress on the bill until agreement is reached on medical savings accounts.

"I strongly support Senator Daschle's two-bill strategy to end the current impasse over health insurance reform," Kennedy said in a statement Monday. "The strategy of separating the issues broke the recent Senate gridlock on the minimum wage, and it can break the current gridlock on health insurance reform."

A source close to the negotiations between the White House and Congress said the administration wants Kennedy to allow the bill to pass, so Clinton can campaign on it. A Kennedy aide insisted there is no disagreement between the president and Kennedy on the legislation.

GOP Drops Medicaid/Welfare

Republican leaders said Thursday they were dropping their insistence that major Medicaid changes be included in a welfare overhaul, reports Associated Press.

President Clinton has said he would veto any welfare bill that included GOP proposals to turn Medicaid into a block grant program largely controlled by the states. Prospective Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole, in turn, has for months fought efforts to separate welfare and Medicaid, in hopes of denying Clinton an election-year legislative triumph.

In recent weeks, many Republican lawmakers have urged the GOP leadership to pass a separate welfare measure, arguing that they needed to pass popular legislation to boost their own re-election chances.

Despite his repeated efforts over the past year to block any separation of welfare and Medicaid, Dole suggested in a letter to Clinton that the new GOP strategy was his idea.

"In an effort to continue moving this critical issue forward, I have today asked Speaker (Newt) Gingrich and Majority Leader (Trent) Lott to pass a sweeping welfare reform bill for the third time in eight months," Dole wrote.

Later, Gingrich and Senate Republican leaders told reporters they had hoped to keep welfare and Medicaid reform linked, but were bowing to political realities.

"Frankly, the president won't sign a welfare bill if we have Medicaid in it," said Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici, R-N.M.

More AIDS Protection Urged for Women

Leading experts on AIDS demanded yesterday that women - often overlooked by policymakers as the disease spreads relentlessly around the world - be given more tools to protect themselves from the deadly virus that causes it, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

They also called for much greater protection of babies born to infected women.

At least 9 million women carry HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, according to Dr. Peter Piot, director of the United Nations AIDS program. Some 3 million children have been infected through mother-to-child transmission.

At least 500,000 infants were born with HIV infections last year alone, Piot's group reported. Others have acquired the virus through breast-feeding by mothers who may not know they are infected. To Dr. Christopher Elias, a specialist in microbe-killing chemicals, the world's women urgently need preventive methods that they can use without the knowledge of their sexual partners - such as vaginal or anal microbicides that might be used with condoms or applied as creams. "Non-consensual sex, the fear of domestic violence or economic abandonment and difficulties concerning condom use greatly limit many women's prevention options," Elias said.

Preliminary estimates indicate the risk of sexually transmitted diseases could be reduced by 97 percent during intercourse with new, internal female condoms that already have been developed and can be employed without the knowledge of the woman's partner, Elias said.

For many years nonoxynol-9 has been effective in combating HIV, and can be used with female condoms. However, many virus-killing creams like nonoxynol-9 can be highly irritating with frequent use. An advantage of one new product, called Col-1492, is that it appears to be nontoxic and non-irritating.

Another new form of female anti-viral contraceptive involves the use of once-a-day vaginal suppositories filled with specialized, detergent-like compounds that kill HIV, Elias noted.

The U.S. government pledged \$100 million yesterday to help develop virus-killing creams that would protect women from HIV. Donna Shalala, secretary of health and human services, said the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will spend the funds over the next four years to speed development of such products.

To find ways to protect babies born to infected women, Piot announced the start of a major new series of clinical trials involving 1,900 pregnant women at five sites in South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda. The trials will use AZT and another anti-viral drug called lamivudine, or 3TC. Both are among the first AIDS drugs and hinder the virus' ability to reproduce.

White House: Teen Abstinence Not Enough

President Clinton's special advisor on teen pregnancy, Henry Foster, said sex education that stresses abstinence will not work unless teens-agers also are taught the proper use of contraceptives, reports Associated Press.

"You have to accept the fact that being sexually active cannot be ignored," said Foster, whose impromptu appearance came after panel chairman Sen. Arlen Specter noticed him the audience and invited him to testify at a hearing on abstinence education funding.

Specter, R-Pa., who chairs the Appropriations subcommittee on labor, health and human services and education, said he still plans to include more than \$12 million in fiscal 1997 funding for abstinence-only programs - a \$5 million increase over current levels.

Foster said after the hearing that regardless of efforts to promote abstinence, "some won't buy the message."

Pregnancy Might Not Worsen Teens' Prospects

Recent research, including one study by the New York-based Robin Hood Foundation, suggests that having kids early may not harm the already dismal prospects of many young mothers. These studies show teen parenting is more the consequence than the cause of deeper personal and social ills, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

Advocates of tough policies use dismal statistics to deter teen pregnancy and deny welfare to young mothers. One Iowa prosecutor has even started jailing adolescent mothers for the crime of "fornication," on grounds that "a male child of a single teen mother is three times more likely to go to jail as a child with two parents," he told the Wall Street Journal.

Yet, for all the anguish over the crisis of teen pregnancy, adolescent birth rates have declined dramatically over the years, in part because of widespread contraception and abortion. In 1992, there were 61 births per 1,000 teen girls, down from 97 per 1,000 in the early 1950s. Only 175,000 girls aged 17 or younger give birth each year.

Talk about the dire outcomes of teen pregnancy assumes that if young women could be convinced or forced to delay motherhood, their future would be bright, says the Chronicle.

But the average teen mom isn't a middle-class girl with career ambitions who got unlucky. She is much more likely to come from a poor, rural or minority family - circumstances that would tend to hold her back no matter what. She is likely to be near the bottom of her class in school. Above all, she is likely to be more discouraged and lacking in aspirations than even her disadvantaged peers.

For her, having a kid may not seem as irrationally self-destructive as the critics of teen pregnancy imagine. Social scientists face a huge problem disentangling cause from effect when they analyze the often lives of teen mothers and their children, notes the Chronicle. As a start, good

researchers try to "control" for factors such as income, race and family background, by comparing outcomes for teen moms and similar girls who delay giving birth.

But such controls are highly imperfect. They don't account for more subtle factors of individual motivation and aspirations that may make all the difference.

Investigators can't solve the problem by running a controlled experiment in the laboratory, impregnating some girls at random to compare their fate with that of other girls. But one study commissioned by the Robin Hood Foundation did the next best thing: It compared teen moms over time with very similar girls who got pregnant but miscarried, thus delaying their age at first birth.

The results were remarkable: Girls who had kids before age 18 worked more in their 20s and 30s, had higher annual earnings and received less in welfare payments than similar girls who delayed having birth.

Why? Nobody knows for sure, but it could be that teenagers get more help from their families than older mothers do, and they may get a job earlier if they have a mouth to feed.

Evidence is also growing that having kids early doesn't by itself harm the health of infants or their early childhood development.

Two researchers, Arline Gernominus and Sanders Korenman, examined births to sisters who had children at different ages, thus controlling for family characteristics common to both. They found that, if anything, children of teens were born healthier than those of sisters who delayed having kids.

"Children of teen mothers performed no worse...on a range of measures, including achievement, verbal ability, behavior problems, and the safety and stimulation of the home environment," they reported.

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ienda Equitativa (NFHA en inglés), de Washington, DC., presentó una queja a HUD sobre cuatro empresas hipotecarias después de hacer una investigación de sus prácticas de préstamos. La misma alega altos niveles de discriminación contra los afroamericanos e hispanos que procuran préstamos hipotecarios. El caso está pendiente todavía.

Luna, del NCLR, enfatiza que los latinos tienen una tasa mayor de denegaciones de préstamos hipotecarios que los angloamericanos.

Un desglose de las acciones de préstamos para 1994 muestra:

% Aprobados	% Denegados
Hispanos.....6524.6
Negros.....5733.4
Angloamericanos..7516.4
Asiáticos.....7712.0

La directora ejecutiva de NFHA, Shanna Smith, argumenta que los latinos son rechazados a menudo debido a que su historial de crédito resulta escrutinizado demasiado estrictamente en busca de una graduación de crédito alta. Lo que los prestamistas deberían examinar en vez de eso, propone ella, es si los latinos pagan sus deudas sobre una base constante.

Inbar dice que los programas de asesoramiento pueden ayudar a los compradores en potencia a estar más al tanto de sus derechos, a medida que procuran obtener capital en todo el trámite, que comprende los préstamos hipotecarios y los costos del cierre de la transacción.

De Jesús e Inbar alegan que, en muchas oportunidades, los compradores latinos son dirigidos para que soliciten un préstamo asegurado federalmente de la Federal Housing Administration (FHA) en vez de otro convencional.

"Se les dirige hacia los préstamos que cuestan más y pueden no ser los mejores para ellos", acusa Inbar. Ella agrega que muchos préstamos convencionales no gubernamentales pueden estar mejor adecuados para los latinos porque los préstamos pueden contener una variedad mayor de alternativas para el financiamiento. También, la vivienda que califica bajo un préstamo de la FHA puede estar situada en vecindades menos deseables, dicen los defensores.

El portavoz de HUD, David Egner, dice que HUD alentará a los vendedores a contratar miembros bilingües para su personal y a trabajar para traducir mayor cantidad de materiales de vivienda al español. El promete que la proyección de HUD incluirá hablar ante grupos hispanos y participar en actividades y conferencias comunitarias.

We encourage inner-city gangs.



PHOTO: Tara Perry
The Salvation Army sponsors camps for disadvantaged kids all over the country. Plus Sunbeams and Girl Guards, Cub and Boy Scouts. Please volunteer or give, so we can continue our gang work.

THE SALVATION ARMY
Changing the World One Life at a Time.

istas, en colores no naturales.

El alboroto se derramaba fuera de los pasillos y otra vez dentro de las calles, donde se mezclaba con las ruedas de los carruajes destartados de alquiler que rechinaban.

En cualquier parte a que usted vaya sobre la faz de la tierra, donde la gente se dedique al comercio y al trueque habrá ruido - esto es un hecho.

Aquí, en los Estados Unidos, el ruido del comercio es un poco distinto, pero es alboroto de todos modos. Aquí los dispositivos electrónicos leen los códigos de barras y se hacen sonidos a ellos mismos. Los dependientes preguntan: "De papel o de plástico?" y continúan con un inevitable "que tenga un buen día". En las galerías de compras se escucha "jazz suave" filtrándose por las paredes y la cháchara de los compradores que llevan zapatos cómodos.

Para hacer negocio, hay que hacer alboroto.

Según el informe más reciente de la Oficina del Censo, la comunidad hispana de los Estados Unidos ha estado aumentando su volumen considerablemente durante los cinco años últimos.

Las cifras, calculadas cada cinco años, muestran que entre 1987 y 1992, los negocios de propiedad de hispanos aumentaron a tres veces la tasa para todas las firmas de los Estados Unidos. Los ingresos aumentaron en un 135 por ciento, el duplo de la tasa conjunta, desde \$32,800 millones hasta \$76,800 millones.

En 1992, había 863,000 negocios propiedad de hispanos en el país ganando mucho dinero y haciendo mucho alboroto, pagando impuestos y sueldos y ayudando a la economía a crecer.

La mayoría de los negocios propiedad de hispanos estaban en California, con 250,000 firmas. Texas estaba en segundo lugar con 156,000 negocios, y la Florida en tercero con 118,000.

Esta semana, la revista Hispanic Business calculó un crecimiento desde esa fecha de en 10 por ciento anualmente, estimando que hay ahora en este país 1.25 millones de negocios hispanos.

Casi la mitad de todos estos negocios se hallan en la industria del servicio, lo cual es sobresaliente cuando se considera que este aumento sin precedentes llega a la vista de las prácticas de préstamos discriminatorias, la práctica de "línea roja" de las compañías de seguros y un resentimiento infundado por todo el país contra una comunidad hispana a la que se acusa de no querer asimilarse.

Por todo el país, los hispanos están haciendo mucho alboroto, contribuyendo y edificando una nación mejor a pesar de los obstáculos que se les oponen. Están llenos de tenacidad y valor. El alboroto está ahí todavía y no va a irse.

Wall Street lo ha advertido, y también casi todas las principales empresas industriales del país. La publicidad y el mercadeo dirigidos a la comunidad hispana se han elevado a niveles sin precedentes por una razón importante, que fué comprobada en este mes por el informe del Censo: 76,800 millones de dólares de comercio atraen una gran cantidad de atención.

News Briefs

rule. They also will seek more congressional support for the three-hour rule before the White House summit. So far, 220 House members back the three-hour rule.

Red Tape Hinders Summer Food Program

During the summer, bureaucracy and a lack of volunteers prevent federal food programs from reaching many needy children, reports CNN News.

The funds cover food but not salaries for the people who serve and transport children. Without volunteers, director Nancy Gee says, the children "would not be able to eat during the day, simply because a lot of their parents cannot get off of work and bring them lunch."

During the school year, children are more likely to get at least one nourishing meal a day. A recently released study found that while nearly 14 million children received free or reduced-price school lunches, only 2.2 million participated in the summer program - but not for lack of money.

Debra Susie, executive director of Florida Impact, says "over two-thirds of the counties in Florida were serving less than one in 10 eligible children, and then I ask, 'What are the other nine doing for food?'"

For many areas, there are not enough volunteers to keep up with the bookkeeping. Hal Summers, a summer food program sponsor in rural Liberty County, Florida, complained the program "had a horrendous amount of bookkeeping."

"The monies that are funded through the state and federal government are strictly for food for these children," Summers said. Without enough volunteers, the program had to be abandoned after only a couple of years. "We are finding that a lot of children are malnourished," Summers said.

White House Balks at Anti-Smoking Bill

The Clinton administration said Tuesday that passing a law banning smoking on flights to and from the United States could undermine efforts to persuade airlines to do it themselves and jeopardize international aviation agreements, reports Associated Press.

Advocates urged immediate passage, largely for health and safety reasons.

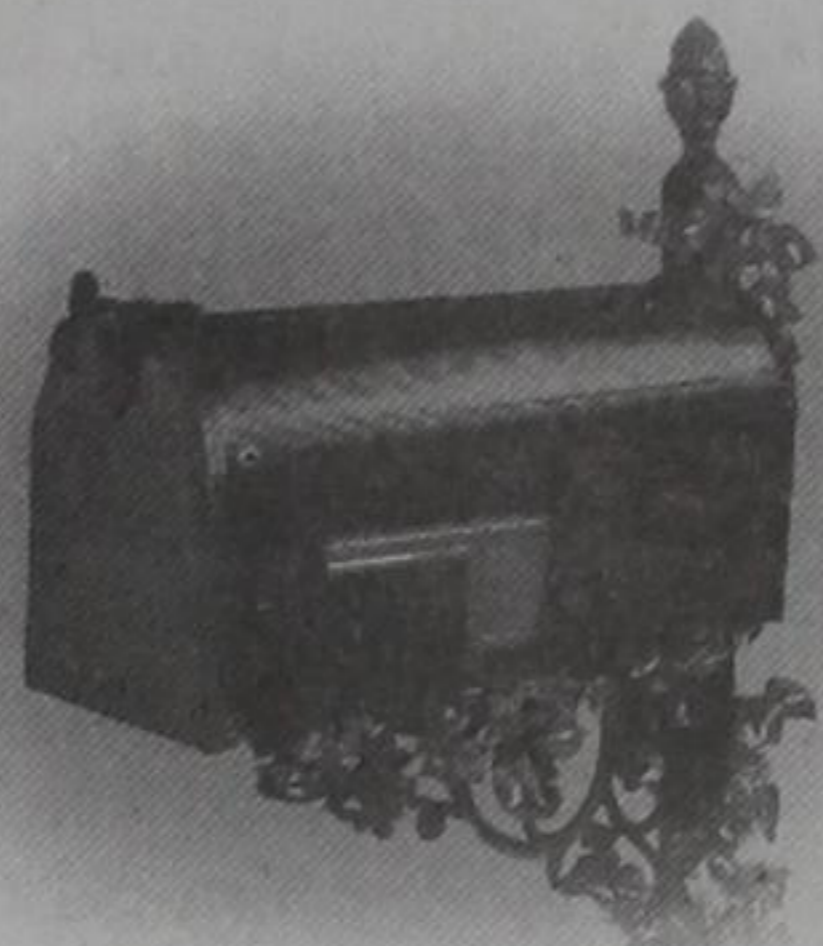
Patricia Friend, international president of the Association of Flight Attendants, said many flight attendants who work international flights report acute respiratory problems. Some suffer nausea, dizziness, severe headaches, fatigue and loss of balance, she said.

Lawyer William Karas, of the International Airline Coalition on the Rule of Law, told the committee the bill violates international air laws. An aircraft flying an international route is outside any state's jurisdiction except the country that owns the plane, Karas said. Only that state can regulate or prohibit smoking or anything else, he said.

"The coalition would have thought that the United States ... would itself be alarmed if other nations felt the need to impose their own social norms or their own concepts of the public good on all international flights," Karas said.

The bill is H.R. 969.

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\$60,000.....	\$2,500	uisitos. Y en
\$90,000.....	\$4,000	algunos casos.

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El cuarto mandamiento de la Iglesia nos ordena ayunar y guardar abstinencia en los días prescritos, de acuerdo con las costumbres especiales de cada país. La Iglesia Católica señala las reglas del ayuno y de la abstinencia para el mundo católico. Esas importantes

reglas han suavizado las antiguas; por ejemplo: es permitido, en los días de ayuno sin abstinencia, comer carne y pescado en la misma comida; si la obligación de ayunar o guardar abstinencia cae en domingo o en día de fiesta de precepto, se suprime, menos si la fiesta cae en Cuaresma.

Algunos países, como España y América Latina, siguen gozando de ciertos privilegios que les han sido reconocidos mediante algunas condiciones. No es posible, por lo tanto, dar aquí más normas que las generales, y los fieles deben informarse con empeño de las leyes particulares de su propio país o condición, con el fin de cumplir con ellas. *San Mateo 12, 4).



PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA
Lubbock, Texas

LA LIMOSNA Y LA ORACION Que sea tu limosna en secreto; Tú cuando orares, entra en tu cámara, Mateo 6:4, y 6.

En esta parte en el sermón del monte nuestro Señor trata de dos asuntos: que son las limosnas y la oración. Tanto al uno como al otro los Judíos daban grande importancia, y tanto el uno como el otro merecen ser atención de parte de los cristianos.

- NOTESE -

Que nuestro Señor Jesucristo propuso, que todos los que se llaman discípulos suyos dan limosnas. Por lo tanto el único punto a que se refiere es de la manera de desempeñar ese deber. Porque ésto es en gran manera instructivo, y condena a los que se niegan a socorrer a los menesterosos. Cuántos hay que son ricos a sus propios ojos, mas pobres a los ojos de Dios. Y cuantos hay que no contribuyen ni un centavo para aliviar los cuerpos o las almas de sus semejantes. ¿Merecen tales hombres titularse cristianos? Es muy dudoso: Porque un Salvador dadivoso debe tener también discípulos dadivosos.

- OBSERVESE -

Observese en seguida, que todos los que se llaman sus discípulos hacen oración. Y explica de qué manera se debe de orar. Esta es otra circunstancia que bien merece tenerse presente, por cuanto nos enseña que los que no oran no son cristianos verdaderos. No es suficiente tomar parte los domingos en las oraciones de la congregación o durante las semanas en las de la familia: Que es preciso orar también en secreto. Pero sin hacer ésto, podemos ser miembros de la iglesia visible, pero no de la invisible.

- REGLAS PARA DAR Y PARA ORAR -

¿Cuáles son las reglas que Jesús prescribió para dar limosna y para orar? Ellas son pocas y sencillas, sí, pero dan lugar a profundas reflexiones.

No debemos dar como para que el mundo vea cuan generosos y caritativos somos, y como que estamos solicitando la alabanza de nuestros semejantes. pues nuestro deber es dar, piadosamente y no hacer alarma, sino tratando de conformar al espíritu de esta enseñanza... "Cuando tú des limosna, no sepa tu izquierda lo que hace tu derecha."

- LA ORACION -

Al orar, debe procurarse ante todo el estar solo con Dios. Y donde podamos abrir nuestro corazón con la seguridad que nadie nos está observando, excepto Dios. Aunque para muchas personas es un extremo difícil conformarse con esta regla. En las prácticas de todos nuestros deberes, ya sea que demos limosna o que oremos, la gran verdad que debemos tener siempre es, que el Gran Dios a quien servimos sabe todas las cosas y escudriña todos los corazones.

Cisneros Promises Help For Hispanic Homebuyers

By Joseph Torres

Latinos continue to trail most other ethnic groups in matters related to housing, but some help may be on the way this election year from one of their own.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros has unveiled a series of initiatives that specifically target the Latino community.

He said at a July 5 news conference that HUD has set an "ambitious but attainable" goal of increasing Latino homeownership by 900,000 by the year 2000. In 1995, there were 3.2 million Latino homeowners.

HUD's Latino package includes:

- A \$4 million advertising and marketing campaign targeting the Latino community (a 33 percent increase over last year).
- Homebuyer education and counseling outreach programs throughout the country.
- An expanded toll-free telephone line offering homeownership information in Spanish.
- An outreach program to lending institutions to help them understand the needs of Latinos, including the importance of bilingual staff and Spanish-language information.

Latino housing advocates are praising the initiatives as efforts that could result in substantially higher rates of home ownership. Funding for them is being derived from current budget allocations, according to HUD officials.

Currently, just 42.4 percent of Latino households are homeowners, barely 1 percent higher than 12 years ago and about the same as for African Americans (42.2 percent).

The national average is 65.1 percent. The rate for non-Hispanic whites is 70.8 percent.

Victoria Luna, housing policy analyst for the National Council of La Raza, calls the initiatives a step in the right direction. She says that increasing Latino homeownership will bring stability to Hispanic families by allowing them to build equity.

Carlos DeJesús, executive director for Latinos United, a Chicago-based housing advocacy group, points out that building equity through homeownership "has an incredible effect" on stabilizing entire neighborhoods as well as families.

DeJesús and Talía Inbar, deputy director for education and outreach for the Fair Housing Council of Greater Washington, endorse the initiatives' educational programs as needed to make the Latino buyer, as well as lenders, more aware of discriminatory practices.

A 1991 study, conducted by the Washington, D.C.-based Urban Institute and Syracuse University, found that Hispanics encountered bias half of the time they tried to rent housing, and 56 percent of the time they attempted to obtain mortgages.

Last fall, the National Fair Housing Alliance of



loans may contain more of a variety of financing options. Also, housing that qualifies under an FHA loan may be in less desirable neighborhoods, advocates say.

HUD spokesman David Egner states that HUD will encourage vendors to hire bilingual staff members and work to translate more housing materials into Spanish. He promises that HUD's outreach will include speaking before Hispanic groups and participating in community activities and conferences.

(Joseph Torres is a reporter with the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C.)
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1987.....	40.6.....	2,198,000
1992.....	39.9.....	2,547,000
1995.....	42.4.....	3,278,000

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The City of Lubbock/Citibus has established an FY 1997 goal of 21.7% of funds to Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) participation in contracted work and operational procurement, under DOT assisted contracts. The goals and description of the City of Lubbock's DBE Program are available for review between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at the address listed below for thirty (30) days following this notice. Comments are for information purposes only.

DBA DIRECTORY

The City of Lubbock and Citibus are interested in expanding their directory of DBE firms capable of providing goods and services required by the Transit System. Firms interested in assuring inclusion or desiring to be listed in the directory should submit a letter of interest stating the firm's qualifications and area of service to the following address:

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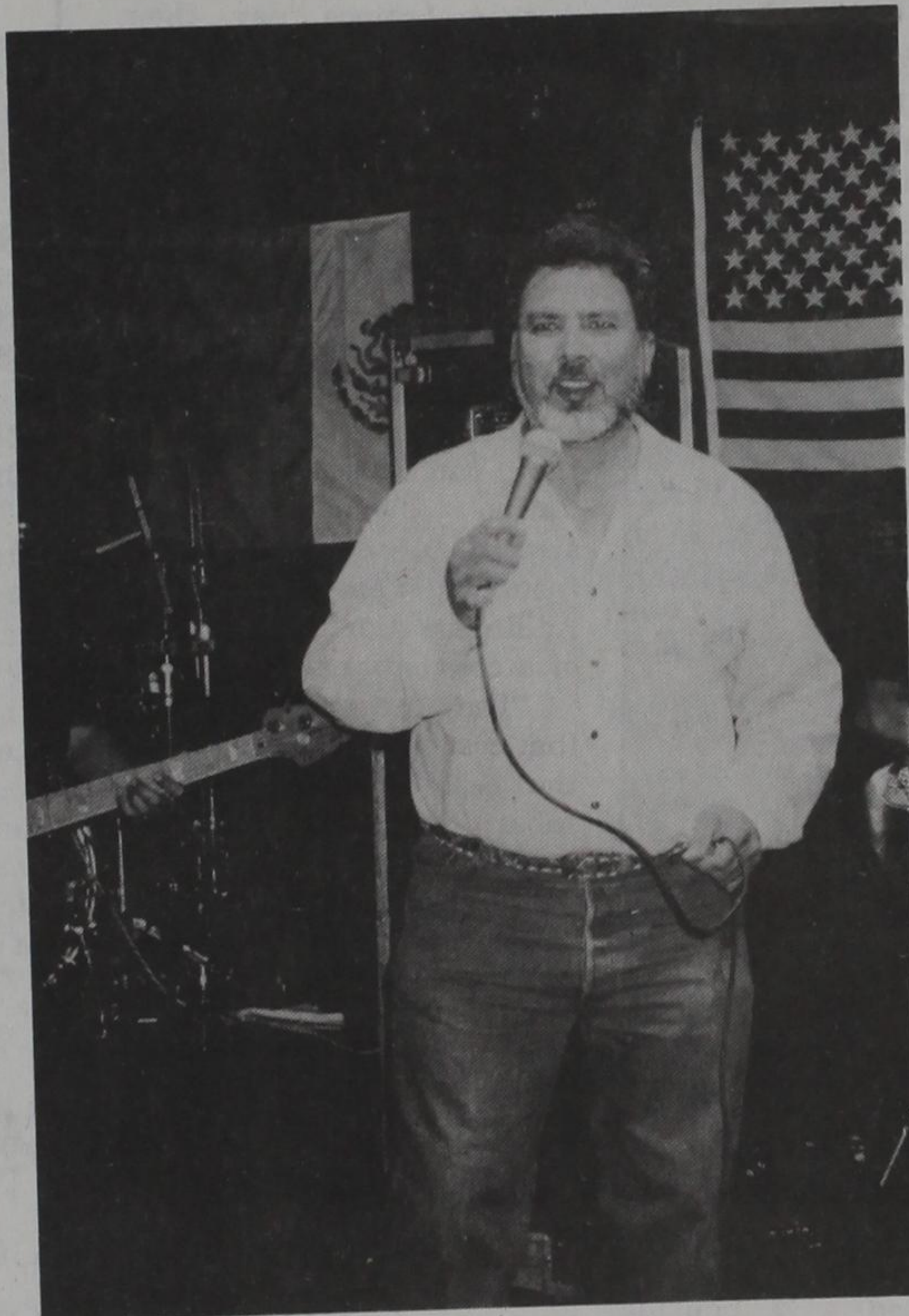
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