

Jesse Jackson Prods Clinton on Inaction on Civil Rights

WASHINGTON - Jesse Jackson wants President Clinton to speak out in support of legally challenged congressional districts that have black or Hispanic voting majorities.

"The president himself must tell Americans what's happening in these cases. We're urging the president to give a major address," Jackson said Monday after a meeting at the Justice Department.

"The spin on these cases has been that blacks have been taking something from whites, and the president needs to explain that white judges found that the law was violated and these districts merely uphold the law," he added. "Otherwise, the burden remains on the victims to keep arguing with the majority."

Just back from a tour by his Rainbow Coalition of Southern states from Texas to Virginia, Jackson met with Attorney General Janet Reno and Assistant Attorney General Deval Patrick, head of the civil rights division.



"This was not adversarial. We were reporting what we found," Jackson said after the meeting.

Patrick already has accomplished one of Jackson's proposals - that the Justice Department intervene in the lawsuits. It has done so in all outstanding lawsuits, in Florida, Texas, Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana.

The districts were created in 1992 under the Voting Rights Act to reflect minority voting strength. The Bush administration approved them as a remedy for past violations.

But in 1993, white voters challenging a North Carolina district got the Supreme Court to order a trial of their claim that the 160-mile-long district represents "racial gerrymandering."

Patrick also has established a team of attorneys who will seek to intercede in any future challenges to such districts.

Jackson said he told Reno and Patrick the government should convene a meeting of the private defense attorneys from each challenged district to coordinate strategy.

He also described for them some voting obstacles he encountered during the tour: a registrar in Baton Rouge, La., would not set up on-site registration at the state fair during "Family Day"; 50 high school seniors were turned away from registering in Augusta, Ga., because they were not carrying student identification cards that they must pay for; and voter rolls in Newport News and Richmond, Va., were closed 30 days before the June 14 primary.

Jackson also advocated universal registration on the same day as elections are held, federally funded voter education for high school seniors and holding elections on Saturdays or holidays so they do not conflict with work.

News Briefs

Cities Join Dallas Teen Curfew

USA Today reports that since the U.S. Supreme Court last week let stand a controversial curfew on teenagers in Dallas, experts believe other cities will join the bandwagon. "We expect this Supreme Court decision will encourage many communities to look at curfews," says Doug Peterson at the National League of Cities. "It is one more tool in their toolbox."

With violent crime among teens up 57% in the past decade, cities are turning to curfews. Although some city curfew laws have been struck down, the curfew in Dallas was upheld, in part, because of the many exemptions it provides such as children going to jobs or taking part in church or school-sponsored activities. "More cities are going to go this route because they're desperate," says Assistant City Attorney Don Postell, who helped draft the curfew law in Dallas. "We're losing kids at astronomical levels."

In many cities, the ACLU has argued that curfews curtail teens' freedom of assembly and speech and, in effect, criminalize a class of people. The ACLU also argues curfews can be enforced primarily against inner-city youth. Experts like Yale sociologist Albert Reiss also say it's not clear if curfews prevent crime. "We've been trying in this country for at least 80 years to decide if curfews are effective. Nobody's ever been able to show they are, and there are a lot of reasons to conclude that they are not."

Still, curfews are growing: In Denver, enforcement of a new curfew for youths under 18 begins Monday night. Violators face fines up to \$50; Orlando, FL, officials plan to enforce a new curfew, applying only to the downtown bar district, late this week; In Cedar Hill, TX, enforcement of an ordinance that closely parallels Dallas' law begins at month's end; Dickinson, ND, is expected to approve Monday a curfew banning teens from the streets between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. on school nights, and from 1 to 5 a.m. on weekends; and Fort Worth officials expect to adopt a law patterned on Dallas' statute.

Ending Benefits for Undocumented Immigrants

The New York Times reports that although many of the country's estimated 4 million undocumented immigrants pay more in direct and indirect taxes than they get in government services, politicians from California to Florida are introducing dozens of bills to cut benefits and services to them.

But it may be difficult if not legally impossible to reduce aid to undocumented immigrants significantly says the Times. Longstanding Federal and state laws require hospitals to provide emergency care for anyone, regardless of immigration status, and the Supreme Court ruled in 1982 that any child on U.S. soil has the right to an education. As for welfare, it is largely unavailable to undocumented immigrants, a vast majority of whom work and pay some taxes. Only a small minority receive benefits, generally through relatives who are U.S. citizens.

Politicians who favor deep cuts in all types of aid to undocumented immigrants hope to change the rules. CA Governor Pete Wilson has called for a constitutional amendment to take away citizenship rights from the U.S. born children of undocumented immigrants. A California ballot initiative would bar undocumented immigrants from schools. Proponents say the changes would discourage immigrants from illegally entering the U.S. But many experts, including immigrants themselves, say curtailing services will not deter people. "For those who have come to work, and believe me, that is most, it won't matter if you cut the benefits," said Laura C., an undocumented immigrant. "There may be problems when they come here, they may find work or they may not. Maybe the work will not pay as much as they thought. But they'll come anyway."

Other experts warn that some of the proposals could ultimately pose severe problems for the whole country. "Let's suppose we want to really save some money and get tough with all those illegal immigrants," said Prof. Nestor Rodriguez, a sociologist at the University of Houston. "Here is what you would do: Close the doors to the hospitals, even when a woman is coming to give birth. Lock the kids out of school, and tell them they have no future at all. Do not pay for their immunizations. Do not let them use clinics. That is the way to save some really big money. But at what costs later on?"

GAO: Teen Moms Perpetuate Poverty Cycle

AP reports that the General Accounting Office said that nearly half of all single mothers on welfare today had their first child as a teenager. In a series of reports, the GAO said teenage mothers tend to have more children and less education than other women on welfare. They are also much poorer. It concluded that single teenage mothers are the least likely to earn their way out of poverty.

The GAO found, for example, 18% of women on AFDC who gave birth as teenagers had four or more children, compared with 9% of recipients who waited until they were at least 20 to have their first baby. And fewer than half the AFDC mothers who gave birth as teenagers had a diploma, compared with about two-thirds of the older mothers. Women who gave birth as teenagers were also more likely to have incomes below 50% of the poverty line - about \$14,300 in 1992 for a family of four, the GAO said.

Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders, in congressional testimony last week, said the government spent \$34 billion in 1992 on AFDC, Medicaid and food stamps for families begun by adolescent parents. "Moreover, the children of adolescent parents are more likely to become adolescent parents themselves, perpetuating the cycle," Elders said. One million teen-agers get pregnant every year and about half give birth.

The administration's welfare reform proposal would give young mothers two years of cash benefits and the education, day care and job training. Those still unemployed after two years on welfare would be required to enroll in a work program. "Our approach will include both sanctions and rewards to encourage them to stay in school, live at home, go to job training as appropriate, and to take parenting class to help them deal with the demands of single parenthood," a senior administration official said.

Established 1977
 El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz
 Fr. Benito Juarez



EL EDITOR

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English Only Rules Argued

WASHINGTON - Clinton administration lawyers are asking the Supreme Court to make it harder for employers to require workers to speak only English on the job.

In a brief the high court re-

quested in March, Justice Department lawyers this week criticized a federal appeals court ruling that let a California company impose an English-only rule against Spanish-speaking employees.

Such rules are increasingly common nationwide. The federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has about 120 cases in which 67 different employers are accused of unfairly imposing English-only rules, the government's brief said.

"The court of appeals' decision is wrong" and makes it too difficult for ethnic minorities to challenge English-only rules that aren't justified by any business necessity, the government lawyers argued.

"Depriving persons of the opportunity to use the language in which they communicate most effectively cannot be characterized as a de minimus (minor) injury," they said.

The court has not yet said whether it will review an appeal by two bilingual workers

who said their employer illegally discriminated against them by imposing an English-only rule.

Now that the government's requested brief has been filed, word from the court could come within the next few weeks.

Priscilla Garcia and Marciela Buitrago, together with their labor union, sued the Spun Steak Co. in South San Francisco in 1991, alleging that its English-only rule violated a federal law barring on-the-job bias based on national origin.

Spun Steak runs a meat-processing plant where the two women worked on a production line. The company employs more than 30 people. Most of them, like Garcia and

Continued Page 4

1st National Bank of West Texas Announces \$20 Million community Homeownership Program

Lubbock, June 9 - Tom C. Nichols, Chairman of the Board, CEO and President of First National Bank of West Texas today announced the implementation of a Community Homeownership Program (CHP), a new homeownership program designed to meet the housing needs of the low to moderate income population. The program offers many features and advantages in order to make home ownership a reality for low to moderate income people.

In November the Texas Attorney General's office filed a comment on the application of Norwest Corporation to acquire First National Bank. The comment was filed in order to point out that FNB was denying loans to minorities at a very high rate.

"For 1991, the denial ratios reveal that any minority in Lubbock is approximately 4.99 times more likely to be turned down for any kind of a loan than a white person," said the AG report.

The comment was later dropped by the AG office. Last month a Statewide organization, the Reinvestment Coalition, released a study that showed that Lubbock is ranked number 1 in denying home loans to blacks and second in denying home loans to Hispanics.

In December, 1993, Norwest Corporation and First National Bank of West Texas announced a \$300 million Texas community lending initiative which included \$20 million in mortgages to low and moderate income resident in the Texas markets.

First National Bank as part of the Norwest Corporation family of banks has now made a commitment to provide the CHP as a tangible response to address the needs of the low to moderate income population. A comprehensive pre-purchase program on home ownership and budget management through HUD certified counselors will be required for all applicants.

Some of the benefits of CHP are:

- Borrower eligibility is 80% of the median family income (\$30,000 annual) for the county
- A minimum loan amount of \$10,000 to a maximum of

continued page 6

Comentarios de Bidal

Last week we asked our readers to vote for Victor Hernandez for the District 1 seat. In our article we pointed out the need for a City Councilperson who would not bend to pressures of the power that be and to the need to have a City Councilperson that has a strong voice for our community.

We received two letters from our readers that I would like to share with you,

Dear Editor

Your endorsement of Victor Hernandez over Richard Lopez only proves what I have always suspected. That your newspaper is a biased, closed minded newspaper. All of us in Lubbock who have been down in the dumps know that Richard is one of the most generous person in Lubbock. Many times he has helped me and my family with food and shelter and I know of many other persons who he has helped through his program. I know you won't print my letter because you are for Hernandez but I wanted to give you my opinion.

Teodoro Rodriguez - Lubbock

Well I guess we disproved what you suspected now. Thanks for your opinion. And another letter.

Editor,

On Tuesday evening I attended a forum for District 1 incumbent Victor Hernandez and opponent Richard Lopez. Mr. Lopez's contention that he is the "People's Choice", felt his presence in Hereford (to assist families there with housing) was more important than being at this District 1 forum.

Victor Hernandez is to be commended for addressing the issues placed before him rather than dwell on his opponent's absence as did the Lopez camp who disrupted the meeting and eventually left. While Mr. Lopez's humanism is commendable, let's get representation from a person who has the time and the desire to represent District 1, not families in Hereford.

Yolanda Jimenez - Lubbock

We reiterate our endorsement for Hernandez and encourage all our readers to go vote or him.

This is another election on the ballot this Saturday and that is to select a Municipal Court Judge.

After talking to Judge Ken Johnson and examining some of his platform we would also give our endorsement to him.

Judge Johnson has committed to working to establish much needed program to curb juvenile crime in our neighborhoods and has proven through his establishment of payment programs for traffic violations that he is empathetic to those that do not have the money available to make the payments. One concern that I voiced was the inavailability of deferred adjudication to persons who do not have the immediate cash available to pay a traffic fine. Now deferred adjudication, which removes a traffic ticket or violation from the person's record, is available to only those that can pay the entire fine immediately. To us this seems unfair in that payment, whether it be immediate cash or in payments, is not considered equal. Should not poor people be given the opportunity to erase their record - via deferred adjudication - just because they have no cash?

Judge Johnson has said that he would review the situation. We hope that he does because there will be another election.

This Saturday - go vote. It's your future.



Los Maestros y Padres de la Florida Protestan del Plan de Estudio

Por Jonathan J. Higuera

Una campaña radical para purificar nuestras mentes de las influencias culturales extranjeras viene adelantando en las aulas de clase de nuestra nación.

Dirigida por la derecha religiosa, que en 1990 comenzó a organizarse para apoderarse de las juntas escolares locales, está siendo alimentada ahora por oportunistas políticas que navegan sobre una ola de nacionalismo en todo el país hacia las elecciones de noviembre próximo.

El temor que ellos propagan ya no es sólo económico. Es de cultura e ideas.

Al tratar de la estrategia de la derecha religiosa, Ralph Reed, director ejecutivo de la Coalición Cristiana del fallido candidato presidencial Pat Robertson, dijo a la revista "Time" en 1992: "Es más fácil ser electo como miembro de la junta escolar que como Presidente de los Estados Unidos".

El se jactó de "volar por debajo del radar de los medios de información y de las profesiones, para que ellos no sepan qué los golpeó hasta que sea demasiado tarde".

Hoy, los padres y maestros del Condado de Lake, en la Florida, están tratando de hacer frente a lo que los golpeó.

El mes pasado, la junta de instrucción pública del condado, que tiene cinco miembros, aprobó por una votación de 3 contra 2 un curso de acción que exige que los maestros enseñen a los alumnos que la "cultura estadounidense" es superior a todas las demás. La presidenta de la junta escolar, Patricia Hart, y los dos otros miembros que votaron por dicha medida son reconocidos como parte de la derecha cristiana.

"Esto es adoctrinamiento", dijo Gary Landry, portavoz de la Asociación de la Enseñanza de la Florida, al describir la acción a Hispanic Link. "Dejemos que los estudiantes decidan por ellos mismos que este es un gran país".

El distrito de 22,000 estudi-

antes, situado en el centro de la Florida es blanco en un 77% y afroamericano en un 18%. Los hispanos son únicamente un 4% que va en aumento.

Representando a un personal de enseñanza que es blanco en un 92%, la Asociación de Maestros del Condado de Lake pidió rápidamente a la Asociación de la Enseñanza de la Florida (FEA en inglés) que adoptara acción legal para abolir dicho curso de acción. La FEA presentó una demanda en un tribunal estatal el 24 de mayo, alegando que el curso de acción infringe las leyes del estado y federales, específicamente los derechos de los estudiantes bajo la Primera Enmienda de la Constitución a recibir información.

"Tenemos que recordar que ésta es la junta escolar, no el sistema escolar", dijo Félix Ramírez, especialista de programas que trabaja con los estudiantes de conocimiento limitado del inglés y los migrantes del distrito escolar. "Las escuelas mismas son muy receptivas para nuestros hijos".

La Asociación de Trabajadores Agrícolas de la Florida, que tiene 1,000 miembros en el Condado de Lake, apoya también a la demanda.

"Vamos a inscribir electores y tenemos la esperanza de hacer influencia sobre las elecciones del otoño", dijo Tirso Moreno, director del grupo de trabajadores agrícolas.

Alicia Barrett, madre cubanoamericana y activista de la enseñanza, que se postulará para una plaza en la junta escolar en el otoño próximo, dijo que varios padres y madres hispanos le han dicho que se proponen sacar a sus hijos de las escuelas públicas si ese curso de acción no es abolido para el otoño próximo.

"Eso nos mandaría de regreso a las épocas de la segregación", dijo ella. "Hemos trabajado muy enérgicamente para lograr la igualdad en nuestras escuelas. El enseñar la superioridad equivale a negar a nuestros estudiantes el derecho a

tener una estimación propia elevada". Eso les enseña a ser intolerantes con sus propios padres y madres, dijo ella.

Frank de Varona, superintendente regional de las Escuelas Públicas del Condado de Dade, dijo que él cree que ese curso de acción es un resultado directo de dos proyectos de ley aprobados por la legislatura del estado en este año, que disponían la enseñanza de historia afroamericana y acerca del Holocausto.

"Es un palmetazo a la enseñanza multicultural que nuestro estado está defendiendo", dijo él. "A ellos no les gusta la diversidad y así es como reaccionan. Es un grupo marginal".

Marginal o no, está surtiendo efecto en escala nacional. La revista "Time", cuando mencionó la promesa de Reed, hizo notar que en Noviembre de 1992, los candidatos de la derecha religiosa ganaron en el 40% de las 500 o más campañas locales y esta-

A Day at the Bullfights with Gilbert Roland

By Mike Castro

In my youth, I worked in construction in Southern California, and that often took me to the Hollywood studios. There, I saw a whole roster of movie stars of the era.

Later, as a reporter, I saw less of them. Hollywood wasn't my beat. I do remember covering ventriloquist Edgar Bergen's funeral, sitting just behind his daughter Candice.

But no individual in Hollywood ever touched me as deeply as Gilbert Roland, the Latino screen idol who died last month at age 88. Roland was born, the second of six children, in Chihuahua, Mexico. His family moved to El Paso when he was 6, and, legend has it, he hopped a train to Hollywood at age 13.

His career stretched across seven decades and included more than 100 films. It began in the silent picture era and made the transition to sound. Many of his roles were in "B" movies, 11 of them featuring a

tales en que compitieron.

Además, una encuesta hecha en la Florida, publicada el 22 de mayo por cinco periódicos de la auspiciaron, halló que la inmigración es un asunto todavía más molesto para los electores de aquel estado que la delincuencia. El 62% de los respondientes de la encuesta lo mencionaron.

Una respuesta típica, citada en el "Miami Herald", fue: "Todos estos inmigrantes vienen a la Florida y estamos teniendo que alojarlos, alimentarlos y vestirlos. Creo que lo único que el estado de la Florida debería estar dándole es un boleto de pasaje sólo de ida para Washington, DC."

Para quienes hallan valor en la inmigración y la diversidad, la victoria no llegará fácilmente.

(Jonathan J. Higuera, de Washington, DC., es el editor del semanario nacional "Hispanic Link Weekly Report".)

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fnctitious Robin Hood-type bandit, the Cisco Kid.

I didn't know Roland personally, nor did I ever speak with him. I did see him perform on the screen, and occasionally observed his famous profile from a distance at the bullfights in Tijuana, Mexico, across the border from San Diego. Usually, he was across the bullring from me, sitting ringside, wearing a sombrero. He always received an introduction and warm applause. He would respond by standing up and giving the crowd that bullfighters' salute.

I guess it came naturally to him. He was the son of a bullfighter, and once, when things weren't going well at the studios, he even contemplated a career in the ring. His great acclaim came for his lead role in "The Bullfighter and the Lady." It was the only film for which he received an Academy Award nomination.

Continued Page 2

Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) has targeted as many as 500 banks for possible investigation for fair lending violations. Banks whose HMDA data show a denial rate above the national average for minorities, a disproportionately low number of minority applications in areas with large minority populations, and a denial rate for minorities that exceeds an additional data on their lending practices and patterns. Based on this review, examiners may conduct more extensive on-site investigations on selected institutions. Results of these investigations could lead to administrative enforcement action or referrals too the Justice Department.

It sure sounds like some banks in Lubbock may be getting a letter.

Go vote for Jan Blacklock for Municipal Judge and reelect Victor Hernandez to the City Council

- 6/8 1974 First International Treaty Convention of North American Indian People.
- 6/11 1963 Gov. Wallace prevents black students from registering at the University of Alabama.
- 6/13 1966 Miranda v. Arizona (right to remain silent,...).
- 1971 The N.Y. Times begins publishing the Pentagon Papers.
- 1975 Former CIA Director Helms: "Nobody wants to embarrass a president of the United States by discussing the assassination of foreign leaders in his presence. I just think we all had the feeling that we were hired...to keep those things out of the Oval Office."
- 6/14 1963 Cambridge, Maryland, voters defeat an amendment requiring equal accommodations in restaurants and motels.
- 1971 Supreme court rules that cities can close pools rather than desegregate them.

The is talk about CenterCorp, Inc. buying up the houses in Northeast Overton at "fail market value", then selling them to the city off no profit so that the proposed new Multi-Purpose Arena can be built in that area. Hmmm, what is the fair market value for old houses in the Northeast Overton/Tech Ghetto? When those folks collect their small fair market value check for their old three bedroom house where are they going to go to buy another three bedroom house? Southwest Lubbock where the prices are three times as high? Before that deal is done, someone needs to think about the availability of decent affordable housing for those folks and the rest of us?

Go Vote

Out in the West Texas town of El Paso a lone district judge is trying to hold a Court of Inquiry to determine why El Paso does not receive its fair share of state money. On May 12th sixteen members of the 32 member Mexican-American Legislative Caucus (MALC) signed a petition supporting the efforts of Judge Marquez to conduct his inquiry.

Many feel that getting the facts out on the table during the Court of Inquiry will result in El Paso finally receiving its fair share of state money. Subpoenas have been issued requiring the State of Texas to turn over certain information contained in its computers. The State is fighting the subpoenas.

It is anticipated that district judges in the Rio Grande Valley will soon do the same thing.

I believe the song goes something like this:

"If you are the big tree, we are the small axe, sharpened to cut you down, ready to cut you down."

"Small Axe" by Bob Marley

Stephen C. McIntyre is a Lubbock lawyer.

-30-

NO JUSTICE, NO PEACE

by Eliseo Solis

The rhetoric has always been that we, as elected officials, represent the people. Example after example exists when rhetoric contradicts the reality. Let's look at two examples as it refers to our Senator John Montford.

Political Expediency or Public Service

Example One: When I filed a complaint in early 1990 with the State Bar in reference to the illegal and immoral actions within the District Attorney's office in Lubbock County, the legal counsel for Travis Ware was John Montford. It is inconceivable that Montford is not aware of the pattern of enforcing the law with a double standard in Lubbock County.

Because of his clout in the biased forum of lawyers checking themselves and his coincidentally being a Senator of the State of Texas, the all-lawyer State board of Review exonerated the Lubbock District Attorney of any wrong doing. Since then, facts have proved Montford and the State Board wrong. The deacon of the Commissioner's court, Alton Brazell, and even Judge Rod Shaw, would acknowledge such abuses of office with astonishment. Their response would simply be "I do not want to get involved". That's why the County is now having to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to defend itself in the Judge Blalack episode. It's all related, Don't you know!

Example Two: When questions arose about the dealings of Ralph Erdmann, past pathologist for Lubbock County, the defense attorney was John Montford. Once again, the inconceivability of Montford not having knowledge of the conspiracy between Ware and Erdmann astounds the mind. In the beginning, he (Montford) felt safe in defending the Nazi-oriented pathologist who falsified autopsy reports to give Travis Ware the advantage in cases that would guarantee convictions. After "Sixty Minutes" on CBS and other exposures in the media, we began to see Travis Shelton as the defense attorney... Why?... Where was John Montford? If John Montford can defend a Nazi sympathizer, why can't he defend our people? Let's see....

After reviewing the results of the Coalition on Banking, It seems that Lubbock is the worst in providing mortgage loans to minorities. Have you seen our Senator make a statement to assure that he will fight that this injustice is corrected in his senatorial district...Not yet... All the Chicano organizations defending him... Have they asked, ... Will you defend us?

Just-Us

Leaders with the stature such as that of a Senator have the responsibility to exercise that leadership in helping arbitrate situations that may create divisions within the community he/she represents. Montford has consistently received substantial electoral support from the predominantly minority

precincts in Lubbock County. He is constantly present in activities and situations pertaining to Southwest Lubbock. Where was the Senator when our community (Black and Brown) tried to save Thompson Jr. High and which led to the subsequent election of Linda DeLeon. Did he try to insert himself or at least advocate for a solution in the efforts by DeLeon to provide equity in the Lubbock Independent School District. I don't recall Montford ever making an attempt to contact me and see if a solution could have been made in the issue of the prison location in Lubbock County, a possible economic benefit for our economy. After all, Sheriff Keese stated that he would have been proud to have it in his back yard. What I do recall is that in the few banquets and Luncheons that I attended and were sponsored by Chicano organizations, Montford always sent "Bubba", ...!what a name for a Hispanic!

EI "BUBBA"

Speaking of "Bubba" and his representation of the Senator in the District 1 City Council race this Saturday, somebody (I presume the Hernandez camp) should check the time sheets for the time "Bubba" is dedicating to the Lopez campaign. Having the title of Co-Campaign chair in any political campaign requires considerable time and effort (many times fulltime). Is he being compensated with public funds to conduct a political campaign? Is Montford on top of the activities of his staff? Is Justice spelled Just-us for them? Does anybody care? ...The Flores campaign for Commissioner always made reference to County Pct 8 employees using county time to campaign in my race. The commissioner, as we now know, has a tendency to invent or fabricate facts. He does not know how all his fabrications will eventually catch up with him.

EL COMMISH

Speaking of Gilbert and knowing him, I can certainly agree and concur that the Commissioner makes things up, but why did Victor Hernandez allow himself to become one Richard Lopez's best campaign workers by attacking a most revered (and best voting) segment of the community? We all make mistakes though.

VOTEN LA CONSENSIA

Nuestra comunidad debe considerar los dos candidatos queriendo representarnos. Los dos son honorables y por supuesto dedicados al bienestar del distrito. Lo importante es de cuando entren al puesto, que abogen por nuestra area y trabajen por la equidad de los servicios perteneciente a la ciudad. Podemos estar tranquilos al saber que no se van a acomodar con aquellas personas que siempre han trabajado en contra nuestro progreso. Si dicen, "Pues tenemos que trabajar dentro el sistema" cuidensen a y al alvala, porque ese sistema a como esta, siempre nos a excluido y reprimido.

A DAY AT THE BULLFIGHTS WITH GILBERT

On one particular Sunday, I escorted Delores, who later became my wife, to the bullfights. It is hard to communicate to someone who has never attended a bullfight the effect of a crowd, alcohol and warm sunshine when the brass band strikes the first strains of "La Virgen de la Macarena," the fighters' song about their patron saint.

It comes from Spain. When sung by Gypsies, it is performed in a plaintive wail: "De noche cuando me acuesto, le rezo a la Virgen de la Macarena ..." It doesn't carry the same emotion in translation, but the singer opens by saying that when she lies down to sleep, she prays to the virgin of Macarena.

Once the band strikes up the chorus of the song and the crowd roars, you are caught up in a spectacle like no other. Many U.S. residents reject the bullfights because of violence to the bull and the animal's ultimate death.

This Sunday I was feeling pretty good. As we were leaving, I remembered that I had forgotten something. I pranced back up the stairs to our seats to get it. As I returned to Delores, laughing to myself, I looked up and saw Roland in the company of three young women. He had gotten old. His hands were gnarled, and he wasn't moving as fast as I recalled his pace. He looked at me and my

date approvingly, but I sensed his sadness. I nodded to him and he nodded back. I didn't seize that instant to talk to him because I didn't think it was appropriate.

Delores and I turned and entered a taxi. Despite the elation I felt from an exciting afternoon at the bullfight, I was suddenly sad.

I had wanted to tell Gilbert Roland that he was a trail-blazer who had encouraged me by example to work my way into a better life. He had chosen the movies, where beauty and youth were everything, but life doesn't stand still, even for film. I'm sorry now that I didn't speak, that I didn't say to him that he was something special for all of us who hunger to see a resemblance of ourselves on the big screen.

(Mike Castro writes a weekly column for the Sacramento Bee)

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News Briefs Plan to Fingerprint Undocumented Migrants

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that people crossing the U.S. border illegally may be fingerprinted. Yesterday, Attorney General Janet Reno demonstrated a new computer scanning system that would be used to track down migrants with criminal records, identify those who have previously attempted to cross the border without proper documentation, and determine how many people are repeat offenders. The fingerprinting proposal is included in the \$28 billion omnibus crime bill now being considered by Congress. If approved, the system would first be put into operation on the San Diego border.

"With this automated fingerprint system, we can go a long way toward an immediate identification and then an immediate linkage of prior criminal histories that can be very important for all of law enforcement," Reno said yesterday. She stressed that people entering the U.S. with legitimate passports and visas would not be fingerprinted. However, she declined to say whether those found to have repeatedly crossed the border without documentation would be penalized.

Some immigrant advocates worry that fingerprinting programs would target Mexican migrants and ignore those from other countries who enter the U.S. on tourist visas and do not leave when the visas expire. The latter may include as many as half of all undocumented immigrants in the U.S. Advocates are also skeptical about the effectiveness of the fingerprinting plan. "There are always going to be a lot of people who will be misidentified," said Antonio Ancheta, director of the Coalition for Humane Immigration and Refugee Rights of Los Angeles. "The real criminals may fall through the cracks, while other people identified as criminals may be falsely arrested."

Study: Lower Pregnancy Rates Among Teens

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that a two-year study by the Alan Guttmacher Institute in New York found that teens are becoming sexually active at an earlier age, but their pregnancy rates are lower now than they were 20 years ago. One of the study's most disturbing findings was that 70% of teenager girls under 15 who have had sex were forced to in some way, often by a much older male.

The study, "Sex and America's Teenagers" found that about 1 million girls age 15 to 19 get pregnant annually and about half give birth. Yet, according to the study, 70% of sexually active teenagers use birth control, a vast improvement from ten years ago when just half of sexually active teenagers used contraception.

Pregnancy rates for "sexually experienced" teenagers fell 19% between 1972 and 1990, according to institute researchers. At the same time the report found that about half of all girls and three-quarters of all boys have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 18 years old. Twenty years ago, about one-third of the girls and half the boys had had sex. However, the report says this activity remains mostly among older youths.

Teens who take part in other kinds of risky behavior appear among the most likely to have sex at younger ages. Jeannie I. Rosoff, director of the institute which specializes in reproductive health research and public education, said that programs to reduce teenage sexual activity will require much more than a call for abstinence, though that message also needs to be loudly stressed. The institute also calls for education programs that teach children "interpersonal skills they need to postpone sex until they are ready and include information on the ways to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease."

Nearly 1 Million Inmates in U.S. Jails

AP reports the state and federal inmate population nearly tripled from 1980 to a record 948,881 last year. A report released yesterday by the Justice Department said that the incarceration rate at the end of 1993 for prisoners sentenced to more than a year also set a record - 351 per 100,000 residents.

The U.S. jails a larger portion of its population than any other nation. In 1992, 455 of every 100,000 people in this country were in prison or jail; South Africa under its old government was next, at 311 per 100,000. The report attributed half the prisoner growth since 1980, when inmates totaled 329,821, to increases in the number of drug criminals.

"Suddenly, we've gone wild on incarceration but there is no clear impact on crime rates," said Professor Alfred Blumstein of Carnegie-Mellon University.

U.S. incarceration rates remained around 110 inmates per 100,000 people from the 1920s through 1970s, Blumstein said, "then in the 1980s began shooting straight up." But over the last 20 years, he said, "murder rates have remained absolutely flat, robbery has grown about 1% per year and burglary has declined somewhat."

Marc Mauer, assistant director of The Sentencing Project, a foundation-supported group that advocates alternatives to prison said that "the politics of the crime bill shows the data don't have much impact on the debate." House and Senate crime bills that would stiffen penalties for dozens of crimes and provide billions for prison construction are now headed for compromise negotiations.

Experts agree that too many low-level, nonviolent drug sellers have been locked up as the drug war produced stiffer federal and state sentences, and tighter parole policies for drug and violent crimes. From 1980 to 1992, adult drug arrests more than doubled from 471,200 to 980,700. At the same time, the likelihood of going to prison for that crime increased fivefold, from 19 sentences per 1,000 arrests to 104. Inmates convicted of drug charges went from 7% in 1980 to 30% in 1992.

Philip Heymann, former deputy attorney general in the Clinton administration, said up to 25% of federal inmates are serving 6 to 11 years for drug crimes without violence and aren't major traffickers. Blumstein of Carnegie-Mellon agreed and added "our addiction to imprisoning drug traffickers," even nonviolent small fry, "may be sending the less-serious drug sellers to a graduate school for crime in prison."

Florida Teachers, Parents Protest "Superior" Culture Curricula

By Jonathan J. Higuera

A radical campaign to cleanse our minds of "foreign" cultural influences is advancing into our nation's classrooms.

Led by the religious right, which in 1990 began organizing to take over local school boards, it is now being fed by political opportunists riding a national wave of nativism toward the November elections.

The fear they spread is not just economic anymore. It's culture and ideas.

Discussing the religious right's strategy, Ralph Reed, executive director of failed presidential candidate Pat Robertson's Christian Coalition, told Time magazine back in '92, "It's easier to be elected to the school board than President of the United States."

He bragged of "flying under the radar of the media and professions so they don't know what hit them until it's too late."

Today, parents and teachers in Lake County, Fla., are trying to deal with what hit them.

Last month, the five-member county board of education passed by a 3-2 vote a policy requiring teachers to instruct students that "American culture" is superior to all others. Board chair Patricia Hart and the two other affirming members are recognized as part of the Christian right.

"This is indoctrination," Gary Landry, spokesman for the Florida Education Association, described their action to Hispanic Link. "Let students decide for themselves that this is a great country."

The district of 22,000 students, located in central Florida 25 miles northwest of Orlando, is 77 percent white and 18 percent African American. Hispanics are a small but growing 4 percent.

Representing a teaching staff that is 92 percent white, the Lake County Teachers Association, quickly asked the Florida Education Association to take legal action to abolish the policy. FEA filed suit in state court May 24, alleging that the policy violates state and federal law, specifically the student's First Amendment rights to receive information.

"We have to remember that this is the school board, not the school system," said Félix Ramírez, a program specialist who works with the district's limited-English-proficient and migrant students. "The schools themselves are very receptive to our children."

The Farmworkers Association of Florida, with 1,000 members in Lake County, also supports the suit.

"We're going to register voters and hopefully influence the fall election," said Tirso Moreno, director of the farmworker's group.

Alicia Barrett, a Cuban-American parent and education activist who will run for a school board seat this fall, said several Hispanic parents have told her they plan on taking their children out of public schools if the policy isn't abolished by next fall.

"It would set us back to the times of segregation," she said. "We've worked very

hard to achieve equality in our schools. To teach superiority is to deny our students the right to have a high self-esteem." It teaches them to be intolerant of their own parents, she added.

Frank de Varona, a regional superintendent with the Dade County Public Schools, said he believes the policy is a direct result of two bills passed in the legislature this year that called for teaching African American history and about the Holocaust.

"It's a slap at the multicultural education our state is advocating," he said. "They don't like diversity and this is how they react. It's a fringe group."

Fringe or not, it's having national impact. Time magazine, when it quoted Reed's

promise, observed that in November 1992, religious-right candidates won in about 40 percent of the 500-plus local and state races they contested.

Additionally, a Florida poll, released May 22 by five sponsoring newspapers, found immigration to be an even more bothersome issue for that state's voters than crime. Sixty-two percent of the respondents mentioned it.

A typical response, quoted in the Miami Herald, was: "All these immigrants coming into Florida, and we're having to house them and feed them and clothe them. I believe the only thing the state of Florida ought to be giving them is a one-way ticket to Washington, D.C."

For those who find value in immigration and diversity, victory won't come easy.

Salga a Votar
El Sabado, 11

Re-Elect Judge
Ken Johnson

Municipal Court Judge

Saturday, June 11

Dedicado - El Juez Johnson esta implementando un Proyecto del Abandonamiento de Pandillas (GAP) dentro de la Corte de Juvinales para dirigir atención a el crimen entre la juventud.

Experiencia - Por los ultimos 6 años el ha presidido en cienos de jurados y ha adoptado procedimiento para reducir los pedidos pendientes por la mitad y hizo su propia corte eficiente

Efficiente - El Juez Johnson corto su propio presupuesto por mas de \$50,000. Su corte ranga 6mo en el Estado en su eficiencia (Por un estudio de La Oficina Administrativa de la Judicial de Texas en Marzo de 1994)

Gracias por su apoyo en el pasado. Su voz conta, solo que por favor este sabado dia 11.

Paid for by Re-Elect Judge Ken Johnson Campaign, Ted Kingsbery Treasurer
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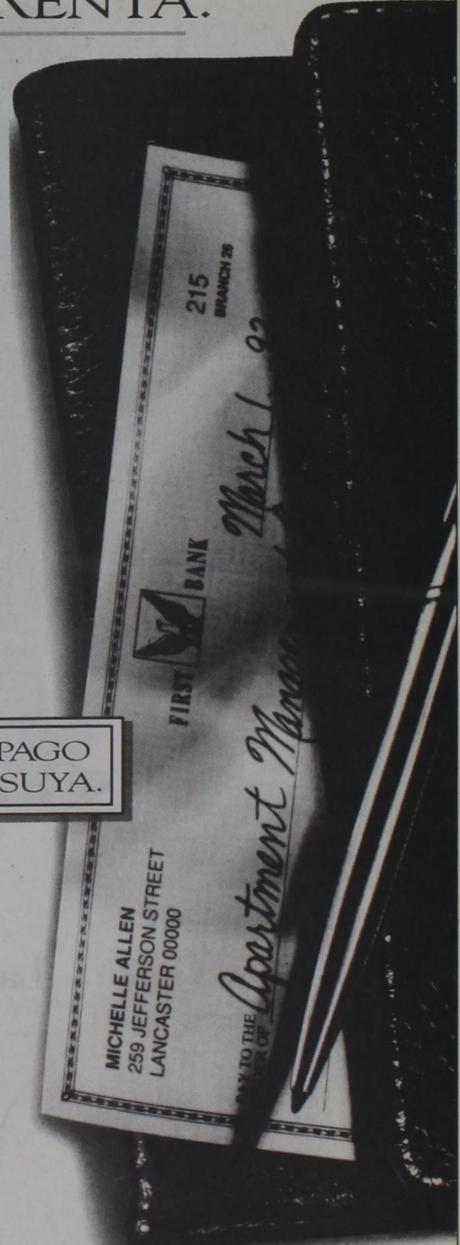
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According to Study: Johnny Can't Write

WASHINGTON - Whether describing the plot of "The Little Mermaid," recounting a trip in a magical balloon or arguing the merits of a longer school year, American students have trouble making their point in writing.

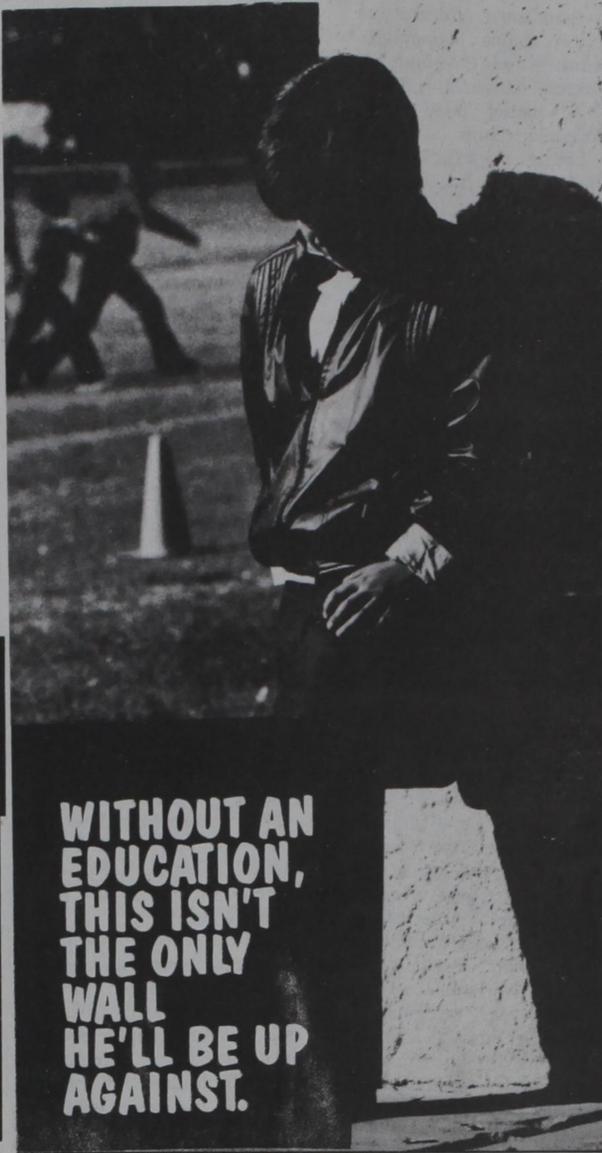
In its latest comprehensive look at how well schoolchildren write, the Education Department said Tuesday that most students grasp the basics of narrative or informative writing but many are unable to write effectively.

The 1992 "Writing Report Card" by the department's National Assessment of Edu-

cational Progress unit found some encouraging news in that schools seem to be putting more emphasis on writing instruction.

Compared to its last NAEP writing assessment, in 1988, the report said, "students are being asked to write somewhat more frequently, at greater length, and in assignments requiring more analysis and interpretation."

But the report said its testing of 30,000 fourth-, eighth- and 12th-graders still found writing deficiencies at all three levels - and in particular in the ability to write persuasive-



ly.

"Whatever successes schools may claim in writing instruction, many students at each grade level continue to have serious difficulty in producing effective informative, persuasive or narrative writing," the study said.

"Even the best students who could write relatively effective narrative and informative pieces had difficulty with persuasive tasks."

Urging improvements in teaching, the report said: "To become good writers, students need expert instruction, frequent practice and constructive feedback."

But it laid much of the blame for bad writing on poor study habits.

For example, the report said, eighth-graders spend only two hours a week on writing - including time in the classroom - compared with more than five hours on math. And those

same students spend 14 hours a week in front of the television set.

Those who watched six or more hours of television a day had the poorest writing skills, the study said. "While 83, 88, and 72 percent of the fourth-, eighth- and 12th-graders, respectively, reported watching more than an hour or television daily, just 16, 27, and 31 percent reported spending more than an hour a day on their homework."

The study found that students who did not do their homework had poorer writing

skills than those who did at least some of it and that those who read five or fewer pages daily did not write as well as those who read 11 or more pages a day. Twenty-three percent of the fourth-graders and one-third of the students in grades eight and 12 said they read five or fewer pages a day, including reading done in class and for homework.

The NAEP tested students on three types of writing: persuasive, in which the writer sought to exert an impact on the reader; narrative, telling a story using personal experiences, perceptions or imagination; and informative, explaining specific subject matter.

"Most students showed some grasp of the narrative form," the study said, with 55 percent to 86 percent providing at least minimally developed responses. "Encouragingly enough, about one-fourth of the fourth-graders and about one-half of the eighth- and 12th-graders wrote developed or better responses," the report said.

More difficult were the persuasive questions, including one trying to convince a member of the state legislature that students who receive failing grades either should or shouldn't lose their driving licenses.

"Across all three grades, one-fourth or fewer of the students provided discussions that were at least developed, and no more than 3 percent of the students wrote persuasive letters or essays that were elaborated or extensively elaborated in response to any of the tasks," the report said.

Some of the report's other findings:

-White and Asian students generally outperformed black, Hispanic and American Indians at all three grade levels.

-Girls wrote more effectively than boys at all three grade levels.

-Eighth- and 12th-graders in the Southeast had weaker writing skills than students in other regions at those grade levels.

-Private school students did better than public school students.

-Students in wealthier urban areas outperformed those in poorer ones.

English-Only Rule Argued

Buitrago, are Hispanic and bilingual.

The company's English-only rule was not imposed until late 1990, after Garcia and Buitrago were accused of making derogatory, racist remarks in Spanish and English about two co-workers.

A federal judge ruled that Spun Steak's English-only rule violated the federal anti-bias law. Calling the rule too broad and unnecessary, the judge likened it to "hitting a flea with a sledge hammer."

The judge relied on guidelines established by the EEOC treating English-only rules in employment as presumptively illegal.

The guidelines state that barring employees from speaking their primary language may create "an atmosphere of inferiority, isolation and intimidation based on national origin which could result in a discriminatory working environment."

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the commission guidelines in ruling for Spun Steak by a 2-1 vote.

The appeals court said the English-only rule might be illegal if imposed against employees who speak little or no English.

The 9th Circuit court's ruling is binding law in nine Western states - California, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Government lawyers said about one-third of all U.S. residents who speak a language other than English at home live in those states.

The case is Garcia vs. Spun Steak Co., 93-1222.

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2.) "¡Gané!"



3.) "¡Gané!"



4.) "¡Ay!"



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Olajuwon Leads Rockets Past Knicks in Opener

By Gary Hill

HOUSTON, June 8 - Hakeem Olajuwon said he felt rusty, but he still scored a game-high 28 points as the Houston Rockets held on for an 85-78 win to open the best-of-seven NBA Finals on Wednesday.

The Rockets, who had to wait a full week after wrapping up the Western Conference title, will host Game Two on Friday.

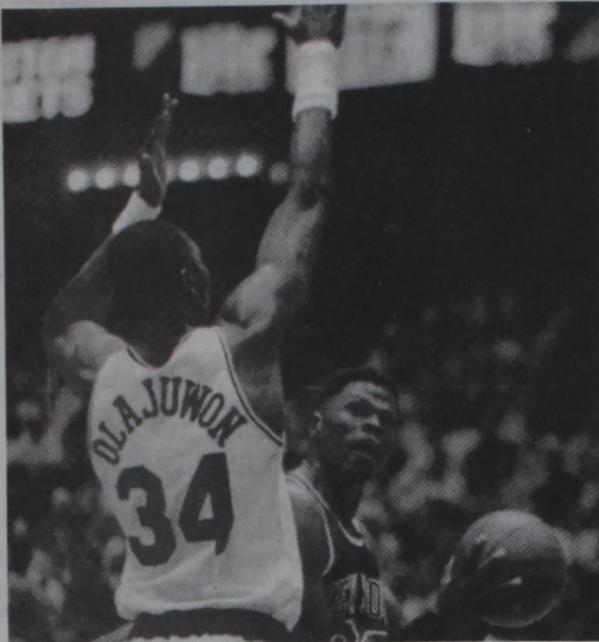
"I was struggling through the whole game to get into the flow of the game," said Olajuwon, the National Basketball Association's Most Valuable Player this season.

"Sitting down for a week, we were rusty," said the Nigerian-born centre, who also snared 10 rebounds. "I'm just so happy that we won this one. I think on Friday we will be sharper as a team."

The Rockets led by as many as 12 points in the fourth quarter, 75-63, for the biggest lead of the game. But then the Knicks threw a scare into them with a 10-2 run to cut the margin to just three points at 79-76 on a John Starks free throw with 2:13 remaining in the game.

An Olajuwon free throw made it 80-76 50 seconds later and after Greg Anthony threw a pass intended for Starks out of bounds, Kenny Smith dished to Olajuwon for a slam dunk to make it 82-76 with 1:02 to go.

Hubert Davis made a quick jumper to cut the lead to 82-78. After Robert Horry missed a three-pointer for Houston and Patrick Ewing missed one for



"The defence carried us," he added. "That was the key tonight."

"It's just a sense of relief to have the first game," said Otis Thorpe, who led all rebounders with 16, 10 on the offensive end, along with 14 points, second high on the Rockets.

"Hakeem does a lot for us but without the other guys around him we wouldn't be where we are today," said Thorpe.

Ewing led the Knicks with 23 points, along with nine rebounds. Charles Oakley added 14 points and 12 rebounds.

"We got a lot of good shots, we just missed them. No excuse," said Oakley.

New York, a Vernon Maxwell free throw and two by Sam Cassell sandwiched around a Starks miss accounted for the final margin.

New York coach Pat Riley said poor shooting had cost the Knicks, who converted only 31 of 91 (34 percent) shots from the field. Houston shot 31 for 74 (42 percent).

"We let it slip at the free throw line and on the perimeter," Riley said. "If you're going to give us those shots, we have to knock them down."

"I really feel fortunate to get the win, because the layoff definitely affected us," said Houston coach Rudy Tomjanovich.

World Cup Finals a Feast for Arm-Chair Viewers

By Stuart Doughty

DALLAS, June 9 - World champions Germany kick off a month-long binge for soccer's armchair viewers on June 17 in the opening game of a 52-match schedule crammed into just 23 days of action.

For the television addict who plans to watch them all, that is 4,680 minutes of mouth-watering world-class soccer. Or put another way, more than three days of ceaseless staring at the small screen.

The danger to avoid, somewhat like a Chinese wedding feast, is gorging on less-appetising early courses to satisfy the immediate hunger pangs, only to find the desire waning when the more palatable dishes are served up later.

In the 1990 finals in Italy, 13 of the 36 first-round group games produced the miserly offering of one or no goals. There were eight tame draws, none of them higher than 1-1.

But in these finals the television viewer could witness a plethora of goals -- if FIFA have anything to do with it.

The game's ruling body have tinkered with the rules in a deliberate attempt to raise the goal tally in the 1994 finals, which run from June 17 to July 17 in nine U.S. cities.

In 1990, the goal-scoring average was 2.21 per game. In 1954, it was 5.38.

They are copying the English league system of awarding teams three points for a win in first-round matches instead of two, which they, and a host of players and coaches, say will encourage attacking play.

Referees have been given clear, and possibly controversial, instructions that should give a greater edge to attack-



ing players.

Tackling from behind has been outlawed and referees told offences should be punished by dismissal.

That edict alone should make the early matches more fascinating as players try to adjust to the demands of World Cup soccer, struggle to come to terms with what is virtually an alien law.

But the one drawback to the hopes of exciting, attacking play and an abundance of goals is the American weather.

Orlando, Dallas, Washington, New York and probably Pontiac's indoor stadium will be hot and humid, and hardly conducive to the fast-paced football FIFA hopes will win

over the American public to their sport.

That means carefully selecting which first-round games to watch, and which to avoid, at a pace that avoids burnout over the first fortnight before the serious play and drama begins.

The opening game is a must, although they rarely live up to expectations along the lines of the shock Cameroon served up four years ago in beating then-world champions Argentina.

However eager the neutrals are to see the giants humbled, Bolivia just do not register on the scale of Germany's feared opponents ahead of their en-

Continued Page 6

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A El Editor
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Un Rayito De Luz

Unos fariseos se acercaron a Jesus, y para tenderle una trampa, preguntaron: "Es permitido que el esposo se divorcie de su esposa?" Pero, El les contesto: " Que les mando Moises a ustedes?" Y ellos le dijeron que Moises les permitio divorciarse de la esposa dondole un certificado de divorcio. Y Jesus les dijo: "Moises les dio esa ley, porque ustedes tienen muy duro el corazon; pero, en el principio de la creacion, Dios los creo hombre y mujer. Por eso el hombre dejara a su padre y a su madre para unirse a su esposa, y los dos son una sola carne. Asi ya nos on dos, sino uno solo. Por eso "Lo que Dios unio... no lo separe el hombre"... (Gen. 1-27).

Cuando ya estaban en la casa, los discipulos volvieron a preguntarle, y El les dijo: "El que se divorcia de su espos y se casa con otra mujer, comete adulterio contra la primera; y si esposa deja a su esposo y se casa con otro hombre, tambien comete adulterio". (Marcos 10, 2-12).

Luego llevaron unos niños para que Jesus los tocara; pero los discipulos comenzaron a reprender a los que los llevaban. Y, Jesus, viendo aquella actitud, regaño a los discipulos y les dijo: "Dejen a los niños que vengan a mi, y no les estorben; porque el Reino de Dios es de los niños y de los que son como los niños. Les aseguro que los que no acepten el Reino de Dios, como un niño, no entrara en el. Luego tomo en Sus brazos a los niños, y los bendijo poniendo las manos sobre ellos. (Marcos 10, 13,16).

Lo que mas nos sorprende de los niños es que tu puedes gritarles, y regañarlos o darles nalgadas...y a los dos minutos son capaces de abrazarte, y besarte, y decirte "I love you very much"...Los niños confian mucho en ti y en que tu puedes sacarlos de cualquier problema y comprarles lo que ellos quieren ... Los niños, siempre "presumen" de su papy y de su mamy ante sus amiguitos...

Los niños son capaces de creer todo, nomas por que tu se los estas diciendo... A ellos no les importa nada que otros niños sean pobres o ricos, o blancos o prietitos, o que vivan en una casa grande o chica, lo unico que quieren es jugar con ellos, y les basta que sean niños, como ellos...No les importa lo que diga la gente de ellos... ellos quieren llevar dos "burritos" a la escuela: uno para ellos y otro para un niño de su cuarto, que no tiene mama... con razon en el Evangelio leemos que "el Reino de los cielos es de los niños y de los que son como los niños". (Gen. 1, 27-28.) (Mat. 10, 2-12). (Mat. 10, 13-16).

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 37: En el último y gran día de la fiesta, Jesús se puso en pie y alzó la voz, diciendo: *Si alguno tiene sed, venga a mi y beba.*
 38: *El que cree en mí, como dice la Escritura, de su interior correrán ríos de agua viva.*
 39: Esto dijo del Espíritu que habían de recibir los que creyesen en eel; pues aún no había venido el Espíritu Santo, porque Jesús no había sido aún glorificado.
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Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

CLASSIFIED CLASIFICADOS

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Citibus Demand Response Service Policy Document Revision

JUNE 28, 1994, 12:00 P.M.
 CITIBUS CONFERENCE ROOM
 801 TEXAS AVENUE

Citibus will hold a public hearing to receive comments on the revision of the Demand Response Policy Document. Principal proposed changes include the elimination of the Cancellation Policy in favor of a Late Call/No-Show Policy. Public comment is invited, speakers will be limited to three (3) minutes. Written comments will be accepted no later than 24 hours prior to the hearing. Please send comments to: Citibus, 801 Texas Avenue, Lubbock, TX 79401.

Individuals requiring special assistance should contact Citibus at 767-3062 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting to schedule arrangements.

We encourage your attendance and value your participation in these public hearings.

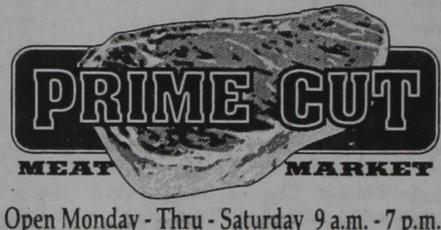
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Haz de Cueta Que Ya Completates CUARENTA

La ri, la roo,
 muy curiosa eres tu,
 dices que son veinte
 nueve
 y sabemos que son mas

La ri, la roo,
 muy curiosa eres tu,
 dices que aguantas la bara
 y sabemos que no aguantas nada

La ri, la roo
 muy curiosa eres tu
 quizas que haz de dar cuarenta.
 que ya llegaron cuarenta!

¡Feliz Cumpleaños Mama!
de parte de Ralph, Melissa, Jennifer, Jason
y toda tu familia



Lisa Ramos - Age Unknown

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

\$100,000
 -- Flexible qualifying guidelines with higher debt ratios and less stringent credit requirements
 -- Minimal downpayments and high LRV's
 -- No private mortgage insurance with 15-30 year fixed rate products.

First National Bank also has recently established a Community Advisory Board, consisting of individuals from a diverse cross-section of Lubbock, who's purpose is to help advise and implement the CHP as well as other loan and department programs. In addition to the Community Advisory Board, Guadalupe Economic Services, the Community Housing Resource Board and the City of Lubbock, three non-profit agencies that specialize in pre-purchase home ownership counseling, are also working in conjunction with First National Bank in an effort to prepare potential applicants to become home buyers through guidance and counseling classes.

Celia Moreno Garza, a single parent, was one of FNB's first applicants for an affordable housing loan under the new program. "I am a single mother who has wanted my own home for a long time, but did not think it was possible," said Garza. "I feel that I would not have been able to buy the house that I had my heart set on if it had not been for the program. Thank you for your program, you have helped make my dreams come true."

"We feel the implementation of the Community Homeownership Program (CHP) demonstrates our commitment in meeting the full range of financial needs of the community we serve," said Nichols. "First National Bank hopes to achieve a great deal of success with its home ownership program in helping many families as well as individuals find home ownership," Nichols said.



HOPE 3 Affordable Housing

ARE YOU THINKING OF BUYING A HOME ?

...Then don't miss the City of Lubbock's Community Development HOPE 3 Homeownership classes.

WHAT IS "HOPE 3"?

...It's a first-time home buyer, low interest mortgage loan program for low to moderate income families.

WHY SHOULD YOU TAKE THE CLASSES ?

...You will learn about owning a home and the HOPE 3 special financing program.
 ...In order to apply for the city's HOPE 3 program you **MUST** complete these classes.

WHEN AND WHERE ARE THE CLASSES ?

...**Workshop III:**
 -Saturday, June 11, 1994

-9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon.
 -at the Mae Simmons Community Center at 23rd & Oak Avenue

...**Workshop IV:**
 Tuesday, July 5, 1994
 & Thursday, July 7, 1994
 -7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
 -at Garden and Arts Center at 4215 University

...In order to receive a certificate of completion you must attend either the one 3 hour class at Workshop III or both 1.5 hour classes at Workshop IV.

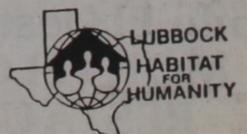
IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

...Call 766-7665 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from Monday to Friday.

...Child care **not** provided. Space is limited.

...A calculator would be helpful.

...Classes given by Lubbock Habitat for Humanity for the City of Lubbock's Department of Housing and Community Development.



SOCCKER-WORLD CUP

counter in Chicago on June 17.

If Germany anticipate beginning their defence with a rout, then Spain would expect to follow suit a few hours later in the opening day's other match against underdogs South Korea.

The action livens up considerably on the second day with two attractive and potentially fiery matches featuring Colombia against Romania and two teams with huge support among U.S. ethnic communities -- Italy against Ireland in New York.

All of Italy's matches, which are likely to generate the best atmosphere in a country where the World Cup is more a curiosity than a major once-in-a-lifetime event, are a must -- as will be Brazil's. Much is expected of the South American aristocrats, whose style of play is marked by the rhythm of the samba, as they bid for a fourth World Cup triumph. They face three intriguing opponents in Russia, Cameroon and Sweden.

Another key fixture is on the second day, when host the United States meet Switzerland in the Pontiac Silverdome, the first World Cup match to be played indoors. Four matches will be played on the specially-nurtured turf.

World Cup debutants Nigeria rank among the major attractions, and their date with Argentina on June 25 in Boston promises a huge audience as the world tunes in to see whether the African champions can emulate Cameroon in 1990.

This World Cup lacks any outstanding stars, but someone will undoubtedly emerge on American soil.

Players to watch out for include Brazil's diminutive goalscoring machine Romario of Brazil, the abundantly skilful Colombian Faustino Asprilla, Italy's midfield maestro Roberto Baggio, African footballer of the year Nigerian striker Rashid Yekini and Dutch striker Dennis Bergkamp, all of whom are capable of changing course of a game.