

Duncan Sincerity Questioned

Robert Duncan's sincerity as to getting the Hispanic vote in West Texas was brought to the front this week as accusation of staging opponents against him included the candidacy of Lorenzo "Bubba" Sedeño.

The last election proved to have heavy support for Lorenzo "Bubba" Sedeño by the Hispanic community which has been the vanguard of the Democratic Party in Lubbock by electing their only County elected officials.

Both Duncan and David Langston have been actively pursuing endorsements from opponents in the first election. One Republican, Montie Hasie, has endorsed Duncan.

Although Democrat Gary Watkins endorsement has not been given. Odessa' Mexican American Democrats are actively working toward Langston's election. Dick Bowen, a Republican in the first race, has endorsed Langston. The other Democratic candidate and the only minority candidate in the first election, Sedeño, has not endorsed either of the candidates.

In an interview with the only other Democratic candidate in the first election by El Editor, Sedeño said that he would not support either candidate because "they need to go out and work for our people's vote by themselves."

This statement in contrast to statements made personally to School Trustee Linda DeLeon.

"Bubba told me during his campaign that if he lost he was going to publicly support Robert Duncan."

Rumors throughout the Democratic

leadership had been that Sedeño was actually on the Duncan campaign staff and that his filing fee had been paid by the Duncan campaign.

"That is an absolute lie," said Sedeño when asked. "All people have to do is go



Langston Bus Tour
Lubbock
Abernathy
Hale Center
Plainview
Olton
Littlefield
Levelland
Sundown
Brownfield
Ropesville
Slaton
Wilson
Tahoka
O'Donnell
Lamesa
Big Spring
Odessa
San Angelo
Sterling City

look at the campaign statements to see that I did not take money from Duncan."

Eddie Richardson, co-publisher of the Southwest Digest said that he had his doubts. "I heard Bubba in an interview with Dixon Platt actually say that he and Duncan were the only qualified candidates to be State Senator."

DeLeon told El Editor that she would support Langston in the campaign. "I'm a Democrat. Langston has come out to be our candidate and I'm going to support him." She told El Editor that Bubba's lack of support for Langston

showed a lack of support for the Democratic ideals. DeLeon added that there were some issues which Langston need to address more specifically. "The issue of juvenile crime is most important in our community especially. I hope that Langston will live up to the ideals of the Democrat Party to include us in how this issue is resolved rather than excluding us as the Republican Party has done for so long."

Langston's efforts received a boost this week and his signs noticeably began to appear at the Democratic headquarters in downtown Lubbock and at yards and offices of notable Hispanic leaders.

Sources to El Editor had pointed to the fact that many Democrats working actively during the campaign were supporting Gary Watkins more than any other Democratic candidate because of Watkins definite commitment to the Party.

David Langston's campaign to be Lubbock and District 28's new State Senator following in the steps of fellow Democrat John Montford seems to be gaining steam and Langston and many of his campaign supporters will travel throughout the District this weekend on a grass roots effort to both get out the vote and gain more support.

Langston's "Whistle Stop Tour" campaign will travel to all 20 counties making stops, "Wherever people are," according to one campaign supporter.

The election to elect a new State Senator will be Dec. 10. Early vote starts on December 2 until December 6th.

by Bidal Agüero

News Briefs

National Education Goals Are Largely Unmet

A panel monitoring project reports says America as a whole has made little headway in reaching eight national education goals for the year 2000, although some states have made significant progress, reports Associated Press.

"At our present rate of progress, we're not going to make it," said Ken Nelson, executive director of the National Education Goals Panel. "We have to escalate our commitment to it, and it's best done at the state and local level."

The bipartisan panel was set up to track progress in meeting the "Goals 2000" developed after President Bush and the governors held an education summit in 1989 in Charlottesville, VA.

The goals say that by 2000:

- All US children will start school ready to learn.
- The high school graduation rate will be 90 percent higher.
- Students will leave Grades 4, 8 and 12 having shown competency in challenging subject matter.
- US students will be the first in the world in math and science.

- Every American adult will be literate.
- Schools will be free of drugs, guns and violence.
- Schools will promote partnerships with parents and teachers will be able to access professional development.

The panel's report said that since 1990, the nation has scored higher marks on five of more than 20 indicators set up to measure performance toward "Goals 2000."

Fourth and eighth-graders are doing better in math, students are experiencing fewer threats and injuries at school, family reading is more prevalent, national performance has improved in infant health and more students are earning math and science degrees.

National performance declined, however, on eight of the indicators. For instance, drug activity and classroom disruptions are on the rise.

Police Search Rules Eased

The Supreme Court ruled Monday police who stop motorists for traffic violations do not have to say the driver is free to leave before asking permission to search for drugs, reports Associated Press.

Ruling unanimously in an Ohio case, the justices said the Constitution's Fourth Amendment requires no such warning. Instead, they said courts should look at all the circumstances of a traffic stop before deciding whether someone voluntarily consented to a search.

It would be "unrealistic to require police officers to always inform detainees that they are free to go before a consent to search may be deemed voluntary," Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist wrote for the court.

All nine justices said the Constitution does not require police to tell motorists they are free to go. But Justice John Paul Stevens said he still believed the search of Robert D. Robinette's car was unlawful.

Robinette was stopped for speeding in the Dayton, Ohio, area Aug. 3, 1993. A sheriff's deputy warned Robinette about speeding, returned his drivers' license and asked if he had any drugs or illegal contraband in his car.

Robinette said he did not have anything illegal in his car. With his permission, the deputy searched the car and found a small amount of methamphetamine.

A trial court rejected Robinette's argument that the evidence should not be used against him because the search was illegal. He then pleaded no contest to a drug charge.

An appeals court and the Ohio Supreme Court reversed his conviction. The state's top court said that when people are stopped for traffic violations, officers must say something like "at this time you are free to go" before asking questions on other issues.

The Supreme Court said such a recitation is not required by the Constitution.

The case is Ohio vs. Robinette, 95-891.

Statewide Study on Women's Status

A private study said today women in Maryland, Vermont, Connecticut and the District of Columbia are better off than women in other states when it comes to income, political clout, health and access to abortion, reports Associated Press.

The study, released by the Institute for Women's Policy Research, examined women's status using a number of factors. States where women earn more money, participate in politics, have access to abortions and avoid poverty did the best.

"We're devolving more federal authority to the states. If women want to know how they're doing, they have to know what they're doing at the state level," said Heidi Hartmann, director of the institute.

The study did not give a composite rating for each state, although authors indicated which states did the best and the worst.

According to the study, the top states were Maryland, Vermont and Connecticut, plus the District of Columbia. Also scoring well were Washington, Alaska, California and Oregon.

The bottom states were Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee. Also scoring poorly were Alabama, West Virginia, Louisiana and South Carolina.

Overall, women's status varied widely among states on a number of different statistics. The report grouped them into four general categories, analyzing states' performance in each:

- Political participation. Measured percent of women registered to vote, voter turnout among women, number of women holding elected office and number of governmental bodies established to advance women's issues.

- For instance: California, Kansas and Maine have each sent two women to the Senate at one time, while Alaska, Delaware, Iowa, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Vermont and Wisconsin have never sent a woman to Congress.

- Employment and earnings. Measures women's earnings, the gap between men's and women's earnings, number of women in managerial or professional jobs and number of women in the labor force.

- In the District of Columbia, women make 88 cents for every dollar men earn, giving it the narrowest gap in the nation. On the other end of the spectrum, West Virginia women earn 59 cents for every dollar a man takes home.

- Economic autonomy. Attempting to measure "women's ability to exercise control over their economic lives," this considers college education, health insurance, business ownership and poverty rates.

- While 25 percent of women in Mississippi live in poverty, less than 8 percent do so in Connecticut, New Hampshire and New Jersey.

- Abortion rights. Measures access to abortion, including parental notification and waiting period restrictions, the positions of the governor and the legislature and the number of counties that have abortion providers.

- The highest-ranking state, Hawaii, provides public funding for abortions. The lowest ranking state was Nebraska, which has relatively few abortion clinics.

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Lubbock, Texas

En California, El "Gigante Esta Despierto Y Enojado"

Por Phil Garcia

Los electores latinos de California -- llamados durante mucho tiempo el gigante dormido del estado -- estiraron sus músculos en las elecciones

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

As the campaign continues to try and elect a good State Senator to following in John Montford's shoes. Both candidates have said that they are against the Robin Hood Act which requires rich schools to contribute to poor schools in order to bring equity to education. This issue is very complicated and deserves much more space than could be dedicated to it in this column. Next week we hope to examine the issue in depth but Duncan's stance on education is reflected in his record in the past legislature.

Included in Duncan's votes against the consumer, which means against me and you and for insurance, banks and big business are votes against a better education for our children. During his campaign Duncan has continually said that he is in favor of the voucher system. But according to a vote in the last session Duncan does not favor vouchers when they are targeted toward going toward daycare for children whose parents are on welfare. Those welfare parents which he says need to find a job, pay rent and utilities, pay taxes and for their children's education. All on a salary that is less than minimum wage.

Another vote by Duncan shows that he wants to continue overcrowded classroom as he voted to not to reinstate the 22 to 1 student to teacher ratio. If Duncan is elected, can we expect any change?

Pico de Gallo
My wife was very surprised the other night while shaking hands with people at a campaign gathering when Gilbert didn't reach out to shake her hand as others were an opted to only nod his head in acknowledgement. Brings back memories of Perot.

de 1996 y el efecto está sintiéndose desde Sacramento hasta Washington.

Los demócratas de la Asamblea Estatal, que montaron en los faldones de la victoria fácil del Presidente Clinton sobre Bob Dole en California, recuperaron el control de la cámara baja por un margen de 44 a 36, teniendo éxito donde los demócratas del Congreso se quedaron cortos.

Lo que hicieron a continuación es un testimonio a la influencia política cada vez mayor de los latinos en California: Seleccionaron a Cruz Miguel Bustamante, de Fresno, hijo de un barbero, para ser su nuevo dirigente. Cuando la Asamblea se reúne de nuevo el 2 de diciembre y cubra formalmente la plaza de la presidencia, se espera que Bustamante se convierta en su primer presidente latino en la historia moderna de California.

El consultor político demócrata Richie Ross dijo al "Sacramento Bee" que la ascendencia de Bustamante es de "enorme importancia histórica, que en verdad se halla a la par con cualquier otra primera vez de esa magnitud para cualquier comunidad". Ross recordó su propio orgullo como chico católico cuando John F. Kennedy fué electo presidente en 1960.

Bustamante, que es casado y padre de tres hijas, asistió a la universidad en Fresno y prestó servicios como ayudante del anterior miembro de la Asamblea, Bruce Bonzan. Ganó una elección por primera vez en 1993, sustituyendo a su jefe en el distrito rural del Valle Central. Bustamante tiene sólo dos años para impulsar un programa de trabajo; él tendrá que retirarse de la legislatura en 1998 por la ley de límites de periodos del estado.

La fortuna política de los latinos de California fue reforzada unos días después con la aparente victoria de Loretta Sánchez sobre el combatiente republicano del Condado Orange, Bob Dornan, cuya oratoria política cruda le hizo ser el favorito de los conservadores y la némesis de los demócratas. Sánchez, asesora financiera de 36 años de edad y ex-republicana, reclamó la victoria el 12 de noviembre después que la mayoría de las boletas de electores ausentes habían sido contadas. Si el

conteo se mantiene -- ella derrotó a Dornan por un aproximado de 700 votos con más de mil boletas todavía por contar -- Sánchez será la primera hispana y la primera mujer electa al Congreso por el Condado Orange, un bastión tradicional del Partido Republicano, pero cuya población no blanca está ahora cerca del 40 por ciento.

La población del distrito congresional de Sánchez, el 46x, es ahora aproximadamente 50 por ciento latina.

Sánchez atribuyó su apoyo sólido a una coalición que incluía electores blancos, latinos y vietnamitas-estadounidenses. Ella mencionó el apoyo de muchos recién naturalizados, electores por primera vez que hicieron oír sus voces en las urnas electorales. "Lo que hicieron el Gobernador (Pete) Wilson y el ejercicio anti-inmigrantes de los republicanos fué unificar al electorado latino más que cualquier otra cosa que hayamos visto antes", dijo Sánchez al "Sacramento Bee".

"El gigante está despierto, y caramba si está enojado!" dice Arturo Vargas, director ejecutivo de la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Designados (NALEO en inglés). Para Vargas y otros observadores políticos, los latinos de California -- que forman aproximadamente el 30 por ciento de los 30 millones de habitantes del estado -- están empezando a ejercer influencia verdadera en la población votante del Estado de Oro.

Vargas hizo notar que los latinos de California depositaron 844,000 votos en 1990. Cuando se toman en cuenta las boletas de electores ausentes y las enviadas por correo, la asistencia latina a las urnas en estas elecciones se espera que llegue a entre 1.3 y 1.4 millones, según una encuesta a la salida de los colegios electorales efectuada por el Instituto del Suroeste para la Investigación Electoral.

Los latinos podrían representar tanto como el 13 por ciento de la votación de este año. Eso está lejos de equipararse con la proporción latina de la población del estado, pero sería la tasa más alta de participación de todos los tiempos.

Hay dos factores principales para el aumento: Más latinos están llegando a la edad electoral y más se convirtieron en

ciudadanos y por lo tanto se tomaron elegibles para votar en la estela del gran impulso del gobierno de Clinton hacia su programa de naturalización.

El resultado es que más latinos están siendo elegidos a puestos y los electores latinos ayudaron a elegir a más demócratas. Tres nuevos demócratas latinos fueron electos en este año como miembros de la Asamblea Estatal, lo que hizo aumentar su cantidad en la cámara baja a 13. Ninguno de los tres -- Deborah Ortiz, de Sacramento; Tony Cárdenas, del Valle de San Fernando, y Sally Morales Haviice, de Cerritos -- procede de distritos con mayorías latinas. Y en el Condado de Riverside, el Fiscal Adjuvado de mayor antigüedad, Rod Pacheco, llegó a ser el primer republicano latino electo como miembro de la Asamblea en la historia reciente del estado.

Eso lleva al total de latinos a 14 en la Asamblea de 80 miembros. En 1990 había solamente cuatro.

Harry Pachón, presidente del Instituto "Tomás Rivera" para Política-Pública, hace notar que el apoyo de los latinos a Clinton aparece en un momento en que los republicanos dirigidos por el Gobernador Wilson (y por Dole durante los últimos días de la campaña presidencial en California), han tratado de usar a la inmigración ilegal y la acción afirmativa como los llamados "asuntos de cuña".

La estrategia a corto plazo ha sido muy productiva para el Gobernador Wilson, que fue re-electo hace dos años y que vio la aprobación de la Proposición 209 contra la acción afirmativa, dice Pachón. "Pero a largo plazo, cuánto tiempo va a transcurrir antes de que la votación latina quede escondida en la columna demócrata?"

Pachón dice que es demasiado temprano para decir llanamente que los latinos de California -- que respaldaron a la re- elección de Reagan en 1984 con más del 50 por ciento de apoyo -- estén ahora fijos al Partido Demócrata. Pero él está seguro de una cosa: "Hay muchas preguntas que están planteándose ahora en el Partido Republicano".

(Phil Garcia es jefe adjunto de la oficina para la capital en el "Sacramento Bee", de Sacramento.)

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CALIFORNIA'S 'GIANT' IS AWAKE AND ANGRY

By Phil Garcia

California's Latino voters -- long called the state's sleeping giant -- flexed their muscle in the 1996 elections and the impact is being felt from Sacramento to Washington. State Assembly Democrats, who rode the coattails of President Clinton's easy win over Bob Dole in California, regained control of the state Legislature's lower house 44-36, succeeding where Congressional Democrats fell short.

What Assembly Democrats did next is testimony to the growing political clout of California Latinos: they selected Cruz Miguel Bustamante of Fresno, the son of a barber, to be their new leader. When the Assembly reconvenes Dec. 2 and formally fills the speakership post, it's expected that Bustamante will become the first Latino speaker in modern California history.

Democratic political consultant Richie Ross told The Sacramento Bee that Bustamante's ascendancy is of "enormous historical import that certainly ranks on par with any other huge first for any community." Ross recalled his own pride as a Catholic boy when John F. Kennedy was elected president in 1960.

Bustamante, who is married and the father of three daughters, attended college in Fresno and served as an aide to former Assemblyman Bruce Bronzan. He first won election in 1993, succeeding his boss in the rural Central Valley district. Bustamante has only two years to push an agenda; he will be forced out by the state's term-limits law in 1998. California Latinos' political fortunes were further boosted a few days later with Loretta Sanchez's apparent win over Orange County Republican firebrand Bob Dornan, whose raw political oratory made him a darling of conservatives and a nemesis to Democrats. Sanchez, a 36-year-old financial adviser and former

Republican, claimed victory Nov. 12 after most absentee ballots had been counted. If the count holds -- she led Dornan by roughly 700 votes with more than a thousand ballots still to be counted -- Sanchez will become the first Hispanic and the first woman elected to Congress from Orange County, a traditional GOP bastion whose non-white population is now nearly 40 percent. The population of Sanchez's own congressional district, the 46th, is now roughly 50 percent Latino.

Sanchez attributed her strong support to a coalition that included white, Latino and Vietnamese-American voters. She cited the support of many new citizens, first-time voters who made their voice heard at the ballot box. "What Gov. (Pete) Wilson and the Republican anti-immigrant drill did was to unify the Latino vote more than anything else we had seen before," Sanchez told The Bee.

"The giant is awake and, boy, is he angry!" says Arturo Vargas, executive director of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials. To Vargas and other political observers, Latinos in California -- who make up roughly 30 percent of the state's 30 million people -- are starting to exert real influence in the Golden State's voting population. Vargas noted that California Latinos in 1990 cast about 844,000 votes. When absentee and vote-by-mail ballots are figured in, Latino turnout this election is expected to reach between 1.3 million to 1.4 million, according to an exit poll from the Southwest Voter Research Institute.

Latinos might account for as much as 13 percent of this year's vote. That's far from matching the Latino share of the state's population, but it would be the highest participation rate ever. There are two main factors for the increase: more Latinos are

coming of voting age, and more became citizens and therefore eligible to vote in the wake of the Clinton Administration's big push of its citizenship program.

The result: more Latinos are being elected to office and Latino voters helped elect more Democrats. Three new Latino Democrats were elected this year to the Assembly, boosting their numbers in the lower house to 13. None of the three -- Deborah Ortiz of Sacramento, Tony Cardenas of the San Fernando Valley and Sally Morales Havige of Cerritos -- come from Latino majority districts. And in Riverside County, senior Deputy District Attorney Rod Pacheco became the first Latino Republican elected to the Assembly in recent state history. That brings the total of Latinos in the 80-member Assembly to 14. In 1990, there were only four.

Harry Pachon, president of the Tomas Rivera Policy Institute, notes that Clinton's support by Latinos comes at a time when Republicans, led by Gov. Wilson (and by Dole during the final days of the presidential campaign in California), have tried to use illegal immigration and affirmative action as so-called "wedge issues." The short-term strategy has been very productive for Gov. Wilson, who was re-elected two years ago and saw anti-affirmative action Proposition 209 passed, Pachon says. "But in the long run, how long is it going to take before the Latino vote is ensconced in the Democratic column?"

Pachon says it's too early to state flatly that California Latinos -- who backed Ronald Reagan's 1984 re-election with more than 50 percent support -- are now firmly fixed in the Democratic Party. But he's sure of one thing: "There are a lot of questions being asked in the Republican Party right now."



Sittin' Here Thinkin' Connections

by Ira Cutler

Getting older and wiser is largely about learning that what adults told you when you were young actually makes some sense. Take, for example, the old saw that "it's not what you know but who you know that matters." I can remember as an adolescent believing this to be both untrue and unjust. Now I know that, however unjust this may be, it is true and cannot be ignored or wished away.

Usually the "who you know" phenomena is used to describe the progress or lack of progress of individuals, but it helps to explain a lot about programs and organizations in the human service world as well.

Throughout the country there are countless worthy, well run, indigenous programs and projects for which the greatest Achilles heel is that they are not connected -- to mainstream money, the political process, the old boys network, the not-for-profit clique or anyone else who can be truly helpful. Hence, when there is a budget crunch they are apt to die and, even in good times, they do not grow. At the same time, there are projects and programs which objectively are of no greater quality but which thrive because they are the favorites of a large scale funder or are proposed by someone famous or well connected.

This is not so say that the poorly connected organizations have no contacts or connections. In fact, they are usually successful because they are so well connected to the community and to the people they serve. But the nature of their work is that they tend to connect with people who have even less power and resources than they do.

These organizations/programs lack more helpful connections for a wide variety of reasons. Some are too self-effacing, too noble, to think very hard about things like organizational survival and would consider it a sell-out to focus on those issues. Others are unwilling or unable to trade today's services for tomorrow's future. Some cannot conceptualize the other guy's position i.e. they do not understand the United Way well enough to understand what they have to offer them. Some lack the starter contacts -- the one banker who can introduce them to other bankers.

Some live in communities with no history of this sort of thing and imagine these kind of relationships to be impossible and so do not try (or are so distrustful that they would spurn an opportunity as being a trick.) Some have current funders who would not see this networking/connecting activity as legitimate. Some are isolated and do not see the connection between the services they provide and that of others, and so they cannot picture the deal or the marketing strategy.

Some cannot imagine contact with a potential funding source as anything but a "yes or no, will you fund me?" interaction and are not skilled at asking that question, either. Some are unable to bridge race, class and strangeness barriers. Most do not have a long term, focused development plan that they take seriously and work hard at -- making strong and lasting connections does not happen by accident, at least not very often.

Inevitably, too, since this is America, issues of race and culture play a role in how we connect. Race matters most because who we know, who we trust and who we are comfortable with, hence who we fund, is so often racially tinged. The result is a complicated set of outcomes and influences that cut in multiple ways. Some programs or projects, despite poor quality, get funded because a powerful funder is looking for a minority-run program to fund. Others, despite high quality, do not get funded because the funder has already found the one minority-run program they are looking for. Expectations for indigenous minority run programs are complicated by social distance, paternalism and ambivalence -- not the ingredients for close and lasting connections.

Meanwhile, every day there are funders (who take the above sorts of skills for granted since they practice them every day) who fund and encourage technical assistance around programing skills and technical matters. They often do not get it that the most important SURVIVAL activity a program, organization or project can do is to GET CONNECTED. As a result, funders fund projects that do not last, much less grow or expand.

Yet, despite all the above, there are some Community Based Organizations that are wonderfully skilled in this area. Organizations that know how to pitch their program in a way that resonates for the business community, that know how to get powerful people to be on their board, that know how to mix the right degree of flattery and worship necessary to get a foundation grant and that know, most importantly, how to do these things without losing sight of who they are. If they would share their insights, and I think they would, it would be worthwhile to document what they are doing to connect to money and political power, how they came to value these networking skills, what works and what does not, etc. in a publication called something like Getting Connected.

Following that, the second job to do would be to develop a Technical Assistance process that engages (and pays) these highly skilled organizations for helping the less skilled -- creating a connection designed to teach the art of connecting.

All we need now, folks, is a funder. I can be reached at HN4072@handsnet.org if you do, under the name Sittin' Here Proposin'. Anybody connected?

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

He's got the same problem on the domestic side. One example:

Bill Daley, brother of Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, is owed a major post. He was all but promised he would be transportation secretary in 1992 but never got it, and Clinton won Illinois big in 1996.

Daley is the strong front-runner for commerce secretary. But what if Clinton's oldest friend, Mack McLarty, says he wants the post? McLarty could become energy secretary, but that may be the best spot for Democratic Rep. Bill Richardson of New Mexico who, as a Hispanic, could bring diversity to the Cabinet.

So the president could make Daley transportation secretary. Problem there, too. Clinton pal Rodney Slater, the federal highway administrator from Arkansas, is a rising black politician, and wants the post.

Somebody doesn't fit. Sandy Berger, deputy national security adviser, is the ultimate puzzle piece. He worked in Lake's shadow but won Clinton's respect for his consensus building and organizational abilities. For every appointment Berger could get, there's a complication. He was a candidate for chief of staff, but that went to Erskine Bowles. He could be U.S. trade representative, but the acting ambassador, Charlene Barshefsky, puts a female face in the Cabinet. He could head the National Economic Council, but there's talk now about dividing it into domestic and international halves to accommodate ladder-climbing deputies. Once again somebody doesn't fit.

Maybe that's why Clinton threw up his hands and walked away from the puzzle for now. He has been trying to put it together too fast, the president said. Time to slow down.

"I have never worked any harder than I have in the days since the last election to make sure that we make the most of this transition," he said.

Welfare Checks Have 1/2 Buying Power of 1970

A congressional committee reported Monday cash welfare benefits have lost half their purchasing power in the last quarter-century, reports The New York Times.

The report, by the House Ways and Means Committee, shows that the states as a whole have not increased the benefits nearly enough to keep up with inflation.

The data appear in the committee's 1996 Green Book, a compendium of facts and figures on welfare, Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and other federal programs.

They reflect payments during the period 1970-96, when, under the old federal welfare law, states had wide discretion in setting the level of welfare benefits. Under the new law, enacted this summer, the states will have even greater authority, running their own welfare and work programs and setting benefits at any level they want.

The report shows that in January of this year, the maximum cash assistance payment for a family of three within the 48 contiguous states ranged from \$120 a month in Mississippi to \$703 in Suffolk County, N.Y.

In the median state, the maximum welfare payment for a three-person family was \$389, up from \$184 in 1970. But after adjustment for inflation, the purchasing power of this cash assistance had declined by 51 percent since 1970, the Green Book says.

The decline was 43 percent in Connecticut, 59 percent in Illinois, 47 percent in Massachusetts and Michigan, 65 percent in New Jersey, 48 per-

cent in New York City, 60 percent in Pennsylvania and 68 percent in Texas.

The report also makes these points:

Legal immigrants who become citizens are less likely than native-born Americans to receive welfare, food stamps and Medicaid.

Elderly people typically get back much more in Medicare benefits than they contribute in payroll taxes and premiums during their lifetimes. A man who retired in 1995, after working 30 years at the average wage, contributed \$30,691 to Medicare, but will typically get back benefits worth \$80,442 after adjustment for inflation.

Seventeen percent of the federal budget is spent on "income-tested benefits" that provide medical assistance, welfare, food, housing and educational assistance to people of low or moderate income.

Although Congress established the child-support enforcement program to help offset the costs of welfare, the federal government has lost money on it every year since 1979. Most states make a profit on it, though, spending less than they receive in payments from parents and from the federal government.

The study confirms that large numbers of people may lose assistance as a result of the new welfare law, which sets a five-year lifetime limit on payments to any family: although roughly half the families on welfare leave the rolls within one year, most of them return, the report says.

"In fact," it says, "of the 4.4 million families now on wel-

fare, about 65 percent, or 2.9 million, will eventually be on welfare for eight years or more. Research also shows that despite the short welfare spells of some families, the average length of stay on welfare, counting repeat spells, for families enrolled at any given moment is 13 years."

The report documents the growth of Medicare spending, for the elderly and the disabled. After adjustment for inflation, Medicare spending per beneficiary grew by an average of 4.8 percent a year from 1990 to 1995. This included growth of just 2.5 percent a year, adjusted for inflation, in spending on hospi-

tals and doctors. But it also included inflation-adjusted growth of 19.9 percent a year in spending on skilled nursing homes, and 28 percent a year on home health care and hospices.

[A new Urban Institute report on the status of state GA programs nationwide reveals that these programs are not available in all states, are often available only in one part of the state, vary widely in the people they serve, and in the form and amount of their benefits: see "State/Local General Assistance Programs," CYF/Family Economic Security/Cash Assistance]

El Editor Newspapers

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Clinton Needs Time On Cabinet

By RON FOURNIER

WASHINGTON - After missing a self-imposed deadline to fill his first open Cabinet post, President Clinton asked forgiveness from the American public and promised to get to it next month. "I need a little bit of vacation," he said.

If he sounded frustrated, it's no wonder: Anybody who has wrestled with a complicated jigsaw puzzle knows what that's like. And that is how Clinton views this second-term shakeup - a million pretty pieces that must all fit together or the end result is ugly.

Take his foreign policy team. The finalists for secretary of state are former Senate Democratic leader George Mitchell, star diplomat Richard Holbrooke, U.N. Ambassador Madeleine Albright and retiring Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga.

Let's say Clinton picks Holbrooke, whose stock rose last week. Holbrooke and National Security Adviser Anthony Lake don't get along, so Lake might be moved to CIA director. John Deutch could move from the Central Intelligence Agency to defense secretary, and Clinton pal Strobe Talbott could move from the State Department to Lake's job.

But that leaves no room for retiring Republican Sen. William Cohen of Maine, the president's current favorite for defense. So set aside Holbrooke and try Mitchell at secretary of state. But would the Cabinet look funny with two guys from Maine in the top two spots?

These are just a few of the innumerable scenarios Clinton has worried over. Always, something or somebody doesn't quite fit.

The president came close to announcing a major foreign affairs appointment before leaving Friday for a 12-day overseas trip. After sweating over the defense post, getting interested in Cohen's candidacy and ordering a pre-nomination review of the senator's background, Clinton abruptly pulled back.

At the urging of Vice President Al Gore, he decided against announcing any appointments until he's ready to reveal the entire foreign policy team. "We needed to make absolutely sure that we knew what the team was going to be," he told reporters.

Aides say it's this simple: He can't feel comfortable with any one candidate until all the pieces are in place.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, El Editor

At the next City Council meeting on Nov 21 at 10 am, the United People for the Betterment of Llano Estacado will propose that Avenue Q be changed to Buddy Holly Avenue. Some of our reasons for supporting this stand are:

- 1) Buddy holly Plaza is located on Ave Q
- 2) Hwy 87 from the airport and Hwy 84 from the south leads into Ave. Q
- 3) Eleven major Hotel/Motels are located on Ave. Q
- 4) It would enhance business at the Lubbock Civic Center and revitalize downtown Lubbock.
- 5) Many more businesses are located on Ave Q and it would give new businesses and incentive to locate there.

We're sure that Lubbock Convention & Tourism Bureau will continue to promote Buddy Holly and also help organize events that will enhance our economic growth. We just want to ensure that any future Buddy Holly events are made available to all interested organizations. The rush to re-name Ave H to Buddy Holly Ave will severely restrict participation of other community organizations in these endeavors. Ave Q is much more centrally located and attracted tourists will be exposed to more of Lubbock than just certain bars/restaurants located on Ave. H.

In the long-term, it is imperative that Buddy Holly promotional events be shared with as many civic organizations as possible. By doing this, we ensure that no one entity monopolizes this resource and that events are different and attractive to not only world-wide Buddy Holly fans but Lubbock citizens as well.

Irma Guerrero
United People for the Betterment of Llano Estacado

ESPECTACULOS DE AQUI Y ALLA

Lina Santiago Una Latina Crossover

A la increíble edad de solo 17 años, la adolescente Lina Santiago de El Monte, California se propuso lograr lo que todo el mundo le dijo que era imposible. Con sus ojos negros luminosos, una voz clara y bella y una gran seguridad en sí misma infundida por el apoyo de su familia, Lina aterrizó por primera vez en el escenario musical norteamericano con un éxito explosivo. La primera canción que esta extraordinaria debutante grabó



"Feels So Good (Show Me Your Love)" saltó al tope de la cartelera en su primer semana, convirtiéndose instantáneamente en el single de mayor venta en Los Angeles y la canción más solicitada en la historia de Power 106 FM. Con furia la fiebre por la música de Lina se desató por toda la nación, haciendo de su pronto las ventas sobrepasaron un cuarto de millón de copias. Respondiendo a este interés inusitado, Universal Records prepara el lanzamiento del LP de estreno de Lina Feels So Good para el 28 de Agosto. El álbum, que honra versiones en Inglés y Español de su nuevo single "Yo se Que Te Amo", mezcla el pop, dance, latin, hip hop y otros estilos, diversidad que reafirma el potencial de Lina Santiago como artista crossover.

Apoyándose en la herencia musical de su familia, Lina estaba destinada a ser cantante. Su mamá, anteriormente una cantante de night-

clubs, su padre, un experimentado guitarrista un compositor prolífico y sus queridos hermanos, unieron fuerzas para apoyar a Lina en cada instante de su carrera. Aunque sus intereses también incluyen la comedia y el modelaje, Lina se estrenó en el mundo del espectáculo cuando un grupo de amigos la obligaron a entrar a un concurso de Karaoke. Esa noche arrasó con la competencia. Inspirada por esta experiencia tan positiva, Lina definió sus metas y puso en movimiento las acciones para alcanzar su sueño.

Lina Santiago, unida a un grupo de amigos talentosos, inició su peregrinaje artístico en los nightclubs más de moda en Los Angeles como el Hollywood Dome y el Ventura Club. La joven y dulce muchacha llenaba los locales hasta su capacidad, enloqueciendo al público danzante, en sitios que irónicamente no la hubieran podido dejar entrar por ser menor de edad.

Amame Una Vez Mas

Después de una ausencia de más de cinco años en el medio discográfico, Amanda Miguel se reencuentra con su público a través de una producción que nos muestra una faceta diferente de la artista, como compositora e interprete. Es un disco romántico y fascinante que puede ser escuchado una y otra vez hasta descubrir sutilezas detalles sorprendentes.

El repertorio compuesto por Amanda en colaboración con Diego Verdaguer, Anahi, Giovanni Salvatori, Eric Buffat, Alejandro Echeverría y Andrea Pignatti, esta compuesto de melodías clásicas, pero a la vez jóvenes, con letras que exploran las múltiples posibilidades de las relaciones, son historias reales y accesibles, con la que todos podemos identificarnos ya que hablan del amor a través del tiempo pasado, presente y futuro. También se habla del amor tocado por la magia de la fan-



tasia en "Duende" y del amor ensombrecido por el fantasma de la mentira, en "Ya Lo Sabias".

La producción y dirección artística fue realizada por Diego Verdaguer en los Estudios Santanna de Bologna, Italia. Los arreglos musicales, realizados por Giovanni Salvatori sobre un concepto original de Diego Verdaguer, son sofisticadamente sencillos y proveen un apropiado marco musical para destacar la voz de Amanda Miguel, que nos llega con la belleza y la emoción de siempre, pero más madura, más versátil y más rica en colores y matices.

Amanda Miguel nos presenta un disco que conmovió por igual al jóvenes y adultos de todas las edades y de todos los niveles porque el lenguaje de su música es el amor. Amame una vez más lo hará sentir la ilusión y la ternura de la vida con toda la intensidad de la pasión musical.

La Mafia & Their Millon de Rosas

La Mafia's unwavering commitment to creating good music has roused them into exploring new horizons, evolving musically with each album they release. The band's dedication has been the key to its success: in just five years, La Mafia has developed into one of the leading Latin bands in the U.S. and Latin America with sold out concerts across the continent. Since their 1986 debut album, *La Mafia*, the band has turned each album they've recorded into



Gold and Platinum records.

But this mega-success didn't happen overnight. Born and bred in the heart of the Latin section of Houston, Texas, brothers Oscar De La Rosa and Leonard Gonzalez developed an uncanny knack for music at a young age. The Gonzalez family began nurturing the brothers' talent-hence, the beginning of the musical dynasty known as La Mafia that has developed to include Oscar De La Rosa on lead vocals, Leonard Gonzales on guitar, Armando ("Mando") Lichtenberger on accordion & keyboards, Michael Aguilar on drums, David De La Garza on keyboards and Rudy Martinez on bass.

In 1990, La Mafia became the only Hispanic group to receive three consecutive Gold albums in one year. La Mafia's *Estas Tocando Fuego* release was a phenomenal hit, surpassing all sales expectations. The band's outstanding performance prompted Sony Discos to present them with the prestigious "Premio Cristal", an award created by the label to honor artists who attain worldwide sales in excess of 500,000 units for a single album. Already triple-Platinum, *Estas Tocando Fuego* also earned La Mafia Billboard/Univision's "Premio Lo Nuestro" honors as "Band of the Year" and "Song of the Year" for their monster hit

gle of 1992. ahora y Siempre earned four Platinum records in the United States. Once again, La Mafia was showered with honors during the Latin Billboard/Lo Nuestro Awards for "Band of the Year" and "Regional Mexican Song of the Year" with "Me Estoy Enamorando".

Their next production, *Vida*, topped international pop charts just one week after its release, with first single, "Vida" conquering the #1 position on Billboard's Hot Latin Tracking just two weeks. So spectacular was the success of *Vida*, that it was nominated for the coveted Grammy award as "Best Mexican-American Performance."

In 1995, La Mafia added another step to their ladder of success with the highly anticipated release of *Exitos En Vivo*, an album consisting of live performances in Mexico and the U.S. This compilation of La Mafia's biggest hits blew fans away, featuring a live Spanish version of the Beatles' classic "Let It Be." *Exitos En Vivo* is also nominated for a Grammy award this year as "Best Mexican-American Performance."

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"Fui a la tienda a comprar crema agria y a averiguar cuáles habían sido los números ganadores de LOTTO la noche anterior. Estaba tan emocionada, baile y baile, que se me olvidó comprar la crema".

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Su Sistema:

"Escogí el primer número y el último en la hojita de LOTTO. Los otros números tienen un significado especial, la edad de mis hijos, los años que llevamos casados y el número de nietos que tenemos".

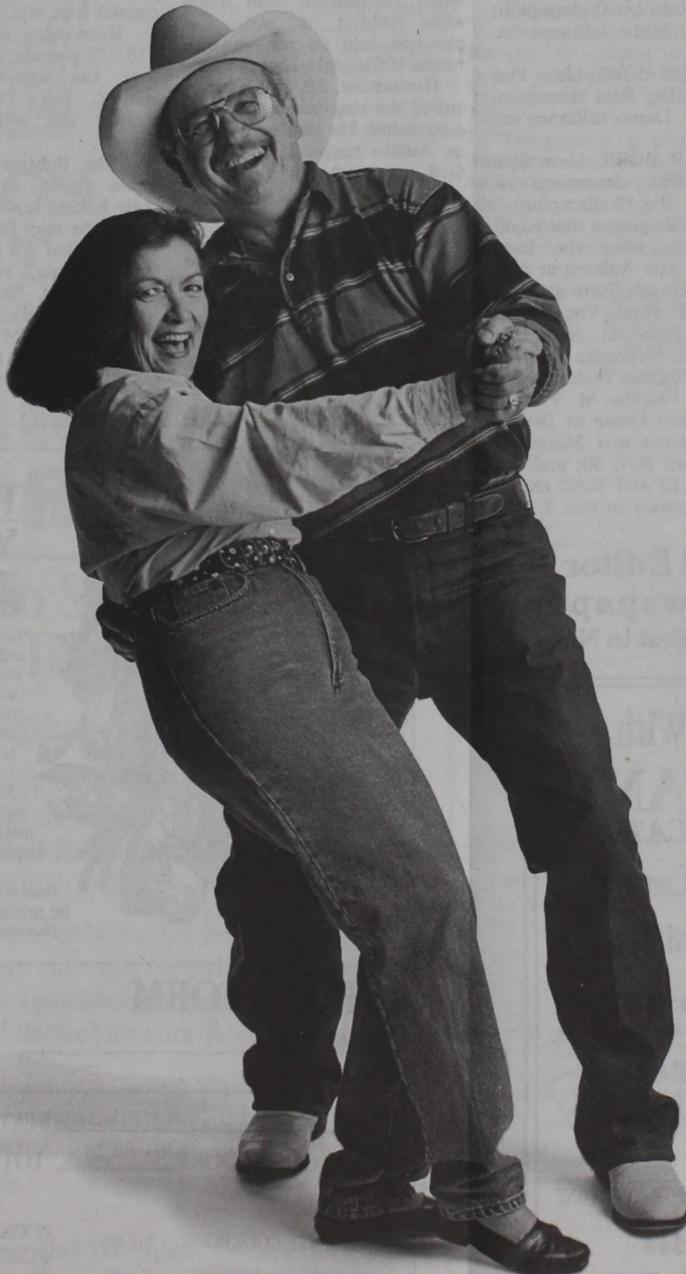
Su Primera Compra:

"Siempre quise una máquina cultivadora y eso fue lo que compré".

El Boleto Ganador:

"Luego luego lo firmé y llegando a la casa lo guardé en una bolsita de plástico sellada".

*Se pagarán durante 20 años.



"Cuando vi que tenía los seis números ganadores, me puse a bailar de felicidad".

SUE CLEMENTS



YA HAY MÁS DE 200 MILLONARIOS. TÚ PODRÍAS SER EL PRÓXIMO.

Sticks And Stones...

By *Cristina Garcia*

Sticks and stones will break my bones, but words will never hurt me.

I am 6 years old. I wear thick, blue, owl-shaped glasses, have a slight overbite, and my body reflects my love of anything chocolate.

It is moving day in 1966. We are leaving the crowded, radio-s-blaring, horns-honking, trains-rattling Lower East Side of Manhattan for a neighborhood in Queens.

My parents are proud to leave our turn-of-the-century tenement walk-up and move to a place with better schools, less crime and more trees.

I am excited, too. I imagine my new life, new friends and new adventures. My mother lines up her neatly dressed children and tells us that we are the first "Spanish people" on the block. She says it a number of times with a proud smile. Then she ends, "Remember, you are just as good as them."

I am riding my blue, hand-me-down, banana-seat bicycle. Two kids stop me and push me off my bike. They pull my hair and shove me around. The big one with the peace-sign T-shirt spits in my face as the other one screams, "Spic! Go back to where you came from!"

I try to tell them that I was born here, but they do not hear my words. They continue to kick and punch me.

I run home. My eyes are swollen with tears. I can hardly see.

My mother is cooking. She tears off her apron and rushes to me. I tell her how the kids kicked and punched me for no reason. I tell her that they spit in my face and called me a spic. She looks like she wants to kill.

Remember, she says. Remember that you are just as good as them. She shakes me. Remember, don't let them know you're scared.

She goes back to cooking. The rage is gone from her face. She hangs her head over the stove and I see a tear drop from her eye into the boiling rice.

Sticks and stones will break my bones, but names will never hurt me.

I am 16. My sister and I are convinced that we are much too dark to be attractive. We buy Porcelana fade cream to lighten our skin. My sister has been dyeing her hair for years. I call her "Coppertop." We are the model Spanish family on the block. People ask us where we are from. They question us looking as if they had just swallowed sour milk. We are tired of the names we hear other Spanish people called. My mother emigrated from Panama, my father from

Colombia. We reply that we are Italian.

Sticks and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me.

I am 26. I am studying anthropology. I meet with my graduate school professor. I am excited. I am the first one in my family who graduated from college and now I am in graduate school. I am on top of the world. The professor asks, "Are you Mexican?" Before I am able to answer, he tells me Mexicans are dirty people, they'll steal you blind. I am speechless. I mutter some words incoherently. I tell him I need to leave. I go home that night and take three showers. I cry silently in my bathroom. I am ashamed. I tell no one. This is my secret.

Sticks and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me.

I am 36. I move into a new house in the Washington, D.C., suburbs with better schools, less crime and more trees. My parents are proud. We celebrate with a housewarming party. Everyone is happy. We are all laughing and joking. My father tells me and my husband to go to church and thank God for this blessing. We do feel blessed.

Early the next day the doorbell rings. It is our neighbor. The one who told my Puerto Rican husband that she hates Puerto Ricans. Our car has accidentally rolled into the back of her car. Her car has a microscopic dent. She calls the police. The neighbors come out to see. My husband tries to apologize. She screams at him, "If you only had any breeding." She says things like "you people." I know what she means. She wants to call us all those ugly names.

I am so angry, I weep. My mother looks at me. Like a mother bear, she is enraged.

Sticks and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me.

I am watching the news. Tom Brokaw, Peter Jennings and Dan Rather all tell me that Texaco has suspended some high-level executives for using racial slurs. In the tape the newscasts play, officials refer to black employees as "niggers" and "black jelly beans." The Texaco CEO says that he is shocked and angered.

I am enraged. I wrap myself tighter in my blanket and cry. I cry for the Texaco employees. I cry for that little girl I was at age 6. Over and over I say:

Sticks and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me.

(Cristina Garcia resides and works in the Washington, D.C. area.)

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Bowls, Bowls And More Bowls

By *RICHARD ROSENBLATT*

From the Rose Bowl to the Las Vegas Bowl, postseason matchups are being drawn up even though the season still has a few more impact games to go.

With the creation of the bowl alliance last year, the pairings are simple once the season ends, but who wants to wait?

Only the Rose and Las Vegas bowls have been determined.

As of now, here's the way the bowl lineup is shaping up, taking into consideration the bowls are not obligated to go strictly by conference standings with their selections:

LAS VEGAS BOWL (Dec. 19): @ Nevada (Big West champion) vs. Ball State (Mid-American champion).

ALOHA BOWL (Dec. 25): @ Oregon or Arizona (Pac-10 4) vs. Texas Tech or Texas A&M (Big 12 5).

LIBERTY BOWL (Dec. 27): @ Houston (Conference USA champion) or East Carolina vs. West Virginia (Big East 4).

CARQUEST BOWL (Dec. 27): @ Miami (Big East 3) vs. Virginia (ACC 4).

COPPER BOWL (Dec. 27): @ Wyoming (WAC 2) vs. Texas Tech or Texas A&M (Big 12 6).

PEACH BOWL (Dec. 28): @ LSU (SEC 4) vs. Clemson (ACC 3).

ALAMO BOWL (Dec. 29): @ Michigan (Big Ten 4) vs. Texas (Big 12 4).

HOLIDAY BOWL (Dec. 30): @ Colorado (Big 12 3) vs. Washington (Pac-10 2).

SUN BOWL (Dec. 31): @ California (Pac-10 5) vs. Michigan State (Big Ten 5).

INDEPENDENCE BOWL (Dec. 31): @ Auburn (SEC 5) vs. Army (at-large).

OUTBACK BOWL (Jan. 1): @ Tennessee (SEC 3) vs. Iowa (Big Ten 3).

GATOR BOWL (Jan. 1): Virginia Tech (Big East 2) vs. North Carolina (ACC 2).

CITRUS BOWL (Jan. 1): @ Alabama (SEC 2) vs. Northwestern (Big Ten 2).

COTTON BOWL (Jan. 1): @ Brigham Young (WAC champion) vs. Kansas State (Big 12 2).

ROSE BOWL (Jan. 1): @ Ohio State (Big Ten champion) vs. Arizona State (Pac-10 champion).

FIESTA BOWL (Jan. 1): @ Florida State (ACC champion) vs. Penn State (alliance at-large).

ORANGE BOWL (Jan. 1): @ Syracuse (Big East champion) vs. Notre Dame (alliance at-large).

SUGAR BOWL (Jan. 2): @ Florida (SEC champion) vs. Nebraska (Big 12 champion).

Among the games that could significantly alter the bowl matchups are: Auburn at Alabama, Michigan State at Penn State and West Virginia at Virginia Tech on Saturday; Colorado at Nebraska and Virginia at Virginia Tech on Nov. 29; and Florida at Florida State, Notre Dame at Southern California and Miami at Syracuse on Nov. 30; and the SEC, Big 12 and WAC championship games on Dec. 7.



RUNNING MEN:

Texas Tech's Byron Hanspard, with 257 yards and four TDs in a 56-21 win over Southwestern Louisiana on Saturday, became the sixth major-college player to break 2,000 yards in a season. ... Washington's Corey Dillon set a one-quarter NCAA rushing record with 222 yards in the first quarter of the Huskies' 53-10 win over San Jose State. ... Iowa State's Troy

Davis had 138 yards in a 49-14 loss to Nebraska to move within 40 yards of becoming the first major-college back to rush for 2,000 yards twice. Iowa State plays Kansas State on Saturday. ... Cornell's Chad Levitt broke Ed Marino's career rushing attempts record with his 922nd carry in a 24-10 loss to Columbia. But he won't catch Marino's career rushing record - he broke his arm in the first quarter and will miss next

week's finale against Penn. Levitt, with 4,657 yards, is 58 yards short of tying the mark. ... Marietta's Dante Brown broke Division III single-season records for rushing yards (2,385), all-purpose yards (2,967) and average rushing yards (238.5) in a 30-3 win over Muskingum. ... Jarrett Anderson of Truman State set the Division II single-season rushing record (2,140) in a 36-7 win over Southwest Baptist.

Boxing Officials Say Fight OK

SAN MARCOS, Texas - A boxing match that ended with the death of flyweight fighter Rey Hernandez of Mexico met state regulations, Texas boxing officials say.

"Everything down the line was handled right," said Tommy Smith, executive director of the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, who was in the crowd and watched Thursday night's fight.

"It's just an unfortunate situation," Smith told the San Antonio Express-News in Tuesday editions.

The event was supposed to be a coming-out party for San Marcos' only boxing star, 26-year-old Mike Trejo, who was fighting for the first time in his hometown.

But the match resulted in what is believed to be the first boxing death in Texas history when Hernandez went down after taking a series of punches late in the seventh round of the eight-round bout.

Hernandez, 29, was carried out of the ring unconscious on a stretcher. He was airlifted to an Austin hospital, where he died approximately 30 hours later. The probable cause of death was brain trauma.

"I never sensed anything was wrong with him," Trejo told the Express-News. "He was hitting just as hard at the end of the fight as he did at the beginning."

San Antonio's Tony Hernandez, who promoted the card and is not related to Rey Her-

nandez, said he was concerned before the fight that Trejo might be outmatched. Rey Hernandez had more than 50 pro fights on his record. Trejo was fighting for only the 11th time.

"It was a good fight, not a brutal fight," Tony Hernandez said.

Smith said Hernandez was aggressive the entire fight. Hernandez took some blows to the head but never stopped fighting, Smith said, adding that there was a doctor in the ring immediately after the fight was stopped.

On the morning of the fight, Hernandez took a state-required physical, and passed, according to the fight promoter. However, the required medical forms were not available at the time, and Hernandez had to take another physical just before the fight. He passed that one, too.

Hernandez weighed in at 115 1/2 pounds, 1 1/2 pounds over the agreed maximum weight, but Trejo's corner waived the weight requirement.

The fighters used eight-ounce gloves, as required by state boxing laws.

"It's the very first time and I hope to God it's the last time this happens," referee Ruben Carrion said. "It's a referee's worst nightmare."

Carrion, also of San Antonio, said he thought the fight was competitive up to the seventh round.

"It wasn't a lopsided fight," he said. "When I was counting, (Hernandez) looked at me and he looked focused. When I got to the count of eight he tried to get up, then went back down. He said 'No, no.' I don't know if he meant 'No, don't stop the fight' or 'No, I can't continue.'"

Carrion said he stopped the bout at that point.

Hernandez is survived by his wife, Juana, and two children in Vera Cruz, Mexico. Juana Hernandez arrived in Austin on Friday afternoon and was at the fighter's side when he died.

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PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR
 POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA
 LUBBOCK, TEXAS
CRISTO Y NUESTROS PENSAMIENTOS
"Y viendo esto los fariseos, dijeron a sus discípulos, ¿Porqué come vuestro Maestro con los publicanos y pecadores?"
 Mateo 9:11.

En la primer parte de este pasaje se deja ver cuán grande es el conocimiento que nuestro Señor tiene de los pensamientos de los hombres. A ciertos escribas les parecieron censurables y aún blasfemas las palabras que nuestro Señor dirigió al paralítico. Seguramente se figuraron que nadie sabía qué pensamientos se cruzaban en su mente. Pero faltábase saber que el Hijo de Dios puede leer los corazones y percibir los más íntimos afectos. Pues para vergüenza suya, sus malévolas ideas fueron reveladas.

TODAS LAS COSAS ESTAN DECUBIERTAS
 Esto nos enseña una lección muy útil. Que todas las cosas están descubiertas y abiertas a los ojos de aquel a quien tenemos que dar cuenta. Heb. 4:13 Pues nada puede permanecer oculto a los ojos de Jesús. ¿De qué pensamos en lo secreto cuando nadie nos ve? Y de qué pensamos en la iglesia cuando parecemos tan formales y serios? O de ¿Qué estamos pensando en este momento mismo? Jesús lo sabe. Pues está escrito; "El Señor que juzga los secretos de los hombres conforme a mi evangelio, por Jesucristo." Rom. 2:16

LUEGO LLAMA A MATEO
 Notemos el singular llamamiento que Mateo recibió para hacerse discípulo del Maestro. Aquel que más tarde fue el primero en escribir el Evangelio estaba sentado al banco de los tributos. Acaso estaba absorto en el desempeño de sus funciones y pensaba en nada más que en sus ganancias. Mas de súbito nuestro Señor lo excitó a que lo siguiese y se hiciese su discípulo. Y al punto obedeció. Levantóse y le siguió.

LECCION
 Que sea esto uno de nuestros principios fijor de nuestra fe cristiana, que para Jesucristo nada hay imposible. El tiene poder para llamar a un recaudador de impuestos y hacerlo apóstol; para cambiar cualquier corazón y renovar todas las cosas. No perdámos jamás las esperanzas de la salvación de persona alguna. Y continuemos orando y trabajando por la salvación de las almas. Aun de las más depravadas. Notemos la actitud de Mateo, no se demoró, no se aguardó para otra ocasión más oportuna, no hizo lo que Félix en Hch.24:25

HERMOSO EJEMPLO DE MATEO
 Hermoso ejemplo de Mateo, pues escribió un libro que se conoce en todos los ámbitos del globo. Y su alma recibió abundantes beneficios, y de igual manera él hizo abundantes beneficios a los demás. Y dejó tras sí un nombre que es más célebre que el de un príncipe y un rey. Pues aun al más rico se le olvida pronto después de muerto. Pero en tanto que el mundo exista, el nombre de Mateo el publicano será conocido de millones de hombres.



Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Jesucristo es Dios y es hombre, es decir que en Jesucristo hay dos naturalezas: la naturaleza divina y la naturaleza humana. Jesucristo es igual a su Padre en cuanto Dios, como dijo él mismo: "Mi Padre y yo somos una misma cosa". Pero como hombre, es inferior a su Padre, según aquello que dijo: "Mi Padre es mayor que yo", y, es también de fe que, en Jesucristo, hay dos voluntades y dos entendimientos; pero hay una sola persona que es la del Hijo de Dios, la segunda persona de la Santísima Trinidad.

Así como el alma racional y el cuerpo, aunque son de substancia diferente, forman una sola persona que es la humana; así en Jesucristo la divinidad y la humanidad forman solamente una persona, que es la del Hijo de Dios.
 (San Juan 10, 30 y 14,28)

Torres to be Assigned to Panama

Jerome A. Torres will be visiting his parents and friends this week in Lubbock before leaving on a two year tour of duty in Panama.



A 1c Torres will be reporting to Howard AFB in Panama and is assigned to the 24th Operation Support Squadron. He received his basic training at Lackland AFB in Texas from Feb. 95 until Mar of 95. Torres received his technical training at Kessler AFB in MS from April 95 until May 95 assigned to the 334 MTF. His job as an Airfield Manager was to insure that the airfield is fully operational and to insure that all runway, taxiway lights are functional and other essential work in order to assure safety.

Torres' first was assigned to McGuire AFB located in Central Jersey where he was assigned to the 305th Operation Supier Squadron for 17 months. In addition to his military duties, Torres has been involved in promoting his faith by being a Chapel Guide in Catholic Services.

Congratulation from your parents, relatives and friends.

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Palos Y Piedras...

Por Cristina García

"Los palos y las piedras me romperán los huesos, pero las palabras nunca me lastimarán".

Tengo seis años de edad, llevo anteojos azules gruesos con forma de lechuza, tengo una ligera superposición en mis dientes superiores y mi cuerpo refleja mi amor por cualquier cosa que sea de chocolate.

Es el día de la mudanza en 1966. Estamos yéndonos de la Parte Baja del Este de Manhattan congestionada, con radios a todo volumen, ruido de bocinas de autos y estrépito de trenes, hacia una vecindad de Queens.

Mis padres están orgullosos de irse de nuestro edificio, construido a la vuelta del siglo y sin ascensor, y de mudarse a un lugar que tenga mejores escuelas, menos delincuencia y más árboles.

Me siento emocionada también. Me imagino mi nueva vida, nuevos amigos y nuevas aventuras. Mi madre alinea a sus hijos vestidos nítidamente y nos dice que vamos a ser los primeros "hispanos" en la cuadra. Ella dice eso varias veces con una sonrisa de orgullo. Y termina diciendo: "Recuerden, ustedes son tan buenos como ellos".

Estoy montando mi bicicleta, de segunda mano, con asiento en forma de plátano. Dos chicos me detienen y me empujan fuera de mi bicicleta. Me tiran del pelo y me hacen girar a empujones. El grande, que lleva una camiseta con un letrero de "PAZ" me escupe a la cara, mientras el otro grita: "SPIC! Regresa al lugar de donde viniste!"

Trato de decirles que nací aquí, pero ellos no escuchan mis palabras. Continúan pateándome y golpeándome.

Corro a mi casa. Mis ojos están hinchados de llorar. Difícilmente puedo ver.

Mi madre está cocinando. Se quita el delantal y corre hacia mí. Le digo cómo los chicos me patearon y golpearon sin razón alguna. Le digo que me escupieron en la cara y me llamaron "spic". Ella luce como que quiere matar.

"Recuerda", dice ella. "Recuerda que eres tan buena como ellos". Me sacude. "Recuerda, no les dejes saber que estás asustada".

Ella regresa a cocinar. La ira ha desaparecido de su cara. Inclina la cabeza sobre la estufa y veo que le corren lágrimas de los ojos dentro del arroz que hierve.

"Los palos y las piedras me romperán los huesos, pero los nombres nunca me lastimarán".

Tengo 16 años de edad. Mi hermana y yo estamos conven-

cidas de que nuestra piel es demasiado oscura como para ser atractiva. Compramos crema desvanecedora Porcelana para que nuestra piel luzca más clara. Mi hermana ha estado tiñéndose el pelo durante años. Yo la llamo "Cabeza de Cobre". Somos la familia hispana modelo de la cuadra. La gente nos pregunta de dónde somos. Nos interrogan mirando como si acabaran de beber leche agria. Mi mamá vino de Panamá, mi papá de Colombia. Estamos cansadas de los nombres que oímos llamarles a otras personas hispanas. Contestamos que somos italianas.

"Los palos y las piedras pueden romperme los huesos, pero los nombres nunca me lastimarán".

Tengo 26 años de edad. Estoy estudiando antropología. Me reúno con mi profesor de la escuela graduada. Me siento emocionada. Soy la primera de mi familia que se haya graduado en la universidad y ahora estoy en la escuela para graduados. Me siento como si estuviera sobre el mundo. El profesor pregunta: "¿Eres mexicana?" Antes de que pueda contestarle, él me dice que los mexicanos son gente sucia, que le robarán a uno. Me quedo muda. Murmullo algunas palabras incoherentemente. Le digo que necesito irme. Me voy a casa esa noche y me doy tres duchas. Llora silenciosamente en mi cuarto de baño. Me siento avergonzada. No se lo digo a nadie. Este es mi secreto.

"Los palos y las piedras pueden romperme los huesos, pero los nombres nunca me lastimarán".

Tengo 36 años de edad. Me mudo a una nueva casa en los suburbios de Washington, DC., con mejores escuelas, menos delincuencia y más árboles. Mis padres están orgullosos. Celebramos con una fiesta de estreno de casa. Todos están felices. Todos reímos y bromeamos. Mi padre nos dice a mi esposo y a mí

que vayamos a la iglesia y demos gracias a Dios por esta bendición. Nos sentimos bendecidos.

Temprano, al día siguiente, suena la campanilla de la puerta. Es nuestra vecina. La que le dijo a mi esposo puertorriqueño que ella odia a los puertorriqueños. Nuestro auto ha rodado accidentalmente contra la trasera de su auto. Su auto tiene una abolladura microscópica. Ella llama a la policía. Los vecinos llegan a mirar. Mi esposo trata de darle una satisfacción. Ella le grita: "Si sólo ustedes tuvieran alguna educación". Ella dice frases como "ustedes, la gente". Sé lo que significa eso. Ella quiere llamarnos por todos esos nombres desagradables.

Me siento muy enojada. Llora. Mi madre me mira. Como una osa madre, ella se siente enfurecida.

"Los palos y las piedras pueden romperme los huesos, pero los nombres nunca me lastimarán".

Estoy mirando las noticias. Tom Brokaw, Peter Jennings y Dan Rather me dicen todos que la Texaco ha suspendido a algunos ejecutivos de alto nivel por usar epítetos raciales. En la cinta de video que muestran los noticieros, los funcionarios se refieren a los empleados negros como "niggers" y "alféñiques negros". El funcionario ejecutivo principal de la Texaco dice que se siente estremeado y enojado.

Yo me siento enfurecida. Me arropo más apretadamente en mi frazada y lloro. Llora por los empleados de la Texaco. Llora por la niña que yo era a la edad de 6 años. Digo una y otra vez:

"Los palos y las piedras pueden romperme los huesos, pero los nombres nunca me lastimarán".

(Cristina García, cuyos padres inmigraron a los Estados Unidos desde Colombia, reside y trabaja en la zona de Washington, D.C.)

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Vast Food Program Reform Not Expected

The November 8 issue of the Community Nutrition Institute newsletter reports that despite bold plans made two years to convert federal food assistance and child nutrition programs into block grants, Republican lawmakers are not likely to propose the sweeping reforms this session.

Senate Agriculture Chairman Dick Lugar plans to oversee the implementation of welfare reform to "make sure congressional intent is followed," spokesman Andy Fisher said.

A majority staffer in the House told Nutrition Week not to expect "anything like last Congress," but that it is too early to tell what changes will actually be made to food programs.

Advocates want legislators to roll back provisions of welfare reform. Food Research and Action Center, says it will focus on restoring benefits both for immigrants who were cut off from food stamps and for unemployed, able-bodied adults who will lose benefits due to the three-month time limit.

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EL EDITOR NEWSPAPERS

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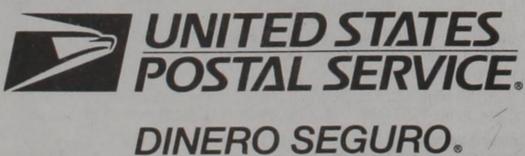


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