

Judge Cannon Under Investigation

The race for the position of Judge County Court at Law #2 came to the front this week as it was made public that incumbent Judge Tom Cannon was under investigation for child molestation.

At a press conference called by Democratic candidate, Emilio Abeyta to stress his qualifications to be elected, Abeyta responded to a question from El Editor asking of his knowledge of the rumors circulating in the community as to the allegations about Cannon.

"I never act on rumor and in this case I especially want to avoid the appearance of dignifying rumor. It is the media's job, not mine, to investigate such allegations. I do feel that the public deserves a full and proper disclosure regarding the charges and the course of investigation," said Abeyta.

In an interview with KAMC Channel 28, Cannon admitted that there was an investigation in progress and that the charges were completely false and were due to the problems occurring between a friend and his wife in a divorce case.

Cannon also charged that Abeyta was trying to use this as a method to get elected at all costs.

In a prepared written statement issued by Abeyta he said that he had been aware for over two months of rumors that charges of indecency had been filed against his opponent. "I never acted on the basis of those rumors. I never repeated those rumors. From the beginning, I instructed everyone connected with my campaign for judge that mine is a positive choice. As a person and as a candidate, I have lived the principle that truth, not rumor, makes us free," said Abeyta.

Source to El Editor have said that the information relating to the charges against Cannon were filed in County Court under a file named "John Doe". The file showed that all Lubbock judges and the D.A.'s office had secluded themselves of the case. Sources to El Editor have revealed that a special prosecutor from Abilene has been assigned and is scheduled

to come to Lubbock in mid-November.

In Abeyta's statement, he questioned that the case had not followed the usual public course for such charges of indecency with a child.

"I did not know of the so-called 'John Doe' file until it was revealed on television news Tuesday evening. How many such files containing charges of this nature are made in Lubbock County? How much time usually passes before charges of indecency with a child are revealed to the public? I cannot say, and I will not speculate. I do affirm that the voters are the parties who should be most concerned in these matters. No one is above the law and all who are charged should be presumed innocent until justice prevails," stated Abeyta.

Abeyta referred to Cannon's statements as a tactic to besmirch his character and to divert attention with falsehoods about his press conference.

"My press conference emphasized my superior experience and qualifications to serve as judge and to tackle the problems that confront the court. The media already had the facts about the criminal charges. To accuse me of using this unfortunate and even distressing information for political gain is another example of his casting of blame and refusing to accept responsibility."

"The voters should be reassured. I invite them to consider my qualifications. Let them not be diverted from the critical choices. The primary issue in this campaign is the selection of the better qualified and experience person. Who has the proven record of performance in the law, in government, education, the church, and community? I am the accomplished candidate who has the proven performance to do team work, to work all day every day, fairly and without favor, to accomplish the work of Lubbock County Court at Law #2," Abeyta concluded.

News Briefs

Texas Food Plant Dedicated for the Hungry

NY Times reports that Breedlove Dehydrated Foods, Inc., a \$7 million non-profit corporation opened a food dehydration plant in Lubbock TX yesterday. The plant is a joint project of South Plains Food Bank and Second Harvest. The plant will process produce donated by local farmers to feed the hungry.

Christine Vladimirov, president of Second Harvest, believes this venture is a "creative and innovative response, but there are still some obstacles." These include whether people will readily eat dehydrated foods and how economical the foods will be after processing and shipping costs. Second Harvest distributed 900 million pounds of food through its 188 food banks last year.

Changes in the food industry such as fewer unpopular new products, fewer cans damaged, fewer cartons crushed in transit and fewer inventory problems has resulted in fewer unwanted products to give away. Food scanners, new packaging and changes in warehousing and transportation have allowed supermarkets to know exactly what's going on with their inventory. These changes coupled with increased demand for food has forced food banks to rethink their strategies.

Tom Hurley, board president of South Plains Food Bank, said, "...when we got some of the Meals Ready to Eat left over from the gulf war, we realized right away that dehydration was a better approach, because it could keep shipping costs down." It remains to be seen whether dehydrated food arouses enthusiasm in those who will be eating it.

Local farmers will grow the produce on acreage donated to Breedlove. Mary Louise Breedlove Kingsberry with her husband, made the initial donation that started the project two years ago. The Texas vegetable grower's association has pledged several million pounds of produce with potatoes, carrots and onions as the main crops.

One grower recently donated one million pounds of potatoes, which were not perfect for the market. The Texas Department of Agriculture estimated that up to 20% of all produce is left in the field because of blemishes or overripeness.

Local farmers will deliver this produce to the dehydration plant for processing. Mr. Hurley expects most of what is processed at Breedlove will be local, but he said, "we'll take things from anywhere, if there's a way to get them here."

Study Finds Bilingual Education Flawed

The New York Times reports that the NYC Board of Education study of bilingual education found that students who take their classes in English performed better academically than students in bilingual programs. The report comes during a critical debate among educators over whether bilingual programs actually help children learn English and other subjects well.

The study compared results in ESL classes also and concluded that students tested out of ESL programs faster than students in bilingual classes. New York City Schools Chancellor, Ramone C. Cortines plans to establish a committee to identify which of the programs work and which do not.

Under new legislation expected to be passed, bilingual education students will be included in Title 1 funds, the old Chapter 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which is expected to increase the debate. Critics of bilingual education are concerned that children who don't belong in bilingual programs are referred anyway, and other children who do, need more help developing their English language skills as a result of being in the program.

The only other study on the topic done was in the Los Angeles Unified School District. That report is now ten years old, but it too, was critical of bilingual education efforts.

Agriculture and Undocumented Immigrants

SF Chronicle reports on an analysis of US agriculture and its reliance on immigrant workers. Philip Martin, an agricultural economist, believes the reason the US has been unable or unwilling to totally close the door on foreign workers is that the workers have been the key to the success of California's agricultural industry. The lower cost of their labor generates huge profits for growers and cheap food for Americans.

Ron Takaki, a UC Berkeley historian, has researched the use of Chinese and other ethnic workers in California's early history. The founders of California sought out the Chinese, who they hoped would transform the West as did the African slaves in the South. Chinese labor laid the foundation for the world's most successful agricultural economy. After the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, farmers imported Japanese workers. After several laws at the turn of the century restricted immigration from Asia, farmers turned to Mexicans.

During the Depression, Mexican labor was not needed and workers were repatriated to Mexico. Even then, farmers were concerned that they would find themselves short handed at harvest time. In 1942, the federal government set up the bracero program as part of the war effort. Mexicans were imported to grow and harvest many crops. By 1944, there were Mexican laborers in 21 states, harvesting crops worth \$432 million. Takaki said, "The border existed only when Mexican labor was not needed."

The Immigration and Control Act of 1986 attempted to restrict undocumented workers by imposing employer fines for hiring them. California growers stalled the Act for five years because they were worried that their access to foreign workers would be curtailed. The growers wanted Congress to approve a guest worker program that would allow Mexicans to work temporarily in California. Liberal Democrats disliked the program because they claimed this would lead to exploitation of the workers. The compromise measure legalized approximately one million Mexican immigrants who claimed to be farm workers. By 1992, the Commission on Agricultural Workers concluded that the law ended up encouraging and not restricting undocumented workers from entering the US. Governor Pete Wilson was instrumental in passing the 1986 law when he was a California senator.

Established
Establecido
1977

"El respeto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz"
Lic. Benito Juarez



EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol. XVIII No. 5

Week of October 27 to November 2, 1994

Lubbock, Texas

Conservatives Target Seats In Congress

By David Morgan

ATLANTA (Reuter) - As voters get set to head to the polls next month, conservatives are mounting an offensive over minority voting rights in the South that could influence national politics for decades to come.

At issue is the government's interpretation of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which outlaws discriminatory political practices and puts the makeup of federal voting districts in 16 states under direct Justice Department scrutiny.

New congressional districts, created after the 1990 Census with up to two-thirds majorities for black and Hispanic voters, are now under fire in court in half a dozen southern states from North Carolina to Texas.

Opponents already have succeeded in getting district boundaries thrown out by federal judicial panels in Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.

Zapatistas suspenden el diálogo con el gobierno

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, México, (AP) - Los rebeldes indígenas del sur de México dicen que han decidido cesar su diálogo con el gobierno debido a lo que denuncian como un aumento de la actividad militar y de la represión política.

"Mientras no haya voluntad real de diálogo y las condiciones necesarias, el Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional no reanuda las pláticas con vistas a una solución política del conflicto", dijeron los rebeldes en un comunicado divulgado anoche.

Los rebeldes dijeron haber minado los accesos a su territorio en la remota región de la selva de Lacandon, en el sureño estado de Chiapas, y de haber instalado baterías antiaéreas.

Los Zapatistas, cuya fuerza está constituida en su mayor parte por indios mayas del sur de Chiapas, iniciaron una insurrección el primero de enero de este año. Más de 145 personas murieron antes de la tregua acordada el 12 de enero.

En el comunicado, firmado por el vocero rebelde, el subcomandante Marcos, se acusó al ejército de incrementar su presencia en la región.

También denunció que oficiales del ejército han "golpeado, detenido y torturado" a campesinos

And while a panel in North Carolina recently upheld the district plan there, all four cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court.

Challenges filed in Mississippi and Florida have yet to move beyond the federal courts.

Tom Pauken, a former Reagan administration official who chairs the Republican Party in Texas, accuses the federal government of promoting a system of "racial gerrymandering."

"We're getting a backlash against this whole quota business that has evolved over the last 15 to 20 years," he said in a telephone interview from his Dallas law office.

"People are pretty disgusted with the whole system. Gerrymanderings are just another example of where either individuals or certain groups are trying to rig the system to help themselves."

que intentaron capturar tierras en Chiapas.

Por esas razones, dijo el comunicado, "EIEZLN ha decidido romper el diálogo con el supremo gobierno".



The Voting Rights Act, the crowning achievement of the American Civil Rights movement, helped to raise the number of black elected officials nationwide from 300 to nearly 8,000 in barely a generation. In 1992 alone, the first election year in which new congressional districts came into force, black representation in the House rose from 25 seats to 38 while that for Hispanics climbed from 11 to 17.

These changes came about after states were forced by the Justice Department to weld together minority communities often located hundreds of miles apart. The result has been districts with bizarre shapes, including one that narrows to a single highway lane, carrying nicknames like "The Snake" or "The Mark of Zorro." Conservatives, mostly white, who oppose the current district maps charge that the gainfully geographical configurations are racially discriminatory under the 14th Amendment.

Pauken claims that if boundaries were redrawn again, this time to represent what he calls "communities of interest," just as many if not more minority politicians would get into Congress.

But Democrats say conservatives are simply out to turn the clock back on minority representation because minority voters generally elect Democrats. Some claim the current legal battles were inspired by the Republicans' failure to choke off support for President Clinton on Capitol Hill.

"The key issue for the mi-

nority community is to preserve the gains made after the 1990 Census. The fact is that you are electing more minorities to Congress and other legislative bodies than ever before," said Jeff Wice, counsel to the Democratic Legislative Leaders' Association in Washington.

But political posturing on race may not always be a practical guide to the realities of the new districts.

For instance, the 29th Congressional District in Texas, created for the benefit of Catholic Mexican-Americans, elected a white Protestant for the House in 1992.

University of Georgia professor Charles Bullock says the political war of words obscures the fact that conservative leaders are not fighting so hard in states where reapportionment brought handsome dividends for the GOP.

In Georgia, he said, what was once an overwhelmingly Democratic congressional delegation could wind up with a Republican majority this year, thanks to a redistricting process that "bleached" some districts white while creating the state's black-majority 11th district.

"You may add two black faces. But if you end up adding five or six Republicans, how's the state delegation going to vote on a social welfare issue or a civil rights issue? It's going to be a conservative delegation," he said.

The first potential ruling by the Supreme Court, which has yet to agree to hear any cases, is not expected until well into 1995.

Editorial Endorsements

Our endorsements last week had some effect! They made Javan mad because we lost an account! But we've done lots of things that make people mad. But we can definitely say that people are reading us and not just using our newspaper to line the bird cages.

One person that definitely read our newspaper was John Montford. He was the one that cancelled his ad for next week. It was too late for him to cancel for this week.

I seem to remember that I read one time in referring to stopping the appointment of Gallegos because he appeared as a contributor to Varley that Montford was "above that".

Our Endorsement for State Representative Dist. 83 DELWIN JONES

Apparently it doesn't really matter to Craig Tounget since we have noticed that he has held various press conferences and we haven't even been invited.

Our endorsement probably comes as a surprise to many of our friends that worked last year to get me elected. During that campaign I pointed out many questions on Jones' voting record and how they especially affected the minority community.

Those questions still exist and need to be ad-

ressed. But we cannot look at why votes were cast. Our community has been very lax in keeping abreast of legislation and how it affects us. The is no community organization active which acts as a watchdog or lobby group in order to monitor the actions of the legislature and try and change how our legislators vote.

We have noticed that Jones is currently working very close with Chevo Morales, former president of LULAC, who has continually worked for our community. Jones would be wise to put this type of activist person on his staff in order to communicate with our community.

Jones efforts in working directly for the good of his district cannot be disputed. We saw it as he worked against the incinerator that was proposed to be built in the Guadalupe Neighborhood, working to get the proposed amendment added to the ballot in order for minority business to receive a set-aside on State contracts and working to stop Buffalo Lakes from becoming an exclusive country club.

Yes I am still a democrat but as many are saying even within our party. It's not the party that counts. It's who is going to work better.

The Polls Are Open Go Vote Today!

The Legacy of California's Proposition 187

By Guillermo Torres

I remember a tall, dark boy who came to our fifth-grade classroom that November day in 1962. Our teacher at Fort Concho Elementary School in San Angelo, Tex., had her arm around his shoulder as she introduced him to us.

"This is Erasmo," she said. "He is from Mexico and does not speak English. I hope that you all will help him as he learns our language."

He took his seat and, one year later, the immigrant was interacting with us, speaking English (or rather Tex-Mex) and blending in well. He went on to graduate from high school.

Erasmo married young and started a family, went to work at a tire store in San Angelo and began his American dream.

In Orange County, Calif., three decades later, we approach a critical juncture in our political and social life. The November elections are at hand. In our state, immigrants and natives alike are being asked to decide the most contentious issue affecting the way we look at each other and how we, as Hispanics, are seen as a people.

Its name is Proposition 187. If passed, this Nov. 8 ballot initiative would deny public education to illegal immigrants and their children, even though born here. It would deny social services, including child welfare and foster care.

It is on its face a stopgap measure to address illegal migration into California, a state that with Texas and Florida, receives an estimated 80 percent of all such immigration into the United States.

Some will say it is racist. Some will offer that it is another in a long line of anti-tax sentiments -- of economic tools to reduce the number of freeloaders on our welfare, educational and infrastructure systems. Perhaps it has elements of both.

California is a state teeming with immigrants -- Asians and Middle Easterners, Eastern Europeans, Israelis, Pakistanis, Irish, Romanians, Polynesians and, last but not least, Hispanics, many of them from Mexico.

Californians' main concern is with this last group.

Why? Perhaps it has to do with the specter of Mexicans dashing across the border into San Diego, Nogales, Ariz., and El Paso. Perhaps scenes of street corners where young immigrant men vie for day jobs from contractors who need quick, cheap labor. Perhaps the images of Spanish-

speaking mothers taking their young to hospital emergency rooms for medicine and antibiotics.

Or could it be the sight of city-hired gardeners and landscapers, resting under trees in lush, suburban settings during a midday break, perhaps scanning the neighborhood, dreaming of one day buying such a home for their families?

It could be the scenes of Hispanic gang members being arrested, not unlike the Asian, black and white gangs in their own hoods. After all, the Hispanic gang-bangers are probably immigrants or sons of immigrants, right?

There are many more images -- real or imagined -- that have brought this state to another fit of nativism. History books, faded with time, recall the Yellow Peril, prejudice directed at the Okies, the Navy rioters during World War II, the Japanese internment camps, the forced repatriations of post-World War II California. Whatever, xenophobia is again raging here, this time in the guise of electoral activism.

Californians must consider several things before voting on the referendum:

-- Prop. 187 won't stand up to a court challenge. A similar Texas effort to deny public education to illegal immigrants, Plyer vs. Doe, was deemed unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1982.

-- It is morally wrong to yank a child from a public schoolroom and throw that girl or boy out into the street. Proposition 187 requires teachers, principals, hospital workers and government employees to snitch on suspected illegal immigrants. Contact the authorities if your neighbor or co-worker is brown-skinned or speaks with an accent.

-- Proposition 187 is an illusion. It has nothing to do with preventing illegal border crossings. It will not prevent immigration. It will only create an underclass of uneducated people who would have no access to immunizations and social services. Look for increases in TB and viral infections when hospitals are forced to turn away non-emergency cases. Look for more pregnancy complications in mothers who are denied prenatal services. It will come back to haunt us, costing millions more in the long run.

-- To protect children's constitutionally guaranteed right to an education, the federal government would hold back millions of dollar in school

funding. Look for school layoffs and cutbacks in funds to local schools.

-- Jobs, not education or health care, will continue to be magnets for many immigrants. Individuals with student visas from Taiwan, Hong Kong or Armenia; those with tourist visas from Ireland, Pakistan or Italy; refugees from Vietnam, Ethiopia, Iraq and Afghanistan will still be arriving by plane. Many will stay for a lifetime.

Proposition 187 seems to target the Mexican, whose history goes back to a Mexican California, long before the great Gold Rush drew illegal, white immigrants, followed by the Western movement of more illegal immigrants and eventually the Depression-era foragers and modern-day boat people.

Like other groups, nothing will stop the Mexicans. Their roots in North America are too deep. Their ancestors were living here thousands of years ago, going back and

forth across our modern-day North American borders when Europeans still worshiped trees and were using the walls of caves in the old country to draw on.

What does this say about us as a people?

How will those politicians who endorse Proposition 187 look to all of us 10, 20 years down the line when history books record the "Brown Peril" days?

Will its backers appear in their grandchildren's classrooms 30 years from now to reminisce about "the days when we took medical care and public education from people who look foreign?"

What will be the public reaction that terrible day in January when U.S.-born children of undocumented immigrants and other children without "proper papers" like Erasmo are led by the hand past the desks of their classmates into the hands of the INS. As they are led away,

Continued Page 3

Recordatorio Para el Elector Latino

Por Carolyn Curiel

Era el día de las elecciones de 1992 y tuve una experiencia cercana a la de salirme de mi cuerpo. Yo era productora-redactora de Nightline, pero ese programa fue desplazado por los informes de las elecciones, de modo que acepté la invitación de un amigo de sujetarle la mano en su oficina mientras llegaban los resultados. Mi amigo trabajaba en la Casa Blanca de Bush.

El me dijo que los miembros del personal estaban trayendo meriendas para fortalecerse durante la noche, de modo que traje tostadas y salsa y las puse entre las papitas fritas y las galletitas sobre una mesa en las grandes oficinas de comunicaciones de la Casa Blanca.

Había mucho tumulto. Un funcionario de alta estatura y cara roja llevaba cuenta de cómo Bush podía ganar; a medida que pasaba la noche, su cara se enrojecía más, su voz se hacía más alta y sus cifras más creativas. Traté de mezclarme entre las chaquetas azules y las cabezas rubias, hasta que por último, al otro lado del salón, advertí la parte posterior de una cabeza afroamericana. Me abrí paso a través de la multitud para saludar -- a la mujer que hacía la limpieza. Cuando ella salió, me quedé sola. Me destacaba como un pulgar pardo.

Pienso a menudo en aquella noche, y en la época que yo esperaba que quedara sepultada entonces y allí. A medida que nos aproximamos a las elecciones intermedias el 8 de noviembre, pediría a todos los latinos que recordaran aquella época también. En resumen, era una época en que la economía y las razas estaban a punto de chocar y nosotros fuimos los que resultamos arrollados.

No teníamos voz en Washington. Teníamos a un presidente cuya única referencia memorable a los latinos fue "los morenitos".

Ahora, menos de dos años después, con un presidente demócrata en el cargo, las cosas están cambiando. Ahora, por fin, tenemos un amigo y asociado en la Casa Blanca.

Nuestro amigo ha combatido duro por nosotros. Con su marca de 201 latinos designados a mediados de su mandato -- bien por encima de los 85 de su antecesor -- él nos ha dado una voz para gobernar al país. Y con la ayuda de los demócratas en el Congreso, él está cumpliendo las promesas. Ahora tenemos una economía que está creciendo y creando millones de empleos con sueldos altos. Ahora tenemos oportunidad. Con programas como los que Bill Clinton y los demócratas han implantado, más latinos tendrán la oportunidad de ir a las escuelas superiores y los que no quieran ir podrán obtener adiestramiento para buenos

A REMINDER TO LATINO VOTERS

By Carolyn Curiel

It was Election Day 1992 and I had a near out-of-body experience. I was a producer-writer at "Nightline," but it was preempted by election specials, so I took up a friend's invitation to hold his hand at his office while the returns rolled in. My friend worked at the Bush White House.

He told me that staffers were bringing snacks to fortify themselves through the night, so I brought tortilla chips and salsa and placed them among potato chips and cookies on a table in the sprawling White House communications offices. There was a lot of bluster. One large, red-faced functionary kept a running tab of how George Bush could pull it out; as the night wore on, his face became redder, his voice louder, his numbers more creative. I tried to mingle among the navy blazers and blond heads, until finally, across the room, I spotted the back of an African-American head. I shouldered my way through the crowd to say hello -- to the cleaning woman. When she left, I was alone. I stood out like a brown thumb.

I think of that night often, and of the era that I hoped was buried then and there. As we approach the midterm elections on Nov. 8, I would ask all Latinos to remember that era, too. In short, it was a time when the economy and the races were on a crash course and we were the ones getting run over.

We had no voice in Washington. We had a president whose only memorable reference to Latinos was "little brown ones."

Now, less than two years later, with a Democratic president in office, things are turning around. Now, finally, we have a friend and a partner in the White House. Our friend has fought hard for us. With his record 201 Latino appointments at midterm -- well over double his predecessor's 85 -- he has given us a say in running the country. And with the help of Democrats in the Congress, he is keeping promises. We now have an economy that is growing and creating millions of high-wage jobs. We now have opportunity. With programs that Bill Clinton and the Democrats have put in place, more Latinos will have a chance to go to college and those who don't want to go will be able to get training for good jobs.

More Latino children will get a better start at life because all children under 2 will be immunized and many of those children will benefit from expanded Head Start programs.

President Clinton knows that Latinos value work. He has given 15 million working families -- many of them Latino -- tax breaks to lift them out of poverty so they won't have to go on welfare. He is fighting to make our streets safer -- with the Brady bill, a ban on assault weapons and the biggest crime bill ever. Time and again, Bill Clinton has shown us he is a man of his word. If not for him and the help of Democrats in the House and the Senate, we would be Republican road kill. That's why it is urgent that Latinos vote on Nov. 8 to keep Democrats in Congress. They will help the President fight for us. To be fair, we should remember that the Republicans have worked tirelessly for one minority. Unfortunately for the rest of us, that minority is the rich.

The Republicans make this promise -- actually, it's more like a threat: If they become the majority in the Congress, they'll take us back to the 1980s. They signed a document promising just that.

Oh, boy -- a guarantee to go back to the policies that exploded the deficit, cut Medicare, cut taxes for the rich, divided our people and sent our jobs overseas. And a bonus: Bob Dole would be the Senate majority leader; Newt Gingrich would be Speaker of the House; Jesse Helms would ride herd on immigration policy. Pinch me, please.

They must really think we're dumb. They must think that we'll sit out the election and let them take over again so they and their friends can leave their treat marks on our futures. Or, maybe they just don't know Latinos.

Did I mention that the Bush people never touched the tortilla chips and salsa?

Carolyn Curiel has worked for The Washington Post, The New York Times and ABC News "Nightline." She lives in Washington.

empleos.

Más niños latinos obtendrán un comienzo mejor en sus vidas porque todos los niños menores de dos años serán vacunados y muchos de ellos se beneficiarán de la ampliación de los programas de Head Start.

El presidente Clinton sabe que los latinos valoran al trabajo. El ha dado a 15 millones de familias trabajadoras -- muchas de ellas latinas -- créditos fiscales para sacarlas de la pobreza, a fin de que no tengan que acogerse a la asistencia pública.

El está luchando para hacer que nuestras calles sean más seguras -- con la Ley Brady, una prohibición sobre las armas de asalto y la mayor ley contra la delincuencia de siempre.

Una y otra vez, Bill Clinton nos ha mostrado que es hombre de palabra. Si no fuera por él y la ayuda de los demócratas en la Cámara y el Senado, seríamos víctimas camineras de los republicanos.

Esa es la razón de que sea urgente que los latinos voten el 8 de noviembre para mantener a los demócratas en el Congreso. Ellos ayudarán al presidente a luchar por nosotros.

Para ser justos, deberíamos recordar que los republicanos han trabajado incansablemente por una minoría. Desgraciadamente para el resto de nosotros, esa minoría es la de los ricos.

Los republicanos hacen esta promesa -- realmente, es más como una amenaza: Si ellos llegan a ser la mayoría en el Congreso, nos llevarán de regreso al decenio de 1980. Ellos firmaron un documento que promete exactamente eso.

Oh, oh -- una garantía de regresar a los cursos de acción que hicieron explotar al déficit, rebajaron el Medicare, disminuyeron los impuestos para los ricos, dividieron a nuestro pueblo y enviaron a nuestros empleos al extranjero.

Y una bonificación: Bob Dole sería el dirigente de la mayoría en el Senado; Newt Gingrich sería el presidente de la Cámara; y Jesse Helms haría lo que le diera la gana con la política sobre la inmigración.

Pellizquenme, por favor. Ellos realmente deben creer que somos tontos. Deben pensar que nos quedaremos sentados durante las elecciones y los dejaremos que se apoderen otra vez del gobierno, para que ellos y sus amigos puedan aplastar nuestros futuros.

O es posible que no conozcan a los latinos.

¿October 25, 1994? Les mencioné que la gente de Bush nunca tocó las tostadas y la salsa?

(Carolyn Curiel ha trabajado para el Washington Post, el New York Times y el programa Nightline de la cadena ABC. Ella vive en Washington.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1994. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

News Briefs

Black Characters Absent from Kids Books

Reuters reports that a new study finds that the number of black characters featured in children's books have increasingly vanished as both subjects and illustrated figures.

Mary Hall, an educational researcher at the University of Florida, found that only 38 fiction picture books published between 1981 and 1990 featured blacks as leading characters and role models, well below 59 books published between 1971 and 1980. Only 24 such books in 1980s featured male African-American characters, compared with 42 in the 1970s.

"If black children don't see themselves reflected in these books, they may perceive themselves as invisible," Hall said. "It's important to look at what images are presented in children's picture books since literature is such an important tool in the classroom."

The researcher said the decline may have been due to the decreased importance of civil rights issues in the 1980s. In the 1970s, government money was made available to help schools and libraries buy books featuring African-Americans, Hall said.

Drop in Teen Births

AP reports that the CDC's National Center for Health Statistics said that the teen birth rate has dropped for the first time in six years. It found that the rate fell 2% in 1992.

"We feel it's a real change," said Stephanie Ventura, a statistician with who wrote the report. "It reverses a pattern where it had been going up 5, 6, 7 percent a year from 1986 on." From 1986 through 1991, the teen rate had increased 27%.

For every 1,000 women aged 15-19 in 1992, the center reported 60.7 births, down from the 62.1 births reported the previous year. But the drop occurred only among teens 15, 16 and 17, whose rate declined to 37.8 births per 1,000 from 38.7 in 1991. Among 18- and 19-year-olds, the rate was unchanged, 94.5 in 1992 compared to 94.4 in 1991.

Ventura cited other studies that show a trend toward abstinence and improved use of condoms as possible reasons for the change. She ruled out abortion as a factor, by saying studies have shown teen abortions to be steadily declining as well.

AIDS Virus Level Test

Reuters reports on a new test to determine levels of HIV in the bloodstream, to help doctors in their course of therapy. The test was developed by researchers at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Georgetown University and Chiron Corp. The researchers said the test will also help determine how effective an AIDS treatment is and can be used to evaluate experimental treatments.

The test, called the branched DNA assay for HIV-1 infection, is described in the November issue of the Journal of Infectious Diseases. At this point it is available only for research use.

Dr. Clifford Lane, NIAID clinical director, said tracking the virus levels can help doctors decide when and how to treat a patient, or when one treatment is losing its effectiveness and an alternative should be considered. This is especially important in sicker patients who have more virus in their bloodstreams. Research has suggested that reducing the viral burden can delay the progression of HIV disease.

Children's Groups Protest Halloween Beer Ads

The Chicago Tribune reports that a coalition of children's health groups are protesting the use of Halloween ghosts and goblins to sell beer. Andrew McGuire, executive director of the Trauma Foundation, one of several children's and religious groups urging beer makers to stop using Halloween symbols in their promotions, said "Hands off Halloween."

Coors, Budweiser and Miller are among the brands using skeletons, black cats, jack-o'-lanterns and other Halloween symbols to promote their products. The children's groups see the advertising as being aimed at little children as well as teens under the legal drinking age.

The Beer Institute, a major trade organization, responded to the protest by saying that Halloween is not exclusively a children's holiday, and that there is nothing inappropriate about seasonal imagery used in advertising. The Beer Institute's own marketing code frowns on advertising aimed at youth. For instance, Santa Claus is not used to sell beer. But McGuire and other advocates at a Washington news conference said the Halloween stickers, pennants, masks and glow-in-the-dark labels seemed child-oriented and were not in keeping with the voluntary marketing code.

Becky Brown, president of Mothers Against Drunk Driving, said Halloween has now joined New Year's Eve and Super Bowl Sunday as a major drinking holiday. Mr. McGuire said the group was not considering asking for a boycott, but might turn to the Federal Trade Commission or a related government agency if voluntary appeals to brewers failed.

worrying that our actions Nov. 8 will come back to haunt us.

like the Jewish children who were removed from classrooms in Nazi Germany in the 1930s, will they galvanize decent people against the ill-conceived demons of 1990s xenophobia?

What will this ballot initiative teach Californians down the line? Could it conceivably happen that Mexican- and Asian-Americans who become the majority would feel free to generate another Proposition 187 - against people who don't look like them or who speak differently?

As in the days of the Yellow Peril and the months before the Kristallnacht, some Californians are with good reason

Whether Proposition 187 passes or loses, California's undocumented immigrants will still carry the day. Like others before them, they will shake off the bitterness and continue to build our United States of America the way immigrants and natives together have for 500 years.

Born and raised in Texas, Guillermo Torres is a copy editor for the Los Angeles Times. He writes about social and political issues affecting Hispanic Americans.

Copyright 1994. Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Inexpensive Advertising
763-3841

Spanish Makes Inroads in U.S.

HARLINGEN, Texas - It's not strict English. Ni puro español.

No, what's spoken here along la frontera is a mixture - sometimes logical, sometimes goofy - of two languages and two cultures.

"Our parents speak English and our grandparents hablan español," says "Rock 'n' Roll" James Echavarria, a disc jockey on bilingual radio station KIWW.

Rock 'n' Roll James hits the airwaves with a rapid-fire delivery - and no pauses between English and Spanish:

"KIWW 96, the Valley's choice for hot tejano hits. Rock 'n' Roll James acompaño, faltan como veinte y dos minutos para las dos de la tarde. And right now, we've got some more jams .."

From Queens to East LA, Miami to Detroit, Houston to Chicago and thousands of places in between, Spanish and English are getting stirred together in the everyday parlance of many among the nation's fast-growing Hispanic population.

And as Rock 'n' Roll James will tell you, it's become a hybrid dialect - and a marketing tool - here on the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexico border.

"I learned all of this by ear because I never really took Spanish class or anything like that," says the long-haired 27-year-old, who, despite his moniker, plays tejano music - a mixture of Mexican ranchera and polka, with pop, country and Cuban influences thrown in - instead of rock 'n' roll.

"It's sort of slang, tejano slang."

After switching to a 60 percent English, 40 percent Spanish format featuring the popular tejano sound two years ago, KIWW jumped to No. 1 in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and remains one of the top stations.

"We're actually developing a new language," Rock 'n' Roll James says.

He calls it tejano (pronounced tay-HA-noh). Others call it Spanglish, or Tex-Mex. Some English-only advocates might call it a threat.

But unlike supporters of the Parti Quebecois, seeking to create a separatist French-speaking nation in eastern Canada, many Spanish speakers in the United States don't debate which language to speak. Instead, they're mixing both.

Linguists call it "code switching," and they say it's natural when people grow up with two languages.

"It's done unconsciously," says Lucy Garcia Willis, head of the modern language department at the University of Texas-Brownsville. "It gets the point across. Some people will frown on it. But it's a cultural thing. It's probably gaining more and more acceptance."

With proper grammar taking a back seat to convenience, some educators worry that generations of Hispanics are growing up without knowing either language properly.

But Mark Glazer, an anthropologist at the University of Texas-Pan American, views it as a long-term movement toward English. Glazer adds that English itself formed in a mixture with

strong influence from French and Germanic languages.

And it works both ways. English phrases are increasingly slipping into the Spanish and Portuguese spoken in Latin America.

Although Mrs. Willis believes people should learn the proper grammar of both languages, she says there's often a grammatical logic behind many code-switching phrases.

A Mexican-American mother, for example, might tell her daughter to put on her red shoes: "Ponte los red shoes."

The mother may know the Spanish words for red shoes (zapatos rojos or zapatos colorados), but it's easier to use the English ones. And yet the mother says "los" red shoes instead of "las" red shoes because zapatos - the Spanish word for shoes - is masculine, not feminine.

"Some will consider it totally butchering the language, but keep in mind the tendency of modern society for efficiency, saying things in as few words as possible," Mrs. Willis says.

So the verb "to type" (escribir a maquina) becomes "taipiar," which doesn't exist in real Spanish. Windshield wipers (limpiaparabrisas) be-

come "los winshi-waiper."

"Give me a ride" becomes "Dame un ride." "I go on break at 10:30" becomes "Tengo el break a las 10:30."

Tony Zavaleta, a UT-Brownsville anthropologist who studies the border, says true code-switching - with no interruption in thought - takes more than simply knowing both languages. It's the result of living in an environment like the Texas-Mexico border, where Spanish and English have meshed since the 1800s.

"It's a cultural foundation, and sense of ownership and place, to facilitate a person to switch off languages," Zavaleta says. "As we go through the construction of a sentence at the speed of light, our minds are picking up two vocabularies - a vocabulary in English and a vocabulary in Spanish."

"English is better for describing science. Spanish is better for describing emotion."

And while phrases like "hasta la bye-bye" may be taking things to a nonsensical extreme, people don't carry grammar books with them when they sit down to eat fajitas and French fries.

"After all, it's not a matter of language," Zavaleta says. "It's a matter of communication."

Halloween Monster Mash
Journey's End \$5 person
Starting at 9 pm til ?
34th And Slide - 3602 Slide Road
Dance and Costume Party to Benefit
Zeta Phi Gamma
October 28th - Tickets at Door

VENDEMOS UN SUEÑO. \$500 MENSUALES.



Si usted siempre ha tenido el sueño de tener su propia casa, este sueño puede ahora haberse convertido en realidad.

Por la misma pequeña suma que usted paga mensualmente

de renta y un modesto pago inicial, usted podría comprar una Casa HUD. Así es. El Departamento HUD

EL SUEÑO DE TENER SU PROPIA CASA PUEDE CONVERTIRSE EN REALIDAD, POR CASI LA SUMA QUE USTED ESTÁ PAGANDO DE RENTA.

(the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) tiene programas que le

permiten adquirir su propia

casa más fácilmente de lo

que usted piensa. Programas

que aún le ayudarán a cubrir

la mayoría, si no todos, sus

costos de cierre.

Si desea mayor información

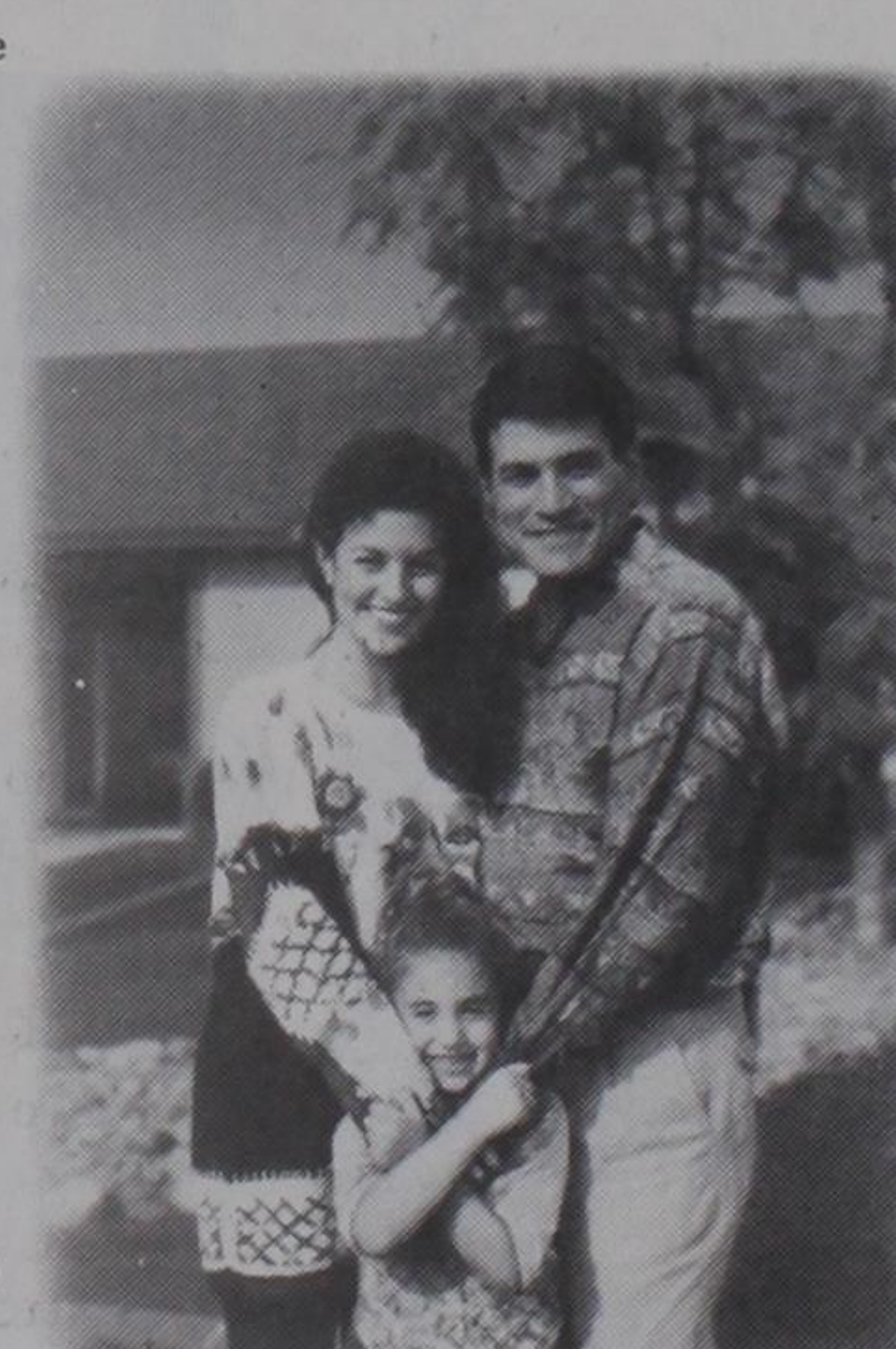
sobre la casa que usted siem-

pre ha soñado, consulte con

su agente de bienes raíces.

Nunca ha existido un mejor momento para alcanzar su

sueño porque ahora usted puede darse el lujo de tenerlo.



NOSOTROS LE AYUDAREMOS A POSEER UN PEDAZO DE SU PAÍS.



At Midterm, Clinton Swamps Bush On Appointments

By Jonathan J. Higuera

President Bill Clinton has appointed more than twice as many Hispanics to high-level federal posts in his first two years in office than did George Bush in the first half of his term as president, a new study by the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda reveals.

The NHLA report card, being distributed this week, finds that Clinton has appointed 201 Hispanics to high-ranking posts -- in the Cabinet, independent agencies and ambassadorships, while Bush named 85.

"The available data clearly suggest that overall, President Clinton has gotten off to a much better start than the Bush administration," the report, fourth in a series, states.

NHLA graded the presidents based on the number of persons they named to posts requiring Senate confirmation and other high-ranking political office. Of the seven NHLA categories, Clinton earned five passing grades, plus one D and an F; Bush had four Ds and three Fs.

Grades were calculated based on Latino population parity, which is now 10 percent. For example, a grade of A equaled or surpassed 10 percent; C was at least half of parity (5 to 7 percent); and F was far below parity (0 to 2 percent).

"It's as fair a rating of the two administrations as possible," NHLA board member Thomas Gómez, president of National Image, told Hispanic Link.

He added, "The true benchmark is getting those in there with a sensitivity to Hispanic needs and letting them advocate for those needs. That's where this administration is ahead of the previous one."

In a discussion with Hispanic media Oct. 19, Vice President Al Gore commented, "We have increased (Hispanic representation) in every category and we are determined to continue and accelerate this progress."

Several Hispanic leaders see the report card serving as a benchmark for future administrations. Citing its analysis of independent agencies and federal boards and commissions, Belén Robles, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, noted to Hispanic Link that it covers areas not previously monitored by Hispanic organizations.

"Hispanics should use this to truly identify the strengths and weaknesses of this administration and any others," she said.

Ron Blackburn-Moreno, chairman of the NHLA executive committee, added,

"Hopefully it will spur others to begin monitoring these agencies."

Clinton Cabinet agencies averaged a C for appointments requiring Senate confirmation, with the departments of Energy, State, Commerce and Defense continuing their poor showings with Fs. The White House received a D for high-level appointees but had an above-average number of Hispanics working at the second- and third-tier positions, the report said.

It called the records of independent agencies "abysmal." Only three high-level Hispanics were identified at 40 independent agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, NASA and the Office of Personnel Management. No Hispanics have been confirmed to serve on any of 31 full-time federal boards and commissions.

"The report clarifies our status not just in this administration, but in society," said Frank Cota-Robles Newton, its author. "We're doing a lot better, but we're still getting the short end of the stick."

Newton said he used a Freedom of Information Act request to obtain figures from the Office of Personnel Management and worked closely with the White House Office of Presidential Personnel to develop the figures.

Both Clinton and Bush performed badly with ambassadorships. Clinton had four of 155 slots; Bush, one of 151.

"These assignments are regarded as 'plums' awarded by a president to special friends and supporters -- and they remain beyond the grasp of Hispanic Americans," the report stated.

José Niño, NHLA board member and president of the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce who actively campaigned for Bush in 1992, said Clinton should be judged on his own.

"The bottom line is that Clinton said he would mirror America in all his work and appointments. He has yet to do that," he said. He acknowledged that he was encouraged thus far by Clinton's performance.

Gómez reiterated that Hispanics are still the only major underrepresented racial or ethnic group in the federal government work force; there are fewer than 125 Hispanics in 8,000 senior executive service career posts. The NHLA analysis examined only political appointments.

"Administrations come and go. If we don't look at the overall federal work force and career positions, we're not getting a full picture," he said.

A Mediados de Su Mandato, Clinton Supera a Bush en Nombramientos

Por Jonathan J. Higuera

Un nuevo estudio efectuado por la Agenda Nacional de la Dirigencia Hispana (NHLA) revela que el Presidente Bill Clinton ha designado a más del doble de hispanos para plazas federales de alto nivel en sus primeros dos años en su cargo que los nombrados por George Bush en la primera mitad de su mandato como presidente.

La tarjeta de informe de la NHLA, que se está distribuyendo en esta semana, halla que Clinton ha designado a 201 hispanos para plazas de alto rango -- en el gabinete, las agencias independientes y las plazas de embajadores, mientras que Bush nombró a 85.

"La información disponible sugiere claramente que, en conjunto, el Presidente Clinton ha comenzado mucho mejor que el gobierno de Bush", dice el informe, que es el cuarto de una serie.

La NHLA calificó a los presidentes basándose en la cantidad de personas que nombraron para plazas que exigen confirmación por parte del Senado y otras plazas políticas de alto nivel.

De las siete categorías de NHLA, Clinton ganó cinco notas de pase de grado, además de una "D" y una "F"; Bush tuvo cuatro "D" y tres "F".

Las calificaciones se calcularon basándose en la paridad de la población latina, que es ahora del 10%. Por ejemplo, una calificación de "A" igualaba o sobrepasaba al 10%; "C" era por lo menos la mitad de la paridad (del 5% al 7%); y "F" era muy por debajo de la paridad (del 0% al 2%).

"Es una comparación tan justa como es posible de los dos gobiernos" dijo Thomas Gómez, miembro de la junta de directores de NHLA, y

presidente de National Image, a Hispanic Link.

El agregó: "La verdadera marca de medida es llevar allí a los que tengan sensibilidad para las necesidades hispanas y dejarles que aboguen por esas necesidades. Es en ese punto donde este gobierno va adelante del anterior".

En una discusión de mesa redonda con los medios informativos hispanos el 19 de octubre, el vice-presidente Al Gore comentó: "Hemos aumentado (la representación hispana) en todas las categorías y estamos determinados a continuar y acelerar este trámite".

Varios dirigentes hispanos ven que la tarjeta de informe puede servir como medida para los gobiernos futuros. Mencionando su análisis de las agencias independientes y las juntas y comisiones federales, Belén Robles, presidenta nacional de la Liga de Ciudadanos Latino-Americanos Unidos (LULAC) obtuvo a Hispanic Link que la misma comprende zonas que

no eran observadas anteriormente por las organizaciones hispanas.

"Los hispanos deberían usar esto para identificar verdaderamente las fortalezas y debilidades de este gobierno y de otros", dijo ella.

Ron Blackburn-Moreno, presidente del comité ejecutivo de NHLA, agregó: "Es de esperarse que esto impulse a otros a comenzar a observar a estas dependencias".

Las agencias del gabinete de Clinton tuvieron un promedio de "C" para los nombramientos que exigen confirmación senatorial, y los departamentos de Energía, Estado, Comercio y Defensa continuaron sus demostraciones insuficientes con calificaciones de "F". La Casa Blanca recibió una "D" para los designados de alto nivel, pero tenía una cantidad de hispanos por encima del promedio que trabajan en plazas de los niveles segundo y tercero, decía el informe.

El mismo calificaba de "abismales" los historiales de las agencias indepen-

dientes. Sólo tres hispanos de alto nivel fueron identificados en 40 agencias independientes, tales como la de Protección Ambiental, la NASA y la Oficina para Administración de Personal. No se ha confirmado que haya ningún hispano que preste servicios en ninguna de las 31 juntas y comisiones federales de tiempo completo.

"El informe aclara nuestra situación, no sólo en este gobierno, sino en la sociedad", dijo Frank Cota-Robles Newton, su autor. "Nos está yendo mucho mejor, pero todavía nos hallamos en el extremo corto de la vara".

Newton dijo que él usó una petición al amparo de la Ley de Libertad de Información para obtener las cifras de la Oficina para Administración de Personal y trabajó en contacto estrecho con la Oficina de Personal Presidencial de la Casa Blanca para desarrollar las cifras.

Tanto Clinton como Bush funcionaron muy mal con las

Continúa Pagina 6

Democrat ★

Craig TOUNGET

For State Representative

- ★ **CRIME:** Work to ensure that violent criminals are locked up for the length of their sentence and juveniles are given solutions and alternatives to crime
- ★ **TERM LIMITS:** Elected office should be a short-term service, not a lifetime career.
- ★ **EDUCATION:** Work for the highest quality public education system possible.

It's time for a change.

Political Advertisement Paid for by Craig Tounget Campaign, P.O. Box 5171, Lubbock, TX 79408, Tommy Jones, Treasurer

Su voto es su voz... y su deber

Your vote is your voice... and your duty



DAN MORALES

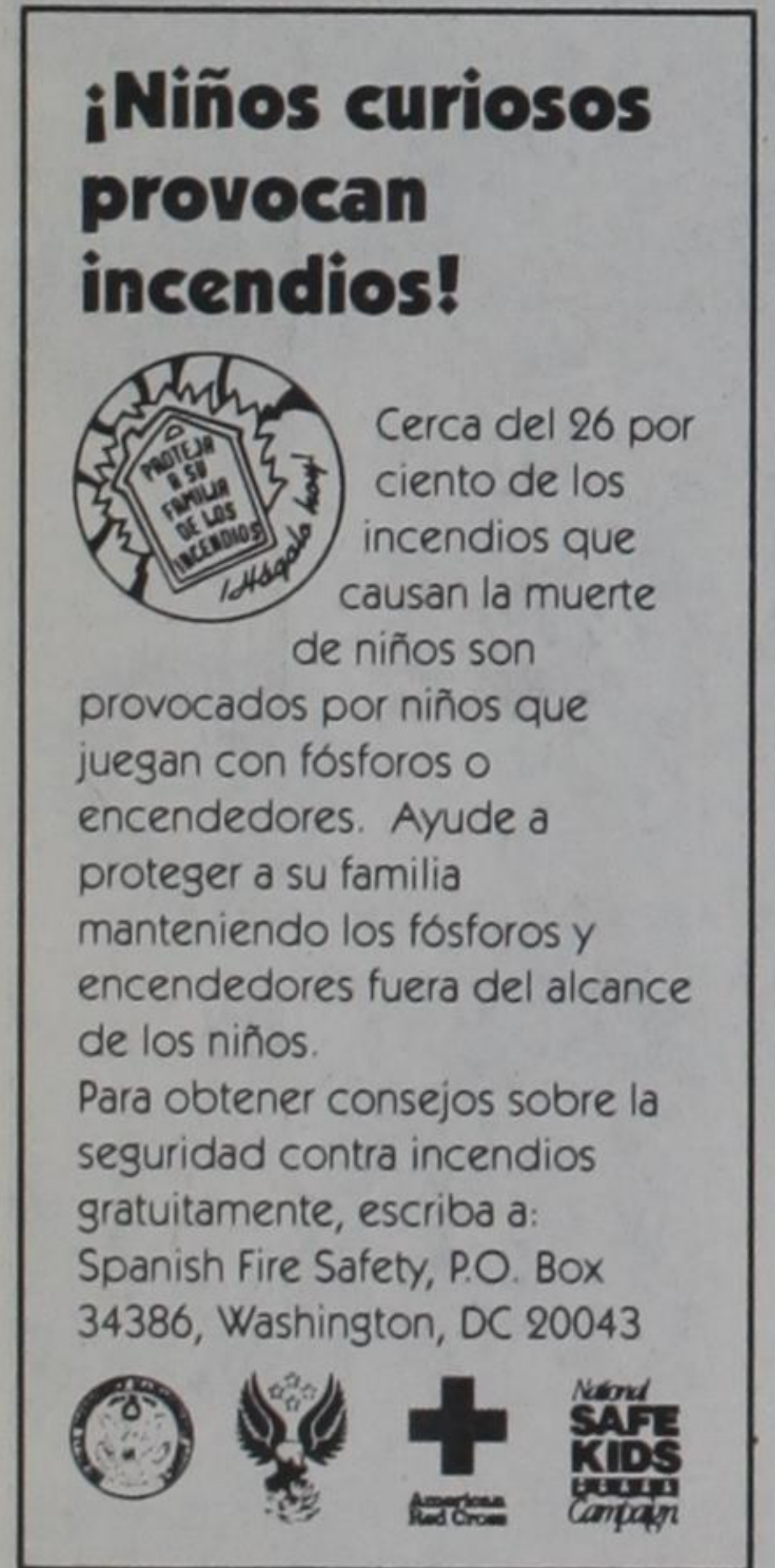
TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL

Pol. ad. paid Dan Morales Campaign, 603 W. 13th, Box 1A, 312, Austin, TX 78701

¡Niños curiosos provocan incendios!

Cerca del 26 por ciento de los incendios que causan la muerte de niños son provocados por niños que juegan con fósforos o encendedores. Ayude a proteger a su familia manteniendo los fósforos y encendedores fuera del alcance de los niños.

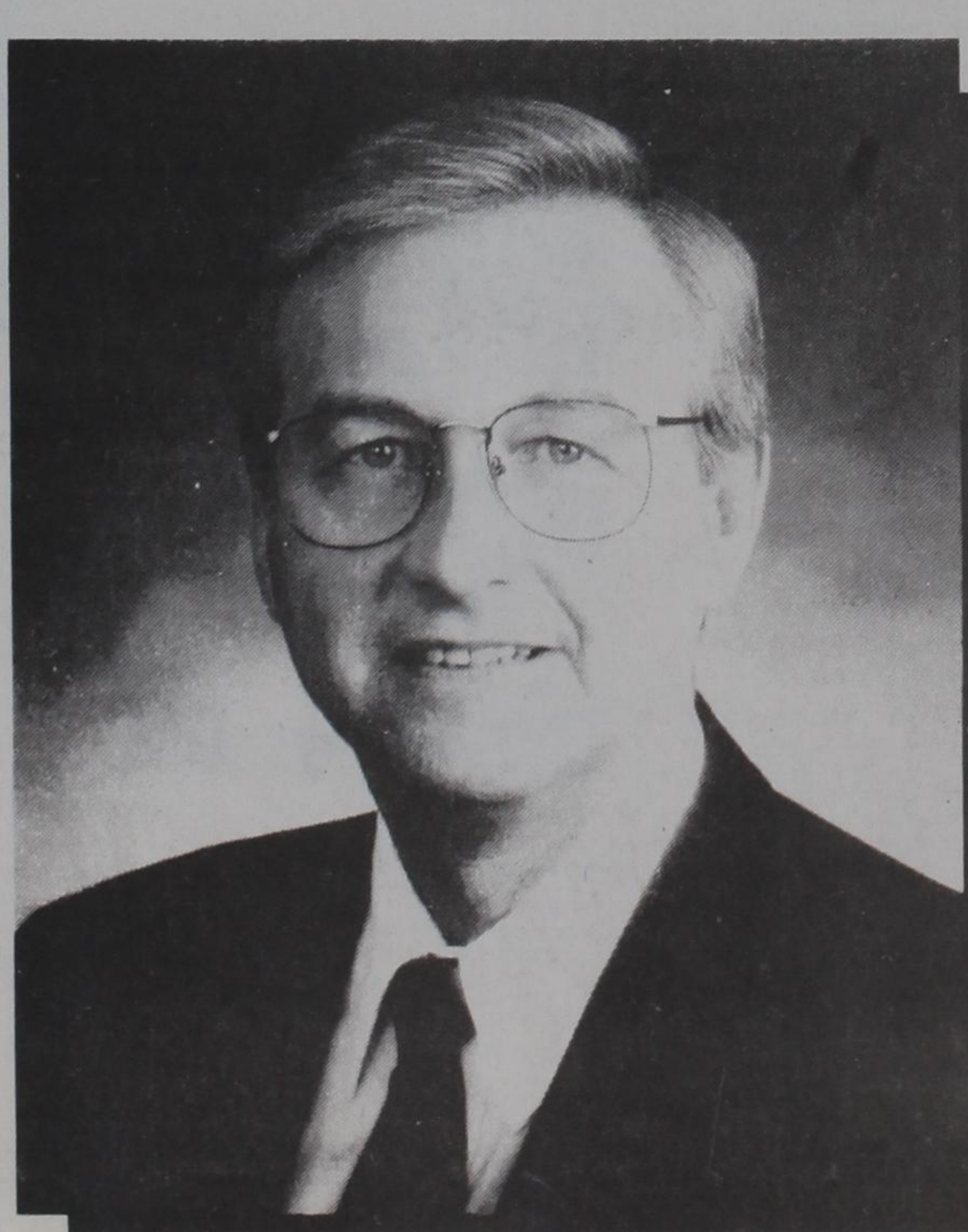
Para obtener consejos sobre la seguridad contra incendios gratuitamente, escriba a: Spanish Fire Safety, P.O. Box 34386, Washington, DC 20043



El Editor

Call Today to ADVERTISE

Javan - 763-3841



John T. Montford

works hard for us in the Texas Senate

Pol. Ad. paid for by John T. Montford Campaign, P.O. Box 1709, Lubbock, Tx. 79408

"Rate Card" Stirs Controversy in Simpson Case

By Matt Spetalnick

LOS ANGELES (Reuter) - The O.J. Simpson trial is supposed to be about murder, but the volatile issue of race keeps grabbing center stage.

From the start, the sensational double-homicide case has taken on strong racial overtones, reopening old wounds in a city that only 26 years ago was the scene of the nation's worst riots this century.

Simpson had long reigned as one of America's best-loved black celebrities. The football hero had crossed the color line to become what marketing experts call "race neutral." His alleged victims -- ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman -- were white.

As the case has unfolded, polls have shown that blacks are twice as likely as whites to sympathize with Simpson, by a ratio of 68 percent to 34 percent. Nearly half of black Americans doubt he can get a fair trial.

Race first surfaced in court proceedings in mid-July after Simpson's defense leaked a damaging report accusing a detective of being a racist "rogue cop" and of planting a bloody glove he found at Simpson's estate. Prosecutors called the accusation groundless.

Buried in the pages of court transcripts just unsealed from a closed-door hearing last week were details of the sharpest clash yet over what both sides have dubbed "the race card."

Prosecutor Marcia Clark bluntly accused defense attorneys of first denying that they intended to make an issue of race and then blatantly injecting it in their attack on Los Angeles police Detective Mark Fuhrman.

"In a very hideous and damaging way, they have attempted to speak of Mark Fuhrman with the most vicious of allegations concerning racism," Clark complained to Judge Lance Ito.

Simpson attorney Robert Shapiro responded: "I have stood before the American public and said race is not and will not be an issue in this case. I still stand by that."

But in a sign of possible divisions within Simpson's all-star legal team, Johnnie Cochran, one of the city's most prominent black attorneys, took a different tack.

"There are racial issues. These (prospective) jurors know it. Everybody knows it ... Race plays a part in everything in America," he told the judge, arguing that he would be "derelict" in his duties if he did not bring it up. Such remarks carry a certain resonance on the streets of the city's poorest black neighborhoods, where burned-out storefronts serve as reminders of the rioting that killed 54 people and caused \$1 billion in damage. The violence erupted in April 1992, when four white police officers were acquitted in the videotaped beating of black motorist Rodney King.

Convinced that the deck is stacked against black criminal defendants, many blacks angrily accuse prosecutors of railroadng Simpson because of his race.

"He is a black man messing with a white woman. She turns up dead, and they want to lynch him," said a postal worker near the flashpoint of the riots in South Central Los Angeles.

Such comments are typical of many who see white conspiracies behind scandals surrounding black celebrities such as boxer Mike Tyson and pop star Michael Jackson.

Blacks are viewing the spectacle -- billed as the "murder trial of the century" -- far more skeptically than whites. Thirty-seven percent of blacks believe Simpson is innocent compared to 10 percent of whites, according to a recent Los Angeles Times survey.

"I don't think you can get away from race even if there's not racism," said the Rev Cecil Murray of the First AME Church. But he believes the trial's outcome does not carry the potential for renewed violence, describing it as "a soap opera, not Armageddon."

Support for the Hall of Fame running back runs especially deep among middle-class blacks, who view him as a trailblazer in the white-ruled worlds of advertising and sportscasting.

"Simpson had the ability to transcend race and be universally accepted," said Leo Braudy, author of "The Frenzy of Renown," a study of fame in America.

But among poorer blacks, there is an undercurrent of resentment against Simpson, who rose from the slums of San Francisco to achieve football stardom and then gave little attention to black causes.

As the jury selection process drags into a fourth week, prospective panelists have been grilled about everything from intermarriage to racial discrimination -- sometimes with disturbing results.

Last Friday in open court, a Hispanic jury pool member told a racist joke about the Simpson case that he said he heard on "shock jock" Howard Stern's radio talk show. Simpson, put his hand over his face, shaking his head in disgust. The judge dismissed the man.

Tribunal Supremo aprobó la pelea Moorer-Foreman

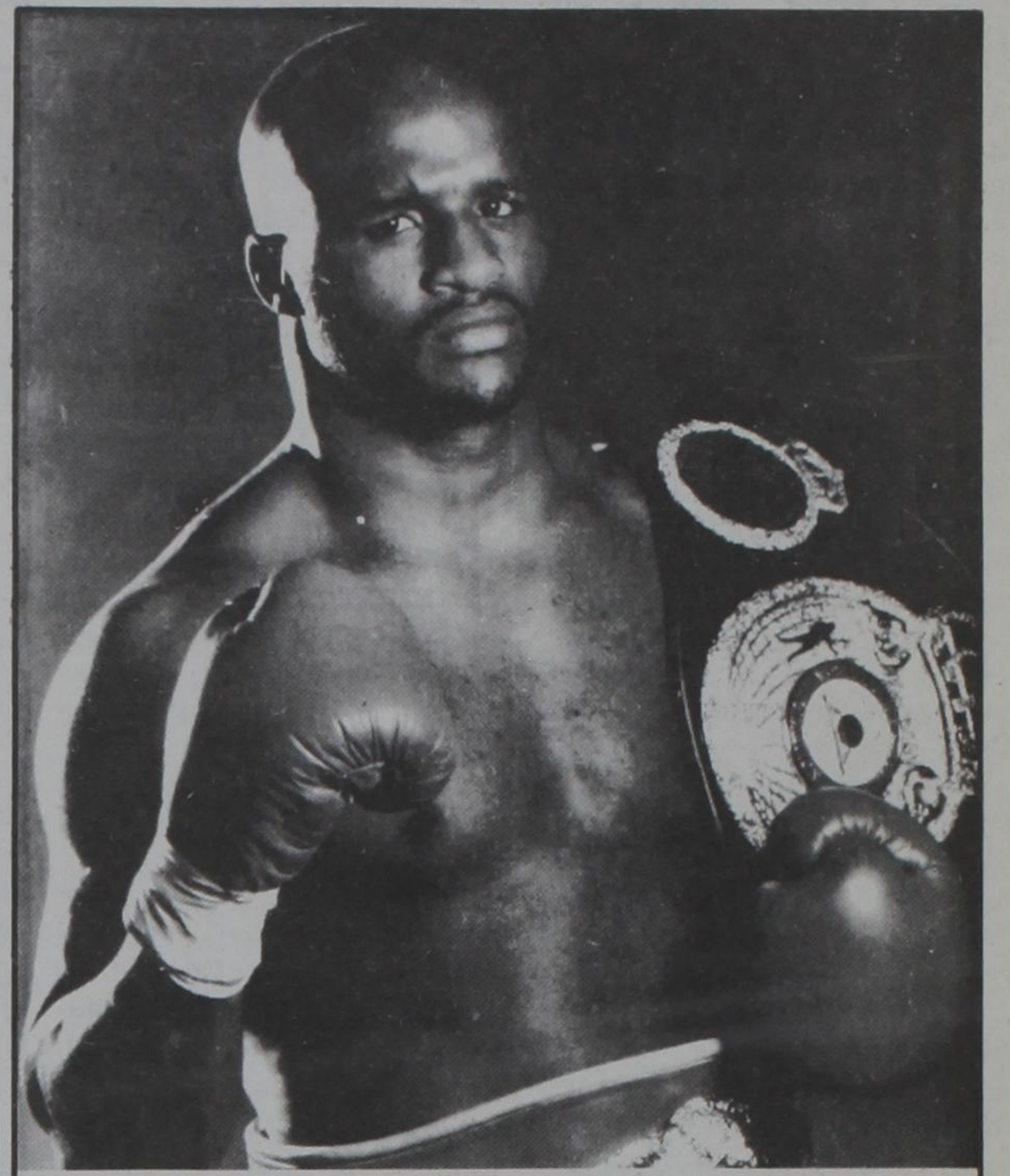
Carson City (Notimex) - Los estadounidenses Michael Moorer, campeón mundial de peso pesado, versión AMB y por la FIB, se medirá ante el veterano George Foreman, después que el Tribunal Supremo de esta ciudad aprobó el combate.

La pelea, cuestionada por el boxeador Joe Hipp y su representante Roland Jankelson, se realizará el próximo 5 de noviembre en el hotel Casino MGM de Las Vegas, cuando el estado de Nevada mantuvo la decisión de un juez de Distrito de permitir el combate. Sin embargo, la Asociación

Mundial de Boxeo (AMB) ha comunicado que no reconocerá el resultado de la pelea, aunque el dictamen legal lo garantiza.

El campeón mundial, Moorer, defenderá la corona tras haberse la arrebatado a Evander Holyfield, pero tendrá que pelear de manera obligatoria por el título frente a Tony Tucker, número uno en la lista de la AMB.

Para Foreman, de 45 años de edad, ésta podría ser la última de su carrera como profesional y se mostró satisfecho por el resultado del tribunal de haberla aprobado, al comentar "ahora ya podré concentrarme por completo".



HBO Sports, presentará en directo, World Championship Boxing: Michael Moorer vs George Foreman. Moorer defenderá su corona en un combate a 12 asaltos el Sábado, 5 de Noviembre.

A.K.A. "The Madman"

G & L Productions Co.
"Totally Tejano"
Planning a Party, Quinceañera or Any Occasion
Call Us for the "Best" in Disco Music

DJ's: GILBERT V. PEREZ, HERMELINDA PEREZ

For bookings call 806-741-1235
SE Habla español

**Compre Su Casa Ahora
¡Una ganga incomparable!**

GUADALUPE ECONOMICS SERVICES CORP (GESC)

esta aceptando aplicaciones de familias quien estan interesadas en hacerse dueños de casas a travez de su

PROGRAMA DE VIVIENDAS ALCANSABLE

Familias con el siquiente ingresos de hogar ahora califican
\$12,250 A \$35,000
(dependiente a el tamaño de la familia)

Redito de interes de 7.75% A.P.R. con terminos de 20, 25 y 30 años en casas actuales o en nueva construcción

Financiamiento proveido por
BLUEBONNET SAVINGS BANK FSB.
El Banco Federal de Prestamos provée una reducción principal de 7% ademas de costos para cerrar

Para mas información llame o pase por las oficinas de GESC
(806) 744-4416
1416 Calle Primera, Lubbock, TX 79401



We'll definitely grow on you, is a service mark of Bluebonnet Savings Bank FSB.

El Editor Newspaper

is published by Amigo Publications at 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock Texas, 79401 every Thursday Telephone number is 806-763-3841. Our FAX No. is 806-741-1110 Comments on our editorial page do not necessarily represent the views of this newspaper or its advertisers. Letters to the Editor are encouraged and will be printed on an as space is available basis
Bidal Agüero

Y'Know Medicines Are A Lot Like People

Some of them just don't get along well with others.

The inside of your medicine cabinet may seem a friendly neighborhood. And it usually is. But, not everyone who lives in there gets along well with everyone else all of the time. Occasionally, some over-the-counter or prescription medicines that are perfectly safe and effective when used alone don't work so well or may not be so safe when mixed with certain foods, beverages, or other medicines.

So, just to be sure, before you take any medicine, read the label carefully to find out if anything else you're already taking or eating, or if an existing medical condition could interfere with what you want to take now.

And, if you still have questions about your medicines, check with your doctor and/or pharmacist.

In this neighborhood, that's the best way to keep things friendly.

IT'S ALWAYS BETTER TO BE SURE.

★ Delwin JONES

Lubbock Needs The Leadership of Delwin Jones...In Austin!

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT, PAID FOR BY STEVE FANNIN, TREASURER, 2104 55TH, LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79413

**KNOWLEDGE
ABILITY
EXPERIENCE**

LET'S KEEP JUDGE
MACKKEY
HANCOCK
WORKING FOR US

Elect Mackey Hancock, Republican Candidate for
99th District Court Judge

PAID FOR BY THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT MACKKEY HANCOCK, 2000 North 99th Street, Lubbock, Texas 79424



Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

Nuestro amigo Antonio, o Tony, como le llamamos los amigos, es un excelente ejemplo para todos nosotros; acaba su trabajo de mecánico, y se va a los barrios de su ciudad, alla en nuestro Mexico: Primero visita unos enfermos. Despues, va al Centro Juvenil y ayuda aconsejando a los jovenes delincuentes. Los martes y los domingos se reúne con niños en unos Grupos de oracion de su Parroquia. Para aguantar toda la semana en esa rutina: Comienza cada dia con oracion y a la hora de comer va a Misa en los primeros treinta minutos, y los últimos 30 se come sus "burritos". El dice, y nosotros sabemos, que sin oracion Tony no podría aguantar mucho. La Oracion es el mejor combustible, para Tony y para todos los que nos guste servir a Dios, como Tony, y como todas esas personas, que leemos en el Evangelio. Tal vez usted haya escuchado a alguien que dijo, como dice Tony, que depende de la oracion como fuente de energias para realizar todas las cosas buenas,

La oracion alivia las penas y aumenta la alegria. Tal vez usted ya encontro el mismo poder y el mismo consuelo de la oracion. Tambien puede ser que haya tratado de orar pero no hayaba como hacerlo. Si ha estado orando desde hace varios años o es ahora cuando quiere comenzar, la mejor guia para orar es la vida de Jesus, que gran parte de Su mision fue enseñar a la gente a orar, eso es hablar con Dios Nuestro Padre. Millones de personas, en todo el mundo, oran con las mismas palabras de Cristo, cada dia, cuando recitan el Padre Nuestro. Pero Jesus hizo mucho mas que darles a Sus Seguidores una formula; El les enseno con Su

ejemplo. Todos Sus pensamientos, y Sus palabras, y Sus acciones iban dirigidas a Dios Padre. Jesus busco hacer la voluntad de Su Padre en todo momento y en todas las cosas. Esto es la oracion: llevar nuestro corazon y nuestra mente hacia Nuestro Padre Amoroso, confiando en Su misericordia y Su ayuda. Usando frases o jaculatorias pequeñas. Todo esto es muy necesario y muy provechoso, pero la oracion no comienza en un libro sino en el corazon.

Sabemos por los Evangelios que Jesus oraba cuando estaba cansado, y cuando fue tentado, y cuando necesitaba consuelo. Pero los Evangelios tambien enseñan que la oracion hace mucho mas que dar consuelo, la oracion nos lleva a la accion. Jesus nunca hizo nada sin haber orado a Dios Su Padre. Como todo Judio devoto, Jesus fue educado para saber muy bien que Dios esta siempre presente. Seguramente que de niño aprendio las oraciones que los judios oraban todos los dias. Dios le dio a Su Hijo muy buenos maestros: Maria y Jose, que no descuidaban nada su gran mision de padres. (Luc. 2,41 y4,16).

Iglesia del Dios Vivo

Columna y apoyo de la verdad

"LA LUZ DEL MUNDO"

Le Invita a Oír la Palabra de Dios como dice su palabra de:

San Mateo 5:

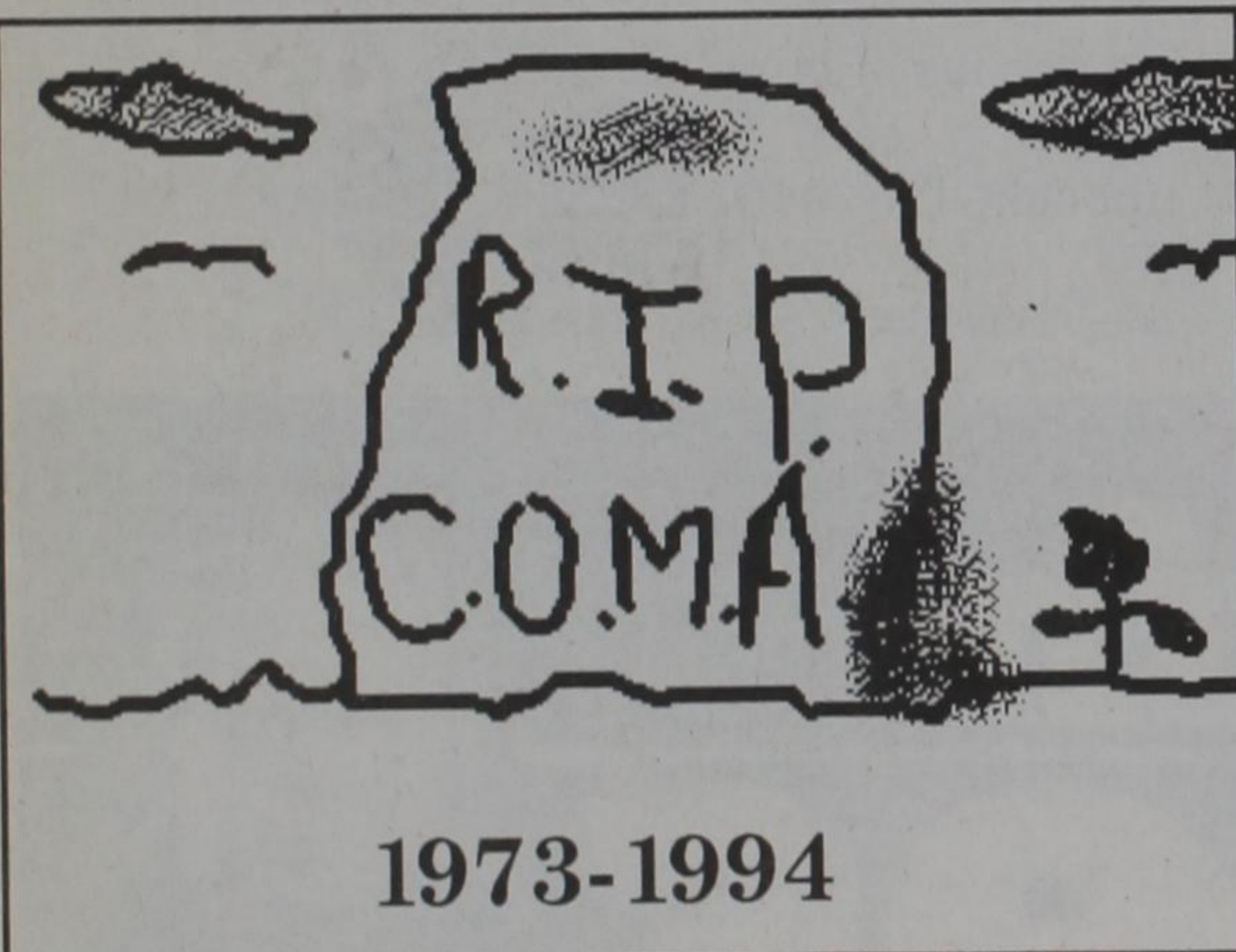
9: Bienaventurados los pacificadores, porque ellos seran llamados hijos de Dios.

10: Bienaventurados los que padecen persecucion por causa de la justicia, porque de ellos es el reino de los cielos.

11: Bienaventurados sois cuando por mi causa os vituperen y os persigan, y digan toda clase de mal contra vosotros, mintiendo.

12: Gozaos y alegraos, porque vuestro galardón es grande en los cielos; porque así persiguieron a los profetas que fueron antes de vosotros.

Lunes a Sabado 6:00 pm
Domingo 10 am y 4 pm
406 N. University Ave.
Lubbock, TX



1973-1994

Effective, Affordable
ADVERTISING
For Just Pennies a Day
Call Javan - 763-3841



Nosotros Hacemos
El Mejor Menudo En
Todo El Oeste de Texas
**MONTELONGO'S
RESTAURANT**
3021 Clovis Rd -762-3068

Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

CLASSIFIED CLASIFICADOS

Position Open Visitor Development Coordinator

Individual needed to coordinate tourism program, public relations activities and advertising campaign for convention and Tourism Bureau. Position requires excellent organizational skills and a minimum of 2 years tourism experience. Degree in communications, and experience in marketing and group tour sales preferred.

Resumes will be accepted until Nov. 1, 1994, at P. O. Box 561, Lubbock, Tx 79408, E.O.E.

Call Javan
Today for
All Your
Advertising
Needs
763-3841
El Editor

Se necesita Ayuda!

El Sr. Juan Romero, residente de Woodrow y de edad de 58 años quien es nativo de Hays Texas por medio de este conducto solicita la ayuda economica de nuestros lectores, debido a su larga y costosa enfermedad. A el Sr. Romero se le transplantara el higado y un riñon en el Hospital Baylor de Dallas Texas. Su donativo enviolo a Norwest Bank de Lubbock a el nombre de el Sr. Juan Romero, cuenta numero 111-833-1. Se le agradece toda su ayuda que Ud. aporte en este caso en nombre de El Editor y Sr. Juan Romero. Muchas gracias de parte de la Familia Romero.

plazas de embajadores. Clinton tuvo 4 de 155 plazas; Bush 1 de 151.

El informe decía: "A estas asignaciones se les considera como "privilegios otorgados por un presidente a sus amigos y partidarios especiales -- y continúan estando más allá del alcance de los hispanoamericanos".

José Niño, miembro de la junta de NHLA y presidente de la Cámara de Comercio Hispana de los Estados Unidos, que hizo campaña activamente por Bush en 1992, dijo que a Clinton debe juzgarse por sí mismo. "La línea final es que Clinton dijo que reflejaría a los Estados Unidos en todo su trabajo y sus nombramientos. El tiene que hacer eso todavía". Niño reconoció que se siente animado hasta ahora por el funcionamiento de Clinton.

Gómez reiteró que los hispanos son aún el único grupo importante, racial o étnico, sub-representado en la fuerza de trabajo del gobierno federal; hay menos de 125 hispanos en las 8,000 plazas superiores de carrera del servicio ejecutivo. El análisis de la NHLA examinó solamente los nombramientos políticos.

"Los gobiernos vienen y se van. Si no miramos a la fuerza de trabajo federal en su conjunto y a las plazas de carrera, no estamos obteniendo un cuadro completo", dijo él.

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

El Editor Newspaper

is published by Amigo Publications at 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock Texas, 79401 every Thursday Telephone number is 806-763-3841. Our FAX No. is 806-741-1110 Comments on our editorial page do not necessarily represent the views of this newspaper or its advertisers. Letters to the Editor are encouraged and will be printed on an as space is available basis

¿Le gustaría atraer 43 millones de clientes nuevos?

La Ley para Personas con Desabilidades (ADA) es para los 43 millones de personas con desabilidades que viven en los Estados Unidos que quieren comprar productos y servicios en tiendas en todas partes de la nación. Como dueño/gerente de un restaurante, tienda, establecimiento de servicio, hotel/motel u otro local público, ud. puede obtener información y asistencia técnica gratis sobre cómo cumplir con la Sección III de ADA.

Comuníquese con Acceso ADA
1-800-433-5255

Via TDD: llame al 1-800-855-1155 y pídale a la operadora que cargue la llamada al 817/277-0553

- Asistencia técnica disponible en inglés y español
- Los servicios de Acceso ADA son gratis para ud.
- Acceso ADA es un proyecto de The Arc Oficina Nacional
- Financiado por el Departamento de Justicia de los EE.UU.

The Arc una organización nacional sobre la retardación mental

The Polls Are Open. Vote Today!



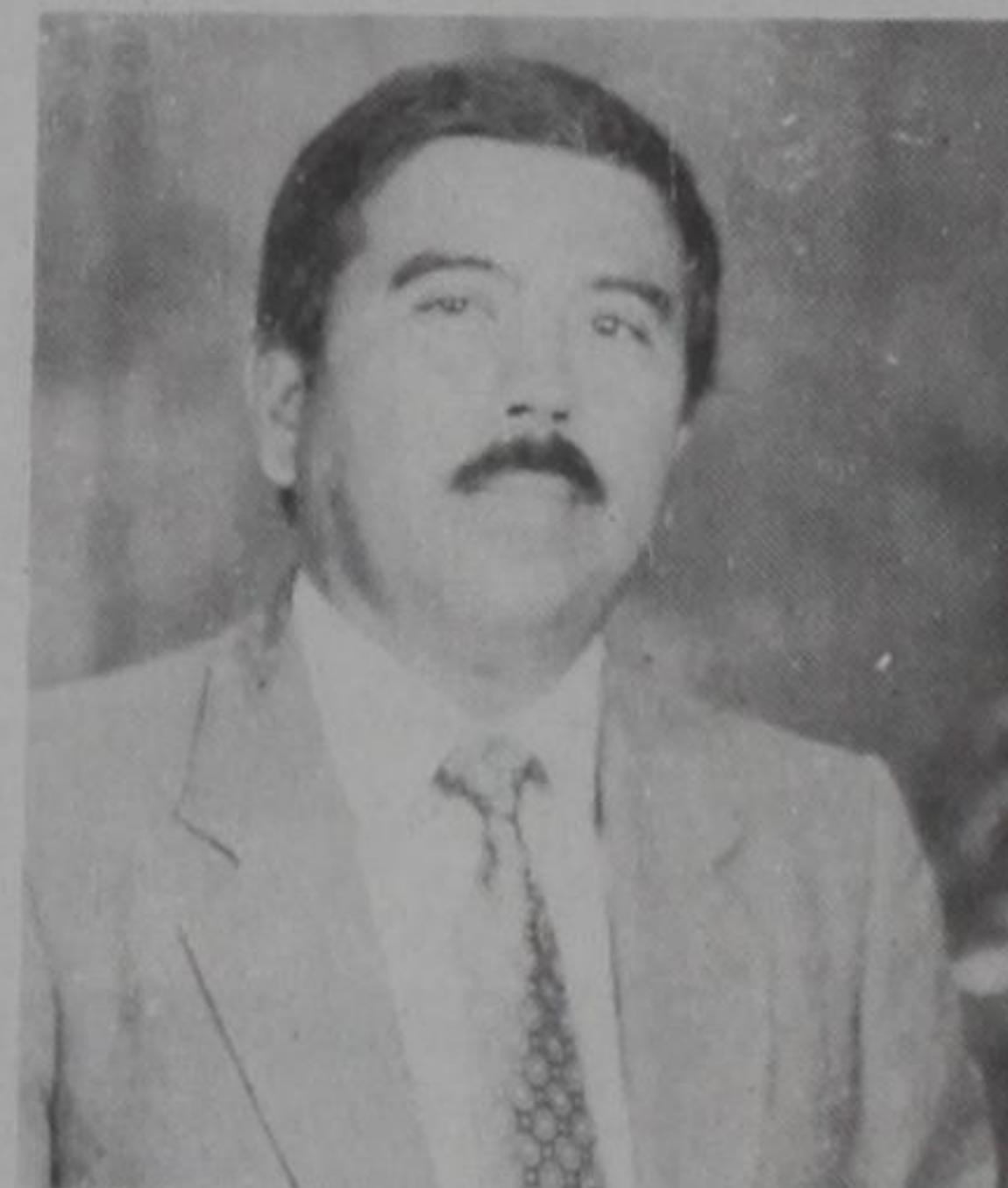
"Usted tiene el derecho a trabajar. No deje que se lo quiten."

Si tiene el derecho a trabajar legalmente en los Estados Unidos, hay leyes que lo protegen contra la discriminación en el trabajo. Desafortunadamente, algunos patrones no conocen estas leyes. Por ejemplo, en la mayoría de los casos, ellos no le pueden negar trabajo por no ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos. Tampoco pueden insistir en ver documentos particulares, como una tarjeta de residencia (green card), o negarse a aceptar otros documentos que legalmente establecen autorización de trabajo. Los patrones no deben pedirle papeles antes de darle el trabajo.

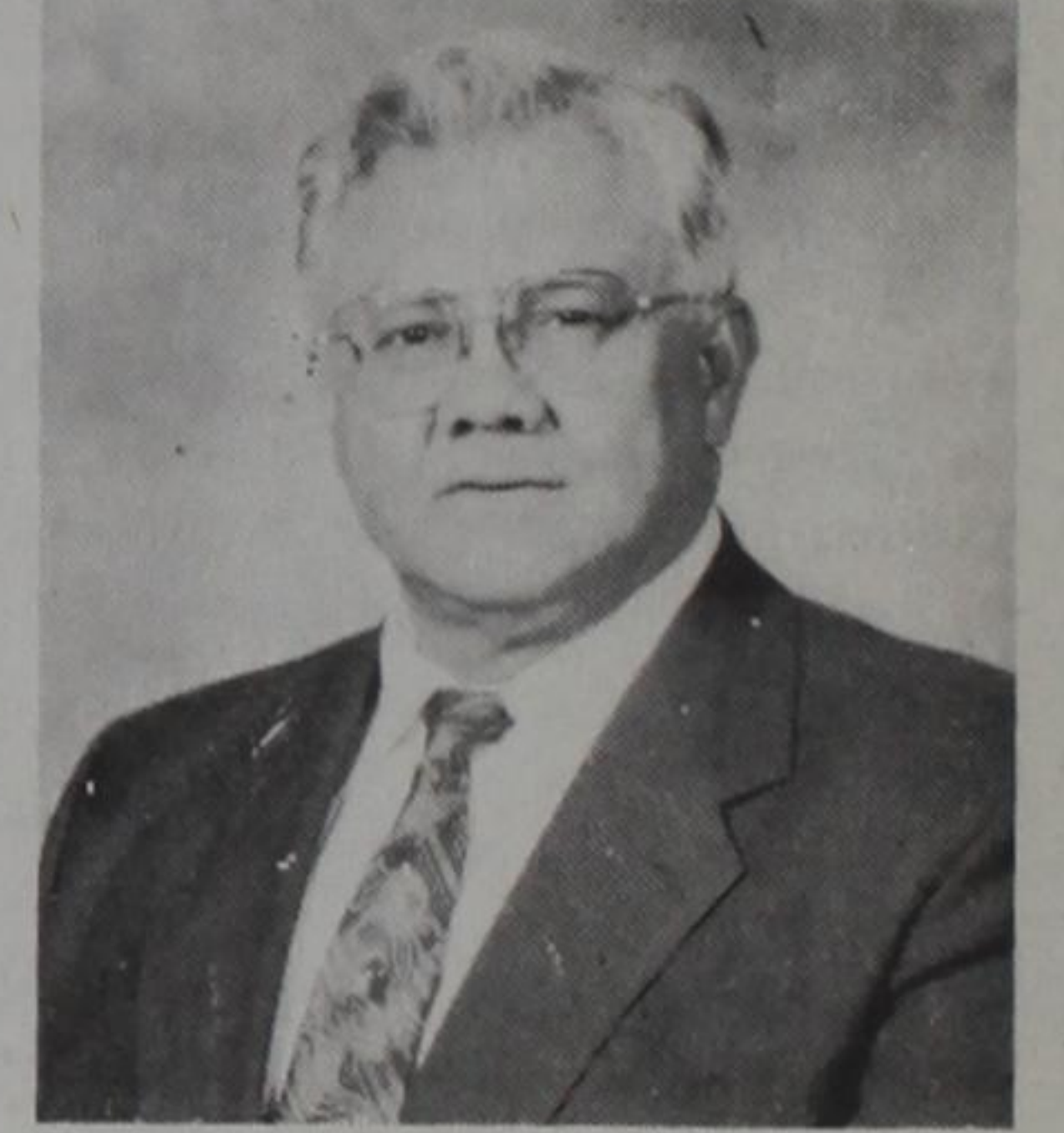
Si ha sido discriminado por alguna de estas razones, llame al Departamento de Justicia al 1-800-255-7688. Personas con problemas de audición pueden llamar al 1-800-237-2515. Si vive en el área de Washington, D.C., llame al 202-616-5594. Personas con problemas de audición pueden llamar al (202)-616-5525.

Para más información, llame al 1-800-255-7688

GALLEGOS ELECT **ABEYTA** NOV. 8th
FOR DISTRICT JUDGE JUDGE COUNTY COURT AT LAW #2



Ramon Gallegos



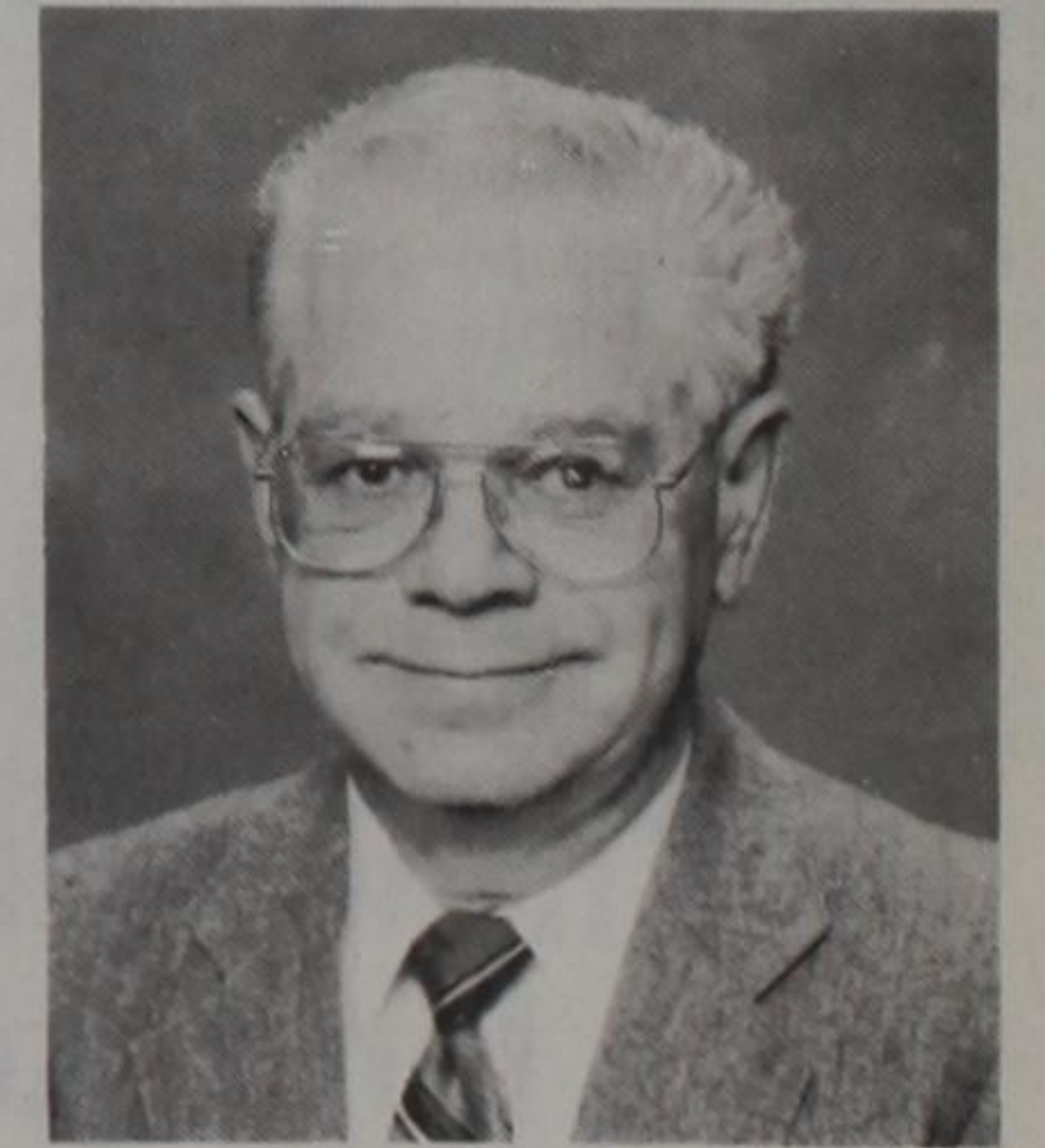
Emilio Abeyta

V
O
T
E

E
A
R
L
Y



Aurora Chaides
Hernandez



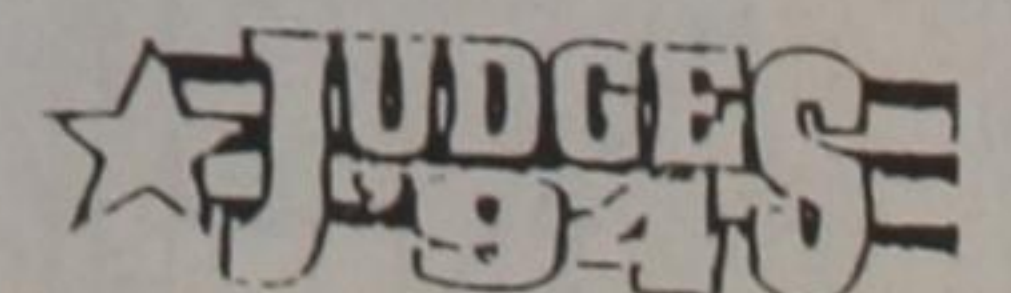
Arvin Stafford

**Aurora Chaides
Hernandez**



Faithful & Impartial

Re-Elect
**ARVIN
STAFFORD**
Justice of the Peace
Pct. 2-Lubbock County



Pd. Pol. Adv. by the Committee to Elect Judges 1994, Marciano Morales, Treas. 1114 10th St. Lubbock, Tx 79401