

Game starts at 7:30 on New Years

# Go Red Raiders Go

SHREVEPORT, La. - It wasn't a bad 1998 for Texas Tech. The Red Raiders started 6-0 for the first time since 1976, before losing four of their last five games by a total of 14 points. After a second-straight victory over Big 12 rival Texas, Tech ended its regular season with a 20-17 loss at Oklahoma. As we bring in the new year this past Wednesday the Texas Tech football team conducted its fourth and final practice since arriving in Shreveport in preparation for Thursday's Sanford

Independence Bowl game against Ole Miss. Game time is 7:30 p.m. CT in Shreveport's Independence Stadium. ESPN will broadcast the game live. Mississippi's players and new coaches are still getting to know each other.

Less than a month after becoming head coach, David Cutcliffe makes his debut for Ole Miss (6-5) in the Independence Bowl against Texas Tech and Spike Dykes, whose coaching debut came 12 years ago in the same bowl with the same matchup.

"Coach Dykes had a little more advantage. He didn't have to put tape on players' helmets to learn names," Cutcliffe said. "He had been on staff there, and some of the staff stayed there."

"It has been interesting preparation, with a lot of things going on ... getting a staff put together, trying to get recruiting going in the right direction and preparing for this bowl game."

Texas Tech (7-4) went through a one-hour pre-game walk-through at Independence Stadium. The session will be the last time the team will meet before kickoff.

"We are ready for tomorrow's game," Texas Tech head coach Spike Dykes said. "The guys have been working hard all week and we're ready to play. I think we're going to be ready to play tomorrow. It was also good to get on the stadium field for the first time to get used to the setting."

A player who will probably grab the highlight during the game will be Texas Tech's Ricky Williams. He has played his college career in the shadow of the Heisman Trophy winner with the same name, even after winning the individual meetings between the two.

And he has two seasons left to make a name for himself.

"That's the only thing I can do to get people's minds off me being the other Ricky Williams ... being

able to outrush him or beat them," said Williams, a Texas Tech sophomore.

"People blow it up a lot. I'm used to it. The positive side to it is I had a chance to make a name for myself, even though we've got the same name," he said.

Texas Tech beat Texas 42-35 this season as its running back outrushed the Heisman Trophy winner 148-141. The Red Raiders also won in 1997, their freshman outgaining the two-time Doak Walker Award winner 131-80.

The Heisman winner plays his final game for No. 20 Texas on New Year's Day in the Cotton Bowl against No. 25 Mississippi State.



Sophomore Ricky Williams

After the Independence Bowl on New Year's Eve against Mississippi (6-5), Williams still has two full seasons left at Texas Tech (7-4).

"He has a bright future. He has a lot of carries left here," Texas Tech coach Spike Dykes said.

The preparation time is almost over for both teams. The Rebels play Texas Tech (7-4) on New Year's Eve, in a rematch of the 1986 Independence Bowl that Ole Miss won 20-17 to spoil Dykes' first game.

After strong starts, both teams faced difficulties late this season. But Texas Tech's problems were mainly on the field.

"Coming off our last game against Oklahoma, we are excited to have the chance to go back out and play," said senior Donnie Hart, Tech's leading receiver. "We had a bad taste in our mouths after the Oklahoma game. This gives us a chance to go out as winners."

Ole Miss hasn't won since a 37-31 overtime victory over LSU on Oct. 31. During a three-game losing streak to end the regular season, the Rebels were distracted by the rumors about coach Tommy Tuberville, who denied publicly and to his players that he was interested in another job.

Two days after the regular season finale, however, Tuberville validated the rumors when he was named Auburn's new coach.

The Rebels took little time finding Cutcliffe, the offensive coordinator for No. 1 Tennessee, which plays No. 2 Florida State in the Fiesta Bowl on Monday night.

Instead of preparing for a national title game, Cutcliffe is trying to get through his first game as head coach - with a game plan only good for one game and an inflammation of his pancreas that put him in the hospital over Christmas and still has him in pain.

"We have an Independence Bowl playbook, and we won't be able to use it beyond that," said Cutcliffe, who says his health is improving daily.

"We'll change everything before we hit the field in

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¡Buena Suerte Raiders!

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

# EL EDITOR

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## HISPANIC YEAR IN REVIEW: 1998

By Michael O. Collazo

It was the year La Niña came and El Niño went. It was the year Orlando "El Duque" Hernandez went from floating on a flimsy raft in the Caribbean to pitching for the New York Yankees in the World Series. It was the year Americans slowly started to realize that there are a lot of us here. And it was the year two anniversaries (Mexican-American and Spanish-American Wars) and two hurricanes (Georges and Mitch) reminded us why we are here in the first place.

1998 is almost gone. And although thousands of Latinos died crossing the U.S.-Mexico border, the U.S. Congress still won't give Puerto Rico a plebiscite that counts, bilingual education and affirmative action stays under attack, and too many of us remain poor and drop out of high school, 1998 wasn't such a bad year overall.

So read it and weep -- and wonder at the numerous accomplishments we have made. The Good, Bad and the Ugly from 1998:

### The Good

Increasing Political Power. Latinos showed their power at the polls this year like never before. Key races in influential states were significantly affected by the Latino vote. California Governor-elect Gray Davis can thank Pete Wilson-hating voters -- who in large part included Latinos -- for his victory. California also voted in its highest-ranking Latino (Democrat Cruz Bustamante, Lieutenant Governor) in over a Century. And who didn't love to see Loretta Sanchez (D-Orange County) win easily against Republican Bob Dornan, who had the nerve to say he was "only true Latino" in the race? He's a character, that Dornan.

In Texas, Republican George W. Bush spoke a little Spanish and picked up a lot of the Latino vote on his way to winning the Governor's seat in the Lone Star State. Ditto for brother Jeb in Florida. Both are trying to give the Republican Party a kinder, gentler look in the coming years -- and they would like the Latino vote to come with them. Say it ain't Sosa. What Roberto Clemente was and has been to Puerto Ricans, Sammy

(Puerto Rico native Juan Gonzalez won the American League MVP, and the first time a Latin American won each award the same year). In the Year of the Homerun, Latinos dominated the league leader board.

In the American League, seven of the top ten homerun leaders were Latino or Latin American; in the NL, six of the top ten were Latino or Latin American. The now very-filthy-rich Bernie Williams of the New York Yankees won the AL Batting title.

In other sports, The Golden Boy, Oscar De La Hoya keeps crushing along, winning a recent rematch with the aging Julio Cesar Chavez. Before that, he fought in front of 40,000-plus Mexican Americans and handled Alex Chaptier.

(De-La-Hoya-Trin-i-dad! De-La-Hoya-Trin-i-dad!... well, maybe next year.)

In tennis, ATP money leader Marcelo Rios unseated Pete Sampras from the top spot -- if only for a little while. And in basketball, Felipe Lopez ended a rocky college career at St. John's University with a NCAA Tournament bid and a first-round selection of the National Basketball Association's Vancouver Grizzlies.

The best rags to riches story of the year had to be Orlando "El Duque" Hernandez. After defecting from his native Cuba, Hernandez came up with the Yankees in June and pitched like a star pitcher, winning ten regular season games and helping Los Yanquis win the World Series. Another exile, Rolando Arroyo, pitched well in Tampa with the expansion Devil Rays. So does this show that everyone wants to leave Cuba? Not really. If I had a 95-mph fastball with control, I would leave too, knowing all the money I could make. But not every Cuban can do that.

Let's not talk about the World Cup because Brazil didn't win (and the US played so bad). Growth and Diversity. The latest projections state that the Latino population, as of September 1, is over 30 million, which is about an eight million increase from July 1 of 1990. This puts the Latino population footsteps behind the African American population (young

Latinos already outnumber African Americans). Also, our population is increasingly diversifying. Salvadoran, Guatemalan, Dominican and Colombian migrations to the U.S. have Latino policy analysts studying their political concerns. This is happening even with 245(i), which looked to limit immigration from certain Latino immigrants.

### The Bad

Devastation. As if Hurricane Georges wasn't enough, ripping through the Caribbean



Unos 3,000 sobrevivientes del huracán ansian reco menzar sus vidas, aunque siguen en la incertidumbre sin saber cómo afrontar la pérdida de sus familiares y sus bienes.

and killing thousands, Hurricane Mitch did even more damage on particularly the Central American Republics of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. Some reports said the storm

sent Honduras back 50 years.

Dole and Chiquita have threatened to pull out of the Banana Republics. Plus, relief cannot come fast enough for thousands of the poor, who are getting relief the slowest. The Vatican said the poor should get treatment first, but that hasn't happened. It never happens that way.

The most tragic twist of irony during all this: Tegucigalpa Mayor Cesar Castellanos, on his birthday, died along with a few others when the helicopter he was in crashed in an attempt to survey the damage. The Immigration and Naturalization Service predicts there will not be an immigration boom as a fallout of Hurricane Mitch. We will see. Death on the Border. The Essequiel Hernandez, Jr., case raised a lot of issues, including the militarization of the border and the racism that exists in these political hot spots. Still, thousands of people are dying at the U.S.-Mexico and it seems like it's getting worse rather than better. To avoid beefed up INS border patrol, Mexican and Central American Nationals are trying to cut through the deserts in the Southwest to get to the United States. This has caused thousands to die in the wilting heat.

The ambiguous colony. On July 25 of 1998, Pro-statehood supporters went to Washington, D.C. and Jayuya, PR to celebrate U.S. involvement with the island. On the same day, Pro-Commonwealth supporters came to Jayuya to celebrate and to hope for a stronger relationship with the U.S. And also on the same day, 2,000 people in New York City and 2,000 in Washington, D.C. mourned the history of American Imperialism on the island nation. It's amazing these are all the same people, isn't it?

Despite such fervent opinions, the Young Bill, which turned into the Craig Bill, never got through the halls of Congress. And so the upcoming December 12th referendum will go for naught. In the end, Puerto Rico is just not very important right now -- the plebiscite signifies only the political and cultural destiny of over four million American citizens. We may have seen a Puerto Rican flag with John Glenn in space, but we may not see a plebiscite that counts for a while.

Proposition 227. On June 2, California voters called for the end of bilingual education. But, tell that to school districts like San Francisco, which was given an exemption because of the amount of different languages its schools have to deal with. Even though it has been a trying time for California public schools, many are getting around the ruling anyway they can. So what seemed at first to be a devastating proposition turned out to be more of a major inconvenience than a total nightmare.

### The Ugly

Cuban American Corruption. In the middle of all of the corruption scandals in Miami's local government have been Cuban Americans. In his second go-round as mayor, Xavier Suarez was accused of buying absentee ballots. Then in March, the Third District Court put opponent John Carollo in Suarez's place, ruling that 4,500 ballots were invalid. Then things got ugly. The man Suarez hired to be his City Commissioner, Humberto Hernandez, was tried and then convicted of money laundering and fraud. Then Suarez tried to petition his way back into a mayoral race by seeking a charter change that would give the mayor seat more power and draw an election before 2001. But his petitions were again denied. Some cried foul in Miami, saying the opposition was out to get the Cubans.

Regardless of whether or not they charged harder because they were Cuban American, corruption is corruption, not matter who you are. In general, the Cuban American political elite did not have a good year. After Jorge Mas Canosa's death before the New Year, listed members of the Cuban American National Foundation were charged with trying to assassinate Fidel Castro. Then, by the end of the year, CANF's coveted U.S. Embargo on their homeland started to get questioned by

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PROSPERO AÑO NUEVO  
Happy New Year 1999 from El Editor



### Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

New Year resolutions are always easy to make but many times hard to live up to. In thinking about what resolutions some people I know should make, I can think of many suggestions. Such as:

Maybe Monica and Vince from Magic 93.7 radio should make a resolution to talk about something more interesting than how far a moth can smell a virgin moth.

Maybe Robert Lugo from LULAC can make a resolution to let someone else be called gacho.

Or maybe Councilman Victor Hernandez can make a resolution to keep his microphone turned off.

And maybe LULAC and the Hispanic Chamber can try to address more issues rather than spending most of their time planning parties, banquets and luncheons.

For that matter maybe all of us and especially including elected officials can start talking about real issues.

A suggested list of issues that might be addressed and deserve high priority attention in 1999 should include:

-Why is 60 to 70 percent of the jail population minority? With a new Sheriff who is Hispanic, I would think it might be easy to get a task force appointed to look into the problem and to determine whether injustices are occurring. Contrary to what many people think, the Sheriff is not simply the custodian of criminals but has the power to investigate crimes which in this case might be being committed against a whole population.

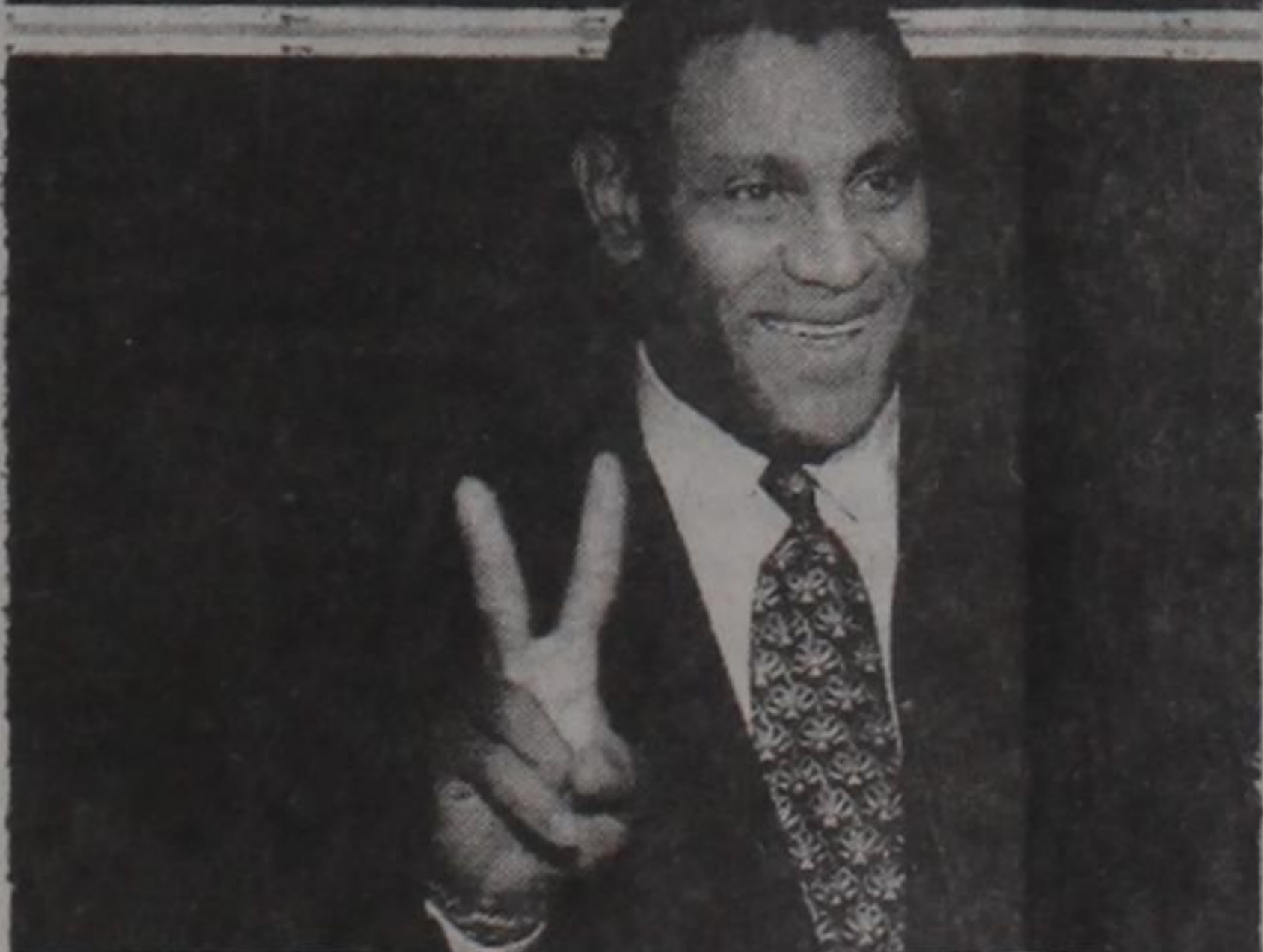
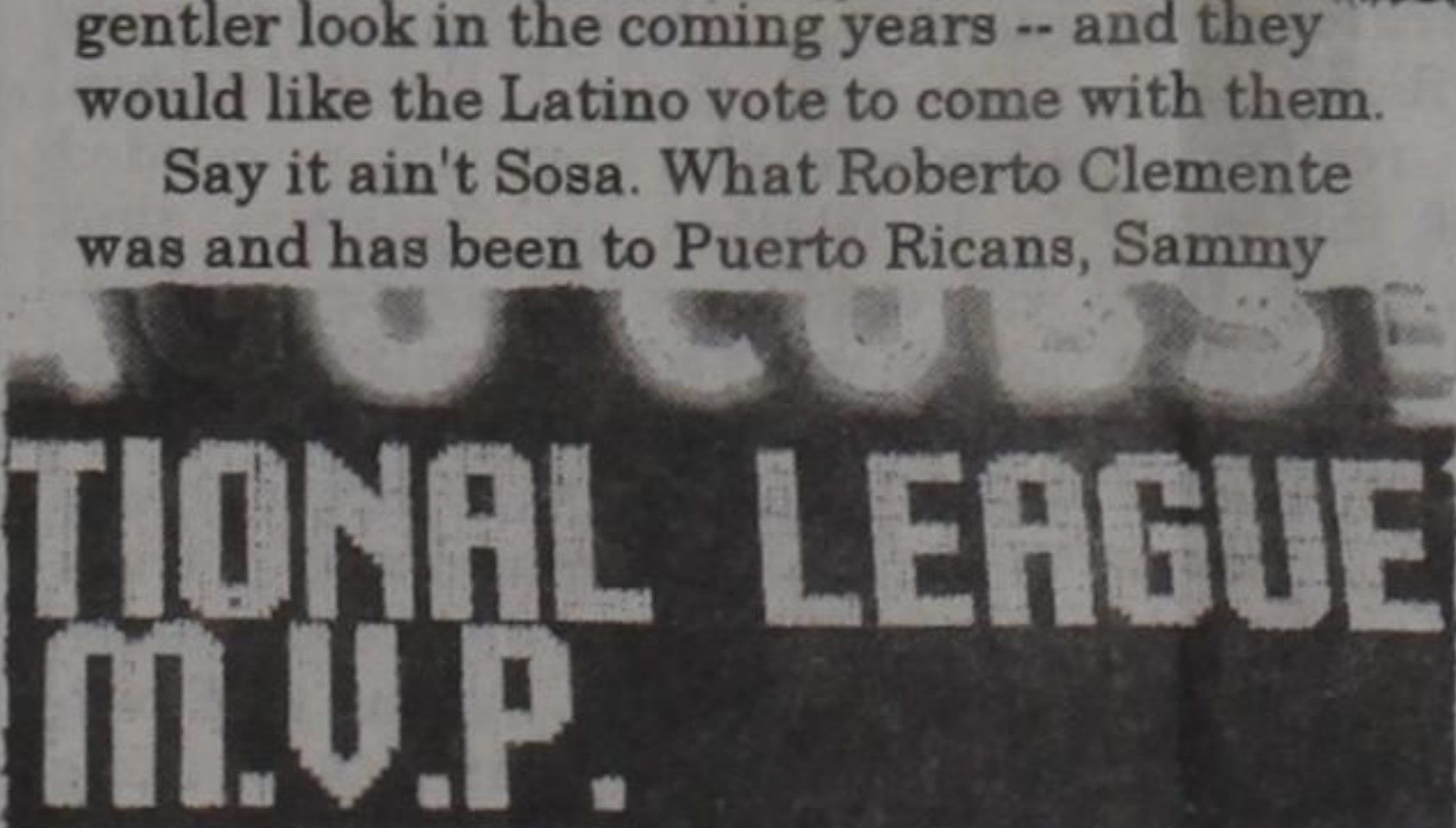
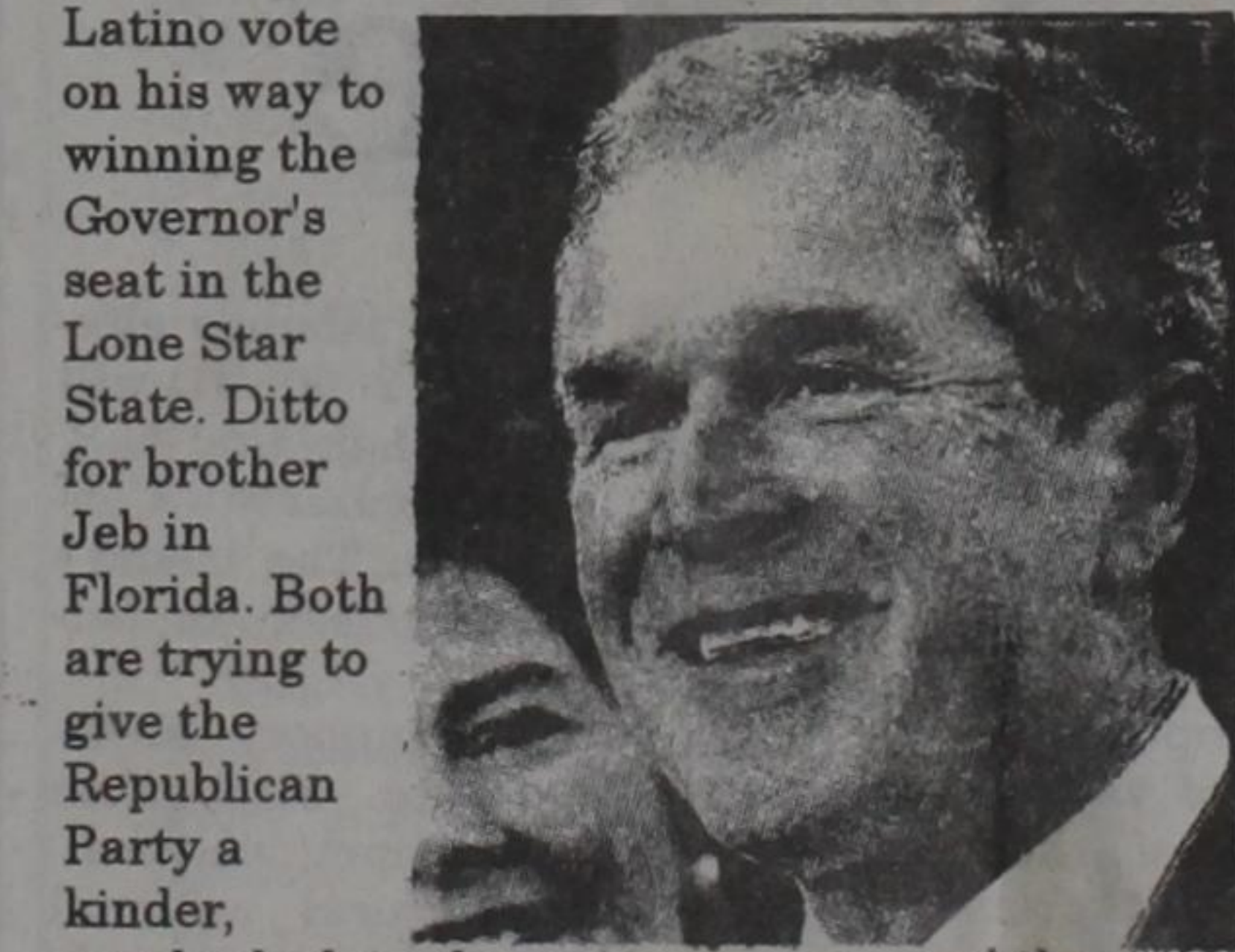
Why are schools in minority areas doing worse academically as compared to the majority population areas? Can we continue to blame parents or does some of the fault fall on the teachers and administrator of the minority schools. Does the curriculum interest our children, are there books, courses, and mentors that they can look up to or read about in order to give them encouragement.

Why does our minority community continue to be ostracized from the majority community? Why are those same few people, most of whom do not live in the minority community, continue to be the only ones appointed to major City, County, Hospital and University boards?

What of affirmative action in faculty and administrative jobs at Texas Tech? Not to for-get questions about the low enrollment of minority students. What of affirmative action for minority business contracts with the City, School and County?

These questions and many others are tasks that need to be seriously addressed during the next year by our community. Hispanic leaders would be wise to talk about them, investigate them from inside and out and perhaps we can have a good 1999 -- in straightforward preparation of the new millennium.

Bidal Agüero can be reached by e-mail at [elclub@aol](mailto:elclub@aol)



Sosa is and will be for Dominicans. He was flashy, exciting and a man with a big heart, being graceful throughout the chase for Roger Maris and 61 homeruns and giving his time and money to his native Dominican Republic. Oh, yeah, he hit 66 homers, led his team to the National League Playoffs and won the National League's Most Valuable Player Award,



El Editor, Lubbock, Tx, December 31, 1998

# La Iglesia Católica No Esta Oyendo A Sus Latinos

Por Raymond Rodríguez

El Cardenal Roger Mahony, de la Arquidiócesis Católica de Los Angeles, manifestó hace poco su preocupación acerca de la escasez cada vez mayor de párrocos. Para resolver el dilema, recomendó la agrupación de las iglesias.

La Iglesia Católica ha virtualmente pasado por alto este problema, que es de importancia especial para la creciente población hispana de los Estados Unidos, por espacio de casi un decenio. En Febrero 9 de 1990, el periódico oficial de la Arquidiócesis, The Tidings, llamó la atención a la falta cada vez mayor de sacerdotes.

En un extenso artículo, se señaló que la escasez podría ser mitigada si se permitiera a los sacerdotes casarse y se permitiera incluir a mujeres en el sacerdocio. Se criticaba a la Iglesia por creer, aparentemente, que "la masculinidad y el celibato son más importantes que la Eucaristía".

Esto produjo la acostumbrada reacción negativa entre la jerarquía eclesiástica, que se opone a cualesquiera concesiones sobre ambos asuntos. Esta postura intransigente fué adoptada a pesar del hecho de que casi 5,000 sacerdotes, monjas y seglares firmaron una petición solicitando la reforma.

Los hispanos forman entre el 60 por ciento y el 70 por ciento de aproximadamente 4 millones de católicos en la Arquidiócesis de Los Angeles. En escala nacional, abarcan más de un tercio

de la feligresía, y para el año 2015 representarán más de la mitad de los 60 millones de católicos de los Estados Unidos.

A pesar de estas cifras, menos del 1 por ciento de los 54,000 sacerdotes de este país son latinos. No es de extrañar que muchos hispanos estén yéndose de la Iglesia Católica. Como lo saben todos los buenos pastores, un rebaño al que se descuida pronto se extravía.

Gran parte de la culpa por la escasez puede situarse a la puerta de la jerarquía irlandesa que ha dominado a la Iglesia Católica de los Estados Unidos durante largo tiempo. El reclutamiento y la ordenación de sacerdotes latinos no ha mantenido el ritmo del aumento de los feligreses hispanos. La enseñanza de los seminarios ha permanecido siendo obstinada y tradicional.

Sólo en los años recientes se ha exigido a los sacerdotes que aprendieran español a fin de ejercer el ministerio entre sus rebaños. Y sólo últimamente la Iglesia ha reconocido que muchos feligreses procedentes de la América Latina traen con ellos una mezcla del catolicismo con los ritos locales.

El trato eficaz con las congregaciones predominantemente hispanas exige una nueva especie de sacerdotes. Estos no serán hallados en las fuentes tradicionales sobre las cuales ha mantenido la Iglesia. Se necesita de novedad y visión, no de un en-

foque de "curita", para resolver la escasez.

El dejar de poner remedio a la carencia de sacerdotes capacitados hará aumentar la corriente hacia otras partes de los católicos que están procurando alivio espiritual.

Estoy seguro de que el Cardenal Mahony sabe que no importará que la Iglesia sea o no espiritualmente correcta si no hay nadie en las bancas que escuche al sermón.

Los latinos hallan difícil entender por qué los ministros episcopales casados que desertan hacia el catolicismo son ordenados como sacerdotes, mientras que la Iglesia Católica insiste en que sus propios sacerdotes sean célibes. Algunos sacerdotes, incluyendo a los millares que se han ido de la Iglesia para casarse, acusan al Vaticano de emplear normas dobles.

La Iglesia justifica su acción afirmando que a los ex-ministros episcopales no se les permite administrar parroquias y se les asigna primordialmente a funciones administrativas.

Algunos sacerdotes latinos acusan también a la jerarquía de la Iglesia de no hacer caso de sus consejos y de ser insensible a las necesidades socio-económicas de los hispanos.

Como podría esperarse, Mahony y sus subalternos niegan enfáticamente que ése sea el caso. Ellos mencionan sus gestiones y el adelanto realizado desde la re-

unión cumbre de 1986, con más de 50,000 latinos, en el Estadio de los "Dodgers". Entonces, la Iglesia ofreció \$2 millones para hacer frente a los problemas de importancia para los latinos.

Pero ningún compromiso continuo siguió. Como resultado, muchos problemas que los feligreses latinos consideran críticos permanecen sin ser resueltos.

Aunque la inmensa mayoría de los latinos continúan siendo católicos leales, aunque nominales, la falta de adelanto significa la baja prioridad que ellos ocupan en las determinaciones de la Iglesia.

Su bienestar no es ciertamente tan importante como la construcción de una nueva catedral. Si lo fuera, la Iglesia no arrastraría sus pies con respecto a la ordenación de mujeres. El tratar a las mujeres como ciudadanas de segunda clase es difícil de entender, si se considera la reverencia que la mayoría de los católicos rinde a la Virgen María, y los latinos en particular a la Virgen de Guadalupe. El profesar que se reverencia a la Virgen María bajo estas dos acepciones, mientras se niega a sus hermanas su lugar apropiado en el altar huele a hipocresía y falta de caridad cristiana.

(Raymond Rodríguez, de Long Beach, California, es catedrático jubilado.)

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## Catholic Church Isn't Listening To Its Latinos

By Raymond Rodriguez

Cardinal Roger Mahony of the Catholic Church's Los Angeles Archdiocese recently expressed concern about the growing shortage of parish priests. To resolve the dilemma, he recommended clustering or combining churches.

The Catholic Church has virtually ignored this vexing problem -- one of special importance to the growing U.S. Hispanic population -- for nearly a decade. Back in Feb. 9, 1990, The Tidings, the archdiocese's official newspaper, called attention to the growing lack of ordained priests.

In a lengthy article, it was pointed out that the shortage could be alleviated if priests were allowed to marry and women were ordained. The Church was criticized for apparently believing that "maleness and celibacy are more important than the Eucharist."

This brought the usual negative reaction among the Church's hierarchy, which opposes any concessions on either issue. This intransigent stance was taken despite the fact that nearly 5,000 priests, nuns and lay people signed a petition calling for reform.

Hispanics comprise 60 percent to 70 percent of the nearly 4 mil-

lion Catholics in the Los Angeles archdiocese. Nationally, they make up more than a third of the membership, and by 2015 they will comprise more than half of the 60 million Catholics in the United States.

Despite these figures, less than 1 percent of the 54,000 priests in this country are Latinos. No wonder many Hispanics are leaving the Catholic Church. As all good shepherds know, a flock left untended will soon stray.

Much of the blame for the shortage can be laid at the door of the Irish hierarchy that has long dominated the Catholic Church in the United States. Recruitment and ordination of Latino priests has not kept pace with the increase in Spanish-speaking worshippers. Seminary instruction has remained hide-bound and traditional.

Only in recent years have priests been required to learn Spanish in order to minister to their flocks. And only lately has the Church recognized that many parishioners from Latin America bring with them a mixture of Catholicism and local rites.

Dealing effectively with predominantly Hispanic congregations requires a new breed of priests. They will not be found in

the traditional sources the Church has relied upon in the past. Innovation and vision, not a band-aid approach, are required to solve the shortage.

Failure to remedy the lack of adequately trained priests will exacerbate the flow elsewhere of Catholics who are seeking spiritual solace.

I am sure Cardinal Mahony knows that it won't matter whether or not the Church is spiritually correct if no one is in the pews listening to the sermon.

Latinos find it difficult to comprehend why married Episcopal ministers who defect to Catholicism are ordained as priests while the Church insists its own clergy be celibate. Some priests, including thousands who have left to get married, accuse the Vatican of using a double standard.

The Church justifies its action by asserting that former Episcopal priests are not permitted to minister to a parish and are assigned primarily administrative duties. Some Latino priests also accuse the Church hierarchy of not heeding their advice and being insensitive to the socioeconomic needs of Hispanics.

As might be expected, Mahony and his minions adamantly deny that such is the case. They cite

their efforts and progress made since the 1986 summit meeting with more than 50,000 Latinos in Dodger Stadium. Then, the Church pledged \$2 million to attack problems important to Latinos.

No ongoing commitment followed. As a result, many problems deemed critical by Latino parishioners remain unresolved.

Although the vast majority of Latinos remain loyal if nominal Catholics, the lack of progress signifies the low priority they occupy in the Church's resolve.

Their well-being is certainly not as important as building a new cathedral. If it were, the Church would not drag its feet regarding the ordination of women. Treating women as second-class citizens is difficult to understand considering the homage paid to the Virgin Mary by Catholics at large and the Virgen de Guadalupe by Latinos in particular. Professing to revere these two acceptations of the Virgin while refusing to grant their sisters their rightful place at the altar smacks of hypocrisy and a lack of Christian charity.

(Raymond Rodriguez, of Long Beach, Calif., is a retired university professor.)

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## Puerto Rican Vote

By Federico Subervi

This month's plebiscite vote in Puerto Rico suggests that the island's status is not about to change much in the next few years, that the majority of the islanders do not want statehood, and that pro-statehood supporters in Gov. Pedro Rossello's New Progressive Party are the biggest losers.

Options for U.S. congressional action are uncertain, but alternatives that eradicate vestiges of colonialism and allow for the continuation of a distinct Puerto Rican political, economic and cultural national identity should be considered.

The Dec. 13 plebiscite attracted 71.1 percent of the island's voting population. The options favored by the pro-Commonwealth forces received 790,288 votes (50.6 percent), and statehood 726,776 votes (46.5 percent). Votes for independence totaled 39,625 (2.5 percent).

Of the votes under the first rubric, 50.3 percent were cast for the option "none of the above," which was promoted by the opposition Popular Democratic Party to protest the pro-statehood government's imposition of both the plebiscite and the two definitions related to Commonwealth that were presented on the ballot.

With Puerto Ricans on the island so divided, it is doubtful that Congress can unilaterally act to establish any particular status. To do so would bring vociferous, and possibly legal or even more militant challenges, from those who consider their option disfavored. According to various U.S. government sources, a change of status for statehood would require an overwhelming

majority -- possibly over 70 percent -- of the popular vote in three or more plebiscites.

The results do not indicate that is about to happen any time soon. What seems more evident is that Puerto Ricans want to continue being Puerto Ricans -- albeit with U.S. citizenship. When the votes in favor of the options supported by the pro-commonwealth forces are added with the pro-independence votes, the majority of Puerto Ricans continue to reject statehood. The same was true in previous plebiscites in 1967 and 1993.

After the election, pro-statehood and government spokespersons on the island were prompt to claim that votes for "none of the above" do not necessarily represent a vote for Commonwealth or any of its variations. That may be true for a few of such votes. But what is more clear is that "none of the above" votes were not votes for statehood.

Thus, pro-statehood supporters -- especially Gov. Rossello -- were the biggest losers on election day. Political face was lost, as his predicted victory with over 60 percent of the vote was not achieved. In fact, statehood lost 61,520 voters (8 percent) when compared with the 1993 plebiscite. Commonwealth lost voters, too (-36,038; 4 percent); it was worse for independence (-35,995; 48 percent). But chances are most of those voters stayed home as another way to protest the plebiscite or because it was non-binding. Congress and the U.S. president never agreed to accept the outcome of the plebiscite, just to consider it.

Statehood advocates went all

out for a victory and had the tools needed to win, but it didn't. It had the advantage of the government in power, millions of dollars (many times more than the opposition) to spend on mass advertising and other forms of campaigning and propaganda, and even the support of various U.S. congressmen, some of whom offered their endorsement from the mainland. Others traveled to the island at Puerto Rican taxpayers' expense. The resources were in the hands of the pro-statehood government, but the majority of the public opinion was not.

Gov. Rossello and other officials of his party, blind to their defeat, indicated they will soon travel to Washington, D.C., to petition for statehood, proclaiming their option won because the alternative "none of the above" means absolutely nothing. If they do so, Rossello and his followers will be defeated in nation's capital, too.

What alternatives await on the horizon? The answer depends in part on whether the forces that won this plebiscite hold to

gether and win the island's elections in the year 2000. It will also depend on what the U.S. government, particularly Congress, decides to do. The island's fate has ultimately been in federal hands.

Congress must support the islanders' efforts to strengthen Puerto Rico's distinct political, economic and cultural national identity, while simultaneously protecting their U.S. citizenship. However, the key change needed is legislation in Congress that will eradicate the vestiges of colonial rule while contributing to the island's economic growth. If that happens, the direct beneficiaries will be the major players involved in the island's economy, including Puerto Ricans and outside investors. That is a winning formula that would bring the support of all Puerto Ricans, regardless of their political party and status preference.

(Federico Subervi is a native of Puerto Rico and Associate Professor of Communication, Latin American Studies, and Mexican American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin.)

**Happy New Year 1999**  
From Your Friends  
**EL EDITOR**  
#1 In News-Always!

## News Briefs

### U.S. May Pospone Deportations of Central American Immigrants

Washington, Dec 30 (EFE).- The U.S. government may extend the reprieve from deportation granted to illegal Central American immigrants an additional two months as a humanitarian gesture in light of the devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch in the region in October. In November, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) suspended deportations to Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua until Jan. 7, 1999.

The decision affected more than 300,000 illegal immigrants from Central America, the INS reported. INS Commissioner Doris Meissner is expected to announce an extension, to March 7, on Wednesday. Private and public U.S. agencies have donated a large amount of relief aid to Central America.

President Bill Clinton is scheduled to visit the area in February to personally assess the damage caused by the storm.

### Peace Still Eludes Chiapas After Five Years of Guerrillas

By Alfonso Quezada

Tuxtla Gutierrez, Mexico, Dec 29 (EFE).- Five years after the Zapatista guerrillas burst onto the scene in Chiapas to protest the dismal conditions of most residents, peace remains an elusive reality for this conflictive Mexican region. The armed conflict that began on Jan. 1, 1994, has left an undetermined number of deaths, more than 10,000 displaced residents, all during the governing span of two presidents, five ministers of government, several governors and an equal number of peace commissioners, none of whom were able to foster a lasting peace in the region.

The Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) led an uprising and seized five municipalities in Chiapas, a Mexican state that borders on Guatemala. Among their initial demands, the rebels called for the resignation of then Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who served from 1988 to 1994.

Chiapas, a state of some 75,634 square kilometers, has 3.6 million residents, of whom 800,000 are indians who live in subhuman conditions. According to government figures, Salinas de Gortari as well as his successor, Ernesto Zedillo, who began his term in 1994 and will serve through 2000, have allocated several 100 million dollars over the past five years to resolve the economic situation of the poor people in Chiapas for five years. The problem, however, remains unsolved.

The armed conflict has caused the downfall of four of the five governors, of whom only one was elected and the rest were interim governors and members of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), the ruling party since 1929.

The coordinator for peace talks with the guerrillas, Emilio Rabasa, said on Dec. 24 that the Mexican government hopes that 1999 will be the year to resume peace talks with EZLN. Talks were suspended in 1996. Rabasa has insisted on the necessity to renew the talks and said that they are open to debate all the EZLN's proposals, including conditions to resume the talks.

The peace talks have been stalled since September 1996 when EZLN quit the negotiation table in San Andres Larrainzar, arguing that the government lacked the political will to move the process forward and comply with the agreements that had been signed to that point.

After five years of guerrilla presence in Chiapas - a state rich in natural resources - the crime rate has gone up, as well as death threats, murders and massacres, land invasions, theft and other crimes.

The most shocking crime, one that received international attention, was the massacre on Dec. 22, 1997, when paramilitary groups killed 45 indigenous people, most of whom were women and children and who were praying for peace in Acteal, Chiapas. The massacre heightened the tension surrounding the conflict.

In these five years, the Zapatista guerrillas have managed to attract public attention to the plight of the indians and garnered the support of a wide number of international organizations.

### Clinton AIDS Council Condemns Lack of Vaccine

President Clinton's AIDS advisory council has scolded him for insufficiently following up his grandly announced plan to develop an AIDS vaccine within 10 years.

In turn, Clinton warned that 2000 will be tight budget year for AIDS research but he endorsed the council's proposal for a national media campaign to promote voluntary testing for HIV.

"It has been 19 months to the day since your announcement of the vaccine goal and a director of the vaccine center at NIH has not yet been appointed," Helen Miramontes, a member of the president's HIV/AIDS advisory council, told Clinton in a meeting in the Cabinet Room while the House of Representatives was debating articles of impeachment against the President.

She said just one preliminary vaccine meeting has been convened at the National Institutes of Health since Clinton, in a 1997 commencement address, invoked the legacy of John F. Kennedy's 1960s race to the moon and set a 10-year target for developing an AIDS vaccine.

"When President Kennedy announced that we were going to put a man on the moon, he appointed a person within the White House to oversee this endeavor," Miramontes said, asking Clinton to add a vaccine coordinator to the staff of the Office of National AIDS Policy.

Clinton responded with a vote of confidence in the office's director, Sandy Thurman, and with a promise that a vaccine director at NIH "is about to be appointed."

The council requested additional AIDS research and treatment funds in his fiscal 2000 budget, particularly for an initiative targeting minority populations.

### Most PWAs Not Treated Regularly

Most of the people in the United States infected with HIV are not receiving regular medical treatment, according to a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Based on interviews with 2,864 HIV-infected patients in a nationwide survey done in early 1996, the research concludes that the cost of providing that treatment is less than commonly believed -- about \$20,000 a year per patient.

"It is deeply disturbing that up to two-thirds of persons with HIV infection are not getting regular care and that even fewer are getting the new multi-drug therapy" that can suppress HIV to undetectable levels in the blood, said Dr. Samuel Bozzette of the California think tank RAND who is chief author of the study.

"The data explode the widespread belief that care for the HIV-infected is extraordinarily costly," he said.

Although Bozzette acknowledged that AIDS is "a large and growing burden" for health insurers and the government, he said the findings show that "HIV care is less expensive than care for many other serious diseases" such as heart and kidney diseases.

"The real crisis in paying for HIV care is not its cost, but rather how to finance it," Bozzette said.

Until now, "the cost is commonly believed to be \$60,000 to \$70,000 a year," said Peter Erbland of the AIDS Action Committee in Boston. But those estimates may have been skewed by the days "when people would go to the hospital with full blown AIDS."

The survey found that 20 percent of people with HIV have no health insurance, 29 percent are covered by Medicaid, and 19 percent had their treatment covered by Medicare.

### El Editor Newspapers

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from page 1  
everyone, including U.S. Congressman, human rights groups, Pope John Paul II and the Editorial staff of the New York Times.

# Breves Sobre La Salud

## Medicamento podría luchar contra los efectos de la nicotina

Además del efecto de placer, el GVG también paraliza el efecto de dependencia relacionado con la nicotina.

Un medicamento utilizado en Europa para el tratamiento de la epilepsia podría permitir luchar con eficacia contra los efectos de la nicotina entre las personas que desean dejar de fumar, afirman investigadores estadounidenses en la revista Synapse.

Según el estudio, dirigido por un equipo del Laboratorio Nacional de Brookhaven (Estado de Nueva York), esta molécula -el gamma vinyl-GABA (GVG)- permite prevenir los efectos de placer causados por la nicotina al bloquear la producción en el cerebro de dopamina, una sustancia química responsable del efecto euforizante relacionado con las drogas.

Este mismo equipo de investigadores del Departamento estadounidense de Energía había informado en agosto pasado de los resultados alentadores de este medicamento sobre la cocaína.

"La nicotina duplica la cantidad de dopamina presente en el cerebro, al suscitar una bocanada de placer y una necesidad de volver a fumar, una y otra vez", explicó el principal autor del estudio, el doctor Stephen Dewey.

"Pero una dosis adecuada de GVG tomada antes de la exposición a la nicotina permite bloquear totalmente los efectos de la nicotina sobre la dopamina del cerebro", añadió.

Además del efecto de placer, el GVG también paraliza el efecto de dependencia relacionado con la nicotina. Los investigadores observaron durante su estudio que las ratas y los monos "fumadores" que habían tomado GVG regresaban mucho menos que los otros a los lugares en que habían consumido nicotina.

"Entre todas las drogas existentes, la nicotina es la más frecuentemente utilizada en el mundo y cada fumador que intentó dejar el tabaco sabe lo difícil que es", comentó Dewey.

"Hemos probado en el animal que la buena dosis de GVG podía bloquear totalmente la dependencia a la nicotina", se alegró el investigador.

Los investigadores estadounidenses tienen pensado iniciar las pruebas clínicas del GVG con los humanos ni bien este medicamento haya sido autorizado a la venta en el mercado norteamericano. Otros estudios están previstos en Canadá y en Europa.

Si la eficacia del GVG contra la nicotina y la cocaína se confirma, este medicamento podría usarse entonces para tratar una gran cantidad de drogas, según los científicos.

Este estudio "subraya que existen verosímilmente en el cerebro mecanismos comunes de dependencia a todas las drogas y ofrece la esperanza de desarrollo de un solo medicamento para tratar la dependencia, sea cual sea la droga que la provoca", estimó Alan Leshner, del Instituto Nacional de las Drogas (NID).

"Entre 35 millones de fumadores que intentan abandonar el cigarrillo cada año, sólo el 7% lo logra durante más de un año (...). Si tiene éxito, este nuevo esfuerzo podría salvar millones de vidas", estimó, por su parte, el secretario estadounidense de Energía, Bill Richardson, durante una rueda de prensa.

Las enfermedades relacionadas con el tabaco dejan cada año 419,000 muertos en Estados Unidos, lo que representa la quinta parte de todos los decesos registrados. AFP

## Sin relación implantes mamarios y problemas de salud

"No hay pruebas de que los implantes mamarios de gel de silicón provoquen reacciones inmunitarias particulares o inflamaciones sistémicas"

Nada permite concluir que los implantes mamarios de silicón provocan problemas de salud particulares entre las mujeres, aseguran en un informe cuatro expertos encargados por un juez estadounidense de resumir los conocimientos sobre esta cuestión.

"No hay pruebas de que los implantes mamarios de gel de silicón provoquen reacciones inmunitarias particulares o inflamaciones sistémicas", concluye el informe de los expertos, publicado en la red Internet.

El juez federal estadounidense Sam Pointer, encargado de varias demandas colectivas de grupos de mujeres contra fabricantes de estos implantes, había pedido en octubre de 1996 a los expertos que revisaran la totalidad de las publicaciones científicas existentes sobre el tema.

Varias mujeres con implantes mamarios se habían quejado de problemas de artritis, lupus y otras reacciones cutáneas. Nada permite concluir que los implantes sean la causa de estas afecciones, sostienen los expertos, nombrados por las partes en litigio.

Sin embargo, los expertos no descartan la posibilidad de que algún día se halle una relación entre los implantes y algunas enfermedades. El informe fue recibido favorablemente por los fabricantes y criticado con severidad por los grupos de mujeres.

El informe tendrá un "impacto significativo" sobre las acciones judiciales en curso en la justicia, estimó un responsable de Bristol-Meyers, quien sigue demandado por un grupo que representa a unas 6,000 mujeres.

Este informe no menciona la ruptura de los implantes y los problemas de salud que ello conlleva para las mujeres, lamentaron varios representantes de grupos de mujeres, al subrayar que se trata, sin embargo, de un problema fundamental. AFP

## Nuevos calmantes buscan aprobación

Los denominados Inhibidores COX-2, una nueva generación de calmantes del dolor sin los efectos secundarios de la aspirina, podrían ser aprobados pronto por la Agencia de Fármacos y Alimentos de Estados Unidos, según sus fabricantes.

Con el nombre comercial de "Celebrex" y el genérico de celecoxib, este tipo de nuevos calmantes se ha diseñado para calmar los dolores de la artritis, entre otras enfermedades.

Según la empresa Monsanto, que diseñó este nuevo fármaco, las pruebas realizadas demuestran que funciona tan eficazmente como otros calmantes, pero no tiene sus efectos secundarios en la mucosa estomacal.

Pero pese a las esperanzas de sus fabricantes, el medicamento no podrá ser comercializado en Estados Unidos hasta que la Agencia de Fármacos y Alimentos (FDA) lo autorice.

Hasta ahora, los analgésicos más conocidos eran la aspirina y el ibuprofen, denominados antiinflamatorios no esteroideos, pero se les atribuyen efectos secundarios y no pueden ser utilizados por personas con problemas estomacales.

Según datos médicos, de los 13 millones de estadounidenses que toman habitualmente fármacos para calmar los dolores de la artritis, cerca de 100,000 son hospitalizados cada año con problemas de úlcera, hemorragias o perforaciones estomacales.

De ser aprobado el "Celebrex", se calcula que su uso podría crecer hasta lograr unas ventas de cerca de 1,000 millones de dólares sólo en Estados Unidos. EFE

# Hearing the Voices of Woman In Poverty

By ZACHARY R. DOWDY

Dec. 29, 1998 -- You've identified her - or so you thought - on buses, street corners, and in shopping malls, pushing a stroller or fawning over a macho boyfriend who fathers her child but will never marry her.

You imagine her to be a sassy, irresponsible young woman who is either pregnant or soon will be, happily headed for the welfare rolls, where she will dwell in luxury for generations while you barely eke out a living.

You might stare with disdain and think your hard-earned tax dollars support her habits of drug use and sexual promiscuity and feed a cycle of dependency. You might think you have her figured out, but when you read the work of Lisa Dodson, it becomes clear that the young woman you thought you knew was a figment of somebody's imagination.

Indeed, little of what you may have heard about life for the poor woman in urban America today is anything but mythology, according to Dodson, a fellow at the Radcliffe Public Policy Institute and author of "Don't Call Us Out of Name: The Untold Lives of Women and Girls in Poor America" (\$16.80 from Amazon.com).

She critiques mounds of mostly male-generated scholarship that demonized poor women for the supposed sloth that landed

them in their impoverished condition. Poverty is simply an outcome of persistent laziness, those studies say. But Dodson's book - a collection of interviews and studies that illustrate enormous hardships faced by countless teenagers, who awkwardly ascend into womanhood with colossal burdens on their shoulders - delivers chilling accounts of lives lived on a slippery edge, which drops off into danger. "Against the challenge of primary knowledge, critical insight and informed interpretations, an old stereotype simply falls to pieces," Dodson writes, preparing the reader for the revealing narratives that follow.

Dodson's book is a formidable deconstruction of the rhetoric behind the widely believed myth that poor young women and girls enjoy their plight as denizens of the nation's economic underbelly. She allows the women and girls to show, sometimes in profane vernacular, that they are less abusers of the system they find themselves trying to navigate than the victims of its failings.

She interviewed hundreds of young women of all races, most of them in the Boston area. They give voice to a large segment of what may be the single most talked-about group of this age, in which states dismantle welfare systems in order to save the nation from the "criminal class" of

so-called welfare cheats. To Dodson, the labels cast on these women are in error. She writes, "The research reveals tales of resistance by women who have learned how to stand up to a society which does not know them."

Many poor women can expect to be sexually abused: "We always know that there's guys out there going to try to jump on you," one young woman said, almost nonchalantly. "It's part of the world, you know. It's just part of your life."

Such a woman can also expect men in positions of authority to perform services they are already paid to do - such as drug rehabilitation or building management - as long as she is willing to assume a variety of sexual positions, a phenomenon Dodson has termed "abuse of the regulators."

The woman in poverty is fair game for anyone, and few will protect her.

She can count on her boyfriend hitting her in front of other people: "Public face, it seems, is considered to be the key component in young men's pride," Dodson says.

She can also look forward to a life of Sisyphean sacrifice and unpaid labor. Most of the young women recalled having to labor at home between 16 and 20 hours each week doing chores and caring for siblings while their brothers sought an elusive manhood in city streets. And such women were also expected to attend school.

She can surely expect a lifelong stigma.

Dodson's vigorous attack on uninformed punditry, her ardent defense of women who struggle against the odds, is intended to catch the attention of policymakers and to elicit their understanding. She calls welfare law revisions, such as the one in Massachusetts, "take-no-prisoners" policies, and she asks that the users of the system, the women, be heard before laws are drafted. She believes they must be allowed to represent themselves, a time-honored idea that one hopes still has resonance in American life.

"The people who will live with the policy consequences must be at the table," she writes. "And they must be there from the beginning, not brought in for the photographers after all the decisions are made."



# Red Raiders

spring practice as far as the terminology and the basic approach."

Cutcliffe opted to stick with what Ole Miss had been doing, rather than trying to overhaul the offense in only about a dozen practice sessions. That has meant players are teaching coaches what to do.

"It was difficult, but a whole lot easier for the few of us as coaches to learn," he said.

Things have been made more difficult by the status of Romaro Miller, the 2,273-yard passer who broke his collarbone on the final play of a 24-17 loss at Georgia on Nov. 21, and Ronnie Heard (40 catches, 559 yards), who injured his knee on a muddy practice field Monday.

Miller has practiced but has not taken a hit since the injury. He will play, but the decision on if he will start and how much he will play will not be made until just before kickoff.

Tickets are still available for the Sanford Independence Bowl game. Tickets will be available at the door beginning at 4 p.m. at Independence Stadium. The tickets are \$30 and \$25.

## Subscribe Today To: EL EDITOR

### Fast Meals Can Be Healthy

(NU) - Often meals that are quick to prepare, or purchase, are high in fat and calories. But the cooking experts at Pillsbury's test kitchens prove how simple and appealing healthy eating can be. Recipes that complement the fast pace of life and the desire to eat a wholesome meal appear together in the "Pillsbury Fast and Healthy Cookbook" (Clarkson Potter, \$24.95).

The cookbook offers 350 irresistible, great-tasting recipes that use common, easy-to-find ingredients. Most can be prepared in 30 minutes or less. Informative sidebars provide tips on selecting ingredients, storage,

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Lucky Frog y hasta \$5,000 con Lone Star Millionaire. Los premios de hasta \$599 se podrán reclamar con cualquier comerciante donde se venden los boletos de la Lotería de Texas. Los premios de \$600 o más se podrán reclamar en cualquiera de los 24 centros de reclamo de la Lotería de Texas o por correo. ¿Tienes preguntas? Sólo llama a la línea Telefónica de Servicio a Clientes al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).



Probabilidad de ganar en Double Roll, 1 en 492.  
Probabilidad de ganar en Lucky Frog, 1 en 484.  
Probabilidad de ganar en Lone Star Millionaire, 1 en 476.

Debes tener 18 años para poder jugar. ©1998 Texas Lottery

## WHAT'S NEW

### Here's Some News You Can Use

**Get Your Daily 'Greens'**  
(NU) - Barley grass is very good for you, but not just any form of barley will do. The green leaves of young barley grass contain vitamins, minerals, amino acids and enzymes. They also contain chlorophyll, a cleanser and detoxifier that help the body remove pollutants.

One way to get enough barley is by using active-enzyme barley powders ex-

tracted from young barley leaves like those found in the Magma line of products. According to maker Green Foods Corp., when mixed with a glass of juice or water, the powder supplements offer a convenient chlorophyll-rich whole food.

All Magma products can be found at health and nutrition stores.



# Non-Traditional Students Deserve Respect

Amy Mounts

As a student here at the University of Tennessee, I have had the opportunity to meet some pretty remarkable folks. I think it is safe to say that all of us here have met people who touched our lives in a positive way. The majority of us, the so-called "X-generation," have found these people despite the fact that popular thought says we have no role models. In this installment of *The World According to Amy*, I would like to highlight one such person.

Let's call this person Bonnie. Bonnie is a non-traditional student; a woman who has returned to college after already living the beginning of her adult life. I share a class with her and am continually amazed at her hard work and dedication. She drives 50 miles just to get here, and is taking a course load that would give most of us severe ulcers.

Bonnie enriches our class with her own life experiences. She asks intelligent, thoughtful questions because she wants to learn, not because they might be on a test. She keeps up with all

of the outside reading and assignments, usually far surpassing the rest of us in the quality of her work. This is not because she knows it all already; she puts in countless hours of studying and tutoring to get where she is.

Though she is older than the rest of us in the class, Bonnie is never condescending. She considers things carefully before saying anything. As a result, her thoughts are articulated clearly and concisely. She is a very kind person, and despite her years ahead of the rest of us, she is comfortable talking to us as if there were no difference at all.

Despite these observations, I don't really know Bonnie all that well. However, by her words and her actions, Bonnie has become a real role model for me. Watching her, I realize how fortunate I am to be able to get such a comprehensive education so early in my life. Going through my other classes, I see an increasing number of non-traditional students such as Bonnie. As college life goes by in a blur for the rest of us, sometimes they go unnoticed. I wonder how many of us

"twentysomethings" really appreciate their value to this institution.

When we think of the extracurricular activities this school has to offer, not many of them are accommodating to students such as Bonnie. Very few programs offer child care, and a lot of them take place in the evening when non-traditional students need to be home with children or spouses. Not many organizations target this part of our population, yet their insights and contributions are very valuable.

It is not just extracurriculars that isolate the Bonnies at UT. I have been in more than a few situations where the twenty-ish people cast glares at those who are older. Sometimes it's as if anyone over the age of twenty-two doesn't belong in undergraduate school. At least, that's what the stares and whispers imply. At times, their presence here is resented, as if they are not welcome. Shame on the people who act that way. I dare say that those who make it hard for Bonnie and her peers probably lack the strength or the drive to do what Bonnie does. Their lives are full of enough complications without the rest of us adding on to them.

When I think about this covert rudeness and combine that with the pressures of adult responsibility that saddle Bonnie, I have that much more respect for her. It has to take a lot of guts to stop and change your direction in the middle of the road. It's got to be hard to face the questions of relatives and friends, and even sometimes their lack of support. At a time in their lives when some people are willing to settle for mediocrity, these non-traditional students are taking control of their lives for something more. To me, that is quite an act of bravery.

To be sure, I know there are also people who are very supportive of returning students. I hope that we can realize how important a word of encouragement or an effort to get to know someone might be. Our small acts - offers to study together, efforts to know names, getting together outside of class - all of these things probably do more good than we could ever know. I am trying to do so with Bonnie; and in the meantime, wish her all the best during her time here with us.

Amy Mounts is a senior at the University of Tennessee majoring in political science.

# Going Back To College

by Laura Meckler

WASHINGTON- As baby boomers age and the work force changes, more and more Americans older than 40 are going to college.

Just 477,000 people older than 40 were in college in 1970. By 1993, that number had more than tripled, to more than 1.6 million, a study released Wednesday said.

That's partly because of aging baby boomers. People older than 40 made up 36 percent of the U.S. population in 1970 but 40 percent in 1995, according to the study which relied on census figures.

"By sheer numbers, the baby boomers are revolutionizing our educational worlds, as they've been doing all along," said Ted Freeman, president of the Education Resources Institute, which co-sponsored the study.

But demographic shifts cannot explain the entire boom in older students, said Jamie Merisotis, president of the Institute for Higher Education Policy, the other co-sponsor.

"People over the age of 40 are going back to college to be retrained," he said. "Lifelong learning is becoming a reality for

Americans."

Two-thirds of the older students are women, and some have returned to school after a divorce or after their children get older, giving them time to develop a career, he said.

Others are just looking for a career change or are trying to keep up with an increasingly competitive marketplace.

In fact, more and more students are studying at corporate universities. There were about 400 of these employer-sponsored schools in the 1970s; now there are more than 1,000.

"Our global competitiveness is requiring us to be much more competitive," Merisotis said. "Those factors are really driving people's need to get post-secondary education and training."

Other findings:  
•Students age 40 and older make up 10 percent of undergraduates, 22 percent of graduate students, and 6 percent of graduate student in medical, law, or other professional programs.

•Most 40-plus students (79 percent) are part-time. More than half of the part-time student attend two-year public schools.

## Notice of the Opportunity For A Public Hearing

### Re: City of Lubbock/Citibus Section 5307 Capital, Technical Studies, and Operating Assistance Grant Application

Notice of hereby given that an opportunity for a public hearing will be afforded, in the Citibus Conference Room, 801 Texas Avenue, on January 19, 1999 at 12:00 noon for the purpose of considering projects for which financial assistance is being sought from the Federal Transit Act of 1964, as amended. The financial assistance is as follows:

**CAPITAL ASSISTANCE GRANT:** Program of Projects; this project will consist of the following the purchase of 2 expansion vans and 1 replacement van for the Demand Response Service, as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); the purchase of 5 replacement buses for the fixed route service; spare parts and preventive capital maintenance items which include engines, transmissions, tires, and other main components; various pieces of maintenance, administration, and operations equipment which include tools and computers; and other ADA Paratransit capital assistance expenses.

This project is estimated at \$2,559,070. Of this, \$2,047,256 will be provided by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Section 5307 funds, \$511,814 will be provided by local funds. This project is proposed to begin October 1, 1998 and be completed by March 31, 2000.

**TECHNICAL STUDY GRANT:** Program of Projects; this project will consist of the following training and travel for professional development; development of a five-year capital plan and five-year marketing plan; conducting short-range planning; and the purchase of office equipment, including computers.

This grant is estimated at \$80,000. Of this amount, \$64,000 will be provided by FTA Section 5307 funds and \$16,000 will be provided by the City of Lubbock. This project is proposed to begin October 1, 1998.

**OPERATING ASSISTANCE GRANT:** Program of Projects; this project will consist of providing the transportation services in the Lubbock urbanized area, which are provided by City Transit Management, Inc., d/b/a Citibus and includes the following:

- 1) Providing the transportation services beginning October 1, 1998. This portion of the grant is estimated at \$3,543,500, of which \$1,540,000 will be provided by FTA Section 5307 funds, \$260,100 by the City of Lubbock; \$836,000 by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT), and \$906,400 by non-farebox revenues.

Interested persons or agencies may submit, orally or in writing, evidence and recommendations with respect before 11:00 a.m. January 19, 1999. The preliminary Program of Projects is available to the public at the Citibus offices, located at 801 Texas Avenue. The final projects will also be available to the public at the Citibus offices.

General Manager  
Citibus  
P.O. Box 2000  
Lubbock, Texas 79457

# South Plains Academy Charter School to Open

The Texas Education Agency has approved the establishment of an open-enrollment public charter high school in Lubbock for the Lubbock County area. The school will be sponsored by Student Alternatives Program, Inc., a non-profit organization based in Lubbock, Texas. The school will be named the South Plains Academy and will be located at the Metro Tower Building, 1220 Broadway, Suite 808. The first day of school is projected for January 11, 1999.

The South Plains Academy is designed to provide high school age students in the surrounding area an opportunity to attend a state supported optional educational setting which is safe and conducive to learning. In order to meet the educational needs of the students and to empower them to achieve their full potential as lifelong learners, the Academy will challenge students through the provision of a student centered learning environment that is flexible.

"The Academy is an exciting opportunity for students, grades 9-12, to graduate with the necessary skills and competencies needed to succeed as life-long learners. The way we teach is different and should make a difference - reflecting each person's unique individuality," said Eliseo Solis the program's director.

Individualized, self-paced, and competency based. In keeping with the objectives of encouraging students to complete their high school diploma requirements and to pursue post secondary careers, the Academy will establish coordination and collaborative efforts who local institutions of higher learning to provide the students counseling and guidance to enhance their accessibility to post secondary careers and educational programs.

"The learning environment is such that students will be allowed to progress according to their own skills without have the pressures of time constraint. Many students may need seven weeks to complete a course of study. Conversely, a student may finish 1 to 2 credits a month depending on their ability," said Solis.

Enrollment in the Academy will be limited to 150 qualifying students and the school day will be flexible to enable students to either attend between 8 a.m. and 12 noon or 12:30-4:30 p.m. All school work will be done on campus. The Academy is designed to prepare students for the transition from school to post-secondary education and training for the world of work.

"Parents and students should remember that the Academy is a fresh approach to a high school education; meaningful, exciting, fulfilling - challenging the mind but building a basic core of understanding," stated Solis.

Students interested in attending may register prior to the starting day at that site. Since the school is state supported,

tuition will not be charged. Students needing more information may call Mary Alice Sosa or Anna Carrizales at 744-0330 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

## Adults Return To College To Train For Popular Careers

Levelland-Computer technology and allied health fields are two of the hottest career areas attracting adults to return to college, says a placement counselor at South Plains College Lubbock.

"Computer technology is a growing field, and allied health fields are not only popular, but there is a viable job market in these areas once the student graduates. They are two hot job areas right now, nationwide as well as locally," said Allyn Evans, placement counselor technical program, they will have the necessary skills to enter a lucrative job market."

For prospective students who would like to begin their training this spring, SPC's spring registration on the Lubbock campus is Jan. 13 for returning students and Jan. 14 for new students. Sign-up on the Levelland campus is Jan. 14. Enrollment at the SPC Reese Center is Jan. 11-12.

Evans noted that SPC, a multi-campus system, offers a wide range of training in technical and academic fields, including computer-related programs such as computer information systems, certificate options in microcomputing, and allied health programs in surgical technology, respiratory therapy, radiologic technology, associate degree

nursing and vocational nursing.

Evans believes there are two things adults need to consider before going back to college. "One way to look at it is to ask, what type of skills do I need to make myself more marketable? Another way is to figure out what you want to do and then look at what needs to be done to accomplish that. Many people do it backwards. First, they get the degree and then they try to figure out what they are going to do with it? They will save time and money if they look at what do they need to get the job they want?"

Evans noted that SPC's Lubbock and Levelland campuses provide the services of career labs for people who want to find out more about careers and the training needed. "The labs offer self-assessment materials and special computer software which look at the local and national job markets. The labs also provide help with marketing yourself, such as resume writing and interviewing skills," she noted. All services are free to SPC students and graduates.

For more information beginning Jan. 4, 1999, contact SPC's counseling personnel at 747-0576, ext. 4606 in Lubbock or 894-9611, ext. 2366 or 2368 in Levelland.



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Classes Begin January 19

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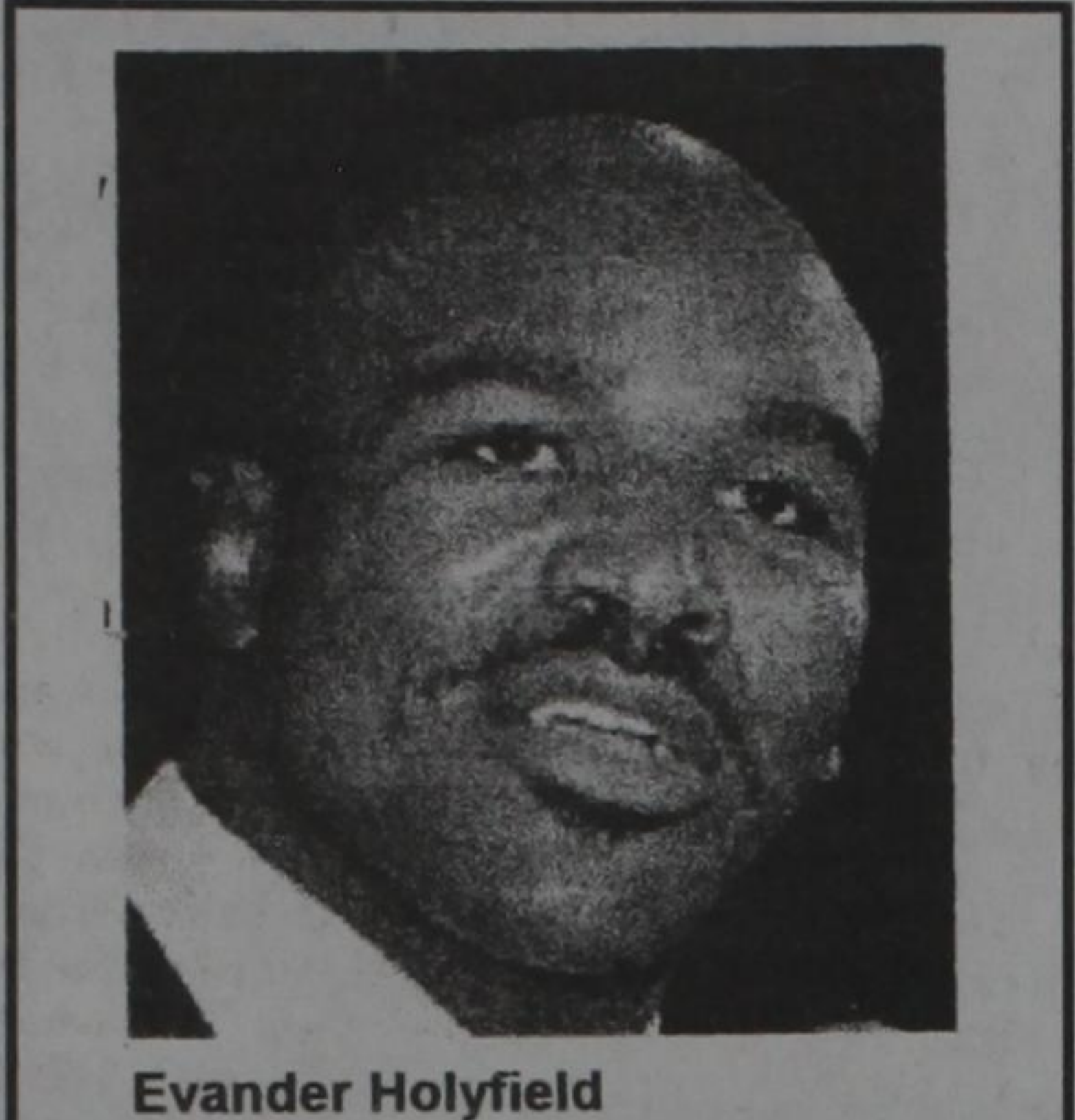
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# The ABC's of 1998 Boxing

**A** is for Atlanta: One of the greatest fighters of the decade, International Boxing Federation and World Boxing Association heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield (36-3, 25 KOs), fought on his home turf for the first time since he stopped Bert Cooper at The Omni in 1991. In probably the final performance of his career in front of family and friends, Holyfield filled the Georgia Dome for a successful defense (by points) against Vaughn Bean on Sept. 19. Holyfield, who helped carry the torch to start the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, will try to unify the most prestigious individual title in sports for the first time in more than six years when he faces World Boxing Council champion Lennox Lewis at Madison Square Garden in March.



Evander Holyfield

**B** is for Ben-Gay: Grandfathers, former heavyweight champions and future Hall of Famers George Foreman and Larry Holmes might need some of the ointment after they finally meet in the ring Jan. 23 in Houston. Foreman and Holmes, who are a combined 99 years of age, will conclude very successful comebacks in the 1990s that helped both boxers become much more popular than they were earlier in their careers.

**C** is for Connecticut: The Nutmeg State seized the boxing spotlight the final weekend of September, when it hosted its first world heavyweight championship fight. On Sept. 25, Lennox Lewis won a decision against mandatory, and very game, challenger Zeljko Mavrovic at The Mohegan Sun. The next night, "Dangerous" Dana Rosenblatt outpointed former world champion "Terrible" Terry Norris to win a fringe middleweight title at Foxwoods.

**D** is for Duva: According to Main Events spokesman Mike Boorman, the Canastota, N.Y.-based International Boxing Hall of Fame will never be the same after the induction of trainer/manager Lou Duva. The 76-year-old Duva, patriarch of the successful New Jersey-based promotional company Main Events, is still going strong as a cornerman for world champion Fernando Vargas and contenders like Andrew Golota, Arturo Gatti and David Tua.

**E** is for ESPN2: The deuce brought back Friday Night Fights to help fill a void created by the exit of USA's Tuesday Night Fights. ESPN2's coverage, coordinated by Bill Cayton, Bob Yalen and matchmaker Russell Peltz, includes live boxing, studio segments and flashback footage provided by the incredible film vault Cayton sold to the all-sports cable network.

**F** is for Floyd: Floyd Mayweather Jr., a bronze medalist at the 1996 Olympics, stopped WBC super featherweight champion Genaro Hernandez on Oct. 3 to become a world champion in his 18th pro bout. Mayweather (19-0, 14 KOs) capped a memorable year and sealed his status as a contender for Fighter of the Year when he stopped 130-pound king Angel Manfredy this month in Miami.

**G** is for Gatti: Despite an 0-3 record, former world champion Arturo "Thunder" Gatti (29-4, 24 KOs) did little to diminish his reputation as the world's most exciting fighter. Gatti was stopped by Angel Manfredy in January and twice dropped narrow decisions to Ivan Robinson in a trio of bouts that could contend for Fight of the Year recognition.

**H** is for Harry: Harry Markson, who helped promote boxing at Madison Square Garden when the New York City venue was considered the mecca of boxing, passed away this month in New Jersey. The Boxing Writers Association of America has named its Fight of the Year award after Markson.

**I** is for Ivan: "Mighty" Ivan Robinson, who had won just one bout in the preceding 22 months, started a memorable 1998 with an eight-round decision over Manuel De Leon on May 1. Robinson, who unsuccessfully challenged IBF lightweight champion Philip Holiday in 1996 and was stopped by Israel Cardona six months later, outpointed Arturo Gatti twice in four months to emerge as a top contender in the 135-pound division.

**J** is for Jones Jr.: Often referred to as a reluctant warrior, Roy Jones Jr., the WBC light heavyweight champion, fought and won three times in seven months in 1998 to emerge as a top contender for fighter of the year. After a one-punch KO of light heavyweight legend Virgil Hill, Jones got up from the first knockdown of his career to outpoint former sparring partner Lou Del Valle and garner the WBA portion of the 175-pound championship. Jones, who stopped blown-up middleweight Otis Grant on Nov. 14, also received rave reviews for his work as a ringside commentator for HBO and his efforts to help raise money for the Gerald McClellan Fund.

**K** is for King: The Hall of Famer and self-proclaimed "World's Greatest Promoter," Don King returned to the boxing limelight after being acquitted of fraud in a New York City courtroom last summer. King lost Mike Tyson but renewed business ties with HBO, and a couple of weeks ago he promoted his first fight in Atlantic City in eight years. As the lead promoter for Holyfield-Lewis, expect to hear a lot from the "Only in America" man in 1999.

**L** is for Lennox Lewis: The WBC heavyweight champion, who stopped Shannon Briggs and outpointed Zeljko Mavrovic in 1998, has finally secured the signature bout he craved: a date with all-time heavyweight great Evander Holyfield. Lewis (34-1, 27 KOs), who has Hall of Fame trainer Emanuel Steward in his corner, needs a win over Holyfield to notch a place in boxing history.

**M** is for Mongoose: Former light heavyweight champion Archie Moore, known as "The Mongoose," passed away this month at age 85. The legendary career of Moore, who won 194 of 229 prizefights, included bouts against Hall of Famers Rocky Marciano and Muhammad Ali.

**N** is for nineteen ninety-nine: The unification bout between Evander Holyfield and Lennox Lewis, Oscar De La Hoya's showdown with Ike Quartey and up-and-coming stars like Floyd Mayweather and Shane Mosley are just a few of the reasons why next year should be one of the best for boxing in recent memory.

**O** is for original: Think what you want about World Boxing Organization featherweight champion Prince Naseem Hamed, but it's difficult to dispute Naz's creativity. Hamed (31-0, 28 KOs), who made a sensational American debut when he stopped Kevin Kelley last December, was off his game in 1998 but did deliver a memorable ring entrance at the Atlantic City boardwalk Convention Center before he outpointed Wayne McCullough on Halloween.

**P** is for Pernel: Former world champion Pernel "Sweet Pea" Whitaker, considered the best pound-for-pound fighter in the world for a significant portion of the decade, didn't fight in 1998 but is believed to have gotten his personal life in tip-top shape after a stint in rehab. Whitaker (41-2-1, 17 KOs), a champion in four weight classes, is expected to face undefeated welterweight champion Felix "Tito" Trinidad early next year in his first bout since he won a decision against Andrei Pestriev on Oct. 17, 1997.

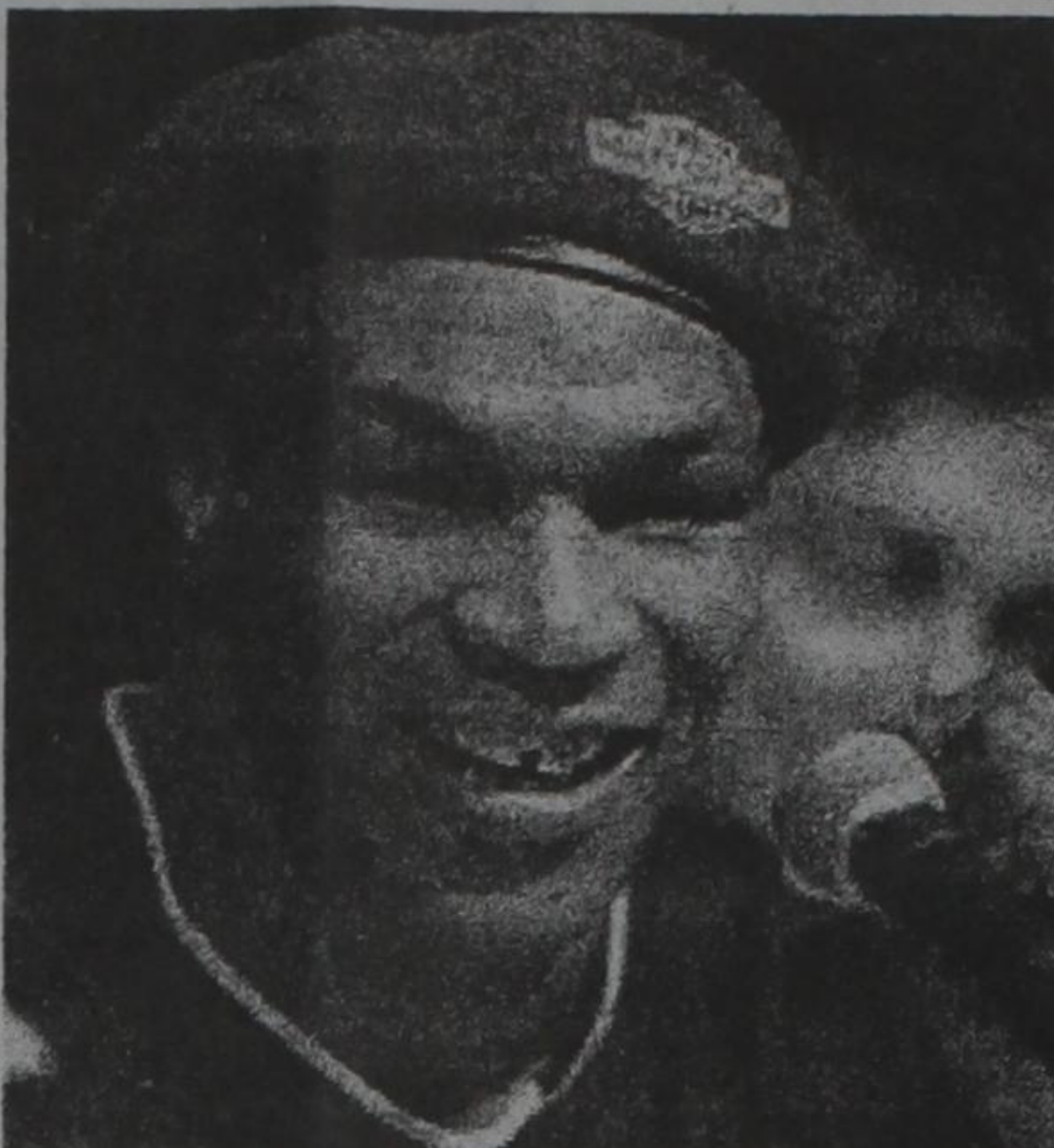
**Q** is for quality programming: HBO continued to reign as the No. 1 network for fight fans. In addition to delivering very com-

petitive and entertaining fights twice a month in the Championship Boxing and Boxing After Dark series, the premium cable network produced a championship documentary on "Sugar" Ray Robinson.

**R** is for Rijker: Touted as the finest female fighter in the world, Lucia Rijker (12-0, 11 KOs) stopped three opponents in Connecticut during 1998. Rijker, a 31-year-old native of The Netherlands, has stopped half of her opponents in three rounds or less and surpassed Christy Martin, who lost a bout this year, as the No. 1 attraction in women's boxing.

**S** is for "Sugar" Shane Mosley: The undefeated IBF lightweight champion, who has proved capable of continuing the tradition of Robinson and Leonard, stopped all five of his challengers in 1998. The sky's the limit for Mosley, trained and managed by his father, Jack, who returns to the ring and on HBO next month as part of a doubleheader with Jones. Mosley (30-0, 28 KOs) is one of five finalists -- with Jones, Mayweather, Ricardo Lopez and Erik Morales -- for the BWAA's fighter of the year award.

**T** is for Tyson: Few fighters would merit mention in a year-in-review column without lacing up the gloves for more than 18 months, but "Iron" Mike Tyson isn't like most fighters. Tyson hasn't fought since the infamous "bite fight" with Holyfield, but he was in the news again this year. He applied for his ring license in New Jersey -- remember the fighter's outburst at the end of the three-hour proceedings? -- and finally received his license to fight again in Nevada in the fall. Often in the headlines for out-of-the-ring incidents, Tyson (45-3, 39 KOs) will fight again Jan. 16 against Frans Botha.



**U** is for USA: The basic cable network KO'ed its successful Tuesday Night Fights series in the summer to make room for more original programming. Tuesday Night Fights, with Al Albert and Sean O'Grady describing the action, bid farewell with a high-lights-filled retrospective from the legendary Blue Horizon in Philadelphia. Evander Holyfield, Roy Jones Jr., George Foreman, Roberto Duran, Hector "Macho" Camacho and Larry Holmes were just a few of the famous world champions to engage in fisticuffs during the series' 17-year run.

**V** is for Vargas: Five days after his 21st birthday, "Ferocious" Fernando Vargas stopped IBF junior middleweight champion Yory Boy Campas to become the second member of the 1996 United States Olympic team to win a world title. Vargas (15-0, 15 KOs), of Oxnard, Calif., forced a foe with 60 more prizefights on his resume to quit and enhanced his reputation as a future million-dollar fighter.

**W** is for Wrocław: Andrew Golota (32-3, 27 KOs) took the comeback trail to his native Poland on Oct. 2, when he won a 10-round decision against former world champion "Terrible" Tim Witherspoon at the Wrocław Arena. It was the first time that Golota, who represented Poland at the 1992 Olympics, fought in his home country as a pro. Golota twice lost by disqualification to Riddick Bowe in 1996 and was stopped in one round by Lennox Lewis in 1997, but 1998 was a better year for him. He won four fights this year to become a contender again in boxing's biggest and richest division.

**X** is for X-ray: A couple of the most significant medical snapshots of the year were taken of Oscar De La Hoya, who twice had bouts pushed back because of injuries. Four months after originally scheduled, "The Golden Boy" (29-0, 24 KOs) showed no ill effects from the broken bone in his hand during a quick destruction of No. 1 contender Patrick Charpentier at the Sun Bowl. De La Hoya, the WBC's welterweight champion, stopped Julio Cesar Chavez in September, but a sparring session injury forced the sport's most popular non-heavyweight attraction to push back his highly-anticipated November showdown with undefeated Ike "Bazooka" Quartey until February.

**Y** is for Yankee Stadium: One of the most famous sports venues celebrated its 75th anniversary this year. A plethora of great fighters laced up the gloves in The House That Ruth Built, including "Sugar" Ray Robinson, Joe Louis and Muhammad Ali. One other Yankees note: The ill "Yankee Clipper," Joe DiMaggio, is a big boxing fan.

**Z** is for Tszyu: Former IBF 140-pound champion Kosta Tszyu (pronounced "zoo") stopped Diobelys Hurtado on Nov. 28 in California to win the WBC's junior welterweight championship. The 29-year-old Tszyu (22-1-1), born in Russia and fighting out of Australia, scored his fourth consecutive TKO victory (third of 1998) since getting stopped by Vince Phillips -- costing him a shot, and a rich payday, against Oscar De La Hoya -- 18 months ago.

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# Dallas Cowboys

Pull out the brooms. In addition to becoming the first team to sweep the NFC East, the Dallas Cowboys swept away concerns Sunday that their offense couldn't be resuscitated before the playoffs.

By defeating Washington, 23-7, in what was labeled a meaningless regular-season finale, the Cowboys became the first NFC East team to go 8-0 within the division. More importantly, Dallas revived an offense that was in a December slumber.

"This was a game that we definitely needed going into the playoffs, one we had to have," said quarterback Troy Aikman. "This team has accomplished a lot, a lot more than anyone outside our organization thought we would be able to. To be the first team to sweep the division is quite an accomplishment."

Finishing a symmetrical 10-6 after going 6-10 last season, the Cowboys have some momentum heading into their playoff opener Saturday against Arizona. Similar to a preseason game, the regular-season finale had to be graded on how the first-team units fared before Aikman and others were rested in the second half.

They fared very well. The Cowboys looked more like the team that averaged 30.2 points in five November games than the team that was scoring 11.0 points in December. In one half, Dallas compiled 283 yards and scored 20 points.

"This could have happened next week and it would have been OK," said Coach Chan Gailey. "You'd like for it to be this way, and you hope that it carries over because it doesn't matter how you play this week. You've got to go out and build on this and get ready for next week."

At least the Cowboys have something to build on. In the second quarter, Aikman and the first-team offense had drives of 65, 88 and 75 yards to score 17 points.

"This tastes good because it's a sweep of the division, which has never been done before," said owner Jerry Jones. "But it's also about the aftertaste you have going into the playoffs, and we have a good one right now. You've got to be pleased with the way Aikman moved the team."

The difference was the Cowboys finally produced some big

plays -- on offense and defense. In addition to forcing two turnovers, Michael Irvin had a 51-yard catch and Patrick Jeffers a 45-yard reception. Emmitt Smith's 26-yard touchdown run was reminiscent of the years he won four rushing titles.

"I thought overall, the execution of our passing game is where we made the biggest jump in one week's time," Gailey said. "We made several big plays and just missed on several others."

Up next is a third meeting with the Arizona Cardinals. The Cowboys romped, 38-10, in the season opener and escaped with a 35-28 win on Nov. 15. In the rematch, the game ended in controversy when pass interference wasn't called on the final play.

"That's a double-edged sword," Gailey said. "You know a lot about them, but they know a lot about you as well. It will be a game that boils down to execution. I'm glad we've got it here at home, but you've got to go play well."

This is the 13th time during the Super Bowl era that a team that swept two games during the regular season has met that team again in the playoffs. Seven times a team has completed a season sweep, going 3-0.

Five times the team that lost both regular-season games won when it mattered most.

"I think this football team is ready to hit the playoffs," Aikman said.

"That's what it's all about. That's what you play regular-season games for. Now we're here. We all know what's before us. There's no excuses. That's what I like about the playoffs is you don't have any excuses. You either get it done or you don't. If you don't, you go home."

It's the Cowboys' seventh playoff appearance this decade. Veterans like Aikman and Smith have helped Dallas post a 12-3 record in the playoffs in the '90s. Unlike their Super Bowl seasons, the Cowboys are playing in the wild-card round. But few analysts give them much of a chance to represent the NFC on Jan. 31 in Miami.

"It's nice to be the underdog," said Smith. "Nobody expects you to do anything. When you're the underdog, you can do whatever you want to do."

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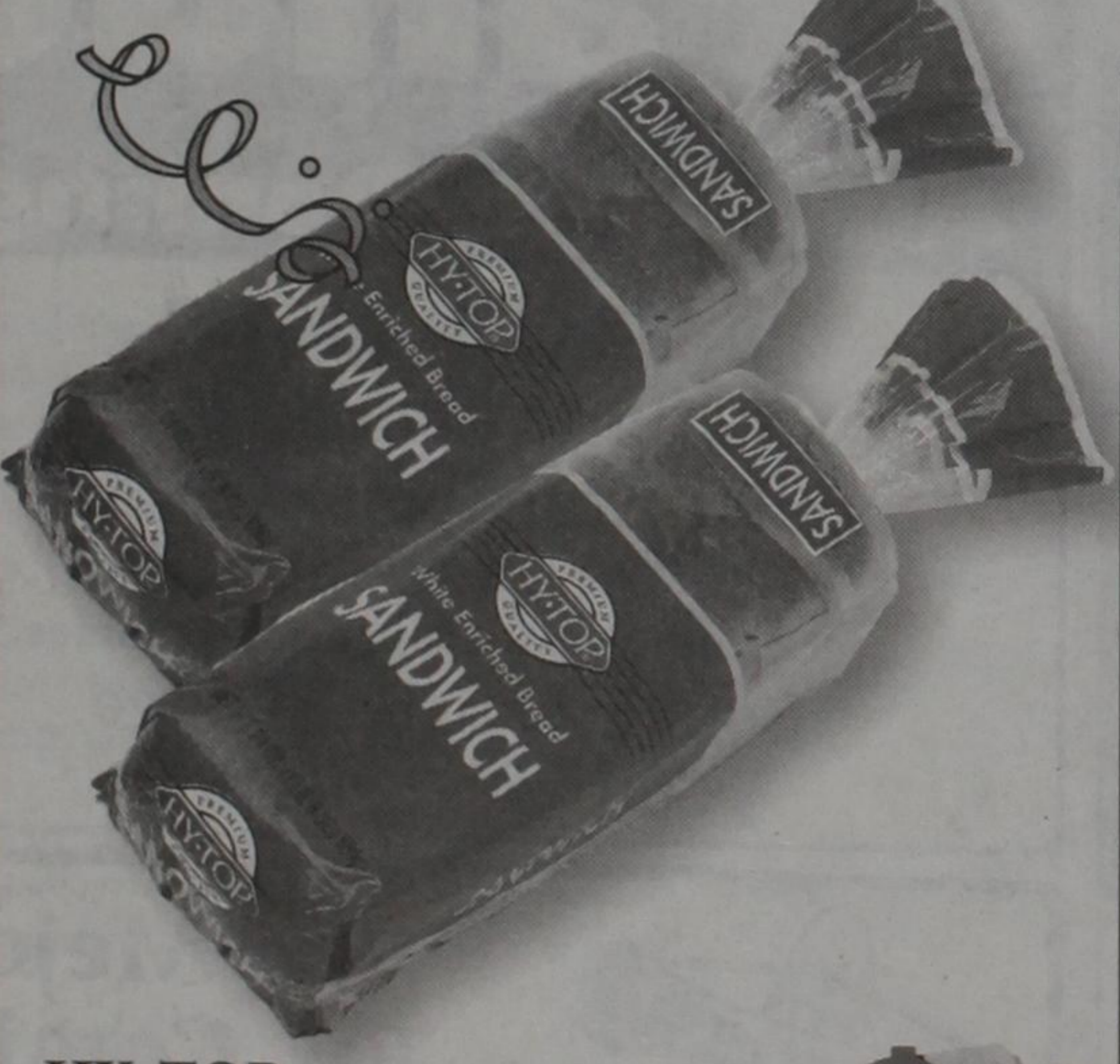
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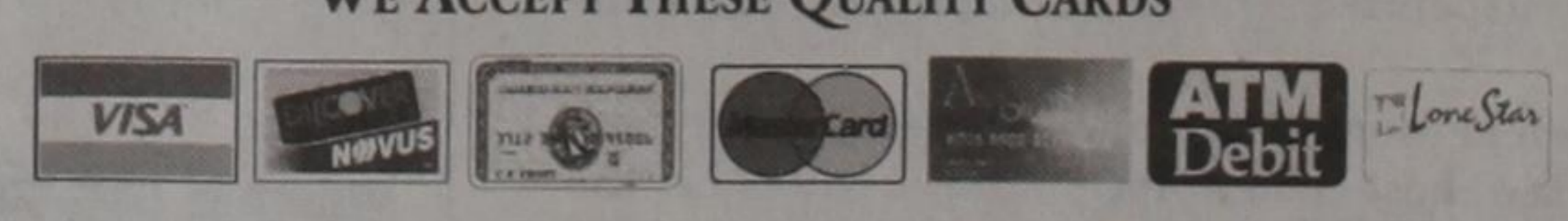
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