

# First Thanksgiving Was In Texas, Not Plymouth

EL OESTE DE TEJAS ... MAY 1, 1598 - Spanish explorer Juan de Onate yesterday gathered 400 pilgrims he was leading north from Chihuahua, Mexico, and celebrated what is thought to be the first Thanksgiving on what is now United States soil.

Onate, who had been given approval to colonize the southwestern U.S. by Spain, had just finished crossing the arid desert south of what is now El Paso when the 400 settlers and 6000-to-7000 head of cattle finally reached the Rio Grande river.

According to a scribe traveling with the group, several horses drank until their bellies burst.

After the initial celebration in finding water, Onate moved the colonist up the river a few miles, perhaps to within the present city limites of El Paso, Texas, and today (April 30, 1598) celebrated a Thanksgiving complete with pomp and religious ceremonies.

Fish were taken from the Rio Grande, a few head of livestock were slaughtered, wild fowl were shot from the skies," notes El Paso Historian Leon Metz.

The celebration included huge bonfires that lit the border sky as the meal was cooked. According to the sources, mass baptisms took place of local Suma and Manso Indians.

The Thanksgiving celebration was followed by the performance of a play written and performed in what is now the United States.

A journalist travelling with the expedition, which was exploring a route through the northern pass to the new country, noted that after the mass and drama (which enacted the advent of missionaries to

and glistening arms," he noted. "The entire army was drawn up in formation, and in the presence of the multitude the governor solemnly took possession of all the land drained by the Rio Grande."

Further reports from the scene noted that Onate placed a cross on a tree and performed this ceremony known as "La Toma," the "taking of possession," in which he declared all lands watered by the Rio Grande del Norte to be the sole possession of God and King Philip of Spain.

King Philip was not immediately available for comment and did not return phone calls.

Later land claimed by Spain became Mexico, and possession of the turf in question was later transferred to the United States with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in one of many shrewd land deals that Americans have become famous for including the purchase of the Island of Manhattan, the Louisiana Purchase and the dealings that lead towards the acquisition of what is now the State of Alaska.

The Onate Thanksgiving has been documented and submitted as proof that the Spanish beat the Pilgrims to the punch and pumpkin pie over two decades before the later even set for on Plymouth Rock.

In modern history, the First Thanksgiving celebrated is reenacted annually on the last Sunday in April on the Chamizal National Memorial grounds in El Paso, Texas.



JUAN DE ONATE claimed all lands fed by the Rio Grande as the property of Spain after the First Thanksgiving celebrated on what is now U.S. soil. Celebration is recreated the last Sunday of April

America), "the entire group began celebrating with great joy and mirth. The horsemen gathered in their most gala attire with splendid accoutrements

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## EL EDITOR

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## Part of Propostion 187 Struck Down

LOS ANGELES - A federal judge Monday struck down portions of voter-approved Proposition 187, saying elements of the California law denying public services to undocumented immigrants are unconstitutional.

"The state is powerless to enact its own scheme to regulate immigration or to devise immigration regulations which run parallel to or purport to supplement the federal immigration law," U.S. District Judge Mariana Pfaelzer wrote in the 71-page ruling.

In November 1994, 59 percent of California voters approved the measure to deny public education, social services and non-emergency health care to illegal immigrants. Supporters of the measure argued that illegal immigrants cost the state billions of dollars in services annually.

Immigrant rights advocates sued and Pfaelzer issued a preliminary injunction in December that barred enforcement of most of the provisions pending trial. A trial date has not yet been set.

Pfaelzer was ruling on a motion for summary judgment by the plaintiffs, including the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund and the American Civil Liberties Union.

In their motion, the plaintiffs argued that Prop 187 was an illegal attempt by the state to regulate immigration, an

area regulated exclusively by the federal government.

In granting the motion, Pfaelzer said the state cannot deny federally funded services, though it can refuse to spend its own money on undocumented immigrants.

The only health and welfare programs that are paid for solely by the state, and are available to illegal immigrants, are prenatal care and long-term care for the elderly.

In addition, the judge struck down as unconstitutional requirements that compel teachers, health-care workers and social workers to report information about applicants' immigration status.

She said undocumented immigrants can't be questioned about their immigration status when applying to attend public schools or receive health and welfare benefits.

"The California voters' overwhelming approval of

Proposition 187 reflects their justifiable frustration with the federal government's inability to enforce the immigration laws effectively," Pfaelzer wrote.

"No matter how serious the problem may be, however, the authority to regulate immigration belongs exclusively to the federal government and state agencies are not permitted to assume that authority."

Attorney General Dan Lungren, a Republican, said he would appeal the ruling and predicted it would end up before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Republican Gov. Pete Wilson, who made his support for Prop 187 a centerpiece of his successful re-election bid last year, called the ruling "very unfortunate."

"It frustrates the will of the people of California," Wilson said.

While the legal battle continues, Wilson said he will

focus on pursuing federal funds to reimburse California for the cost of providing services to undocumented immigrants.

Immigrant rights advocates hailed the ruling.

"Proposition 187 effectively has been thrown out by the federal courts," said attorney Fred Kumetz, who represented several disabled children who would be affected by the law.

"The court found that the regulatory scheme interferes with federal law. The state has no power to regulate federal law as it applies to immigration."

The preliminary injunction will remain in effect until all legal issues are resolved, the judge said.

The only provisions currently in effect are increases in criminal penalties for making, selling or using false immigration documents.

## El Hombre de la Casa

por Rudolfo Valier Alvarado, Ph.D.

I sit looking out the big front window of our house. My Ama is suppose to be coming home from work. She works in the suburb of Dearborn taking care of Mr. Zimmerman. My mother is a nurse's aide. She helps change bandages and takes Mr. Zimmerman to the restroom when he has to go. Tomorrow is Thanksgiving day, I pray that Ama will not forget. My sister's, who are all older than me, say that in all their lives Ama has never forgotten about Thanksgiving, so why would she now?

The sun is going down, it is suppose to get cold tonight. The snow will be coming soon. I see a bus stop at the corner but Ama does not get off. I do not know why, but tonight I am afraid that Ama is not going to come home. My sister's are making fun of me. Suzie, the second to the oldest, says, "If she does not come home, it is because she doesn't want to see you anymore!" She laughs

in my face and runs down to the basement. Me, I just keep looking out the big window for Ama. I have to because I am the man of the house.

I would call Mr. Zimmerman's house on the telephone but Ama warned us never to call there unless it was a real emergency. I cannot help it, I pick up the phone and dial Mr. Zimmerman's phone number ... the phone rings. I hear an old man's voice say, "Heellooo..." I hang up. Suzie sees me. She says she is going to tell Ama that I was playing with the phone. I get an apple from the refrigerator and go back to the big window and look out for Ama.

My sisters are downstairs playing in the basement. I do not like to play with them because I always have to stop them from fighting. Sometimes I get tired of being the man of the house.

My sisters and I do not have a father. Mami told me that one day, when I am older, she will tell me why I have no fa-

ther. I do have a picture of him in his soldier's uniform. He is smiling.

Once, when Sarah was being mean she told me that Ama told her that our father was killed in place called Vietnam. My Ama heard her saying those things to me. Ama gave her a hard spanking. I heard Ama tell her that "our father died for our country," and that she should not be using that to hurt me. After that my sister no longer told me anything about our father.

The sun is nearly all gone, and the wind has started blowing. I hear a police siren coming down the block, and as the car passes by I say a prayer that Ama is not hurt. Sarah comes up behind me and scares me, "The boogie-man, the boogie-man, he is going to get you!"

I ignore her, keep looking out for Ama. Down at the end of the block I see a lone figure moving slowly toward the house. The figure struggles to

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## News Briefs

### Congress Pushes to Make English Official Language

Republicans in Congress are pushing ahead with proposals to make English the official U.S. language, bolstered by support from some immigrants who say bilingual education is dividing the country linguistically, reports the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

"Teaching a young immigrant basic subjects in his native tongue retards the learning of English," Charlie Gogolak, an immigrant from Hungary recently told the House Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee. "The earlier in life someone is immersed in a new language at school, the easier it is to learn it."

Four GOP bills advocating English as the official U.S. language have been introduced in the 104th Congress and all are gaining bipartisan support.

The most comprehensive piece of legislation, authored by Rep. Toby Roth, R-Wis., also would require the Immigration and Naturalization Service to conduct citizenship ceremonies in English and would abolish the federal Bilingual Education Office.

In 1987, Bill Clinton, then the governor of Arkansas, signed a law declaring English the official language in his state. But White House adviser George Stephanopoulos has said Clinton would veto a similar bill for the United States if it ever comes to his desk.

The government spends \$8 billion annually on bilingual education.

### GOP Plan Could Gut Medicaid

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities said Monday the proposed Republican overhaul of Medicaid could trigger reductions in state spending on care for the poor even larger than the proposed \$163 billion in federal savings, reports Associated Press.

The center says that is because the GOP plan would not only cut in half the growth of federal spending on Medicaid, but also lower the minimum amounts that states are required to contribute.

Two dozen states are now required to contribute more than 40 cents of each dollar spent on Medicaid. They include the District of Columbia and 13 states that must match federal contributions on a 50-50 basis. But the GOP plan to convert Medicaid into block grants to the states would lower the matching requirements for all but 14 states. The minimum matching contribution would go from 50-50 to 60 percent federal and 40 percent state. That means the states would get at least \$1.50 in federal money for every \$1 spent from their own revenues.

In states with the highest matching rates, such as Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and West Virginia, two-thirds or more of the Medicaid budget is paid with federal dollars. All told, the GOP changes in Medicaid would allow 36 states and the District of Columbia to draw federal matching money on more favorable terms, according to the center's analysis.

If every state contributed the bare minimum to qualify for the federal block grants under the GOP's formula, the states could reduce their Medicaid spending by \$257 billion, the center said. That would boost the total spending reductions to \$420 billion.

The GOP proposal would achieve the projected \$163 billion in savings by dividing \$791 billion in block grants among the states over the next seven years rather than a larger amount that would be spend without changes.

## Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

What Good News! Report- ed in today's paper about Prop.

187. Now we definitely have something to be thankful for. Happy Thanksgiving to all our readers and especially to my family, Olga, Joe

Adam Zenaida, Amalia, Marisol and all our staff



## Feliz Día De Dar Garcias a Todos

El Editor, Lubbock, TX, November 23, 1995

# RACISTS AND KILLERS BELONG TO US TOO

By Victor Landa

Ambition comes when early force is spent.

And when we find no longer all things possible.

T.S. Eliot

In Lubbock, Texas, two Latino men stand convicted of hate. Twenty-five-year-old Ricky Mungia and his 21-year-old cousin, Eli Treviño Mungia, have been found guilty of an October 1994 shooting rampage in which one man was killed and two others wounded. The victims, all black, were chosen at random in an attempt to incite a race war.

According to police records, the Mungia cousins, together with their friend, 22-year-old Roy Martin, an Anglo man believed to be a former skinhead, plotted the attack after discussing how the world would be better without blacks. They drove through the streets of Lubbock, calling black men to their car and shooting them at close range.

The questions of how and why these things happened seem endless. Every shameless act of hate brings on new concerns and new queries into an emotion as old as time.

The question of how two Latinos could do this is especially biting. We're not accustomed to acknowledging hate among us. But we must.

Our ambition to do right by those who share our culture and language has caused us to close ranks and to speak out against injustice. Yet, shouldn't we as well acknowledge what is wrong within our ranks?

It's hard to look at the stereotypes and conclude that while they are not totally right, they are not totally wrong either - at least not all of them.

To be sure, there are misunderstandings. Our celebration of life is interpreted as "excess passion" and an over-indulgence in "fiestas," our love of family is seen as ignorance of proper family planning and we are very wrongly accused of sloth.

But there must come a time when we take responsibility for those who compound adversity with a lack of self-dignity.

Statistics tell us that Latinos, on average, are poor and lack decent jobs, schools, housing and medical care. Other findings tell us about the progress made in education, income, voter registration, business ownership and contribution to society. But there is no graph that tells us about those who seem to have no concern for themselves other than a daily aimless existence.

In many conversations I have heard, again and again, that poverty of resources does not have to include poverty of soul and dignity.

Still, we cannot turn a blind eye to children running aimlessly and unkempt in the streets, to fathers who disregard their responsibility toward their children, parents who don't bother with their child's education, who live and leave deplorable examples of crime, strife and abandon.

We cannot ignore the epidemic of

young Latino men shooting each other, drawing each other's blood, hurting each other's families. Ellos también son nuestra responsabilidad -- They also are our responsibility.

And while every racial and ethnic group has these problems, those that affect the Latino community are ours. We must hold ourselves accountable, as generations of Latinos did before us.

While we work, ambitiously, to better our opportunities, we must also hold ourselves to a high level of expectation, or else all will be for naught. We can do this

the way our abuelos -- grandparents -- did it, by taking responsibility for our neighbors' well-being, by being concerned for what is not right, by holding each other to the highest of expectations and by lovingly returning dignity to where it has been lost. We must live actively in a community that is well worth the effort.

We have seen in Lubbock what the ugliness among us can produce. In our collective ambition, we can't afford to ignore it. To do so is to admit that all things are no longer possible.

## LOS RACISTAS Y MATADORES SON NUESTROS TAMBIEN

Por Victor Landa

La ambición llega cuando se gasta la fuerza temprana y cuando hallamos que todas las cosas no son posibles ya más. -- T. S. Eliot

En Lubbock, Texas, dos hombres latinos han sido declarados culpables de odio.

Ricky Mungia, de 25 años de edad, y su primo de 21 años, Eli Treviño Mungia, fueron declarados culpables de un tumulto con disparos de armas de fuego en octubre de 1994, en el cual un hombre resultó muerto y otros dos heridos. Las víctimas, todos negros, fueron escogidos al azar en una tentativa para incitar a una guerra racial.

Según los informes de la policía, los primos Mungia junto con su amigo Roy Martin, de 22 años de edad, un angloamericano de quien se cree que haya sido antes "cabeza rapada", prepararon el ataque después de debatir cómo el mundo estaría mejor sin negros. Viajaron por las calles de Lubbock, llamando a hombres negros a su auto y disparándoles a poca distancia.

Las preguntas de cómo y por qué suceden estas cosas parecen ser interminables. Cada acto desvergonzado de odio produce nuevas preocupaciones y nuevas interrogantes acerca de una emoción tan vieja como el tiempo.

La pregunta de cómo dos latinos pudieron hacer esto resulta especialmente penetrante. No estamos acostumbrados a reconocer al odio entre nosotros. Pero debemos hacerlo.

Nuestra ambición de tratar bien a los que comparten nuestra cultura e idioma ha ocasionado que cerremos filas y hablemos en contra de las injusticias. Empero, ¿no deberíamos igualmente reconocer lo que es incorrecto dentro de nuestras filas?

Es difícil mirar a los estereotipos y llegar a la conclusión de que, mientras no son totalmente correctos, tampoco son totalmente incorrectos -- por lo menos no todos ellos.

De seguro que hay malentendidos. Nuestra celebración de la vida se interpreta como una pasión excesiva y una indulgencia excesiva en las fiestas; el amor a la familia se ve como ignorancia de una planificación familiar adecuada y se nos acusa muy incorrectamente de haraganes.

Pero debe llegar una hora en que asumamos responsabilidad por aquellos que complican la adversidad con una falta de dignidad propia.

Las estadísticas nos dicen que los latinos, como promedio, son pobres y carecen de empleos, escuelas, viviendas y atención médica decentes. Otras determinaciones nos dicen sobre el adelanto hecho en la enseñanza, los ingresos, la inscripción de electores, la propiedad de negocios y los aportes a la sociedad. Pero no hay ningún gráfico que nos diga acerca de aquellos que no parecen tener preocupación alguna por ellos mismos, más que una existencia diaria y sin objetivos.

En muchas conversaciones he oído repetir, una y otra vez, que la pobreza de recursos no tiene que incluir la pobreza de alma ni de dignidad.

No obstante, no podemos hacernos los ciegos en cuanto a los niños que corren sin rumbo fijo y faltos de cuidado en las calles; a los padres que descuidan su responsabilidad hacia sus hijos; a los padres y las madres que no se ocupan de la enseñanza de sus hijos, que viven y dejan atrás ejemplos deplorables de delincuencia, peleas y abandono. No podemos pasar por alto la epidemia de latinos jóvenes que se tironean mutuamente, que derraman unos la sangre de los otros, que lastiman a las familias de cada uno. Ellos también son nuestra responsabilidad. Y aunque todos los grupos raciales y étnicos tienen estos problemas, los que afectan a la comunidad latina son nuestros. Debemos responsabilizarnos a nosotros mismos, como lo hicieron generaciones de latinos antes que nosotros.

Mientras trabajamos ambiciosamente para mejorar nuestras oportunidades, debemos también ceñirnos a nosotros mismos a un nivel alto de expectativas, o de lo contrario todo será en vano. Y podemos hacer esto del modo que lo hicieron nuestros abuelos, asumiendo la responsabilidad por el bienestar de nuestro prójimo, preocupándonos por lo que no esté correcto, sujetándonos mutuamente a las expectativas más elevadas y devolviendo amorosamente la dignidad a donde se haya perdido. Debemos vivir activamente en una comunidad que bien vale la pena.

Hemos visto en Lubbock lo que la fealdad de entre nosotros puede producir en nuestra ambición colectiva: no podemos darnos el lujo de pasarlo por alto, porque el hacerlo así es reconocer que todas las cosas ya no son posibles.

(Victor Landa es el director de noticias de la estación de Telemundo KVDA, en San Antonio, Texas.)  
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## Nación Indivisible - Con Respeto Para Todos

Por Jonathan Higuera

Muchas personas -- tanto liberales como conservadoras -- han saltado sobre las elecciones canadienses y la búsqueda de Quebec por la independencia como una campaña de alarma, señalándolas como la dirección en que se encaminan los Estados Unidos.

Dicen que el separatismo procurado por los franco-canadienses es exactamente lo que los negros, hispanos, asiáticos y otros grupos étnicos de los Estados Unidos están procurando aquí. En un ensayo publicado por la revista Time el 13 de noviembre, Charles Krauthammer llega tan lejos como a pronosticar que "el destino de los Estados Unidos son los Balcanes".

"Para una nación como los Estados Unidos, donde las distintas culturas se hallan completamente entremezcladas, no hay tal respuesta. El Canadá puede romperse limpiamente; los Estados Unidos no pueden", escribe él.

Cuán convenientes y oportunas fueron las elecciones canadienses para aquellos que desprecian al multiculturalismo y a la diversidad. Pero sus tentativas para denigrar a

esos conceptos revelan una ignorancia profunda de los motivos verdaderos de los grupos étnicos de los Estados Unidos -- y aún de los separatistas franco-canadienses.

En el corazón de la campaña de los franco-canadienses para separarse se halla la percepción de que su cultura -- de la cual el idioma no es una pequeña parte -- está en peligro de ser tragada por el Canadá de habla inglesa. Otros factores son el aislamiento y la falta de respeto existente para su idioma y costumbres culturales, tanto actual como históricamente.

En los Estados Unidos, muchas personas de color han sentido también la picada de la opresión creada por una falta de respeto hacia sus culturas. El ejemplo más reciente es el movimiento del "inglés solamente".

Empero, no ha habido llamados serios de independencia por parte de los grupos étnicos de este país. Aún el Ministro Louis Farrakhan predica la auto-habilitación, no la independencia.

En realidad, los grupos étnicos quieren ser partes del gran experimento de este país. Ellos quieren aportar

sus talentos, mentes y energías a la mayor democracia del mundo. Pero el hacer eso ha significado una lucha para superar a quienes desearían mantenerlos subyugados y a distancia.

La historia de nuestra nación está colmada de ejemplos de afroamericanos, latinos, asiático-americanos y otros que luchan para integrar las escuelas, la fuerza de trabajo, el sistema político, las comunidades y las vicinidades de esta nación.

Cuán irónico es que se nos acuse ahora de ser separatistas. En la 2ª Guerra Mundial, muchos latinos estadounidenses demostraron su patriotismo al convertirse en héroes de guerra condecorados. Los afroamericanos han hecho lo mismo, como lo atestiguan el Regimiento 69 de Infantería de Massachusetts en la Guerra Civil y los Aviadores de Tuskegee en la 2ª Guerra Mundial.

También, durante la 2ª Guerra Mundial, los japoneses-americanos internados por nuestro gobierno en campos de concentración, dieron un paso adelante para prestar servicios como traductores e intérpretes y romper las co-

municaciones japoneses. Y los navajos que hablaban en clave en su idioma mantuvieron las comunicaciones críticas de los Estadounidenses en el teatro europeo de aquella guerra.

En los Estados Unidos, donde nuestra memoria colectiva tiene dificultades para recordar más allá de los programas de televisión del otoño pasado, los políticos y otros saben el modo de apoderarse de una oportunidad.

Pero nuestra unidad de propósito nunca se ha logrado mediante la homogeneidad. Aún los Padres Fundadores fueron lo suficientemente sensatos como para saber que la tranquilidad interior se logra mediante la tolerancia y el respeto. De ahí el origen de la Primera Enmienda a nuestra Constitución.

A pesar de las afirmaciones en contrario, los Estados Unidos nunca han sido una nación de un sólo pueblo. Antes de Jamestown, los americanos aborígenes poblaban las Américas, desde Quebec hasta la Argentina. Las colonias francesas y españolas prosperaron en lo que son ahora los estados de

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## Sittin' Here Thinkin' The So Called Pilgrims

By Ira Cutler

Last night insomnia got to me and I wound up watching C-Span at 4AM in the morning. There was this Republican Party official -- I kept trying to get his name but could not -- giving a speech before a black tie dinner and, while I could not get it down word for word, it went something like this:

"Thank you for inviting me here tonight to speak to you. It is an honor to come back here every year, to see old and trusted friends and colleagues, and to celebrate the core values that you and I hold dear.

Values that once again are coming into the spotlight as the Republican revolution marches to total victory.

And, my friends, we are winning the war and we are taking no prisoners.

It is heartening to see the kinds of things that we believe in being espoused by yesterday's enemies. You all know who I mean and you see it as well -- even the other guys are talking about God, family values, a balanced budget and free trade. Our biggest problem up there in Washington these days is finding someone who is NOT on our side -- someone who we can fight with and beat up. That is how total our victory has been.

Well, my friends, now that we Republicans are finally back running the country, and in a position to get America straightened out, it is clear that we are going to have a lot of housecleaning to do. Not only do we have to get rid of all the obvious examples of decades of liberal Democratic leadership -- things like affirmative action and food stamps and the other social policy experiments of the 60's -- but we also have to root out and erase the kind of thinking that produces a weakened and un-American America. We have to repair our broken culture.

We are going to have to do this housecleaning thoroughly and, my friends, some sacred cows are going to get hurt. So be it.

And tonight, as we sit here in this fine hall, sipping our coffee and warm in the glow of our good friendship, I want you to sit back and think with me about the symbols that we are putting before our children and how some of those symbols are hurting them, are lowering their values, and are undermining America itself. Now, I know you think I am going to talk about Hollywood's dirty movies or that non-music they call rap or MTV, but I will not do that tonight. You know about those cultural dangers and because we know about them, and see them for what they really are, they cannot harm us.

I want to talk tonight about a more dangerous set of symbols. Symbols that hit our children early and, in ways that we may not even realize, subtly distort their values and their view of traditional American freedoms. Tonight, getting near to Thanksgiving, I want to talk to you about the so-called Pilgrims.

I know, I know. The Pilgrims, you say? Those quaint, funny-talking, funny-dressing harmless folks out of American history? Well, let's take a look at who these people really were, not out of a liberal Department of Education text book but in the cold light of true history.

The Pilgrims were, first of all, illegal immigrants. They came ashore in boats from their native country, of England, no papers, no visa, no green cards, just came to this country like they had some right to its wealth even though it was not where they were born. And they were squatters. They didn't pay for Plymouth Rock like the Dutch did down in New York when they made that really good \$24 deal. Well, my friends, it looked like a good deal then.

And why were these Pilgrims, or so they chose to call themselves, why were they leaving England in the first place? Well, it was because they were practicing some religious rituals that people there thought were pretty outlandish and maybe even coming from the devil. These so-called Pilgrims were brainwashing their children to believe these strange things and -- they did not use the word then folks but let's look at it honestly -- they were a cult. Dressed funny, talked funny and weren't part of the central culture of the great country of England.

They came to this new country and did not bother to learn the local language. Kept their own language and expected everybody else to learn their language and to be bi-lingual.

And, worst of all, these people who came here without invitation expected the hard working folks who were already here to feed them when things got a little rough. They whined and pleaded and eventually these losers got a big meal just given to them -- they did not even pay -- and sure they said thanks but you know what? They thanked God, not the people whose hard work put that food in their bellies. And that, my friends and fellow true Americans, was the start in this country of the welfare system -- people expecting others to feed them and not even being properly thankful.

Now, my friends I can see that I got you all riled up and that's what I wanted to do. This revolution of ours is going to be hard and icons will come crashing down and I can see that you, like me and my family, love Thanksgiving and you are worried about losing it in the revolution. Well, let me assure you that that will not happen as long as the Republicans are in power.

What we will do -- and I expect to see legislation this year -- will be to clean out this so-called Pilgrim part of Thanksgiving. We will get these un-American Pilgrim ideas out of this American holiday and we will leave the parts of Thanksgiving that you and I love so dearly.

On our Republican Thanksgiving you will still be able to see your family, to get stuck in traffic jams, to get four days off in a row, to over-eat, and to fall asleep watching football with your belt loosened, but you will not have to endure these left wing, 60's hippy ideas about sharing the wealth. On Republican Thanksgiving we will remind you that God helps those who help themselves.

I wish I had more time because I really wanted to talk to you about Christmas and about this poor always being with us idea, but my good friends are telling me that the dancing is about to begin. So good night to you all and thank you for all your support."

And you can bet, my good friends, that I did not sleep after that.

Ira Cutler, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

**ANUNCIARSE** El Editor Newspapers

# Cuide Su Salud-Care For Your Health

## Widing Gap Between Sick and Healthy

Proponents hail changes in Medicare and Medicaid as fostering competition, creating greater personal choice and containing costs. But The New York Times reports many critics fear the changes would push the healthy and sick into different forms of coverage, which would tear at an underpinning of insurance - that the healthy subsidize the less healthy in plans to which they all belong.

Under the Medicare provision, 37 million elderly Americans would be allowed to leave the traditional Medicare program and use money from that program to sign up for managed care plans; plans of various sorts run by doctors; plans offered by unions and associations; traditional plans where members pay for each service they receive, or medical savings accounts, a favorite of Speaker Newt Gingrich and the Republican leadership.

But critics worry that healthier Medicare recipients would join private plans, which would court them actively, leaving most of the sickest people isolated in the government-run program.

This, they say, could threaten the viability of the traditional program over time by causing escalating deficits. One result, they say, would be lower payments to doctors and hospitals that could lead them to leave the

program. The critics also contend that cuts in anticipated growth in Medicaid would lead states to curtail their rolls, creating what some social scientists predict would be millions more uninsured.



A 1993 study of Medicare recipients who had joined health maintenance organizations found that healthier people disproportionately were attracted to the plans, causing the government to lose rather than save money. Indeed, critics say, plans often target the healthy by offering items like credit for exercise classes.

While the managed care industry disputed the findings of the 1993 study, Randall Brown, of Mathematica Policy Research Inc., who headed the effort, said he believed that sicker recipients stayed in the conventional program to insure that they could keep their own doctors, which is often impossible in managed care plans.

"If you're an 80-year-old person and you suffered a heart attack three years ago and a doctor saved your

life, you're not going to give up that doctor for \$50 a month," he said.

The ability of private associations to organize coverage for their members is a particular concern to many who are critical of the privatization, because, they say, groups representing the more affluent, who are generally healthier, could negotiate for better coverage. This would cause their members to leave the general pool even more quickly. Uwe Reinhardt, a health care economist at Princeton University, also said cost figures almost compelled private plans to seek out the healthy.

In 1993, when the average Medicare expenditure per person was \$4,030, the average for the healthiest 90 percent of recipients was only \$1,430; the average for the sickest 10 percent was \$28,000.

If some experts worry that managed care plans would skim healthy recipients from the conventional Medicare program, many of the large plans are concerned that the healthy would be skimmed from them by medical savings accounts.

These accounts have been championed by Golden Rule Insurance Company of Indiana, whose political action committee contributed \$621,775 to the Republican and Democratic National Committees since 1991, according to the public interest group Common Cause. All but \$46,000 went to Republicans.

Since 1985, the committee has giv-

en \$309,526 to Congressional candidates, including Gingrich. In addition, Golden Rule was the sponsor of a television show Gingrich hosted, and company officials gave \$35,000 this year to GOPAC, the political committee Gingrich headed until last May.

The speaker praised the savings account idea in his recent book.

Under the legislation, Medicare recipients could buy a high deductible plan, contributed to by Medicare, as long as they opened a medical savings account that the program could help fund with money left over after the insurance premium was covered. Interest on account balances would be tax free and surpluses could be rolled over each year. Account money could be spent on anything, but nonmedical expenses would be subject to income taxes.

E. Richard Brown, head of the American Public Health Association, which represents public health professionals, said that in addition to siphoning the healthy and putting the traditional Medicare program at risk, the account concept "creates all the wrong incentives, incentives for people not to get preventive care" by allowing them to keep money they do not use. The bill would also broaden the range of policies that could legally be sold to the elderly. And, in the eyes of critics, it would weaken a requirement that other policies include cautionary statements that they could duplicate coverage under Medicare or other plans. Gail Shearer of Consumers Union, an advocacy group, said this provision would open up the sale of hospital indemnity and dread disease policies to older peo-

ple. Because these policies are more profitable to insurers than other types of insurance, Consumers Union has called them the worst buy in the market. State insurance commissioners have also criticized these policies.

From the mid-'70s to the late '80s, scandals erupted in many states when older people, pressured by fear-mongering sales tactics, bought stacks of these policies, which often proved worthless.

Aflac, a Columbus, Ga., insurance company whose political action committee has contributed at least \$1.76 million to candidates since 1987, is the country's largest cancer insurance carrier and has lobbied to relax restrictions on these policies.

In the Medicaid proposals, the \$170 billion cut in projected spending over seven years has led many experts to fear that millions would become uninsured.

The Urban Institute, a Washington research organization, estimated that more than eight million people who would have been covered by Medicaid in 2002 would likely be without insurance because hard-pressed states would be forced to keep them from the rolls. In a recent paper for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Kenneth Thorpe, of Tulane University, estimated that the number of people with no health insurance could rise from roughly 40 million to as many as 66 million in 2002, when changes in Medicaid are combined with the rising number of employees who do not receive coverage through work.

American Heart Association  
Fighting Heart Disease and Stroke

## Ayude a su corazón

La comida mexicana puede ser sabrosa... y saludable

¿Se le hace agua la boca sólo con pensar en unas enchiladas de pollo calentitas, hechas con un queso delicioso, chiles verdes y otros condimentos? ¿O añora morder una rica tostada con carne bien sazónada? En ese caso, usted no está solo. Millones de personas disfrutan de la deliciosa cocina mexicana. Por desgracia, muchos de esos platillos son altos en grasa saturada, colesterol

y sodio — todo lo cual puede contribuir al desarrollo de las enfermedades de las coronarias (ataques al corazón) y a los derrames (ataques) cerebrales. Las enfermedades del corazón y de los vasos sanguíneos son la causa principal de muerte entre los hispanos en los Estados Unidos. Se estima que en 1995 las enfermedades cardiovasculares serán la causa de aproximadamente una de cada tres muertes de hispanos en los Estados Unidos. Y muchas personas más quedarán incapacitadas por ellas. La Asociación Americana del Corazón puede tener la respuesta. La AHA ofrece un programa para las comunidades llamado "Los hispanos y las enfermedades del corazón: Una receta para el cambio". Le permite

preparar la comida mexicana tradicional de manera saludable, sin perder el sabor original del platillo.

El mensaje del programa es sencillo: menos es mejor. Coma carne con menos grasa. Fría menos los alimentos. Use menos tocino y otras grasas animales. Hay también algunos mensajes positivos. Coma más pollo y pescado. Prepare más platillos al horno, a la parrilla o a la plancha. Use más aceites vegetales.

La Asociación Americana del Corazón dice que una dieta baja en grasa saturada, sodio y colesterol puede ayudarle a reducir el riesgo de tener un ataque al corazón.

Uno de los mayores factores de riesgo para desarrollar enfermedades del corazón es tener un nivel de colesterol alto. Para el mejor estado de salud, el colesterol en la sangre debe ser de menos de 200 miligramos por decilitro (mg/dl). Sin embargo se estima que de 45 a 50 por ciento de los mexicano-americanos tienen niveles de colesterol de 200 mg/dl o más.

El paquete "Los hispanos y las enfermedades del corazón: Una receta para el cambio", disponible en la Asociación Americana del Corazón, incluye una guía para el/la director(a) del programa, un video, un recetario y el panfleto "Cómo hacer comida mexicana 'saludable para el corazón'". Juntos le ofrecen un programa informativo y eficaz que le proporciona alternativas para preparar comida mexicana saludable.

Para más información sobre la comida saludable, comuníquese con la Asociación Americana del Corazón más cercana o llame al 1-800-AHA-USA1 (1-800-242-8721).

### Una Nación De la Pg. 2

California, Arizona, Texas, la Florida y Luisiana. Ola tras ola de inmigrantes -- ingleses, alemanes, africanos, irlandeses, italianos, españoles y mexicanos -- han renovado nuestra democracia. Puede que tengamos raíces en el modelo anglosajón de gobierno, pero siempre hemos descansado sobre un influjo constante de personas para hacer que esa democracia sea verdadera.

En el corazón del multiculturalismo y la diversidad se halla el respeto hacia las culturas de las demás personas. Nuestra forma de democracia es lo suficientemente grande como para acomodar a ese sentimiento sin el temor por su soberanía.

Sólo cuando ese respeto se pierde irremediamente se convierten en realidad las perspectivas de balcanización.

(Jonathan Higuera es un escritor por cuenta propia con sede en Phoenix, Arizona, y fue anteriormente el editor del Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

## El Diabetes y La Amputación de Pies

Washington, D.C. - El diabetes es una mayor problema entre Hispanos, afectando aproximadamente 1.8 millones de los miembros de dicha población. Complicación resultando de la diabetes, incluyendo la amputación, también son común dentro de los Hispanos que ningún otra población por muchas razones, incluyendo el acceso limitado a facilidades.

Durante este mes de Noviembre, diez agencias públicas y privadas estarán promoviendo una campaña nombrada "Pies Pueden Durar Por Vida" para reducir el número de amputaciones entre gente con diabetes. Mas de 54,000 amputaciones relacionadas al diabetes son hechas en los Estados Unidos cada año. Cada uno de ellos cuesta mas de \$40,000, mas de la mit-

ad de estas amputacion podrian ser prevenidas con cuidado propio de los pies.

Muchas de las amputaciones son resultados de enfermedades de los nervios, una problema seria dentro de muchos Americanos con diabetes. Por rason que esta enfermedad de nervios causa la perdida de sentimiento en los pies, gente con diabetes no sienten dolor cuando se heid en un pie o un dedo. Como resultado una lastimadura menor puede ser infectada y sin tratamiento propio, puede resultar en la amputación.

Gente con diabetes pueden reducir el resgo de amputacion con seguir los siguientes preocupaciones:

- Examine sus pies cada dia por cortadas, lastimaduras y manchas rojas.
- Deje que su doctor exam-

ine sus pies en cada visita.

- Lave sus pies en agua tibia - no caliente - todos los dias. No remoje sus pies. Requiera de secar en medio de sus dedos.

- Corte sus uñas de sus dedos derectamente arriba. Use una tabla de emsmeril para rebajar orias de la uña que puede cortar los dedos en seguida.

Durante este mes varias agencias estaran proveendo clases de educacion para personas con diabetes poniendo enfasis en la prevencion de amputación. Se pondra enfasis en tratar de alcasar a veteranos quien cuentan con 9,000 amputaciones anualmente que se estima cuesta mas de \$341 millones por año.

Para información gratis en español o en ingles sobre como puede cuidad mejor sus pies se puede llamar a el Programa Nacional en el 1-800-438-5383.

## ¡CONSERVE LA LUZ DE SUS OJOS!

"Mi esposo Pedro podría quedar ciego por causa de la enfermedad diabética del ojo, que le da a las personas con diabetes. Pero él lucha contra ese destino".  
Celia Cruz

"Celia es la luz de mis ojos. ¿Qué haría yo si no la pudiera seguir viendo todos los días?"  
Pedro Knight

Si tiene diabetes, hágase el examen de los ojos con las pupilas dilatadas por lo menos una vez al año. Si su enfermedad diabética del ojo se descubre y trata a tiempo, puede evitar la ceguera.

### ¡OJO CON SU VISIÓN!

Escriba a: "Ojo", 2020 Vision Place, Bethesda, MD 20892-3655.

Programa Hispano Educativo Nacional sobre Salud del Ojo  
Coordinado por el Instituto Nacional del Ojo, Institutos Nacionales de la Salud

## Diabetes Awareness

### "New Horizons in Diabetes Awareness"

Speaker: Nelson Lum, M.D. Endocrinologist

November 30th • 11:00 am  
St. Mary Hospital Arnett Room, Sixth Floor  
Brunch will be served  
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# Famous Latino Dad's Bone Marrow Search Highlights Need for More Donors

By Joseph Torres

Baseball Hall-of-Famer Rod Carew's urgent search for a bone-marrow donor for his ailing daughter Michelle highlights the desperate need to increase the number of donors who are Latino or other persons of color.

According to the National Marrow Donor Program in Minneapolis, the lack of Latino donors makes it difficult to find matches for Latino patients.

Michelle, 17, was diagnosed in September with acute non-lymphocytic leukemia, a particularly aggressive form of the disease. She continues to receive chemotherapy while in remission.

"Being at the hospital the last six to eight weeks, I have seen a lot of Hispanic kids who are awaiting transplants," Carew, a native of Panama, said. "We hope that some of these kids can be saved...and that my daughter's having this disease and being able to talk about it will help a lot of kids across the country."

Doctors will decide in eight weeks whether Michelle needs a bone-barrow transplant. A drive to find a donor for her was held Nov. 12 at Planet Hollywood in Costa Mesa, Calif. Bone-marrow campaigns for 2-year-old Adrian Sandoval of Menlo Park, Calif., also have drawn attention to the need for Hispanic donors. Adrian's father, Salvador, is working with the San Francisco-based Latino Marrow Donor Program conducting drives in El Paso, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Anchorage. They have registered more than 5,600 donors.

His son suffers from a rare genetic deficiency called x-link lymphoproliferative disease. No match has been found yet.

A bone-marrow transplant is required when a disease affects production of healthy blood cells.

The procedure for becoming a donor involves testing a small amount of blood from the volunteer. The results are entered into the NMDP registry. If a match is found, additional blood is taken and tested again. If there is still a match, 2 percent to 5 percent of the donor's marrow is extracted from the back of the pelvis and transplanted into the patient.

The NMDP says that Anglos have a 70 percent chance of finding a donor match in the registry, Latinos a 55 percent chance, and African Americans 30 percent.

A patient's chance of finding a match is greater from within his or her immediate family, in most cases a sibling. The next best match comes from a person of the same race because of genetic traits.

The NMDP was created in 1987. It helped to provide matches in 3,802 bone-marrow transplants. Of those, 166 were Latinos.

The success rate depends on the extent of the disease and the patient's condition, age and level of a successful match between the patient and the donor. Survival rates range from 30 percent to 60 percent.

The difficulty of finding matches has forced patients and their families to go to extreme lengths to find donors. In 1990, Anissa Ayala, then a 20-year old leukemia patient from Southern California, needed a transplant. So her 42-year-old mother Mary conceived another child to provide her daughter with a

match. It worked.

Anissa, now nearly five years in remission, works as a recruiter for the American Red Cross in Costa Mesa. She is assisting with the Carew donor effort.

"Latinos need to be educated about the procedure," she says. "If we let them know they will help other Latinos."

Dr. Elmer Huerta, of the Washington (D.C.) Hospital Center, and host of a local radio show on health care, adds that misinformation and cultural differences prevent Latinos from becoming donors.

A lot of Latinos don't know

what bone marrow is and think they are given a part of their bone," he said. "Many Latinos think their body needs to be respected."

The NMDP recently launched a national drive to increase the number of Latino donors in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico, New York and Southern California. The NMDP works with the National Council of La Raza, the League of Latin American Citizens and other Hispanic community-based organizations, distributing literature and participating in health education programs.

For more information on bone-marrow transplants or becoming a donor, call the National Marrow Donor Program at 1-800-Marrow 2. Spanish-speaking operators are available. Or call the Latino Marrow Donor Program at (415) 974-6262.

(Joseph Torres is a reporter with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C. Reporter Fernando Trulin IV contributed to this article. Readers comments may be addressed to Torres care of Hispanic Link, 1420 N St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.)

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## La Búsqueda de Médula Osea Por Un Padre Latino Famoso Destaca la Necesidad

Por Joseph Torres

La búsqueda urgente de un donante de médula ósea por parte de Rod Carew, miembro del Salón de la Fama del béisbol, para su hija enferma, Michelle, destaca la necesidad desesperada de aumentar la cantidad de donantes que sean latinos u otras personas de color.

Según el Programa Nacional de Donantes de Médula Osea (NMDP en inglés), en Minneapolis, la carencia de donantes latinos dificulta encontrar donantes elegibles para los pacientes latinos.

A Michelle, de 17 años, se le diagnosticó en septiembre último con leucemia no linfocítica aguda, una forma especialmente agresiva de la enfermedad. Ella continúa recibiendo quimioterapia mientras la enfermedad retrocede.

"Por haber estado en el hospital en las últimas seis a ocho semanas, he visto a muchos chicos hispanos que esperan transplantes", me dijo Carew, oriundo de Panamá. "Esperamos que algunos de estos chicos puedan ser salvados... y que el hecho de que mi hija tenga esta enfermedad y pueda hablar sobre ella ayudará a muchos chicos de todo el país".

Los médicos decidirán en ocho semanas si Michelle necesita un trasplante de médula ósea. El 12 de noviembre tuvo lugar una campaña para encontrar un donante para ella, en Planet Hollywood, Costa Mesa, California.

Las campañas de médula ósea para Adrián Sandoval, de dos años de edad, de Menlo Park, California, han atraído también la atención hacia la necesidad de donantes hispanos. El padre de Adrián, Salvador, está trabajando con el Programa de Donantes de Médula Osea, con sede en San Francisco, realizando campañas en El Paso, San Francisco, Los Angeles y Anchorage, Alaska. Ellos han inscrito a más de 5,600 donantes.

Su hijo sufre de una deficiencia genética rara, llamada enfermedad linfoproliferativa de eslabón-x. No se ha encontrado aún ningún donante elegible.

Se necesita de un trasplante de médula ósea cuando una enfermedad afecta a la producción de células sanguíneas saludables.

El trámite para llegar a ser donante involucra el someter a pruebas una pequeña cantidad de sangre del (de la) voluntario(a). Los resultados se inscriben en el registro del NMDP. Si se encuentra un donante, se toma sangre adicional y se vuelve a someter a pruebas. Si todavía son semejantes, entre el 2% y el 5% de la médula ósea del donante se extrae de la parte posterior de la pelvis y se le transplanta al paciente.

El NMDP informó que los angloamericanos tienen una probabilidad del 70% de encontrar un donante elegible en el registro, los latinos una probabilidad del 55% y los afroamericanos del 30%.

La probabilidad de un paciente de hallar médula ósea equiparable es mayor dentro de su propia familia inmediata, en la mayoría de los casos un hermano. La siguiente mejor equiparación sería de una persona de la misma raza, debido a los rasgos genéticos.

El NMDP fué creado en 1987. Ayudó a proporcionar equiparaciones en 3,802 transplantes de médula ósea. De éstos, 166 fueron latinos.

La tasa de éxito depende de la extensión de la enfermedad y de la situación, la edad y el nivel de una equiparación con éxito entre el paciente y el donante. Las tasas de supervivencia fluctúan entre el 30% y el 60%.

La dificultad de hallar equiparaciones ha obligado a los pacientes y a sus familias a realizar gestiones extraordinarias para encontrar donantes. En 1990, Anissa Ayala, entonces una paciente de leucemia de 20 años de edad del sur de California, necesi-

taba un trasplante. De modo que su madre de 42 años, Mary, concibió otro hijo para suministrar una equiparación a su hija. El procedimiento funcionó bien.

Anissa, que ahora tiene casi cinco años de remisión de la enfermedad, trabaja como reclutadora para la Cruz Roja Americana en Costa Mesa. Ella está ayudando a la gestión de Carew para hallar un donante.

"Los latinos necesitan ser enseñados acerca del procedimiento", dice ella. "Si se los hacemos conocer, ellos ayudarán a otros latinos".

El Dr. Elmer Huerta, del Centro Hospitalario de Washington, DC., y moderador de un programa de radio local sobre atención a la salud, agrega que la información equivocada y las diferencias culturales evitan que los latinos lleguen a ser donantes.

"Muchos latinos no saben lo que es la médula ósea y creen que están dando una parte de sus huesos", dijo él. "Muchos latinos creen que sus cuerpos necesitan ser respetados".

El NMDP lanzó recientemente una campaña nacional

para aumentar la cantidad de donantes latinos en Texas, la Florida, Puerto Rico, Nueva York y el sur de California. El NMDP trabaja con el Consejo Nacional de La Raza, la Liga de Ciudadanos Latino-Americanos Unidos (LULAC) y otras organizaciones hispanas con sede en la comunidad, distribuyendo literatura y participando en programas de enseñanza sobre la salud.

Para obtener más información sobre los trasplantes de médula ósea, o para ofrecerse como donante, llamen al Pro-

grama Nacional de Donantes de Médula Osea por el 1-800-627-7692 (1-800-Marrow2). Hay operadores de habla hispana disponibles. O bien llamen al Programa de Donantes Latinos de Médula Osea por el 1-415-974-6262.

(Joseph Torres es reportero de Hispanic Link News Service en Washington, DC. Su colega reportero Fernando Trulin IV contribuyó a este artículo. Los comentarios de los lectores pueden dirigirse a Torres, c/o. Hispanic Link, 1420 N St. NW, Washington, DC. 20005.)

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### United Blood Services

The Blood Supply as of 11-17-95

	SHORTAGE	MEETS NEED	SURPLUS
O Negative	██████████	██████████	██████████
O Positive	██████████	██████████	██████████
A Negative	██████████	██████████	██████████
A Positive	██████████	██████████	██████████
B Negative	██████████	██████████	██████████
B Positive	██████████	██████████	██████████
AB Negative	██████████	██████████	██████████
AB Positive	██████████	██████████	██████████

Blood donors are encouraged to come by the blood center at 2523 48th St. between the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Thursday, and 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Friday.

### Un Acto de Amor. Un Acto de Caridad. Una Oportunidad Para Salvar Una Vida.

El Papa Juan Pablo II dijo, "Los que creen en Dios Jesuchristo, que dio su vida por nosotros, deben reconocer que en un tiempo de urgente necesidad de organos para transplantes una prueba de su generosidad y amor fraternal."

Dirigentes religiosos les estan preguntando a todos que consideren donar organos. En 1992, mas de 16,000 vidas fueron salvadas en Los Estados Unidos porque jente de todas creencias hicieron la decision de donar organos.

Hable con su familia de donar organos y hable el telefono 744-4499. Es el numero de LifeGift of West Texas. Pida informacion. Haga la decision de donar organos. Es un regalo para salvar vidas.



**LifeGift**  
Organ Donation Center

### St. Mary Monthly Public Immunization Clinic

Friday, December 8, 1995  
1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

St. Mary Hospital Outpatient Services  
4000 24th Street, Lubbock  
(North end of hospital,  
across the hall from E.R.)

\$5.00 per child  
(Children from birth  
to adolescence)

Please bring your child's  
immunization records.

For more information,  
call (806) 796-6667,  
or (806) 796-6736.



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Drunk**

El Editor's LATEST **Deportes - Sports** LO MAS RECIENTE

# Texas Tech Last SW Conf. Game

"Every game he's played well. He's had a great season. Every game he's made big plays and last week was no exception." Texas Tech football coach Spike Dykes on Butkus Award finalist Zach Thomas' play

The surging Texas Tech Red Raiders (7-3, 4-2 in SWC) will wind up 35 years of Southwest Conference football participation Saturday in Houston against the Houston Cougars (1-9, 1-4). Kickoff in the Astrodome has been moved to 12:07 p.m. in order to be televised by the Raycom TV Network.

Thirty-six seasons of Southwest Conference football memories will come to an end Saturday as the Red Raiders play their 266th and final SWC game. Tech heads into the last roundup with a 124-135-6 cumulative conference ledger. In the last decade, though, the Red Raiders are 42-30-1.

Racing toward the finish line: Texas Tech is contending for the school's third consecutive bowl berth with a flurry that has resulted in six victories in its last seven games. Only once have the Red Raiders played in bowl games in three consecutive years 1972-74. A Tech team hasn't closed a season with such a rush since the 1976 team went 10-1.

Last year freshmen Zebbie Lethridge and Byron Hanspard had a hand in all four Red Raider touchdowns and the defense kept Houston from penetrating its 20-yard-line as Texas Tech rolled to a 34-0 triumph in San Antonio.

Hanspard ran for two touchdowns and Lethridge ran for one and passed for another as Tech ran its winning streak to four games. Hanspard ran for 114 yards to break the school's freshman rushing record while receiver Stacy Mitchell had his biggest day with six catches for 58 yards.

The Cougars enjoyed an open date last week in preparation for the Texas Tech contest. Houston is No. 2 in the SWC and 31st nationally in passing. Quarterback Chuck Clements presents a true passing threat, having completed 56.6 percent of his attempts for 2,120 yards and 10 touchdowns. Defensive back Dedic Mathis is battling Tech's Johnsons--Dane and Robert--for the league's interception crown with four this season. Middle linebacker Mike Parker anchors the Houston defense with 82 tackles.

Last week, Zach Thomas pass interception ignited the Red Raiders to a 45-14 victory over SMU in the Cotton Bowl. Texas Tech led 35-0 with 10 minutes left in the second

quarter before cruising to its seventh win of the season. Byron Hanspard had a career day -- rushing for 180 yards and two TDs and catching 80 yards in passes for three TDs. Tech racked up 378 yards rushing while the defense had five takeaways and made 13 plays behind the line of scrimmage.

"At this stage of the season with SMU having such a young team, it was a scary game for us. We did a good

job of jumping on them early and not giving them any breathing room," said Dykes.

"With the bowl picture being what it is, we have a lot riding on this game. We are going into a building where Texas Tech has not had a great deal of success (just one win). It's our last Southwest Conference game ever and Houston has had a week to get ready. They way they throw the football makes them very dangerous," Spike added.

# Carl Lewis Looks To Olympics

MILAN, Italy - Carl Lewis, saying he has regained his love of sprinting and long jumping, has big expectations for the 1996 U.S. Olympics trials and the Atlanta Games.

"I have high hopes for the trials," Lewis, 34, said Tuesday at a news conference. "I feel in top form, my best condition in recent years, following four months of hard training."

Lewis, who had a lackluster, injury plagued 1995 season, attended the opening of the international motorcycle exhibition as testimonial of his advertising deal with tire maker Pirelli.

After appearing for Italy's giant tire manufacturer in high heels last year, Lewis will display steel teeth in the new ad campaign.

Lewis, who has won a total of 16 gold medals in the Olympics and World Championships - eight in each - including a record-tying four at the 1984 Los Angeles Games, said he had made no decision on whether he would sprint or long jump or do both at the U.S. trials in June.

"Next year's Olympics will be my last," he said. "But I

plan to continue for another year ... I still have lot of fans."

He said he was not worried about the hot and humid weather expected at Atlanta.

"I'm used to training in such conditions," he said.

About long-term plans, Lewis said he hoped to become a sports commentator and write books.

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# BOXING Tyson to Fight Mathis

NEW YORK (AP) - Mike Tyson will fight Buster Mathis Dec. 16 at Atlantic City, N.J., with the bout carried live on free TV, a source told the Associated Press today.

The live site promoter will be Donald Trump and the match will be televised by Fox, according to the source with close ties to promoter Don King.

"Any reports of us broadcasting the fight are premature at this time," said Vince Wladika, senior vice president of media relations for Fox Sports.

Fox executives were upset about the postponement of a Nov. 4 Tyson-Mathis fight, which was to be telecast on their network. At the final pre-fight news conference Oct. 31, Tyson said a right-hand injury would not prevent him from fighting, but at a hastily called news conference several hours later he said he could not fight because of a broken right thumb.

Tyson has five fights remaining on a six-fight contract with the MGM Grand, where the Nov. 4 bout was to have been held.

"We don't have any comment," Jack Leone, vice president of communications for the MGM Grand, told the Las Vegas Review Journal. "We have been referring people to Don King. It's all speculation at this point."

Tyson also has a three-year deal with Showtime, which had agreed to let Fox to the Nov. 4 fight and apparently has no problems with Fox doing the Dec. 16.

At the time the Nov. 4 match was called off, John Horne, a Tyson co-manager, said it was hoped Tyson could fight this year and that the match would be on Fox.

Tyson is set to challenge WBC champion Frank Bruno March 16 in a pay-per-view television bout at the MGM Grand. It certainly behooves the former undisputed champion to have another fight before that challenge. His 89-second victory over Peter McNeeley on pay-per-view at the MGM Grand Aug. 19 has been his only real fight action since he scored a 12-round decision over Donovan "Razor" Ruddock June 28, 1991.

# Julio César Chávez con problemas

El divorcio ha alterado tanto al campeón de peso ligero que podría anticiparse su retiro

MEXICO, (SIC).- Algo grave está ocurriendo con el campeón Julio César Chávez: Además de enemistarse supuestamente con Don King y divorciarse de su esposa Amalia Carrasco, presuntamente en días pasados intentó asesinar a su propio hermano Rodolfo.

Por si fuera poco, parece que Chávez se ha refugiado en el alcohol y por lo mismo ha cancelado definitivamente su pelea contra Miguel Angel

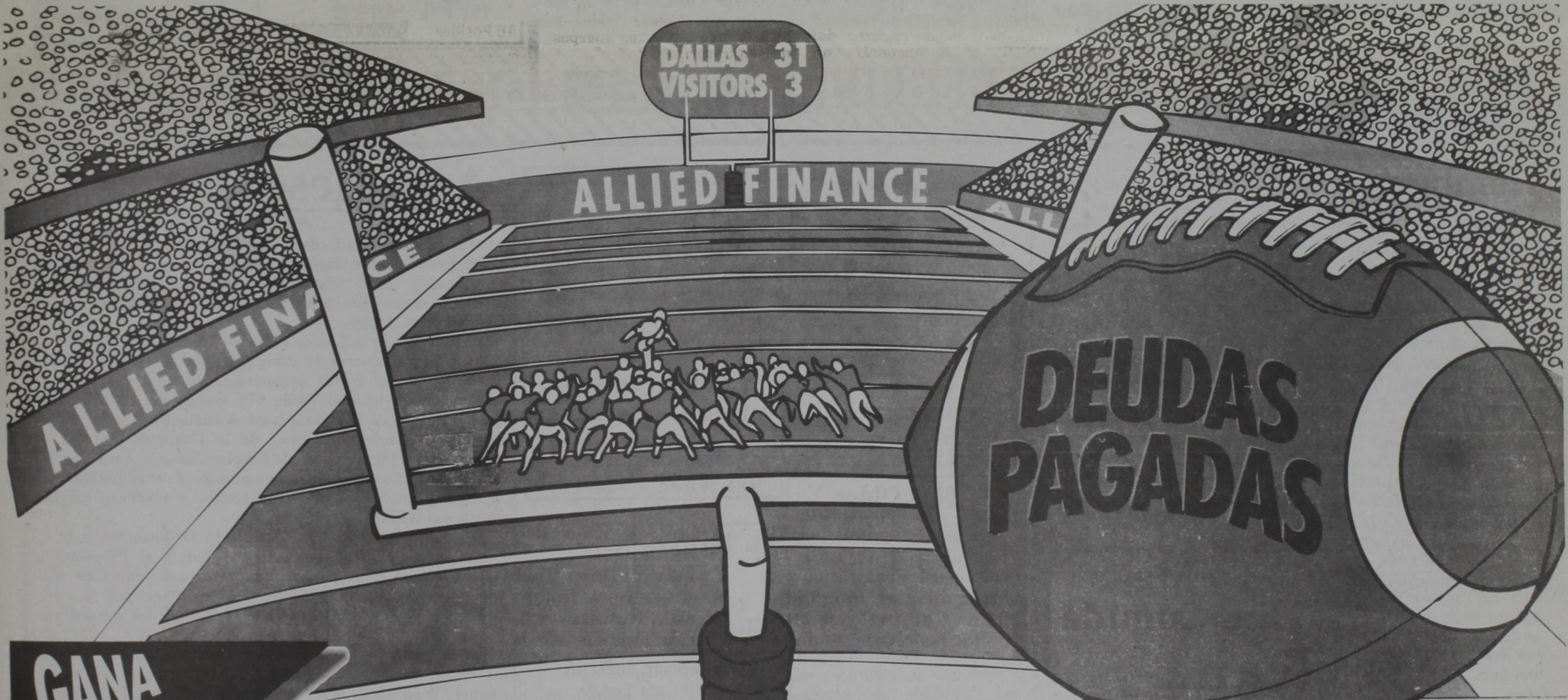
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## Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Hay cristianos que están muy cerca de Dios, pero están muy frios...porque no basta estar cerca de Dios, sino presentarle la cara tenebrosa para que El la ilumine y la transforme. en este momento puedes voltear tu cara hacia Dios para experimentar el cambio completo. Siempre se ha dicho que la conversión es un cambio de vida, pero esto no quiere decir que se reduce a un cambio de moral. El cambio de moral es consecuencia del cambio de vida, y la conversión es muchos más profunda que un simple cambio de conducta.

Como la moneda mexicana se ha estado devaluando, se decide convertir esas

monedas en otras que no se devalúen: Vas al Banco y, entregando tus monedas, recibes otras que no se devalúan. La conversión consistió en que tú entregaste una cosa y recibiste otra a cambio.

En nuestro caso entregamos nuestra vida sin valor, tal y como está, con nuestros pecados. Es decir, entregamos una vida vdevaluada por las heridas del pecado, pero...en cambio recibimos la Vida misma de Jesús: la única que en verdad tiene valor y que jamás se devalúa. Es la Vida que ciertamente vale la pena porque es vida de gozo, paz, justicia, entrega y fe.

Convertirnos no es nomás dejar de pecar para vivir honestamente. Ni siquiera es una vida de fidelidad a los mandatos y preceptos del Señor. Es mucho más que eso: se trata de convertirnos de siervos de Dios en amigos de Dios. De pasar de "justos" a "hijos; de "no hacerle mal a nadie" a dejar a Dios hacer lo que El quiere en nuestra vida.

## Thanksgiving from Page 1

hold something in its hands. I call to my sisters that Ama is coming. They come running wildly upstairs, Sarah runs outside for a closer look. She comes back laughing; she says it is only Willy, "the homeless bum that lives on the street." They go back to their game down stairs. Me, I keep my look out for Ama.

The sun is completely gone, there is nothing but darkness. I jump off the couch and tun on the porch light. I go back to my window and keep my watch. Again I pray; I stop the tears from coming out, because a man is not suppose to cry. Again I call Mr. Zimmerman and hang up when I hear the old voice say, "hheellooo." I go back to my window. My eyes get heavy, I wonder off to the world of sleep.

In my dreams I am sitting down at a big table. Ama brings the turkey from the kitchen. I is Thanksgiving day. My sisters and I sit at the table smiling. We bow our heads to pray. I hear the sound of a long forgotten voice. It is my father's voice. I sneak a peek at him. He sits at the head of the table and is dressed in his soldier's uniform. He is handsome, I smell the Old Spice cologne in the air. A smell that I had long ago forgotten. He smiles and winks an eye at me. He prays, "Dear Lord, thank you for this food, for my family, my girls, my boy. Thank you for Esmeralda, the most beautiful woman and the best cook en tudo el mundo." He smiles at Ama. I can tell from his eyes that he loves her.

My dream changes. Ama and my sisters are crying. Apa, dressed in his soldier's uniform, holds a suitcase in his hand. He smiles down at me and lifts me up in his strong arms. He whispers into my ear that he will be gone for a long time, that I will be "el hombre de la

casa." He tells me to "take care of your Ama and your sisters. I love you." The smell of his Old Spice is strong. I kiss my Apa goodbye. He walks away waving at us. Ama leans over and takes me in her arms. I can tell by the look in her eyes that she loves me also.

I hear a noise. I open my eyes from a sound sleep. I find that the house is dark and quiet. From the basement I hear no noise. I look down to the floor and see my sisters asleep. I remember now that I was keeping a look out for Ama. Suddenly, I hear a familiar song coming from the kitchen. It is the humming of Ama's voice. From the light in the kitchen I can see her taking the turkey out of the grocery sack and putting it in the refrigerator. She did not forget about Thanksgiving. She is happy; I can tell by the look in her eyes. I cannot wait until the morning when the smell of the turkey will fill the house.

I keep a look out over my Ama from my place on the couch. I say a prayer to Jesus, "Thank you Jesus for not letting Ama forget about Thanksgiving and for bringing her home safe. Help me to grow up fast so I can help my Ama work. I love you. Amen." As I finish my prayer, I turn to look at Ama and for a second I smell my father's Old Spice in the room. I pretend that my pillow is my Apa. I give it a kiss goodnight. I want to cry, but I do not because I am the man of the house.

I keep a look out over Ama until the world of sleep and dreams calls me back.

Dr. Alvarado recently moved to Michigan from Lubbock, Texas to accept a position at Henry Ford Museum & Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan. His work has been published in the America Reviews, The Southwest Theatre Journal, El Editor, and the Southwest Digest. His wife Sonya Yvette teaches English at Wayne State University. FHe has two children Nichole Carole and Nathaniel Christian.

# One Nation, Indivisible With Respect for All

By Jonathan Higuera

Many persons -- both liberal and conservative -- have jumped on the Canadian elections and Quebec's quest for independence as a warning bell, pointing to it as the direction the United States is headed.

They say the separatism sought by the French is exactly what U.S. blacks, Hispanics, Asians and other ethnic groups are seeking here. In a Time magazine essay Nov. 13, Charles Krauthammer goes so far as to predict that "America's destination is the Balkans." "For a country like America, where the different cultures are thoroughly intermixed, there is no such answer. Canada can break up cleanly; the U.S. cannot," he writes.

How convenient and timely the Canadian elections were for those who despise multiculturalism and diversity. But their attempts to denigrate those concepts reveal a profound ignorance of the real motivations of U.S. ethnic groups -- and even those of the French separatists.

At the heart of the French Canadians' drive to separate is the perception that their culture -- of which language is no small part -- is in danger of being swallowed up by English-speaking Canada. Other factors are their isolation and the lack of respect accorded their language and cultural customs, both present-day and historical.

In the United States, many people of color have also felt the sting of oppression created by a lack of respect for their cultures. The most recent example is the "Official English" movement. Yet there have been no serious calls for independence by this country's ethnic groups. Even Louis Farrakhan preaches

self-empowerment, not independence.

In reality, ethnic groups want to be part of this country's great experiment. They want to contribute their talents, minds and energies to the world's greatest democracy. But to do that has meant to struggle past those who would rather hold them down and keep them at a distance. Our nation's history is littered with examples of African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans and others fighting to integrate this country's schools, work force, political system, communities and neighborhoods.

How ironic that we now stand accused of being separatists. In World War II, many Mexican Americans showed their patriotism by becoming decorated war heroes. African Americans have done the same, as witnessed by the Massachusetts 69th infantry in the Civil War and the Tuskegee Airmen in World War II.

Also during War II, Japanese Americans interned by our government in concentration camps stepped forward to serve as translators in breaking down Japanese communications. And the Navajo code talkers maintained crucial U.S. communications in the European theater of that war.

In the United States, where our collective memory has trouble recalling beyond last fall's TV schedule, politicians and others know how to seize an opportunity.

But our unity of purpose has never been achieved through homogeneity. Even the founding fathers were wise enough to know that domestic tranquility is achieved through tolerance and respect. Thus the First Amendment.

Despite assertions to the contrary, the United States has

never been a nation of one people. Before Jamestown, Native Americans populated the Americas from Quebec to Argentina. Spanish and French colonies thrived in what are now the states of California, Arizona, Texas, Florida and Louisiana.

Wave upon wave of immigrants -- English, German, African, Irish, Italian, Spanish, Mexican -- have renewed our democracy. We may have roots to the English-Anglo model of governance, but we have always relied upon a

steady influx of people to make that democracy real.

At the heart of multiculturalism and diversity is respect for another person's culture. Our form of democracy is big enough to accommodate that sentiment without fearing for its sovereignty.

Only when that respect is hopelessly lost do the prospects of Balkanization become real.

(Jonathan Higuera is a free-lance writer based in Phoenix, and former editor of the Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

## Chavez de la Pagina 5

González, programada para el 9 de diciembre próximo.

Personas allegadas al campeón han dicho que Chávez está tan desorientado, tan desmotivado y ahogado en problemas, que al parecer está decidido a terminar prematuramente con su carrera.

Inclusive el propio Chávez esto lo dio a entender en un programa capitalino. Dijo que eran tantos sus pesares, que ya no quería saber nada del boxeo ni de sus supuestos amigos.

En la entrevista que concedió a la locutora Martha Susana, de la XEW del DF, Chávez admitió que estaba "acabado" por el divorcio con su esposa. También dejó entrever que esta separación era dolorosa para él, que ya no le interesaba seguir en el boxeo.

¿Entonces no llegará a las 100 peleas antes de retirarte?, le preguntó la reportera radiofónica.

"Ya no me interesa nada. He cometido muchos errores y los estoy pagando ahora", contestó Chávez en esa ocasión.

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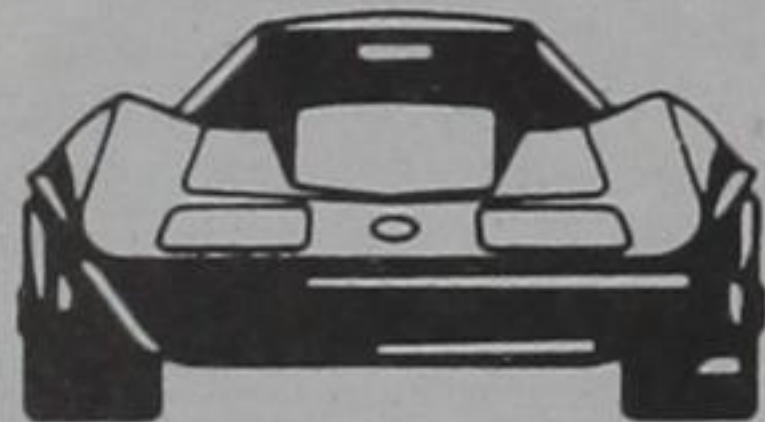
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Latinos en el estado de Tejas han sufrido, en creciente, hostilidades e intimidación por sus empleadores por el uso del Español en el trabajo. Muchos negocios tambien han adoptado reglas que prohíben a los empleados hablar en Español en el trabajo.

El Titulo VII de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964 protege a las personas contra la discriminación en el empleo por razon de hablen Ingles exclusivamente durante horas de trabajo puede violar el Titulo VII, menos que el empleador demuestre que es necesario para el buen funcionamiento de su negocio. Segun las reglas de la Comision Federal de Igualdad de Oportunidades de Empleo (EEOC), para mostrar una necesidad de negocio, un empleador debe establecer que la regla es necesaria para un seguro y eficiente cumplimiento del trabajo.

El Fondo Mexicoamericano para la Defensa Legal y La Educacion (MALDEF, siglas en Ingles) y el Proyecto de Derechos para Inmigrantes Regugiados del Comite de Abogados paa los Derechos Civiles son organizaciones que promueven y protegen los derechos civiles de los latinos que viven en los Estados Unidos.

Si usted siente que sus derechos estan siendo negados por las reglas de "solamente-ingles" en el trabajo, en violacion del Titulo VII de la ley de Derchos Civiles de 1964, por favor llame al (210) 224-5476 o 1-800-646-1237. MALDEF y el comite de Abogados para los Derechos Civiles quieren su asistencia para identificar estos violadores.

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Please leave a message when you call with your name and phone number. Someone will call you and tell you more about the project. At that time, if you are still interested in participating, an appointment will be made for two visitors to come to your home. Your child will receive a small gift and you will be paid \$20 for your participation in this study.

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