

# Citibus Transfer Station Opens Doors

by Javan Garcia

August 17, 1994. Today is a day to categorize as a historical event.

Citibus has just completed a groundbreaking, ribbon cutting ceremony for a public station that will benefit all of the citizens from Lubbock as well as the world, including people from England who will be here to see Buddy Holy's memorabilia, the Omnimax and Texas Tech play. People from everywhere will know they do not have to call a cab or rent a car to get around in Lubbock.

Citibus has become of age. Not only can they get shielded from the elements by having a place to go into, but they will have all the necessities - men's, women's and handicapped facilities, such as rest rooms, but also a booth to buy tickets to ride the bus. And if they are hungry, there will also be refreshments and food to buy as a convenience.

And as a bonus, people will be able to meet most of the Citibus personnel. To those people who have ridden on



The Rev. D.A. Smith was acknowledged for his persistence and work toward the building of the Citibus Transfer Station. "No one, no matter how rich or poor should be made to suffer the elements waiting for a bus." Pictured left to right, Senator John Montford, the Rev. D.A. Smith and Councilman T.J. Patterson.

Citibus before, you will truly appreciate what has happened with Citibus. And to those who haven't ridden on Citibus, I have a suggestion.

Why don't you leave your car, truck, van, etc. at home and for one

day out of the week take Citibus to your destination(s)? You will find the drivers as well as the passengers to be friendly and courteous. So sit back, relax and let Citibus do the driving.

Established  
Establecido  
1977

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



## EL EDITOR

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# ¿Estan Abiendose las Puertas de las Escuelas Superiores Para los Hispanos?

Cuatro dirigentes de la Asociación Hispana de Colegios y Universidades (HACU en inglés) trataron recientemente de las tendencias que involucran a los hispanos en la enseñanza superior con el editor de Hispanic Link Weekly Report, Jonathan Higuera, y con el reportero Christian González. Participaron Miguel Nevárez, presidente de la Universidad de Texas en Pan-American; Leo Sayavedra, presidente de la Universidad Internacional Texas A&M en Laredo, Texas; Ricardo Fernández, presidente del Colegio Lehman, Universidad Municipal de Nueva York; y la presidenta de HACU, Laudelina Martínez. David Penderly, miembro del personal de Hispanic Link, editó sus respuestas, las que se resumen aquí:

**HISPANIC LINK:** A medida que nos aproximamos al año 2000, ¿cuáles son las tendencias más importantes en la enseñanza superior y de qué modo están afectando a los hispanos? **NEVAREZ:** Una tendencia importante es el aumento de los estudiantes universitarios hispanos. Nuestro reto es proporcionar las oportunidades de enseñanza a esta población cada vez mayor, en las comunidades donde residen.

**FERNANDEZ:** Veremos una colaboración mayor entre las instituciones de enseñanza superior y las escuelas elementales y secundarias, obteniendo la involucración del profesorado a todos los niveles, de otras personas en las artes y las ciencias... trabajando directamente con estas escuelas para ayudarles a mejorar sus planes de estudios. La tecnología va a desempeñar un papel importante al permitirnos comunicarnos y hacer cosas que nunca hemos podido hacer antes.

**MARTINEZ:** Hay una tentativa, nuevamente, de llevar el concepto del grupo selecto a la enseñanza superior. La idea de hacer que la enseñanza superior sea únicamente para ciertos grupos de personas y no para todo el mundo, es una tendencia que estimo ser alarmante. **HL:** ¿Están cambiando las fuentes del financiamiento? **FERNANDEZ:** El

sector privado está desempeñando un papel que nunca desempeñó anteriormente, debido a los recortes del financiamiento por parte de las legislaturas estatales.

**SAYAVEDRA:** La enseñanza superior está llegando a ser más costosa, mientras que los recursos están llegando a ser limitados. Estamos teniendo que gastar mucho más tiempo buscando financiamiento externo para compensar lo que perdemos cada año en las asignaciones de los estados. Como indicó Mike, vamos a tener que llevar a las instituciones a los centros de población. Sólo entonces vamos a ser capaces de producir suficientes graduados como para preparar a la fuerza de trabajo para el siglo XXI.

## El Editor - Real News & Comentarries

### Are College Doors Opening For Hispanics

Four Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities leaders recently discussed trends involving Hispanics in higher education with Hispanic Link Weekly Report editor Jonathan Higuera and reporter Christian González.

Participating were Miguel Nevárez, president of the University of Texas at Pan American; Leo Sayavedra, president of Texas A&M International University in Laredo, Texas; Ricardo Fernández, president of Lehman College, City University of New York; and HACU President Laudelina Martínez. Link staffer David Penderly edited their responses, which are summarized here:

**HISPANIC LINK:** As we approach the year 2000, what are the most important trends in higher education, and how are they affecting U.S. Hispanics?

**NEVAREZ:** An important trend is the increase in Hispanic university students. Our challenge is to provide the education opportunities to this growing population in the communities where they reside.

**FERNANDEZ:** We will see more collaboration between

**NEVAREZ:** El cambio de ideología es: "Ud. va a beneficiarse de ello, de modo que va a tener que pagar más por ello", contra la idea de que el país o el estado están haciendo una inversión y después la recuperarán. **MARTINEZ:** Las asociaciones de la enseñanza superior tratan muy seriamente de si hay demasiadas personas en las escuelas superiores actualmente y si, en verdad, deberíamos de continuar alentando a las personas para ir a las universidades. Se están usando muchos de los factores económicos para cerrar las oportunidades. Estamos regresando a la noción de que de algún modo la persona es responsable de su enseñanza superior y no de que la sociedad

ad tiene interés y que es un bien social. **HL:** ¿Qué clases de problemas están evitando que los hispanos ingresen a las universidades y después se gradúen?

**SAYAVEDRA:** Muy a menudo, se espera que nuestros chicos hagan cierto número de cosas que no son comunes entre las personas que tienen los medios para asistir a la escuela. Primero, ellos tienen que obtener préstamos, becas o bien que trabajar. Segundo, por una multitud de razones, ellos vienen a nuestras instituciones sin una preparación suficiente como para matricularse en cursos que ganan créditos universitarios. Tercero, con mucha frecuencia ellos proceden de familias

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institutions of higher education and elementary and secondary schools, getting the involvement of faculty across the board, other people in arts and sciences... working directly with these schools to help them improve their curriculum. Technology is going to play a significant role in allowing us to communicate and do things we've never been able to do before.

**MARTINEZ:** There is an attempt once more to bring the elite concept to higher education. The idea of making higher education only for certain groups of people and not for everybody is one major trend that I think is alarming.

**HL:** Are funding sources changing?

**FERNANDEZ:** The private sector is playing a role that it never did in the past because of the cutbacks by the state legislatures.

**SAYAVEDRA:** Higher education is becoming more expensive while resources are becoming limited. We are having to spend a great deal of time looking for external funding to make up for what we lose each year in state appropriations. As Mike indi-

cated, we are going to have to bring the institutions to the population centers. Only then are we going to be able to produce enough graduates to prepare the work force for the 21st century.

**NEVAREZ:** The shift in thinking is, "You are going to benefit from it, so you are going to have to pay more for it," versus the idea that the country or state is making an investment and later on that investment will come back.

**MARTINEZ:** Higher education associations discuss very seriously whether too many people are in colleges presently and whether in fact we ought to continue encouraging people going to college. A lot of the financial factors are being used to close down opportunities. We are getting back to the notion that in some way the individual is responsible for his or her higher education and not that society has a stake and it's a social good.

**HL:** What kinds of problems are preventing Hispanics from getting into college and then graduating?

**SAYAVEDRA:** Very often our kids are expected to do a number of things that are not

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# News Briefs

## Health Reform's Fate Unclear

The New York Times reports that no one knows when the Senate will finish its work on the health care bill, or when the House will begin.

What is clear is that the Senate has become the primary engine on health care legislation says the Times, and action on the Senate floor this week should reveal much about the shape, and prospects for, health care legislation this year.

Two questions stand out, can Majority Leader George Mitchell, D-ME, build and sustain a centrist majority for a health care bill in the Senate? And if so, can a formula that satisfies that coalition muster a majority in the House? "This is a long education process for the left," said one House Democratic strategist watching the Senate.

Over the weekend there were few hints of a bipartisan breakthrough. On NBC's "Meet the Press," George Mitchell and GOP counterpart Bob Dole continued to debate their viewpoints. But they also said they still believe a health care bill was possible this year, although Dole voiced much less confidence. What was most significant, perhaps, was that Mitchell again signaled his willingness to deal with the so-called mainstream group of moderate Democrats and Republicans who are expected to present their requests to him Tuesday. "I've worked closely with them," Mitchell said. "I think they want to have action this year. I commend them for their efforts."

## Senate Votes on Health Amendment

The New York Times reports that the Senate cast its first vote on national health care legislation last night and approved an amendment to the Democratic health bill which would require private health insurance plans to offer coverage for infants, children and pregnant women by July 1, 1995.

The 55-42 vote broke an impasse that threatened to keep Congress in 24-hour-a day sessions. "It is a breakthrough," said Senator Edward M. Kennedy, D-MA. "I hope we can put away the cots and the discussion of who's holding the institution up."

## Exodus by Minorities to the Suburbs

The New York Times reports that middle- and working class minority members are leaving cities in increasing numbers for the suburbs. The 1990 census showed, the black population in the suburbs grew by 34.4% from 1980 to 1990, while the Hispanic population grew by 69.3% and the Asian population by 125.9%. By contrast, the white population in the suburbs increased by 9.2%.

"Minority suburbanization took off in the 1980's both as the black middle class came into its own and as more assimilated Latinos and Asians translated their moves up the socio-economic ladder into a suburban lifestyle," said William H. Frey, a demographer at the University of Michigan who specializes in racial distribution patterns.

Some sociologists contend that the departure of more affluent minorities to the suburbs is simply adding to urban deterioration. "It's a major problem for urban America," said Vincent Lane, chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority. "Suburbanization isn't about race now; it's about class. Nobody wants to be around poor people, because of all the problems that go along with poor people: poor schools, unsafe streets, gangs."

Others believe that the continuing flight to the suburbs will leave the cities the poorhouses of the future. But Richard P. Nathan, provost of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government at the State University of New York at Albany, says the perception is incorrect. He noted that of the 24.5 million blacks residing in metropolitan areas in 1990, three-quarters were not living in poverty. He and a group of scholars are studying minority and ethnic working-and middle-class urban neighborhoods in New York State. He said they hold "hidden good news for cities." A recent analysis of census data by the New York Times, for example, showed that in Queens, blacks had passed whites in household income.

The Pew Charitable Trust is financing a study of working- and middle-class urban neighborhoods and how to stave off decline. Twenty-five cities, including New York, Miami, Atlanta, San Diego, Philadelphia, Rochester, Los Angeles and Washington have applied. Eight will be selected for project grants next month. "These communities have a real opportunity for stability and growth and can be the bedrock of their cities," said Michael Rubinger, executive vice president of the trust. "We don't want these people to feel that they have to move out to be safe, to send their children to decent schools."

## Analysis: Are There Too Few Workers?

AP reports that a falling unemployment rate could signal a decline in the number of new job seekers, not the increase of employed workers. In short, says Alan Reynolds, an economic researcher at the Hudson Institute, a nonprofit think tank, "We are running short of willing workers."

Reynolds says that the share of working-age population that was working or seeking work rose during the 1980s, from 63.8% in 1980 to 66.5% in 1989, and then stopped rising. The Congressional Budget Office reports that since 1990 there has been a decline in participation rates for workers aged 16 to 24, and a leveling out in the participation rates of women 25 to 44.

Based on this evidence, the slowdown in labor-force growth appears to be among "secondary workers," who supplement a primary income. Many people aren't working because secondary income jobs are highly sensitive to marginal tax rates on added family income and to government transfer payments that decrease when earned income rises, says Reynolds. For example, the benefits of Social Security recipients are cut if they earn beyond a certain sum. More important, the Earned Income Tax Credit disappears in the low \$20,000 range for a couple with two children. Beyond that, they lose about 21% of EITC payments for each dollar of additional income earned.

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# Derramando los Frijoles

Por José Antonio Burciaga  
"¡Cómete los frijoles!"

Yo odiaba los frijoles, pero los comía todo el tiempo. Comíamos frijoles por la mañana, al mediodía y por la noche.

"¡Cómete los frijoles!" "¡Termínate los frijoles!" Los comíamos acabados de hacer, frijoles de la olla, los comíamos en recetas distintas: Frijoles borrachos, frijoles charros, frijoles sencillos... Comíamos enfrijoladas, como enchiladas, pero impregnadas de frijoles en vez de Chile; comíamos tacos de frijoles, burritos de frijoles, tostadas de frijoles, emparedados de frijoles refritos y hasta "matzoys" y "bagels" cubiertos de frijoles refritos. Comíamos frijoles cuando la sopa de frijoles se espesaba. Los comíamos cuando los frijoles refritos estaban ya casi secos.

Y de vez en cuando mi madre los hacía a mi manera favorita, como postre, como pudín dulce, muy parecidos al chocolate. Cocinándolos cuidadosamente con azúcar en vez de sal, ella los mezclaba y agregaba canela y un poquito de vainilla, algunas veces pasas. Era mejor que el pudín de chocolate. Los frijoles no sólo eran económicos sino versátiles. Sin embargo, teníamos una alternativa a la hora de las comidas: ¡Era la de comer frijoles o no comer nada!

También nos alimentábamos de muchas otras clases de legumbres, tales como las lentejas, a las que mi madre llamaba frijolitos del Niño

Dios, porque se supone que el Niño Jesús las haya comido. ¿Cómo podíamos nosotros haberlas rechazado? Había frijoles blancos, garbanzos, habas, frijoles colorados, frijoles negros y frijoles pintos. Ya fuera que nos gustaran o no, teníamos que comérmolos todos.

Fáciles de preparar, la parte más indispensable y crítica era limpiarlos cuidadosamente de las piedrecitas duras que podían romperle a uno los molares, incisivos o caninos. Pero los frijoles tenían igualmente usos divertidos. Las bolsitas de frijoles eran divertidas para jugar. Los disparadores de chicharos tenían su temporada. Con los frijoles jugábamos a la lotería. "¡El Valiente!" Y poníamos un frijol sobre aquella figura. Los frijoles también podían ser peligrosos. Los pequeños se ponían a menudo un frijol seco dentro de la nariz. Algunas veces no decían nada hasta que el frijol se ablandaba, crecía y brotaba como una esponja, y tenía que ser extraído por el médico de la familia.

Mientras me obligaban a mí a comerme los frijoles, los pequeños Johnny y Susie eran obligados a comerse sus espinacas. Como el vegetal completamente estadounidense, se suponía que los hiciera fuertes, como Popeye el Marino. En Crystal City, Texas, la presunta capital de las espinacas del mundo y punto fuerte del activismo chicano en el decenio de 1960, llegaron hasta a levantar una esta-

tua a Popeye.

Me gustaban las espinacas, pero nadie nos dijo nunca que los frijoles contenían más fuerza. Deberíamos haber sacado a Freddy Frijol, que habría derrotado a Popeye. La diferencia en la Batalla del Alamo es la diferencia entre las espinacas y los frijoles. ¡Recuerden al Alamo!

Con un alto contenido de hierro, los frijoles son una parte esencial del mecanismo de la sangre que ayuda a suministrar oxígeno a las células del cuerpo, ayuda a la respiración y a la producción de energía. También son una fuente excelente de fibra y ricos en calcio, fósforo, magnesio, niacina, tiamina, riboflavina, vitamina B6 y zinc. Ayudan a la coagulación de la sangre. Los frijoles, las legumbres, esas vainas deshidratadas de alimentos comestibles que se vuelven blandos y nutritivos al cocinarlos, se remontan a la Edad del Bronce, de ahí la razón de nuestro color. Un par de miles de años antes de Cristo, ya los cultivaban los egipcios que alegaban que tenían un poder místico y los ofrecían en sus rituales a los muertos.

Los romanos determinaban la suerte de un hombre sometido a juicio mediante los frijoles. Los miembros del jurado ponían un frijol blanco para la inocencia y uno negro o rojo para la culpabilidad. La situación de los frijoles entre los romanos se halla en los nombres de personas prominentes: Fabio fué nombrado por las habas, Lentulo por las lentejas, Piso por el chicharo

y el más distinguido, Cicerón, fué nombrado por el garbanzo.

Porque se pensó durante mucho tiempo que eran el alimento de los campesinos pobres, nunca se les ve servidos en los restaurantes lujosos ni en los banquetes. Imagínense a un maitre dD recitando la soup du jour como frijoles de la olla o paté de refritos. Algunas personas comen pollo y eructan frijoles, o por lo menos así dice el proverbio mexicano. Los frijoles son ricos en nutrición, pero muchas personas dejan de comerlos debido a sus propiedades de producir gas, algo que puede remediarse fácilmente.

Oriundos de la América del Sur, muchos frijoles fueron domesticados por los incas del Perú. Más fáciles de cultivar en el suelo pobre que el maíz, podían secarse y almacenarse durante largos espacios de tiempo.

Los frijoles que se desparramarán de este libro son frijoles que han hervido durante más de quinientos años. No un crisol de mezcla, sino una cazuela llena de frijoles negros, blancos, pintos y colorados.

"Spilling the Beans" (desparramando los frijoles) trata de descubrir, divulgar, revelar, confesar y publicar vainas de verdad, datos de integridad, humor y aflicciones. ¡Desparramarlos, no! Los estamos tirando al aire para arriba.

(Esta columna está extractada de "Spilling the Beans", una colección de ensayos originales por el artista y autor José Antonio Burciaga, que se publicará en octubre por Joshua Odell Editions, P.O. Box 2158, Santa Barbara, CA. 93120. Encuadernada en papel, \$10.95.)

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## Spilling the Beans

By José Antonio Burciaga

"Eat your beans!" I hated beans, I ate them all the time. We had beans in the morning, at noon and at night. "Eat your beans!" "Finish your beans!" We ate them freshly made, frijoles de la olla, we ate them in different recipes: frijoles borrachos, frijoles sencillos...

We ate enfrijoladas, like enchiladas but soaked in beans instead of Chile. We had tacos de frijoles, bean burritos, tostadas de frijoles, refried bean sandwiches and even matzoys and bagels smothered with refried beans. We ate frijoles when their soup thickened. We ate them when the refried beans had just about dried up.

And once in a while my mother made them my favorite way, as a dessert, as a sweet pudding, so similar to chocolate. Gently cooking them with sugar instead of salt, she blended them and added cinnamon and a touch of vanilla, sometimes raisins.

It was better than chocolate pudding. Beans were not only economical but versatile. However, we did have a choice at mealtime: It was eat them or nada!

We also feasted on many other kinds of legumes such as lentejas, which my mother called frijolitos del niño Dios, because Baby Jesus was supposed to have eaten them. How could we refuse? There were navy beans, garbanzos, lima beans, kidney beans, black beans and pinto beans. Whether we liked them or not, we ate them all.

Easy to prepare, the most essential and critical part was to thoroughly clean them of hard little rocks that could easily demolish you molars, incisors or front teeth. But beans also had fun uses. Small bean bags were fun to play with. Pea shooters had their season. Beans were what we played Loteria with, the Mexican bingo game. "El Valiente!" We would put a pinto bean on that picture.

Beans could also be dangerous. Little kids would often

put a dry pinto bean up their noses. Sometimes they said nothing until the bean had to be extracted by the family doctor.

While I was being forced to eat my beans, little Johnny and Susie were being coerced into eating their spinach. As the All-American vegetable, it was supposed to make them strong, like Popeye the Sailor Man.

In Crystal City, Texas, the supposed spinach capital of the world and a stronghold of Chicano activism in the late '60s, they even erected a statue of Popeye.

I liked spinach, but no one ever told us that beans packed more power. We should have brought out Freddy Frijol, who would have whipped Popeye. The difference at the battle of the Alamo is the difference between espinaca and frijoles. Remember the Alamo!

High in iron, the bean forms an essential part of the mechanism in the blood that helps supply oxygen to body cells, aids in respiration and energy production. It's also an excellent source of fiber and rich in calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, niacin, thiamin, riboflavin, vitamin B6 and zinc. It helps in blood clotting.

Beans, frijoles, legumes, those dehydrated pods of food that turn soft and nutritious when cooled, go back to the Bronze Age, thus the reason for our color. A couple of thousand years before Christ, they were already grown by Egyptians who claimed they had a mystical power and offered them in their rituals to the dead.

The Romans determined the fate of a man on trial with beans. Jurors would cast a white bean for innocence and a black or red bean for guilty. The status of beans among Romans is found in the names of prominent people: Fabius was named after the faba bean, Lentulus was named after the lentil, Piso after the pea and the most distinguished Cicero was named after the chick pea.

Long thought to be the staple

of poor peasants, they are never served in fancy restaurants or at banquets. Imagine a maitre d' reciting the soup du jour as frijoles de olla or pate de refritos. Some people eat chicken and burp beans. So goes the Mexican proverb, Comen pollos y erutan frijoles. Beans are rich in nutrition but many people shy away from them because of their gas-producing properties, something that can be easily remedied.

Native to North and South America, many beans were domesticated by the Incas of Peru. Easier to cultivate in poorer soil than corn, they could be dried and stored for long periods of time.

The beans that will spill

## The Academic Team Full of Promise & Pain

By John Coy

This spring, I conducted several interviews with members of a high-school academic team in San Antonio, Texas. The nine students on the team were bright and focused and full of the promise that only youth can provide.

They experienced national recognition in the form of awards and scholarship money; yet for an instant, they seemed more pleased with a curious piece of brown paper that had come from the Texas legislature.

It was a proclamation sponsored by state Rep. Gregory Luna:

"Whereas these students of various ethnic and social backgrounds..."

The students were at first puzzled, then proud of being identified as exactly what they are: an eclectic group who worked so well together they became the best academic competitors in the state. As a team, they placed third best in the nation.

I observed them as they mullied the proclamation... of various ethnic and social backgrounds... There was puzzlement, joy,

from this book are beans that have boiled for more than 500 years. Not a melting pot but a pot filled with black beans, white beans, red kidney beans, cranberry beans, coffee beans, navy beans and pinto beans.

"Spilling the Beans" is about disclosing, divulging, revealing, confessing and publishing pods of truth, facts of integrity, humor and pathos. Spilling them, hell. We are throwing them up in the air.

(This column is excerpted from "Spilling the Beans," a collection of original essays by artist/author José Antonio Burciaga to be published in October by Joshua Adell Editions, P.O. Box 28158, Santa Barbara, California 93120. Paperback, \$10.95.)

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pride and then a twinge of pain. Some seemed to feel physical contact with the implications of their race and ethnicity -- a sad reality that what they had just accomplished together was an exception to the norm.

Five years earlier, I had walked the very same halls, shared in the very same organization, with the very same coaches. I was a bright and focused and promising student, too.

I recall, in my junior year of high school, returning home to fill out an application for an internship program. I remember answering questions from many other applications and the generic question each implied. What is unique about you? What is your perspective? What sets you apart from everyone else?

It is easy to see what is different about me. It's written all over my face. Persons of Hispanic descent -- and other persons of color -- cannot escape a profound understanding of their ethnicity. They are reminded of it daily.

For many years as a child, I didn't see the blunt face of this

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## Legislative Update: Health Care/Haiti

This is the Friends Committee on National Legislation's update. To speak with a staff member, call (202) 547-6000. This message was prepared at 6:00 p.m. on August 12. It will NOT be updated until Friday, August 26, unless unexpected circumstances require an interim update. This message contains information and action suggestions on HEALTH CARE REFORM and HAITI.

**HEALTH CARE REFORM.** The floor debate on health care legislation is already underway in the Senate, and the House is likely to begin its own floor debate soon.

House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (MO) has introduced a plan for universal health care coverage, based on the bill passed by the House Ways and Means Committee. The bill is based in the private insurance market. It provides for coverage for everyone, either through employment or through subsidized premiums in a national insurance plan called Medicare Part C. The benefits are reasonably comprehensive. The plan would be financed by employer-paid premiums (80%) and a 20% employee share. Subsidies would be financed by a 2% sales tax on all premiums, and a new 45 cent cigarette tax. Though the plan is not exactly as FCNL would have designed it, it DOES meet most of our health care principles, and IS supportable.

The Senate debate is currently focused on the plan proposed by Majority Leader George Mitchell (ME). The bill does not provide for universal coverage. Everyone would be required to buy insurance on the private market; low income people would receive subsidies to help pay for the premiums ONLY if the cost of the subsidies would not increase the deficit. The subsidies would be financed by reducing spending on Medicaid and Medicare, plus taxes on cigarettes, handgun ammunition, and a 25% tax on the most expensive health care plans. Insurance companies could charge different rates for different age groups; older people could be charged twice as much as younger people. As now proposed, the Mitchell plan does NOT meet FCNL's health care principles.

(For a chart describing these two plans, call FCNL and ask for document number G-4107-DOM. A description of FCNL's Health Care Principles and an action alert will be included.)

**ACTION:** The health care debate is likely to keep Congress in session for much of August. Other bills will be offered in both houses as alternatives to these leadership bills. Our messages to Congress should continue to stress the basic principles for health care reform that FCNL has been advocating for several years. Contact your senators and representative. Urge your SENATORS to REJECT any plan that is not structured to assure health care for the most vulnerable in our society. Urge your REPRESENTATIVE to support Rep. Gephardt's proposal, especially Medicare Part C and subsidies for low-income people. For health care reform to be genuine, it MUST provide universal coverage.

**HAITI.** FCNL has actively worked in the past few months to oppose U.S. military intervention in Haiti. Since the autumn of 1991, when the Haitian military engineered a coup that removed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide from power, FCNL has advocated non-military, nonviolent means to restore democracy, return Aristide, and end the cruel and repressive policies of the current regime. We have supported focused economic sanctions that would withdraw power from the Haitian military and its supporters. And we have urged the Clinton administration to end any remaining cooperative arrangements between Haiti's military and U.S. military and intelligence personnel.

FCNL was deeply troubled by the July 31 vote in the United Nations Security Council that gave consent to a U.S. proposal for military intervention in Haiti. In a letter sent to every member of Congress on August 8, we stated, "FCNL opposes military intervention, whether multilateral or unilateral; but if such action is proposed by the Clinton administration, we believe Congress must carry out its constitutional responsibility to debate and vote on the use of force."

In early August, Rep. David Skaggs CO introduced House Concurrent Resolution 276, a resolution that asserts that the President is required to obtain prior approval of the Congress before U.S. military forces may undertake an offensive action in Haiti. Rep. Skaggs bases his resolution on Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution, which gives Congress the authority to declare war. As of August 12, there were 46 co-sponsors of the resolution. The 46 representatives are from both the Republican and Democratic parties and represent a broad spectrum of political views. They unite, however, in agreement that the ultimate responsibility for committing U.S. military forces into action rests not in the United Nations, but in the U.S. Congress.

**ACTION:** Please call your representative in his or her Washington office. Congress has not recessed as planned, but remains in Washington to continue legislative work. Urge your representative to call Rep. Skaggs' office and sign on as a co-sponsor of H.Con. Res. 276. Many more co-sponsors are needed to gain the attention of President Clinton, as well as the leadership of the House of Representatives.

This concludes our message. For more information, please write to the Friends Committee on National Legislation, e-mail: fcnl@igc.apc.org, 245 Second Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002. To follow these and related issues on a regular basis, read the FCNL WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER. Contact FCNL for information on how to receive the newsletter.

### El Editor Newspaper

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### ANUNCIO

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# News Briefs

CBO said, "Added to the 15% individual income tax and the Social Security payroll tax of 7.65% on both employees and employers, the total marginal tax rate on these families is just over 49%."

"The prospect of losing 49 cents for every additional dollar earned must discourage many spouses and older children from working to add to family income," said Reynolds.

## CA Welfare for Undocumented Immigrants Ruling

AP reports that a state appeals court ruled that immigrants must reveal their undocumented status to get government-funded emergency medical services and pregnancy care.

In a unanimous ruling made public Monday, the 1st District Court of Appeal said a state law does require all applicants to disclose their Social Security number or divulge that they lack "satisfactory immigration status." The court noted that people who admit being undocumented immigrants will still be eligible for Medi-Cal.

But an immigrants' rights lawyer said the ruling will deter immigrant residents from using their rightful benefits, and cause more immigrants to avoid getting care until it becomes more costly. "We don't want to turn people away from these services because it will cost everybody more in the end," said attorney Melinda Bird (HN1387), an attorney with the Western Center on Law and Poverty. The typical person likely to be hurt by the disclosure requirement is "the truthful, innocent undocumented person, a pregnant woman who's terrified that she'll be deported and separated from her other children," said Bird.

Bird said she will either appeal the ruling or challenge the law on the grounds that the requirement violates the constitutional right to privacy.

## Crime Bill Compromise Likely

The San Francisco Chronicle reports that the White House met yesterday with Republican and Democratic leaders in an attempt to salvage key elements of the \$33 billion crime bill.

Late last night, Clinton's Democratic allies in Congress were said to be offering a compromise that includes transferring some of the bill's \$7.4 billion for crime prevention to law enforcement programs, toughening parole restrictions on sex offenders and easing restrictions on the size of ammunition clips that can be sold.

"The president indicated a very strong interest in working with us," said House minority whip Newt Gingrich, R-GA, after meeting with Clinton. Gingrich said a "much smaller bill" with bipartisan support could be agreed upon within 48 hours. However, Democrats close to Clinton minimized the concessions. House Speaker, Tom Foley, D-WA, said, "We're not going to make radical and dramatic departures in the bill." A senior administration source also told the Los Angeles Times that Clinton reiterated in his meeting with the Republicans that he will not accept "massive cuts" in spending for the crime prevention measure.

## ¿ESTAN ABRIENDOSE LAS PUERTAS DE LAS ESCUELAS SUPERIORES

donde se espera de ellos que sean quienes las mantengan. Esa es la razón de que los asuntos de las Subvenciones Pell, los préstamos y el trabajo sean tan importantes para nosotros -- éstos son el pan y la mantequilla para que nuestros chicos puedan lograr una enseñanza de escuela superior.

FERNANDEZ: Cuando hablamos sobre el conducto de la enseñanza, me parece que deberíamos realmente estar hablando sobre un Canal de Panamá, porque es un sistema de esclusas y obstáculos a que los estudiantes se enfrentan sólo para arreglárselas a navegar a través del sistema.

MARTINEZ: En nuestras comunidades, tenemos vínculos sólidos con los lugares donde nacimos y con nuestras familias. Necesitamos empezar a decir que todo el país es nuestro hogar y que vayamos a donde estén las oportunidades. Se necesitará una generación, pero creo que sucederá. HL: ¿Es la enseñanza pública insuficiente un gran obstáculo para los hispanos que tratan de ir a las universidades?

FERNANDEZ: El acceso es el primer asunto. Si no se tiene acceso, entonces ni siquiera se llega a la universidad. Hasta el punto en que las escuelas secundarias ofrecen un plan de estudios académico verdadero, esperen logros altos, proporcionen los recursos necesarios y eliminen las actividades que en realidad no asciendan a eso, entonces se van a ver algunos cambios.

NEVAREZ: Damos demasiadas alternativas a los estudiantes al nivel secundario.

Tenemos escuelas secundarias en nuestra zona, a las que asisten alumnos del promedio, que tienen un plan de estudios muy prescrito. Trabajan más horas. Disminuyen al mínimo la actividad extracurricular, y son las escuelas con mejores puntajes en todo el estado de Texas. Con los mismos chicos y lo mismo de todo lo demás. HL: ¿En qué campos del estudio participan los hispanos en mayor y menor medida?

NEVAREZ: La mayor cantidad se halla en la enseñanza y las ciencias sociales. La menor cantidad está en las ciencias, las matemáticas, la ingeniería y las profesiones de la salud -- que tienen una demanda extremada. FERNANDEZ: No estamos graduando a muchas personas en los campos de la ingeniería y las ciencias. Esa es una zona importante de preocupación. Pero con el financiamiento que la Fundación Nacional para la Ciencia y otras fuentes privadas han hecho disponible, estoy seguro que con el tiempo dará resultados.

HL: ¿Cuál es el determinante singular más importante del éxito en las escuelas superiores para los hispanos?

FERNANDEZ: El socializar a los estudiantes a un ambiente distinto, especialmente si son interrumpidos por el trabajo y otras responsabilidades familiares, es un asunto importante. Necesitamos conectar a esas personas. La institución puede ser un ambiente de enajenación para muchos estudiantes. NEVAREZ: No es una cuestión de inteligencia aquí. Es una cuestión de qué clase de apoyo se proporciona a estos estudiantes una vez que estén allí. HL: ¿Cuál es la situación del activismo estudiantil ahora?

FERNANDEZ: Los estudiantes han estado muy activos recientemente. Y diría que está en proporción directa con el nivel de trastorno económico en que se encuentra el sistema. NEVAREZ: Ha habido un resurgimiento del activismo estudiantil a lo largo de las líneas étnicas. El activismo que se ve ahora es algo que ocurre en relación con la tensión económica, a medida que las rebajas ocurren o que la matrícula aumenta.

MARTINEZ: Una de las cosas que veo es que los estudiantes se han organizado con el profesorado y hacen cosas como los fondos para becas. También trabajan con la administración escolar para negociar ciertas clases de cambios en los planes de estudios -- cosas que caerían mejor en la categoría de cabildeo sólido que sólo en las protestas de los

derechos civiles. Los estudiantes vienen aprendiendo a usar al sistema político de modo más inteligente.

HL: Sólo el 3.5% de todos los profesores son hispanos. ¿Hay algún movimiento en las escuelas superiores para producir más profesores hispanos? MARTINEZ: Hay un reconocimiento de que se necesita hacer más. Hay más profesores hispanos en las ciencias sociales que en otros campos. Ya que no podremos cambiarlo de la noche a la mañana, tenemos que hacer que los profesores anglo-americanos sean más sensibles a la diversidad de antecedentes étnicos, a los antecedentes socio-económicos y a los estilos de aprendizaje de sus estudiantes.

FERNANDEZ: Hay una gran medida de renovación del profesorado también. Muy pocas personas se quedan en la enseñanza.

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Con solo 15 días faltando para alcanzar su meta de \$3,000 para el fin de Agosto, O.J. Jimenez, necesitaba un gran empuje para desparmar la palabra de que ella estaba juntando donaciones para la Sociedad Nacional de Multiple Sclerosis. La idea de pedirle a Shelly que hiciera el anuncio se le ocurrió el viernes pasado mientras caminaba las 8 millas diarias que cumple todos los días.

"Mientras escuchaba mi stereo portable, Escuche que Shelly estaría en Plainview el proximo dia firmando autografias. Pense a si mismo que fuera una buen idea perderle que se hiciera un PSA para mi, tuviera mas oportunidad de alcanzar mi meta."

La Srita. Jimenez ha sido aficionada de Shelly desde Enero de este año desde que asistio un concierto en Odessa. "Despues fui a un concierto en Plainview y ha ido a varios conciertos en Lubbock pero sin duda el mejor fue el que asisti en Odessa."

La. Srita. Jimenez vieja a Plainviw todos los fines de

semana para juntar donaciones para MS de gente quien ella conoce y de negocios quien patrocinaba durante su estancia en Plainview. "O.J." como ahora se conoce, manejo una bicicleta por 150 millas en el 6to annual "Cactus & Crude Bike Tourn" tambien beneficiando MS el proximo mes.

Ella esta terminando su trabajo en la Universidad de Texas Tech en Telecomunicaciones, trabajando parte del tiempo en el Reese Air Force Base y en la estacion KJAK FM. Estos trabajos le han tomado mucho tiempo y le han quitado el tiempo de concentrar en juntar dinero para su meta pero ahora piensa que con el animo que le dio con los anuncios de Shelly todo va cambiar.

O.J. ya distribuyo sus anuncios a las estaciones de radio y ha promovido su historia en varios periodicos.

"Ya ha recibido dos donaciones anonymous por el correo. Estoy muy agradecida a Shelly por su ayuda."

Personas interesadas en contribuir pueden madarlas a: National Multiple Sclerosis Society c/o O.J. Jimenez, Box 93724, Lubbock, Texas, 79493.

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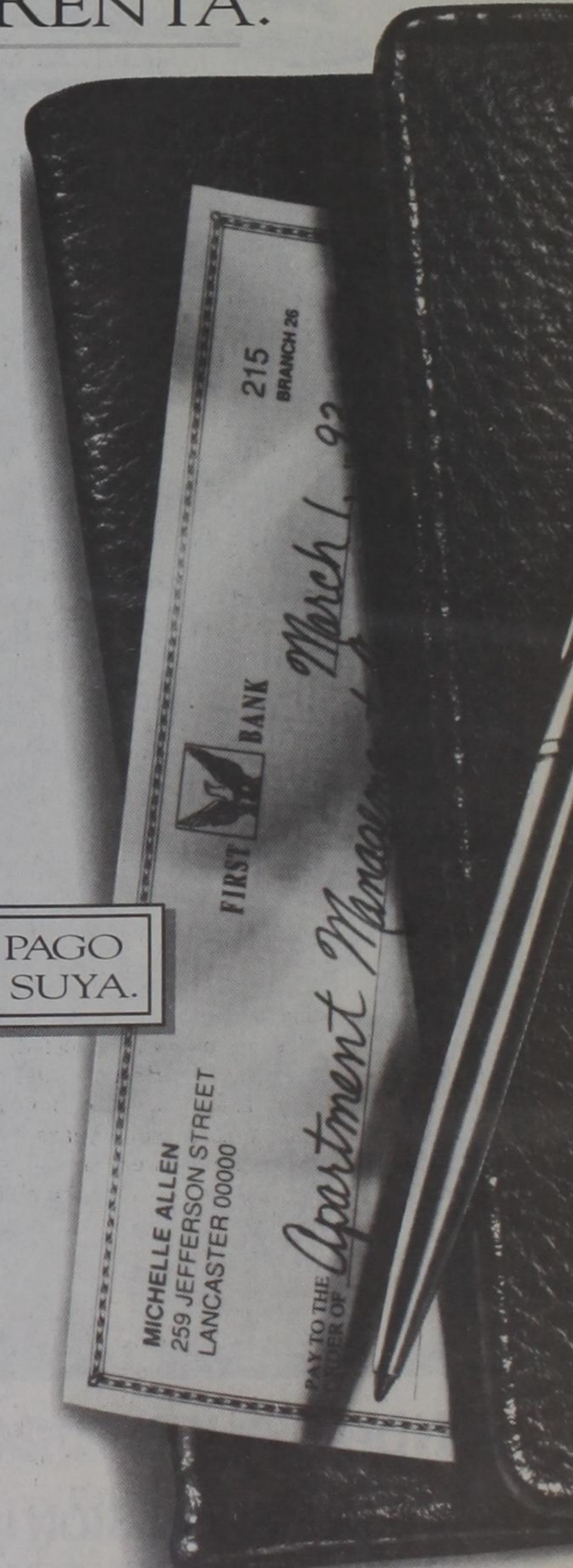
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# ESPECTACULOS



## In Hollywood, The Latino Name Game Is Losing Its Appeal

By Miguel Pérez

They are famous U.S. celebrities and unknown Latinos: Florencia Vicenta de Casillas, Raquel Tejada, Balde- mar Huertas, Rocky Echeverría. You probably know them by their stage names: Vikki Carr, Raquel Welch, Freddy Fender, and Steven Bauer.

It happens in every sector of society. But it is nowhere more apparent than in the entertainment industry, where over the years talented Latinos have been encouraged to deny their roots by changing their names.

They see it as way to climb the ladder of success. But the net result is that when they get to the top, other Latinos are deprived of positive role models. When they hide their heritage, when no one knows that those who are making positive

contributions to society are Latinos, their community suffers.

We had a woman named Margarita Cansino, the daughter of a flamenco dancer from Seville, who started her career with dark hair, guitars, and castanets, and then became a redhead. We knew her as Rita Hayworth, the great movie actress of the 1940s and 1950s.

And Ricardo Valenzuela, who sang "La Bamba" in Spanish but called himself Ritchie Valens. And Raquel Tejada (Welch is her married name), who says she is proud of her Bolivian heritage, but few people know she is a Latina. And Baldemar Huerta, the Texas-born son of an undocumented worker; he became a famous country singer after adopting his guitar's brand name and calling

himself Freddy Fender.

The list of famous yet unknown Latinos is a long one. There's actor Martin Sheen. His roots were bared when one of his sons, Emilio Estévez, decided to use his father's real surname, while another son, Charlie Sheen, kept his maternal grandfather's name. Take a young Cuban actor from Miami, who was known as Rocky Echeverría when he starred in a public television sitcom called "Qué Pasa U.S.A." When he got to Hollywood, he too took on his maternal grandfather's name. So now he is known as Steven Bauer.

Did you know Sammy Davis Jr. had a Puerto Rican mother? That baseball Hall-of-Famer Reggie Jackson had a Puerto Rican father? That singer Joan Baez had a Mexican father? Or that television's Vanna White and Linda ("Wonder Woman") Carter are part Latina?

Many Latinos grow up with few people to admire. They don't know there are famous

people who could be their role models, if only their heritage were not hidden. It's a sad commentary.

Other Latino celebrities benefited from having non-Hispanic surnames: Mexican-Americans Anthony Quinn, who had an Irish father; Linda Ronstadt, who later in her career began recording with a mariachi band; and Jim Plunkett, who is often touted as Native American. Or Panamanian Rod Carew, who was believed to be an African-American. Others did it by dropping their Hispanic surnames, like Reggie (Martínez) Jackson.

Those Latinos who were unaware of these celebrities' Hispanic heritage were deprived of many proud moments: when Quinn won two Oscars, when Ronstadt recorded her early hit songs in English, when Plunkett won the Heisman Trophy and the Super Bowl, when Carew won four consecutive American League batting crowns, and when Martínez Jackson hit five home runs in one World Series.

Non-Latinos, especially a few bigots who think we are all criminals, should also know that Vikki Carr has re-

corded more than a dozen albums in Spanish, because she is a Mexican-American whose real name is Florencia Vicenta de Casillas.

Using a stage name is common among entertainers, but do they also have to change their ethnicity when choosing a new surname? The answer is no. Take Dolores del Río, the Mexican actress whose real name was Martínez. She held on to her heritage when she chose a stage name and still managed to conquer Hollywood.

In the old days of Hollywood, for some celebrities, it was a matter of survival. They were constantly facing the dilemma of either hiding their heritage or losing an acting job. This makes it hard to judge and condemn them, but it also makes it easy to admire people like Desi Arnaz, Ricardo Montalban, José Ferrer, César Romero and Fernando Lamas.

By refusing to sell out their roots, they opened doors for today's Latino celebrities who are proud of their surnames -- Andy García, Raúl Julia,

Rita Moreno, Edward James Olmos, Paul Rodriguez and many others.

Still, many lead roles that call for a Hispanic character are given to non-Latinos. Al Pacino played the Cuban "Scarface." Omar Sharif was Ché Guevara. Natalie Wood was María in "West Side Story."

On the other side of the coin there's Andy García. He inherited control of the Corleone family from Marlon Brando and Robert Duvall in "The Godfather III."

In some circles, it is now convenient to have a Hispanic name. I know a woman who married a Latino and kept using her non-Hispanic maiden name. She was recently told by her agent to drop her maiden name and start using her husband's because she has a better shot at finding a job as a television reporter if she pretends to be a Latina. Go figure.

(Miguel Pérez is a columnist with the Bergen Record in Bergen, N.J.) Copyright 1994, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## ARE COLLEGE DOORS OPENING FOR HISPANICS?

expect high achievement, provide the necessary resources, and cut out activities that really don't add to that, then you're going to see some changes.

NEVAREZ: We give too many choices to students at the secondary level. We have high schools in our area, attended by average students, that have a very prescribed curriculum. They go longer hours. They minimize extra-curricular activity, and it's the No. 1 scoring school in the whole state of Texas. Same kids, same everything.

HL: In which fields of study do Hispanic students partici-

pate most and least?

NEVAREZ: You'll find the larger numbers in education and social sciences. The smallest are in the science, math, engineering and the health professions -- which are extremely in demand.

FERNANDEZ: We're not graduating a lot of people in the areas of engineering and science. That's a major area of concern. But with the funding that the National Science Foundation and other private sources have made available, I'm sure it will pay off eventually.

HL: What is the single most important determinant of college success for Hispanics?

FERNANDEZ: Socializing the students to a different environment, especially if they are interrupted by work and

other family responsibilities, is a significant issue. We need to connect those people. The institution can be an alienating environment for many students.

NEVAREZ: It's not a question of intelligence here. It's a question of what kind of support you provide these students once they are there.

HL: What is the state of stu-

dent activism now? common among individuals who have the means to attend school. First, they either have to get loans, scholarships or to work. Secondly, for a multitude of reasons, they come to our institutions not quite ready to enroll in college credit-earning courses. Thirdly, very often they come from families where they are expected to be the breadwin-

ners. That's why the issues of Pell Grants, loans and work are so important to us -- that is the bread and butter for our kids to be able to achieve a college education.

FERNANDEZ: When we talk about the educational pipeline, it seems to me that we really should be talking about a Panama Canal, because it's a system of locks and stumbling blocks that students face just managing, navigating through the system.

MARTINEZ: In our communities, we have strong attachments to the places we were born and to our families. We need to start saying the whole country is our home and to go where the opportunities are. It will take a generation, but I think it will happen.

HL: Is inadequate public education a big barrier to Hispanics attempting to enter college?

FERNANDEZ: Access is the first issue. If you don't have access, then you're not even getting to college. To the extent that high schools offer a real academic curriculum, dent activism now?

FERNANDEZ: Students have been very active recently. I would say it's directly proportional to the level of economic distress that the system finds itself in.

NEVAREZ: There's been a resurgence of student activism along ethnic lines. The activism you see now is also happening in relation to economic straining as cutbacks occur or tuition goes up.

MARTINEZ: One of the things I see is that students have organized with faculty and do things like scholarship funds. They also work with the administration to negotiate certain kinds of curricula changes -- things that would fall more in the category of strong lobbying rather than just civil rights protests. Students are learning to use the political system in a smarter way.

HL: Only 3.5% of all teachers are Hispanic. Is there any movement in college to produce more Hispanic teachers?

MARTINEZ: There is a recognition that more needs to be done. There are more Hispanic teachers in social sciences than in other areas. Since we won't turn it around overnight, we've got to make Anglo teachers more sensitive to the variety of ethnic backgrounds, socioeconomic backgrounds and learning styles of their students.

FERNANDEZ: There's a lot of turnover, too. Very few people stay with teaching. They go in for a few years and they are out.

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# Raider Offense

**Return:** Three starters, five backups, 11 letterman.

**Lost:** Eight starters, eight backups, 19 letterman.

Like America, the Red Raider offense is the land of opportunity. Every skill position is there for the taking. While strides were made in the spring, there's no doubt the 18 offensive signess will get plenty of hard looks when two-a-days unwind in August.

Over 96 percent of Texas Tech's total offense is gone from a year ago when the Red Raiders were seventh nationally with 475 yards a game.

"We've got guys coming in who have to help. You hate to put young players into that position, but that's the situation we're in," said Winder. In his seven seasons of charting the Raider offensive schemes, Winder has proven he knows hoe to get the football down the field. Six of Tech's eight most prolific attacks have been Winder's creations.

**THE QUARTERBACKS**--If competition makes for a healthy situation, then the Red Raiders are in no need of President Clinton's health care package. Going into the fall, it's a three-way battle for the starting signal-caller job between sophomore squadman Sone Cavazos and red-shirt freshmen Zebbie Lethridge and Tony Darden.

While the competitive juices should be keen, there is one glaring obstacle: none has ever taken a varsity snap.

From a consistency standpoint, Cavazos was the winner in the spring. With one more year studying the offense than the other two, "Sonar's" knowledge of the system is an advantage. A southpaw, he doesn't have the physical ability of the two freshmen, but he did show signs of being a "gamer" in the spring. He has the advantage of having played a junior varsity game against Air Force in Jones Stadium in the fall.

Lethridge and Darden are in the Robert Hall category as far as physical talent. Both are dangerous sprinting out of the pocket and both have arms ideal for downfield assaults, but they are still in the embryonic stages of their development.

Lethridge, a product of Lubbock Estacado, passed for over 3,400 yards and 42 touchdowns during a three-year starting career. His athleticism is exemplified by his acceptance as a walk-on in coach James Dickey's basketball program last season.

Darden, from San Antonio Holmes, passed for 5,043 yards and 57 TDs in two years in a highly successful Class 5A program.

**THE RUNNING BACKS**--One would have to expect some drop-off when a running game loses a Doak Walker Award winner and its three top fullbacks. That's what happened to the Red Raiders when All-America running back Bam Morris declared early for the NFL draft (third round to Pittsburgh) and three fullbacks graduated.

Penciled in to Morris' tailback spot is senior Alton Crain, who brings a more explosive air to the position. Crain (5-9,191) rushed for 138 yards last year as Morris' backup. The former walk-on, who played his freshman year at Midwestern State, goes into the fall ahead of soph Matt DuBuc. The diminutive DuBuc, who played part-time as an outfielder for the Red Raider baseball team in spring, has only three varsity carries to his credit but did see extensive duty in the kick return game in 1993.

Providing competition when two-a-days open in the fall are four newcomers, one of which will arrive on cam-



pus with a parade of accolades in tow.

Freshman Byron Hanspard of DeSoto was named a Parade All-America as one of the nation's premier school-boy backs in 1993 and the Texas Sports Writers Association said the 6-0, 185-pounder was the best offensive player in Class 5A. In 13 games, he averaged 8.7 yards per carry (2,101 yards) and reached the end zone 35 times. Speed and vision of field are true assets. How well and how quickly he fits into the system is one of the major offensive question marks.

Other top contenders at tail-



Sophomore Sone Cavazos

back are JUCO transfers Adrian Ervin and Michael Cosey and freshman Derrick Cherry. Ervin, a soph who enrolled at midterm and had the benefit of going through spring drills, rushed for 1,036 yards last year at San Bernardino Valley JC (CA) while Cosey amassed 1,146 yards at Fort Scott CC (KS). Cherry, a rare four-year starter with 4,138 career yards at Fort Worth Dunbar, gained 766 steps in 1993 despite missing three and a half games with an injury.

The fullback position, always a key in Winder's offensive scheme, will have a bevy of new faces as well. Soph walk-on Todd Walker finished ahead of junior squadman LaShon Earnest into the spring. Walker didn't play football last year while Earnest a transfer from Santa Clara after the '02 season, rushed three times from the tailback slot last season.

Newcomers likely will be heard from here, too. JUCO transfer Rod Hobbs averaged 6.1 yards per carry at Saddleback JC (CA) in '93. Joseph McCray comes from Houston Forest Brook with a forest of credentials, mainly 1,73 rushing yards (6.0 per rush) and 13 TDs last season. Teddy Mathews of LaPorte was equally effective with 1,150 yards and 11 TDs.

**The Wide Receivers** -- Just like the quarterback and running back positions, the Red Raiders will be starting over with an all-new cast of wide receivers. Gone are last year's top five wide outs, including SWC career yardage record-holder Lloyd Hill (sixth round to Chicago) and speedy Derrell Mitchel (sixth round to New Orleans). There's even a new receivers

coach (David Moody) after Ivy Williams departed for Alabama in April.

At the end of spring training, the Raiders' depth chart at split end and flanker showed only one player who had snared a pass in a college game -- senior Jayson Lavender. Perhaps better know for winning the state pole vault title at Wichita Falls, Lavender transferred to Tech in 1992 after two years at Kansas. He caught two passes late season, including a 44-yard TD vs. Rice. He's going into the fall listed behind soph Field Scovell at flanker. Scovell, a former high school quarterback, is the grandson of the father of the Cotton Bowl and the son of former Red Raider QB John Scovell.

Bo Adams goes into the fall with the nod at split end Adams, a JUCO transfer from Kilgore JC in 1993 after originally signing with Texas, was redshirted last season. Behind Adams is Canadian

walk-on Johnson Joseph, who cornerback Cat Adams says is the quickest receiver he's ever seen against.

The depth chart could become muddled after five newcomers arrive in August. JUCO Tony Wilson of San Bernardino Valley JC leads the pack in experience, but excelled more as a defensive back in juniro college.

Four freshmen will bring excellent credentials to Lubbock. Nasser Ayyad of Arlington set a state record with 106 receptions as a junior. Shelton Bass of Odessa Permian caught 57 passes for 937 yard and 11 TDs while earning Tri-Defensive Player of the Year in Class 5A (DB). Malcolm McKenzie of San Antonio Holmes caught 83 passes for 1,428 yards and 22 TDs as a junior. McKenzie already is very familiar with one Tech QB -- Tony Darden was the guy tossing the ball to him in 1992. Stacey Mitchell of DeSoto is the speedster of the

bunch. At 5-5, he may be another Tyrone Thurman, except that he ran a 10.21 time during the spring in the 100 meters.

**The Tight Ends** -- The deepest and most experienced position on the offense is at tight end, where at least three guys look ready and able to contribute.

Heading the group is senior Scott Aylor (6-4, 245), a two year starter. Aylor's six catches late season is tips among the team's returnees. Also an excellent blocker, Aylor missed the spring after an off-season knee operation. Bringing a tough approach to the game, eh should have no trouble being 100 percent for the fall and contending for All-SWC honors.

The battle behind him is fierce between senior Jeff

starts going back to his freshman year, Fitzgerald moved to guard last year and started the last seven games during the Raiders' second-half charge. He moved back to center in the spring and is a solid All-SWC candidate.

Senior Jeff Wood (6-5, 291) is a late bloomer who is a returning regular at right tackle. A big guy who can move, Wood started the last nine games of the 1993 season and should be one of the offense's mainstays this fall.

Rounding out the projected starting lineup are a junior and a pair of sophomores. The junior is right guard Ed Hendrix (6-4, 281), who has patiently waited his turn while playing in a No. 2 role the past two years. The sophs are left tackle Ben Kaufman (5-4, 270), who contributed last year



**DUO CONTENDERS** -- Freshmen quarterbacks Tony Darden (left) and Zebbie Lethridge will battle for playing time this fall.

Knowles (6-2, 240) and junior Jerod Fiebiger (6-6, 237). Both saw action last season, with Fiebiger catching a touchdown pass against Baylor.

**The Offensive Line** -- There's are building job going on in the offensive line, but it's nowhere as extensive as it is at the skill positions. A pair of starters are back from last year and the other three positions are manned by players who played in backup roles in '93.

Cream of the crop is bulldog center Scott Fitzgerald, an undesized 6-2, 262-pounder but a battler deluxe. With 18 career

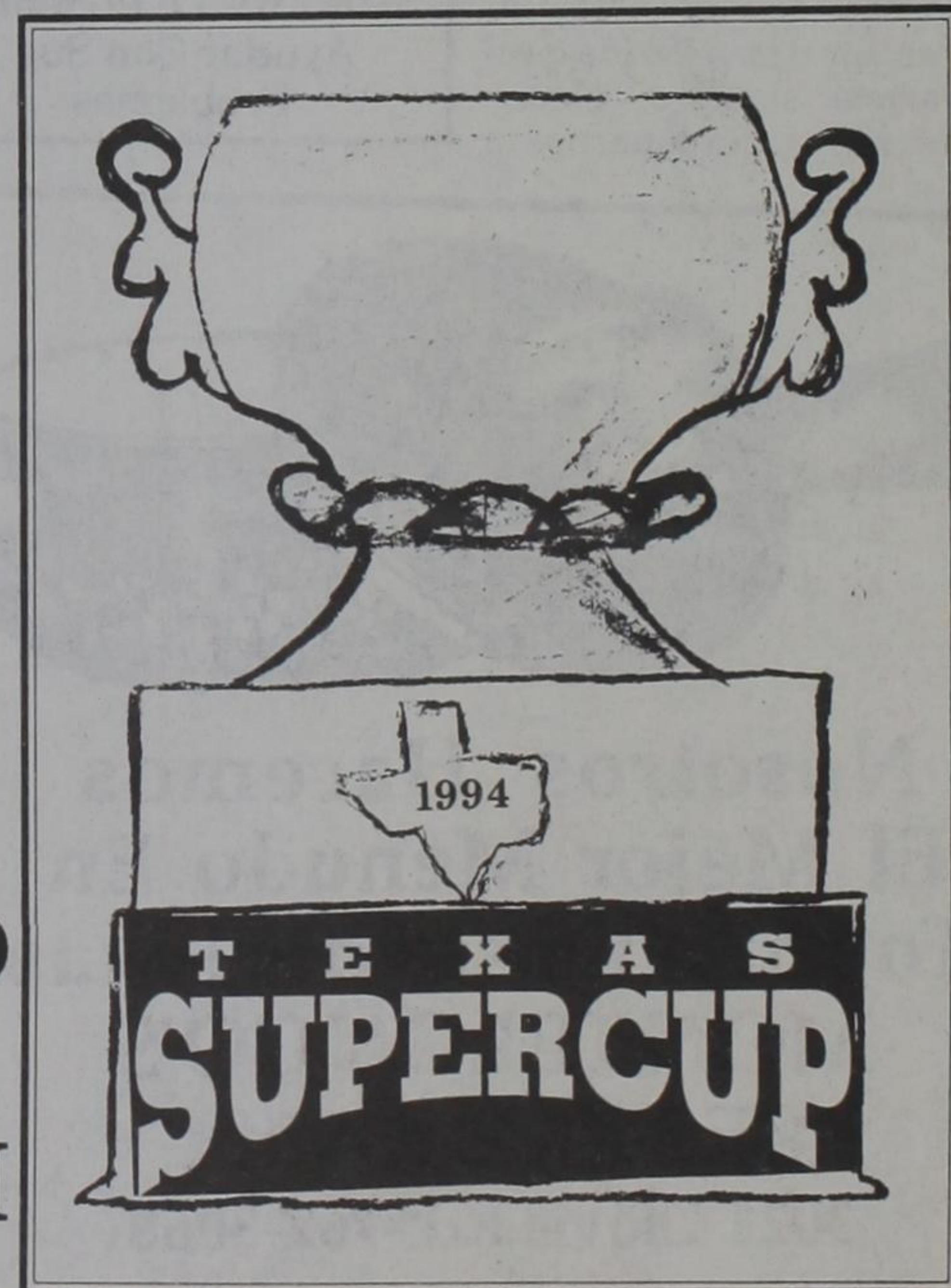
as a true freshman, and left guard Casey Jones (6-5, 273), who possesses good athleticism.

Pushing hard for playing time will be senior Robert Rivera (6-2, 274), who will take aim at Jones' left guard spot in the fall. He's a tough, mature player who can rotate in at either guard position.

Entering the picture during two-a-days is expected to be JUCO transfer J.T. Sprouse. The 6-3, 280-pounder was a standout at both guard and tackle at Moorpark JC (CA) and will be given similar opportunities here.

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Produced in Cooperation with the Lubbock Convention and Visitor's Bureau



## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

El miedo y los sentimientos negativos casi siempre siguen su curso, perjudicando, aunque nosotros no queramos. Pero, podemos controlar nuestros pensamientos que son los que tienen poder sobre nuestros sentimientos.

Por ejemplo, los pensamientos sobre peligros producen sentimientos de ansiedad y de temor, mientras que los sentimientos alegres y felices ayudan a sentimientos de bienestar. La fe es un arma excelente contra el miedo. La confianza en Dios nos da razón para que creamos que todo va a salir bien. Existe un reino de paz en donde seran curadas todas las heridas y donde seran secadas nuestras lagrimas.

Cuando Jesus dijo: "No se preocupen", dio la idea de que dentro de nosotros esta el poder para apartarnos de las preocupaciones. Pero, a pesar de todo, hay veces que se apodera de nosotros un gran dolor; cuando el esposo, o la esposa, esta enfermo, o cuando los biles llegan y no tenemos con que pagarlos... o cuando alguno de los hijos anda en las drogas...

Hasta en los problemas mas grandotes, la fe puede ayudarnos a ver las cosas de muy diferente manera. Por ejemplo, es muy consolador darnos cuenta de que cuando estamos preocupados por la salud de la esposa, o rogando que el hijo se aparte de las drogas estamos haciendo algo muy bueno, algo que vale la pena: Estamos orando.

San Agustin escribió un pensamiento muy consolador: Porque el simple seso de tu corazón es, en si, una oración... La constancia es constante, también lo será tu oración... La constancia de tu deseo será, en si, la incitante voz de tu oración.

Preocuparse no siempre es una cosa mala o peligrosa. La preocupación es humana. Lo que si necesitamos es un descanso de preocuparnos siempre. Necesitamos reír y perdonarnos a

nosotros mismos, y despues empezar de nuevo.

Si la canción titulada "No te preocupes, se feliz" te ayuda a calmar tu dolor, me alegro mucho. Pero si el dolor sigue, "no te preocupes, se feliz" de todas maneras. Pero, ora y ora mucho. Tus oraciones seran escuchadas por Nuestro Padre Dios. El, es un Padre muy bueno que estara "siempre contigo" en tu momento de tristeza y de dolor. Trata de no preocuparte. Y se feliz.

Jesus dijo: "Sepan que yo estare con ustedes todos los dias hasta el fin del mundo". Mat. 28, 20b. Y San Pablo dice: Romanos 8,31. "Si Dios esta con nosotros, nadie estara contra nosotros". Pero en caso de que alguien se anime a estar en contra de nosotros... va a salir perdiendo... porque esa es Palabra de Dios. Y...Dios no dice mentiras...Prueballo, y veras.

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2: (porque la vida fue manifestada, y la hemos visto, y testificamos, y os anunciamos la vida eterna, la cual estaba con el Padre, y se nos manifestó);

3: lo que hemos visto y oído, eso os anunciamos, para que también vosotros tengáis comunión con nosotros; y nuestra comunión verdaderamente es con el Padre, y con su Hijo Jesucristo.

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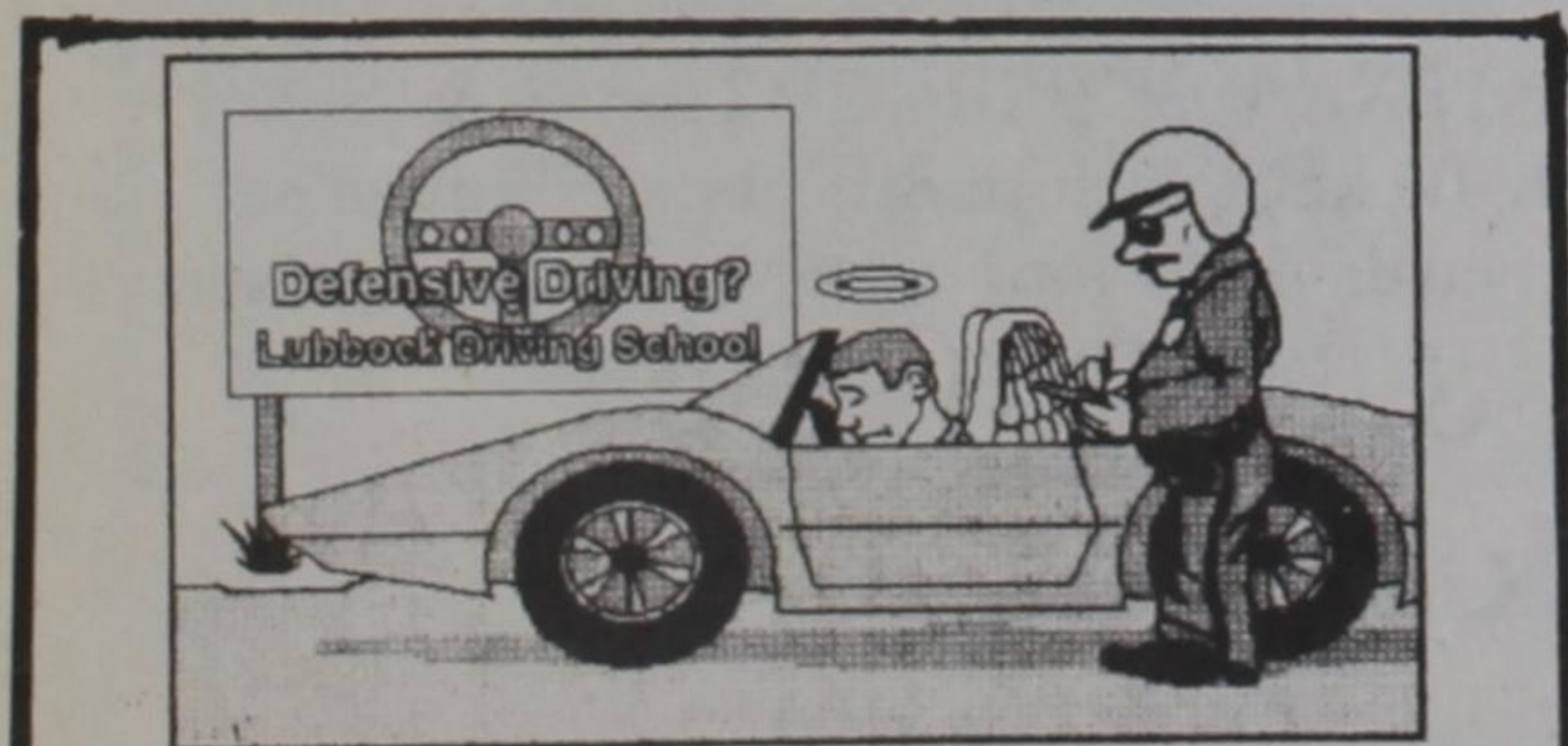
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## CLASSIFIED CLASIFICADOS

### Position Open

DIRECTOR OF YOUTH ISSUES

To plan and coordinate community-wide programs and initiatives supporting high priority youths through close consultation with the City of Lubbock, Lubbock County, Lubbock Independent School District and other youth service providers. Must have a knowledge of community issues and resources related to youth with two years experience in organizing and coordinating community based programs targeting youth. Bachelors degree preferred, computer skills required. Send resume to: United Way of Lubbock, 2201 19th Street, Lubbock, TX 79401 by August 28.

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### THE ACADEMIC TEAM, FULL OF PROMISE

prejudice. In San Antonio, a city so dominated by Mexican-American culture, who could fail to understand what we as a people have had to endure, and indeed what we as a people had to offer?

I came from a family with a proud history. I descended from a founding family of my city, the tenth family of the original 16 given grants by the King of Spain to colonize San Antonio.

True, by the time I had come along, our family was enduring harder times than some previous generations. But the pride was still apparent. My father refused to allow us to forget where we came from and what was expected of us. Although he had to quit school in the tenth grade to help support his family, he was eager to pass on to us the lessons he had learned. He taught us there is no shame in poverty, but there is no redemption for losing dignity.

It wasn't until my junior year in high school that I understood how the perceptions in the Anglicized culture of Texas would try to strip me of that dignity. A fellow student in my advanced placement economics class could not understand that my academic career was any different than hers.

She could ask the help of her parents with her academics. Both held master's degrees. I was on my own. The work I was doing was simply beyond my parents' experience.

I tried to explain to her that though we may have had similar grades, a college recruiter might rather select someone with my background. After all, I had to overcome a greater challenge.

She turned to me and said, "I shouldn't be penalized because your parents were lazy or ignorant, or because they couldn't understand what an education means."

I stepped out of the classroom. Outside, I wept, shaking all over. I had known the girl for three years. She had been a friend, and I was betrayed.

I realized then that there is nothing prejudice cannot take away from me. In its harshest elements, it can take my life.

In the mundane details of my daily life, it subtly alters my career. In the recesses of what I like to believe is my private life, is it hiding in the hearts of friends and acquaintances -- a secret contempt?

When I interviewed the academic team, hope was the first thing I saw in their faces. (John Coy, of San Antonio, Texas, is a free-lance writer.) Copyright

### Income Eligibility Guidelines, 1994-95 Free or Reduced-Price Meals LUBBOCK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Lubbock Independent School District offers free or reduced-price meals for children from families whose income is at or below guideline levels.

Eligible families may apply at each campus at the beginning of the school year. Foster Children are also eligible for the benefits.

A letter from Superintendent Mike Moses, containing information on the free or reduced-price meals, will be distributed to students to take home to parents. In the operation of the child-feeding program, no child will be discriminated against because of race, sex, color, national origin, age, or handicap.

Under provisions of the free or reduced-price meal policy, all applications will be reviewed by the local Free and Reduced Lunch Coordinator at 3501 Avenue G. If a parent is dissatisfied with the ruling of the official, he/she may make a request either orally or in writing for a hearing to appeal the decision. The request should be directed to Darwin Hilliard, Executive Director of Purchasing and Contract Services, 1628 19th Street, telephone 766-1098. The school district's policy contains an outline of the hearing procedure.

The following income guidelines will be used to determine eligibility for free or reduced-price meals:

### 1994-95 INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES

Family Size	ANNUALLY		MONTHLY		WEEKLY	
	Free	Reduced Price	Free	Reduced Price	Free	Reduced Price
1	\$9,568	\$13,616	\$798	\$1,135	\$184	\$262
2	\$12,792	\$18,204	\$1,066	\$1,517	\$246	\$351
3	\$16,016	\$22,792	\$1,335	\$1,900	\$308	\$439
4	\$19,240	\$27,380	\$1,604	\$2,282	\$370	\$527
5	\$22,464	\$31,968	\$1,872	\$2,664	\$432	\$615
6	\$25,688	\$36,556	\$2,141	\$3,047	\$494	\$703
7	\$28,912	\$41,144	\$2,410	\$3,429	\$556	\$792
8	\$32,136	\$45,732	\$2,678	\$3,811	\$618	\$880
9	\$35,360	\$50,320	\$2,947	\$4,194	\$680	\$969
10	\$38,584	\$54,908	\$3,216	\$4,577	\$742	\$1,058
11	\$41,808	\$59,496	\$3,485	\$4,960	\$804	\$1,147
12	\$45,032	\$64,084	\$3,754	\$5,343	\$866	\$1,236
*	+\$3,224	+\$4,588	+\$269	+\$383	+\$62	+\$89

\* = Add this amount for each additional family member

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### IMPRESORES DE PLÁSTICOS (PLASTIC PRINTERS)

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Fotógrafos experimentados para fotografiar en color y en blanco y negro. Se requiere experiencia fotografiando modelos y/o productos, tanto en estudio como en exteriores. Favor de enviar ejemplares de su trabajo. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

### ILUSTRADORES (ILLUSTRATORS)

Ilustradores de todo tipo, variedad de estilos. De preferencia con tres o más años de experiencia profesional. Favor de enviar ejemplares de su trabajo. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

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