

Selena Album To Be Released

Los Angeles - EMI Latin will release the soundtrack album to "Selena" the highly-anticipated Warner Bros. feature film about the slain Tejano superstar, it was announced by Jose Behar, president and CEO of the label.

Directed by the acclaimed Gregory Nava, "Selena" stars Jennifer Lopez and Edward Olmos, and will be released theatrically March 21.

The soundtrack, comprised of materials recorded between 1990-95, will feature original cuts by Selena, including several that have never been previously released. The songs include the ballads "Where Did The Feeling Go?", "Only Love" and "Is It The Beat?" In addition, two live disco medleys of "I Will Survive"/"Fundytown" and "Last Dance"/"The Hustle"/"On The Radio" are also part of the soundtrack. Both medleys were recorded during Selena's March 1995 concert at the Houston Astrodome, which took place one month prior to her death.

"This album is a labor of love that was done as if Selena had been working with us," Behar said. "Her dedication and determination are examples that continue to inspire."

In addition to its English-language cuts, the album includes a live medley of Selena's Spanish anthems, "Baila Esta Cumbia," "La Carcacha," "Como La Flor" and "Bidi Bidi Bom Bom," also recorded

during the Astrodome show. Selena's father, Abraham Quintanilla Jr., who served as the principal adviser on the film, said that the medley arrangements were all supervised by Selena.

"The final mix was sensational," he commented. "Selena's voice can be heard beautifully. The soundtrack, like the film, has drama, humor and sadness."

One of the album's most emotional moments is "Viviras Selena," a new song written by Ruben Garza and produced by A.B. Quintanilla III (Selena's brother). The musical tribute, recorded in the same Corpus Christi, Texas, studio where Selena cut her albums, includes the voices of Graciela Beltran, Bobby Pulido, Barrio Boyzz, Emilio, Jennifer Pena (of Jennifer y Los Jetz) and Pete Astudillo.

"It was a privilege for all of the artists to participate in recording "Viviras Selena," said Beltran.

"Selena made a valuable contribution in both the U.S. and Mexico by achieving the 'crossover,'" she said. "She spurred us to follow her example."



News Briefs

Aid Cuts Compound Winter Woes for Native Ams

Eight people have died from cold in North Dakota in the last three weeks, while across the nation the federal government has cut money to help Indians improve and weatherize their housing, reports The New York Times.

More than any other group, the two million Indians in the United States, including the one million on the reservations, depend on federal aid. But annual spending by the Department of Housing and Urban Development has dropped, to \$500 million from \$650 million three years ago.

While North Dakota now has the nation's lowest unemployment rate - 1.9 percent - unemployment on the reservation hovers around 75 percent. Instead of jobs, the welfare economy provides a minimal safety net in a county that ranked in 1990 as the sixth poorest in the nation. With a per-capita income of \$9,000, Sioux County receives \$8,000 in per capita federal spending every year. The national average is about \$5,200.

In 1960, a federal dam project increased dependency on government handouts, and on government housing. By damming the Missouri River for electric power and flood control, federal engineers flooded 5,000 acres of the reservation's most fertile cropland.

Floodwaters covered almost 200 Sioux houses built in sheltered river lowlands. Families were forced to move into "650s," government houses built for \$650 each on the wind-scoured plains.

Over the next 10 years, officials expect private mortgage lending to start seeping into reservations because of two developments, tribal foreclosure ordinances and changes in Indian housing legislation.

But, for now, the government remains the largest source of shelter for many tribes.

Since November, rural North Dakota has been hammered by twin forces, snow accumulations up to five times normal levels and a near tripling in prices of propane heating fuel, far faster than the increases in heating oil and gasoline this winter.

With propane prices jumping, from 50 cents a gallon to \$1.30 in three months, the effects are clear.

"I know people who left their houses and just drove around in their cars to keep warm," said Darren Pleets, a propane deliverer.

Clinton Plans Student Funding

Poorer students would get more help with their college expenses under a Clinton administration education budget proposal, reports Associated Press.

The plan calls for expanding Pell grants and increasing funding from the current \$2,700 per student per year to \$3,000, congressional and administration sources said Monday. The money to pay for the proposal would be raised by shifting funds from a tuition tax credit plan the administration had proposed earlier.

The plan is part of a larger budget proposal for fiscal 1998 that would raise federal education spending to \$29 billion, up from \$26.3 billion this year.

The Pell grant plan modifies a proposal to make college tuition more affordable by offering families tax credits of up to \$1,500 a year for the first two years of college. Clinton had dubbed the credits "HOPE Scholarships." A companion proposal would give up to \$10,000 in tax deductions. The combined credit and deduction were to cost \$44 billion over six years.

The Pell grant funding would be increased by shifting money that otherwise would have been refunded to taxpayers under the HOPE scholarship proposal. Under the HOPE plan, for instance, a family that qualified for the \$1,500 credit but only earned enough to pay \$1,000 in taxes, would get a \$500 refund from the government and not pay the \$1,000 tax bill.

The education budget proposal also would increase funding by 26 percent, to \$620 million, for Goals 2000, a program to help school districts raise educational standards. Additionally, it would provide \$5 billion over four years to help cover half the interest that districts must pay for school construction and \$2.75 billion over five years for the "America Reads" program of 30,000 reading specialists and volunteer coordinators.

Commission Mulls CPI Adjustment to SSI

Members of the Senate Finance Committee demonstrated cautious interest Tuesday in a politically touchy plan that would raise taxes and trim Social Security and other benefits by adjusting the government's Consumer Price Index, reports Associated Press.

The five-member panel, headed by Stanford University economist Michael Boskin, said the CPI overstates the true increase in the cost of living by 1.1 percentage points a year.

Lowering the index by that amount would save \$1 trillion over 12 years, the commission estimates. The savings would come from trimming annual cost-of-living adjustments for the recipients of Social Security and other benefit programs and by raising taxes through a smaller adjustment in tax brackets and the standard deduction each year.

The CPI, which rose 3.3 percent last year, is biased upward, the economists said, because it only partially accounts for quality improvements in products such as computers, fails to adjust for consumers switching from one product to another (shoppers buying more chicken when the price of hamburger rises, for instance) and doesn't account for such trends as the spread of discount retailers.

Finance Committee Chairman William V. Roth Jr., R-Del., and the senior Democrat on the panel, Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, urged Clinton to embrace a CPI adjustment in the fiscal 1998 budget he submits Feb. 6, but administration officials have indicated that's unlikely.

The plan could resurface this fall, however, as Congress and the administration look for ways to construct a budget that balances by 2002.

Gov't to Pay for Summer Job Programs

The Labor Department announced Tuesday it is sending \$871 million to cities and communities across the nation to use in summer jobs programs for low-income youths, reports Associated Press.

The grants are part of a \$3.9 billion package to finance job training and job search programs for all job-seekers, dislocated workers, disadvantaged adults and at-risk youth.

The summer job funds will restore the program to the 1995 level and reverse a 28 percent cut last year. They will be released immediately so cities and suburban and rural communities can begin planning.

The program provides public-sector jobs for low-income youth between the ages of 14 and 21. Jobs include clerical positions, maintenance work, park and recreation activities, hospital employment, aiding the elderly and tutoring and assisting at day-care centers.

Many of the youth also participate in educational programs, including math and reading instruction.

The remainder of the package will be available beginning July

"El Respeto Al
Derecho Ajeno
Es La Paz"

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Vol. XX No. 18

Week of January 30 thru February 5, 1997

Lubbock, Texas

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Last week, the Lubbock Arts Alliance recommended that a grant application made by Lubbock Centro Aztlan not be funded. The grant was for the production of the "Viva Aztlan Theatre and Dance Festival" which was to be staged in March of this year.

The Festival last year brought in 8 Mexican Folkloric Dance troupes, each composed of some 50 to 70 youths ranging in age from 3 to adult for competition. The Festival also brought 2 professional Theatre troupe to present the public professional drama with emphasis on the Hispanic culture.

Although the grant application for this year's Festival scored second from the highest in accomplishing the goals of the grants, the reason given for not funding the grant was that an evaluation report for a previous grant was not submitted in time. The previous grant did not involve the Festival but was submitted by Lubbock Centro Aztlan as a project.

Lubbock Centro Aztlan has been funded by the City Council through the Lubbock Arts Alliance for the past 5 years to produce programs specifically to highlight and make the community aware of the richness of our culture through art, drama, poetry and music. Each program has been produced and all forms have been submitted to the funding agency with the exception of the one in question. It is common knowledge among grantees that many grantees have not filed evaluation grants but continue to get grants. Some \$30,000 has accumulated because of non-submission of evaluation reports throughout the years.

A question that must be asked is whether this is the first time new regulations of non-funding because of lack of submitting evaluation forms. Another question which must be asked is why was this not addressed prior to problems arising.

Of prime concern to us is why no grants were given to Hispanic or Black organizations and why is there a lack of effort to reach organizations in order to apply.

Whatever the case, the City and our community stands to lose much, if the Festival is cancelled.

Distrito Federal— El ex presidente Carlos Salinas de Gortari se deslindó ayer de cualquier responsabilidad en el homicidio de José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, y reiteró que su hermano Raúl es inocente en el asesinato de quien fuera secretario general del Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI). Salinas de Gortari fue interrogado en Dublín, Irlanda, por el subprocurador de Coordinación General y Desarrollo de la Procuraduría General de la República (PGR), José Luis Ramos Rivera, al que respondió 216 preguntas sobre el homicidio de Ruiz Massieu.

La comparecencia, que duró más de 16 horas, se desarrolló el pasado lunes, en la sede de la Embajada de México, en Dublín, como parte de las investigaciones del crimen cometido el 28 de septiembre de 1994, en contra de quien fuera secretario general priista.

De acuerdo al cuestionario que desde diciembre pasado se tenía programado, el ex jefe del Ejecutivo debía responder sobre el homicidio de Ruiz Massieu, así como al enriquecimiento ilícito del que se le acusa a su hermano, a partir de la detección de diversas cuentas en Europa y Estados Unidos.

Esta es la segunda ocasión que el ex presidente mexicano comparece ante las autoridades. La primera vez fue el 27 de noviembre del año pasado, pero Salinas de Gortari declaró en torno al homicidio de Luis Donaldo Colosio, ex candidato presidencial priista.

Aquella vez, el ex mandatario respondió durante 12 horas a más de 300 preguntas que le formuló el fiscal del caso, Luis Raúl González Pérez.

Salinas de Gortari afirmó en el primer interrogatorio que el asesinato de Luis Donaldo Colosio pudo ser producto de una conspiración.

Ahora, de nueva cuenta, a solicitud de la PGR, la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, instruyó al embajador de México en Irlanda, Daniel Dultzin Dubin, emitir un citatorio a Carlos Salinas de Gortari, para comparecer en esa representación diplomática y recabar así su testimonio dentro

de las averiguaciones previas SE/26/96, SE/40/96 y demás relacionadas, sobre las cuales se considera que podría aportar información.

El citatorio a Carlos Salinas, se hizo con base en el Artículo 19, fracción II, inciso B de la Ley Orgánica de la PGR, el Artículo 44, fracción V y VI de la Ley del Servicio Exterior Mexicano y del Artículo 59 del Código Federal de Procedimientos Penales.

La diligencia ministerial fue llevada a cabo por Ramos Rivera; por el coordinador general de Investigación de la misma Subprocuraduría, Ismael Eslava Pérez y por el embajador de México en Irlanda, Daniel Dultzin Dubin, jefe de la Representación Diplomática en aquel país, quien se constituyó como auxiliar del Ministerio Público de la Federación, así como por agentes del Ministerio Público de la Federación de la PGR.

Según el cuestionario, el ex mandatario sería cuestionado

NALEO Educational Fund Announces '97 Summer Legislative Intern Program

Los Angeles, CA.- The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund and Shell Oil Company have begun a nationwide search for qualified Latino college and university students interested in an intensive six and a half week summer legislative internship program. The NALEO Summer Legislative Intern Program is designed to give students a behind-the-scenes look at how public policy is developed and implemented at the state and federal levels. Applications must be received at the NALEO Los Angeles, CA office by 5:00 pm PST Friday February 28, 1997.

"The day-to-day dynamics of policy making and public service cannot be taught in a



también en torno a la averiguación previa que por la presunta comisión de los delitos de operaciones efectuadas con recursos de procedencia ilícita —"lavado" de dinero—, y por presuntos delitos contra la salud, en su modalidad de narcotráfico, inició la PGR en contra de Raúl Salinas.

classroom," said NALEO Executive Director Arturo Vargas "We feel it is important to develop our next cadre of Latino leaders in the environment where key decisions are made."

During the six and a half week program, participants will travel to their state capitals, local county and city halls and Washington, D.C. to work with legislators and their staffs. Interns will perform a variety of important functions including researching legislation, monitoring hearings and preparing briefing papers. They also will meet with White House representatives, advocacy organizations and the news media.

Another highlight of the internship is participation at

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Workfare No Solution To Poverty

One consequence of recently passed welfare reform will likely be to take jobs away from established workers, including union workers, at the lowest end of the workforce.

The welfare reform bill forces welfare recipients to enter "Workfare" programs, where they work a number of hours at minimum wage to earn the equivalent of a benefit check. Since it also creates no new jobs, it forces welfare recipients into a job market already glutted with the unemployed.

Not surprisingly, cities are starting to look at welfare recipients as a pool of low-cost labor which can be recruited to replace existing employees, particularly unionized employees.

Last August, for example, New York City's Municipal Transit Authority (MTA) told the Transit Union, which represents the city's subway and bus workers, that many of its members would be replaced. The best the union could do was to win an agreement that 500 subway cleaning jobs

would be eliminated without layoffs, through attrition, as workfare recipients took over their tasks. The result is a workforce of subway cleaners paid the minimum wage for doing the job that union employees were doing for a much higher wage.

Under welfare reform, the benefit checks coming to these workfare recipients stop coming at the end of two years. But cleaning subways and buses is unskilled work, and they will not have received job training or developed any skills. Since New York City is unlikely to run short of poverty-stricken people desperate for benefits, there will always be a ready pool of new workfare recipients for the MTA.

Public employee unions have long supported the creation of jobs for welfare recipients and unemployed people. But workfare, they argue, offers no solution, since there's no guarantee of an eventual permanent job paying a liveable wage. At the same time, the program encourages cities to cut the incomes of their existing workforce to a level

which can't support a family.

"When you flood the labor market with workfare recipients," explains Fran Bernstein, from the national office of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, "you see enormous wage depression for the bottom third of the workforce. That's intentional." Bernstein says that the union is working with welfare rights and service providers organizations on a basic bill of rights for workfare recipients. It would include the right to the same wage and treatment given other employees, the right to organize unions and protection from unfair discipline.

In September, President Clinton urged expansion of workfare in the private sector. "We cannot create enough public-service jobs to hire these folks," he said, adding that "this has basically got to be a private-sector show."

Marriott Corporation is one of the first such efforts. The company says it is committed to providing extensive support to recipients, and will counsel

them about problems like tardiness, rather than simply disciplining or firing them as it does with other workers.

But the stakes in keeping a job are very high for workfare recipients, and that gives an advantage to a company like Marriott, which has mounted a vigorous fight to keep its regular employees from organizing unions.

While the legal status of workfare recipients is unclear, some employers contend they are not workers at all, and have no right to organize or to complain about violations of laws which protect workers' health and safety and guard against discrimination.

With no guarantees about maintaining existing wage levels or protecting the rights of workfare recipients, welfare reform promises to pit currently-employed workers against workfare workers in the race to the bottom. In the process, jobs that can support families may be transformed into jobs that can't, and the people who perform those jobs will be robbed of security, job rights and dignity.



Sittin' Here Thinkin'

Bill Cosby

by Ira Cutler

I first saw Bill Cosby in the mid-1960's at a nightclub in New York called The Village Gate. He was third or fourth on the bill that night and no one had ever heard of him. He has since joked that in those days people were surprised when they saw he was black, because they always expected him to be one of Bing Crosby's sons. He was so good that night, so unforgettable, that I remember him clearly although I have no memory at all of the headline acts.

That night he did the Noah routine, one of the finest stand-up comedic performances that I have ever seen. I still think of some of the lines -- "What's a cubit?" -- and thirty years later I still laugh.

After that I bought his comedy records -- remember when we used to do that? -- and then I watched I Spy, Fat Albert with my kids, the HBO specials and, of course, the show about the Huxtables. Looking back, I am amazed to realize that this man, who does not know me from Adam, has given me hundreds and hundreds of hours of pleasure over most of my life.

That would be enough of a legacy for most people -- to have been tremendously entertaining and to become, as result, widely beloved and fabulously wealthy. But for Cosby the entertaining is a wedge, a way to get our attention while he does his real thing, which is to educate. Cosby, as you probably know, has a Ph.D. in education and his work shows it. The course that he has been teaching all these years has painlessly taught us that our biases and prejudices about black people are all wrong.

There was no mainstream black stand-up comic before Bill Cosby. Redd Foxx recorded racy, sexually oriented "blue" records and Dick Gregory did biting social and political humor, but Cosby was the first black performer who was a comedian rather than a black comedian.

No one had ever seen, in the media at least, a friendship, partnership or any truly mutually respectful relationship between a white man and a black man before Robert Culp and Bill Cosby showed it on I Spy. Think about it: at a time of riots about school integration these guys traveled and roomed together! They never said a word about race -- Cosby rarely has -- they just showed us how we could be.

Before Cosby there could not have been a show about a black family that was headed by accomplished parents and that had all the same, sometimes trivial, issues going on that we expect on white situation comedies. Cosby was criticized by some for not portraying the "real" black experience but he showed us that there is no one single black experience, any more than there is one single experience for whites.

The Bill Cosby Show had special meaning for me because my son is a bit of a Theo. I used to tell my son that "I brought you into this world and I'll take you out". Together we howled when father and son talked about Theo's future, and going to school and doing well, and Cliff taught Theo about the realities of life by counting out Monopoly money for rent, food and all that Theo would want and need.

I did not know then that Theo was based on Ennis Cosby. The show was so real to us, was played with such grace and beauty, that it felt as though Theo -- who was charming and loving but not dedicated to traditional success -- was MY son and everybody's son. And now Ennis Cosby is dead and Bill Cosby, despite all his accomplishments and all his good works, is suffering the unbearable pain of a parent who outlives a child.

Some have written that it was like having a death in the family, in our own extended families, and that is an apt description. Ennis and Theo and my son Josh are all mixed up for me and my son is traveling now and I sometimes worry about him. I cannot imagine what I would do if I lost him.

This being the time that it is, and the murder happening in Los Angeles, I found myself hoping that the murderer was not white. And when it was reported that the murderer was, in fact, white, then I found myself hoping that the motive was robbery rather than racial. But no matter the cause, Bill Cosby's son is dead.

I will never forget that first night and the Noah routine, or the monopoly money show, or Fat Albert going "Hey Hey Hey" and now I will never forget that look of pain on Cosby's face as he walked through the reporters and into his home. I wish we could help but his face said it all -- even if we could all give him back the mountains of pleasure he has given us, it would not equal his pain or take it away.

How can we understand and explain a world that is so cruel and random? Is there no connection at all between how we live our lives and what fate has in store for us? Why, of all people, has Bill Cosby been dealt such a terrible blow? How would Cliff Huxtable explain it to us?

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'.

was intended to help.

Moreover, he wrote, "The costs of the targeted jobs tax credit program far exceed its benefits." Auditors estimated that the program had cost \$374 million a year and had produced benefits of \$140 million a year in wages for people who would not otherwise have been hired. Masten concluded, "Only about 37 cents of economic benefits were returned for each dollar in tax credits and administrative costs."

Linda Levine, an economist at the Congressional Research Service, said there had been two problems with earlier versions of the tax credit for hiring welfare recipients.

In many cases, she said, employers did not know whether job applicants were on welfare because they did not ask, in part because employers feared that they would be sued if they asked. Thus, she said, "the tax credit was usually irrelevant to the hiring decision" and did not alter employers' behavior.

On the other hand, she said, job applicants who advertised the fact that they were on welfare were often stigmatized, and companies were less likely to hire them because the employers believed that they would be less productive

States May Pass Off Welfare to Local Gov'ts

Only months after Congress turned control of welfare over to the states, legislatures around the country are considering whether to hand off responsibility for the poor once again, this time to county and local governments, reports The Washington Post.

Several states, including California, New York, Colorado, Ohio and North Carolina, are weighing proposals that could in some cases allow thousands of county commissioners, town supervisors or other local officials to make fundamental decisions about who should receive welfare, how soon they have to go to work and under what conditions.

If adopted, these proposals would deliver to local governments an unprecedented level of authority to design social policy, and in ways hardly envisioned by many of the federal lawmakers who voted for revolutionary welfare changes last year.

One proposal in Indiana would eliminate the state welfare department altogether and place control for welfare with local agencies. Another would turn federal funds over to the state's 1,008 township trustees, many of whom serve part time, to distribute to the needy much as they did in a previous era of "poor relief."

But already, the prospect of a second wave of welfare "devolution" to the county level is prompting concern among some policymakers and other social policy analysts who worry about the possible ramifications of shifting power to the smallest jurisdictions.

How will local governments with large numbers of welfare families cope, critics ask, without the resources of more prosperous areas to help cushion them?

"Poor people tend to be concentrated in certain areas of states that don't have the resources to take care of them," said Mary Jo Bane, a Harvard University professor who recently resigned as President Clinton's top policy official on welfare.

In education, for example, Bane said states have had to intervene in the affairs of local school districts because the individual jurisdictions have had such widely varying abilities and resources to educate children.

There is also concern among some analysts and lawmakers that counties could begin competing with each other to pay the lowest monthly benefit in order to discourage poor families from moving there, setting off a "race to the bottom."

Already a form of this is occurring in the Washington area, where two states and the District share the same metropolitan area. On Saturday, the District will reduce the amount it pays welfare recipients for the fourth time in order to avoid becoming a magnet for the needy of Maryland and Virginia.

"Unless a state provides

standards, there could be a race to the bottom between counties," said Jodie Levin-Epstein, a senior analyst for the Center for Law and Social Policy, a Washington group that specializes in welfare issues. "One county could say only married couples could receive assistance, and push out the single-parent families to another county."

Yet some specialists see further devolution of welfare as the best way to provide the most flexibility, and a natural outgrowth of the movement to strip power from the federal bureaucracy and give it back to governments closer to the people.

The movement could lead to a nationwide network of finely honed programs targeted at

the needs of recipients. Once-dependent mothers could be raised permanently from poverty by, for example, innovative transportation systems established in isolated regions, or training programs giving them the exact skills needed to compete for lucrative jobs in emerging local industries searching for workers.

Under Gov. Pete Wilson's emerging welfare proposal in California, the state would decide how much money families would get, who would be eligible to receive it, and how long they could get support. But counties would be required to design their own programs to help welfare recipients find work and to share the financial penalties if they fail.

The challenge for counties would be greater than in other states, however, because Wilson's proposal would limit benefits to 12 months at a time for new recipients. That would mean serious pressure on local jurisdictions to get people off welfare fast, a task that has proven difficult even in the most successful state welfare experiments.

"Counties have full responsibility for meeting all the federal requirements, with no assurance we will have the tools to succeed," said Frank Mecca, executive director of the California County Welfare Directors Association, whose members run county welfare offices in the state. "That is the rub."

posición automática en la boleta. Muchos miembros del partido habían esperado que Noriega, un legislador popular durante 12 años, ganaría cerca del 8% de la votación, pero sólo obtuvo la mitad de esa proyección.

Podría afirmarse que la independencia para Puerto Rico está más al alcance de la isla que nunca antes, aún si es solamente porque el fin de la Guerra Fría ha disminuido la oposición a la independencia en el Pentágono y entre muchos miembros del Congreso de los Estados Unidos, que estaban preocupados por las bases militares de la isla. Empero, en el momento en que los funcionarios estadounidenses en Washington están hablando sobre la independencia como una alternativa viable, el PIP ha visto su apoyo electoral disminuir en vez de aumentar.

Esa ironía puede ser el mensaje que el PIP lleve a casa de esta elección, pero no el que le gustaría escuchar.

Tax Credits Sought For Hiring Long-Term Welfare Recipients

President Clinton, in keeping with a campaign promise, will soon ask Congress to provide tax credits to businesses that hire long-term welfare recipients, reports The New York Times.

But even before the proposal is formally made, critics have begun to express doubts about whether such credits will achieve their goal. Economists inside the government and at several universities said that similar credits in the past had provided a windfall to employers without significantly increasing the number of poor people hired.

Under Clinton's new proposal, to be included in his budget next week, employers could take a credit equal to 50 percent of the first \$10,000 in wages paid to long-term welfare recipients -- a somewhat bigger subsidy than has been available in the past. Such tax credits have been allowed, in one form or another, for 25 years.

The tax credit proposed by Clinton would be available for hiring people who had been on welfare for at least 18 months.

Descifrando El Mensaje De Las Elecciones Sobre La Independencia De Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico -- Uno de los temas centrales de la campaña de David Noriega, el candidato a gobernador del Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño, fue que las elecciones del 5 de noviembre no eran un referendun sobre la situación política de Puerto Rico.

Noriega obtuvo sólo el 3.8 por ciento de los votos, un resultado decepcionante para el PIP. Sin embargo, su mensaje suena a verdad mientras se le busca significado a los resultados de la votación.

Las cifras finales muestran al Gobernador Pedro Rosselló con el 51.2 por ciento de los votos, convirtiéndolo en el primer candidato de todos los tiempos que haya sobrepasado un millón de votos en una elección puertorriqueña. Su Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP), que favorece a la estadidad para Puerto Rico, también mantuvo el control de la plaza de Comisionado Residente en Washington, DC., ambas cámaras de la legislatura y dos terceras partes de las 78 alcaldías de la isla.

Su triunfo abrumador no se traduce necesariamente en apoyo a la estadidad, sin embargo, varios analizadores se apresuran a señalar. Como lo dijo un editorial en el periódico de mayor circulación en la isla, "El Nuevo Día", los electores miraron al gobierno de Rosselló, vieron un trabajo en progreso y "...se dió el respaldo necesario para que esta obra continúe. Por esto fué que Puerto Rico votó. Y ése es el mensaje de esta elección".

Las encuestas y los expertos concuerdan en que, aunque el asunto de la situación política -- estado, estado libre asociado o nación independiente -- ha dominado la política puertorriqueña por años, se encuentra muy abajo en la lista de prioridades de los electores. Ello explica por qué Rosselló ha ganado fácilmente dos elecciones consecutivas, mientras que la estadidad perdió en el plebiscito sobre la situación política de 1993.

Rosselló reconoció esas prioridades en su conferencia de prensa al día siguiente de las elecciones, cuando dijo que él procuraba un segundo término para continuar sus reformas y programas, no para avanzar por la estadidad. Si el PNP tomó de estas elecciones el mensaje de que la aptitud para gobernar va más allá de la política sobre la situación del estatus, el Partido Popular Democrático y su presidente y candidato a gobernador Héctor Luis Acevedo, deben volverse hacia la reorganización ante la realidad de una segunda derrota consecutiva y arrolladora.

La atención se vuelve naturalmente hacia la gran ganadora en el campo del PPD -- Sila María Calderón, que fue electa alcaldesa de San Juan.

Hace cuatro años, Acevedo estaba celebrando su reelección como alcalde de San Juan, mientras el resto de su partido fué desalojado por Rosselló y el PNP. El ganó el control del partido y fué electo para ser su presidente con más del 80 por ciento de la votación en una contienda de cinco partes.

Ahora, Calderón se ve a sí misma en un lugar casi idéntico.

"En 1997, la funcionaria con el mayor poder, el mayor presupuesto y la posición más alta en el Partido Popular será la Alcaldesa Sila Calderón", señaló Rony Jarabo, ex-legislador, comentando sobre los resultados de las elecciones para la televisora WLII.

El columnista y analizador político Luis Dávila Colón está de acuerdo. "Ahora la presión sobre Sila María Calderón va a ser tremenda para que tome la dirigencia del Partido Popular y dirija la reconstrucción", dijo Dávila.

Calderón ha dicho que ella no aspira a la presidencia del partido, sin embargo, y su campaña fué realizada independientemente de la maquinaria del PPD.

La elección fué un aprieto para el PIP, que necesitaba ganar el 3.5 por ciento de la votación para mantener su

Shaquille En La Banca

Nueva York— Por primera vez en cinco años en la NBA, Shaquille O'Neal jugará en un Juego de Estrellas en la banca.

O'Neal fue iniciador en cuatro ocasiones para la Conferencia Este, cuando se desempeñaba para Magia de Orlando. Pero ayer figuró entre siete reservistas elegidos por los entrenadores de la Conferencia oeste para disputar el partido en Cleveland.

El centro de Lakers de Los Angeles sólo es superado por Michael Jordan como mejor anotador. También ocupa el tercer lugar de la NBA en bloques y cuarto lugar en rebotes y porcentaje de goles de campo.

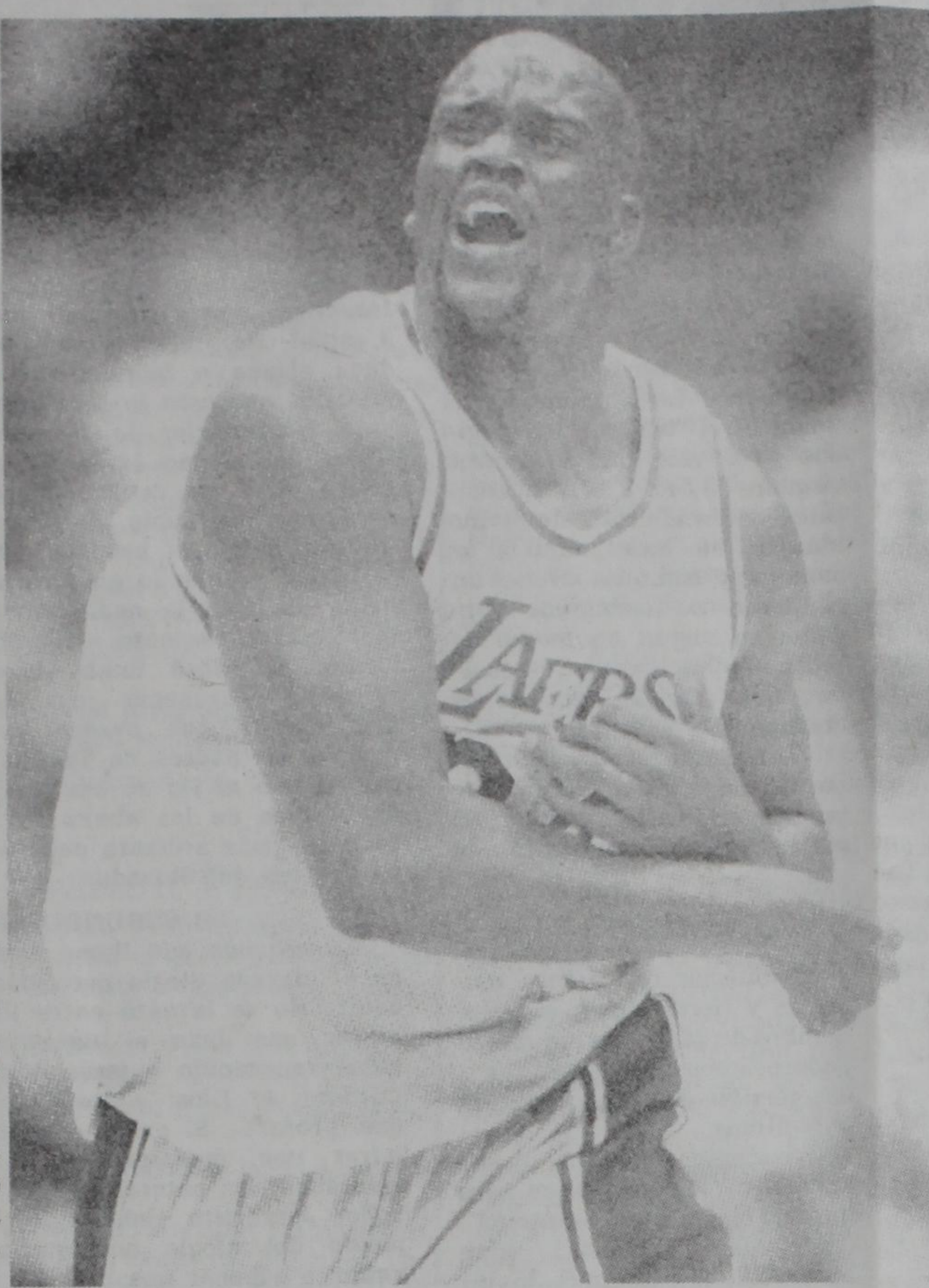
También los anotadores tercero cuarto y quinto -Karl Malone, de Utah; Latrell Sprewell, de Golden State, y Mitch Richmond, de Sacramento- fueron señalados para conformar el cuadro de la Oeste. Malone destacó como Jugador Más Valioso del conjunto estelar en 1989 y 1993, fecha en que compartió honores con su coequipero de Utah, John Stockton. Richmon recibió el mismo galardón en 1995.

El resto de los reservas comprende a Clyde Drexler, de Houston; Tom Gugliotta, de Minnesota, y el mejor de la NBA en despojos de balón, Eddie Jones, de los Lakers.

Como reservas de la Oriente destacan Vin Baker, de Milwaukee, Terrel Brandon, de Cleveland; Tim Hardaway y Alonzo Mourning, de Miami; Dikembe Mutombo y Christian Leattner de Atlanta, así como Glen Rice, de Charlotte.

Los iniciadores de ambos equipos fueron anunciados con anterioridad.

Para la Este, serán Jordan y Penny Hardaway, de Orlando, como guardia; Patrick Ewing, de Nueva York, al centro, y Grant Hill y Scottie Pippen, de Chicago, delanteros. En cuanto a la Oeste, está Gary Payton, de Seattle, y John Stockton, de Utah, en la guardia; Hakeem Olajuwon, de Houston, como centro, y Charles Barkley y Shawn Kemp, de Seattle,



delanteros.

Doug Collins, de Detroit, dirigirá a la Este, mientras que Rudy Tomajanovich, de Houston, a la Oeste.

El equipo del Este será como una reunión de ex alumnos de la Universidad Georgetown, entre Ewing, Mourning y Mutombo, quienes fueron centro de los Hoyas.

Esta es la décima vez que Malone y Drexler son seleccionados al equipo de estrellas,

la quinta para Richmond, cuarta para Tim Hardaway, Mourning y Mutombo; tercera para Baker y Srewell, segunda para Brandon y Rice y primera para Gugliotta, Jones y Laettner.

La Conferencia Este, que se impuso 129-118 en San Antonio el año pasado, cuando Jordan fue nombrado JMV por segunda vez, encabeza la serie con récord 29-17

Jordan: I'll Play Next Year

CHICAGO - Michael Jordan says he plans to return for another NBA season. It was the most definitive statement so far from the Chicago Bulls superstar who is playing this season on a one-year contract that pays him \$30 million.

Jordan said he believes he is playing at the top of his game and that he has been energized by support from fans, who this week voted in record numbers to make him an NBA All-Star for the 11th time.

"At the moment, I look forward to playing next year," he said. "I don't see anything that says I won't or that I will change my mind."

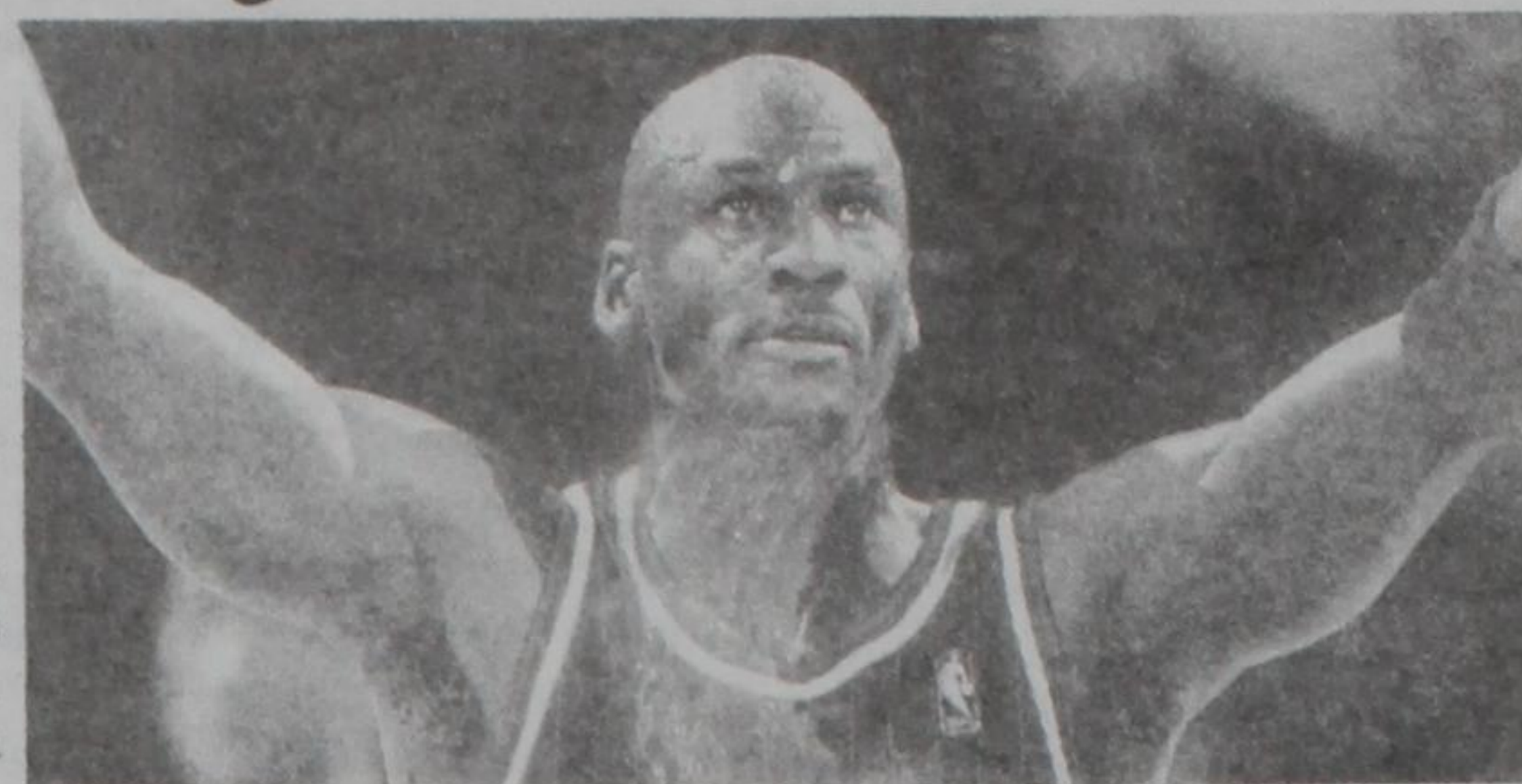
"The appreciation and respect the fans have paid me, especially this year, is very gratifying," he told the Chicago Tribune after Tuesday night's victory over Vancouver. "That only fuels the energy I have when I go out there on the basketball court."

Jordan said he knows more and better understands how to use his skills in certain situations. He said that earlier in his career, he played with more unfettered abandon and was more athletic.

"Now, I think I show a lot of savvy out there in utilizing whatever little energy I might have to my benefit. There's not that much reckless abandon, and I think that has made me better," he said.

Twice this season, Jordan, 33, has reached the 50-point mark, most recently with his NBA-season best 51-point outburst against the New York Knicks on Jan. 21. He has scored at least 30 points in 22 of the Bulls' 43 games. He has scored at least 40 points six times.

"Nothing he does surprises me anymore," his teammate Scottie Pippen said.



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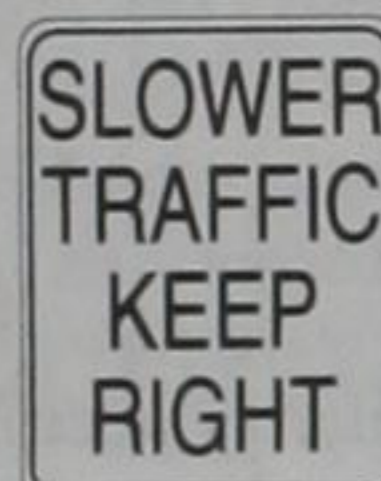
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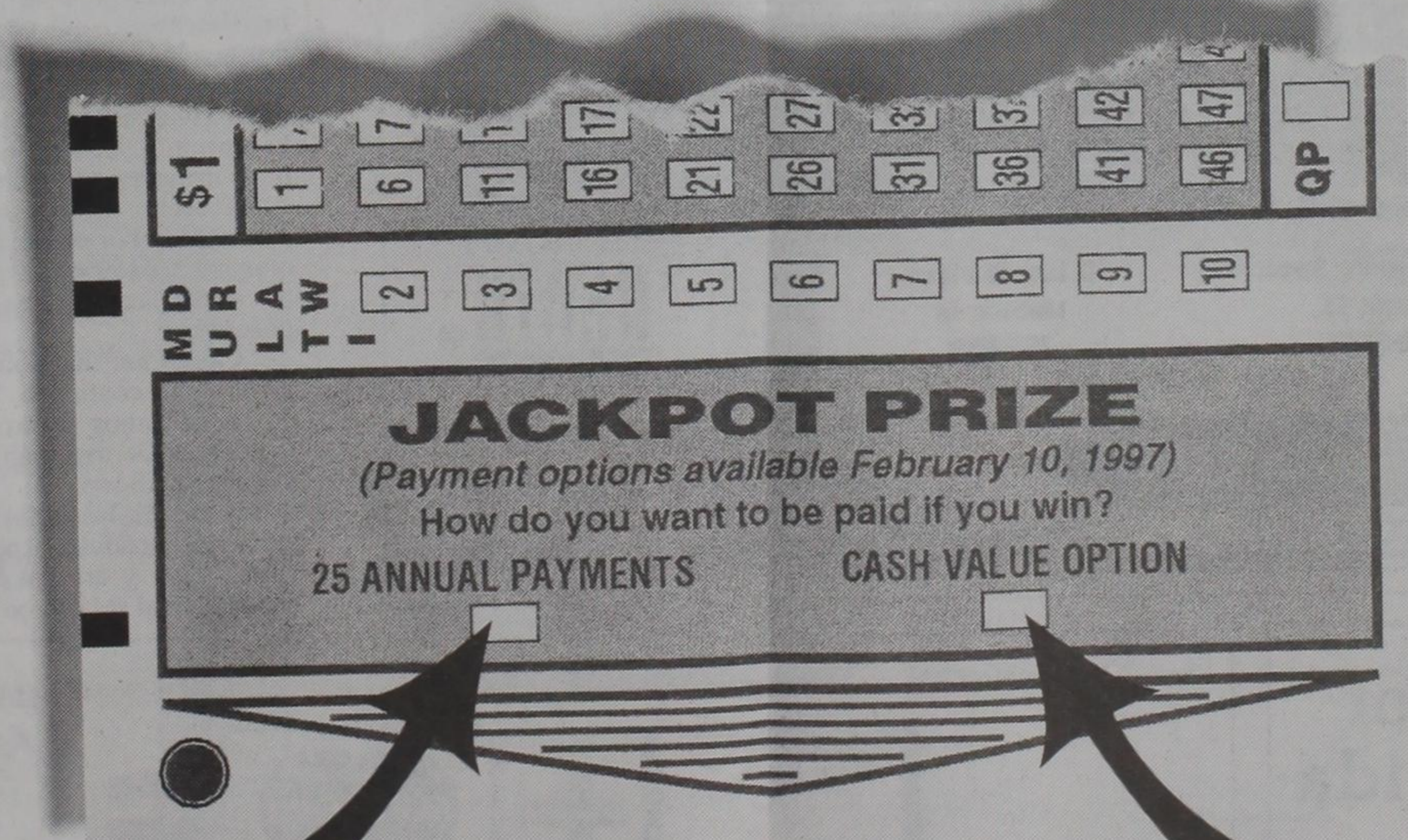


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El Editor

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Adios A La Gordura

"Me estoy quitando las libras ya que quiero, no porque la gente me esté diciendo que estoy gorda. Es mi problema, no me importa lo que digan los demás".

Nueva York— La Miss Universo 1996, la venezolana Alicia Machado, quien ya logró bajar once kilos de los 23 que había subido luego de su coronación, afirmó ayer que busca bajar de peso por convicción y de ninguna manera por presiones externas.

"Gorda o no gorda, flaca o no flaca, sigo siendo Miss Universo", señaló la bella joven de 19 años, luego de una ardua sesión en el gimnasio con el entrenador Edward Jackowski.

From Page 1

NALEO's Annual Conference to be held June 19 through 21 in Miami, FL. Here interns will attend workshops and network with prominent Latino elected officials.

A total of fourteen students from Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, New Mexico, New York and Texas will be selected. Students must be residents of these states, but do not need to attend school in these states.

Interns will receive a stipend, transportation and accommodations at NALEO's Annual Conference and at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

Applications and program information are now available by going to our World Wide Web page at:

<http://www.naleo.org>, or by writing to: NALEO SLIP Program, 3409 Garnet Street, Los Angeles, CA 90023, or by calling 213/262-8503 ext 31.

NALEO is a non-profit, non-partisan civic affairs research and technical assistance organization. Its constituency is the nation's more than 5,400 Hispanic elected officials and their supporters.

ki, a quien fue enviada por el magnate neoyorquino Donald Trump.

"Me estoy quitando las libras ya que quiero, no porque la gente me esté diciendo que estoy gorda. Es mi problema, no me importa lo que digan los demás", dijo Machado, quien pese a los kilos "de más" aún luce esculturales curvas.

Trump, quien posee el 50 por ciento de los derechos del certamen Miss Universo, indicó que no sería justo que Machado perdiera su trono, como se manejó la semana pasada, y que ella hace todo lo posible para recobrar su figura.

Machado ganó el concurso el año pasado en Las Vegas, Nevada, cuando pesaba unos 53.57 kilos, pero llegó hasta 77 kilos, aunque habría bajado hasta 66 kilos.

Los organizadores del certamen señalaron la semana pasada a la columnista de espectáculos del New York Post, Cindy Adams, que Machado tiene un problema médico de alimentación.

El contrato del certamen estipula que la reina de la bel-

leza no puede subir más de cinco por ciento del peso que registro el día de la coronación y Machado aumentó 44 por ciento en cuestión de seis meses.

Jackowski, uno de los entrenadores más famosos en Nueva York, impuso a Machado un régimen intenso para que adecúe su figura y vuelva a ser la de antes.

La rutina incluye una hora diaria de ejercicios aeróbicos, otra de calistenia y tono, además de tres alimentos sensibles, en especial compuestos a base de pescados, verduras y frutas, y nada de pasteles ni golosinas.

Machado ha sido relacionada en más de una vez con el cantante mexicano Luis Miguel, incluso hasta se llegó a manejar que el peso extra no era otra cosa más que un normal embarazo luego de una cita con el artista.

Sin embargo, ambos dicen por separado que lo suyo es sólo una buena amistad y nada más.

Machado seguirá sus rutinas de ejercicios y alimentación en las próximas semanas.



Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

El sacerdote San Felipe Neri ayudó y logró corregir a un joven del vicio de la impureza con tan solo recomendarle que se confesara después de cada falta. La Sagrada Comunión es el "trigo de los elegidos y el vino que engendra virgenes". (Zac. 9,17). El cristiano fortalecido con este divino manjar, se hace temible al demonio y, como los jóvenes en el horno de Babilonia, conserva su virtud en medio de todos sus engaños y sus asaltos, que osn las tentaciones del enemigo.

Tener mucha devoción ala Santísima Virgen. La Madre purísima de Cristo, que con su pié virginal quebrantó la cabeza de la serpiente, es todopoderosa para protegernos contra el demonio impuro. el pronunciar con entera confianza y tierno amor, el dulce nombre de María, es un medio poderosísimo para auventar a ese terrible enemigo de nuestras almas.

Jesucristo aconsejó a sua apóstoles: "Vigilen y oren para que no caigan en tentación". (San Mateo 26, 41). (San Mateo 26, 41). (Juan 6, 35-36) (Zac. 9,17).



PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

CRISTO EL SALVADOR Y JUAN EL BAPTISTA

"De cierto os digo, que no se levantó entre los que nacen de mujer; otro mayor que Juan el Bautista" Mateo 11:11

Lo primero que en este pasaje llama nuestra atención, es el mensaje que Juan el Bautista envió a nuestro Señor Jesucristo. ¿Eres tú aquel que había de venir, o esperamos a otro? No creemos que la pregunta fue motivada por duda alguna o incredulidad de parte de Juan. Mas bien creemos que este lo hizo por provecho de sus discípulos: y para presentarles la oportunidad de que oyeran de los labios del mismo Jesús las pruebas de que su misión era divina. Pues sin duda Juan se había apercebido de que su ministerio se había llegado a su fin. Es que una voz interior debió de haberle dicho que jamás saldría vivo de la cárcel en que lo encerrara Heródes; y que aun no se le había olvidado la necia envidia que sus discípulos habían manifestado respecto a los discípulos de Jesús.

Por lo tanto tomó aquella medida que podría para siempre desvanecer esa envidia: Pues envió a sus discípulos a que oyesen y vieses por sí mismos. pues cuando los padres de familia, los ministros, los maestros, se acercan al fin de sus días, deben principalmente pensar en el bien de las almas de los que van a dejar atras, y su deseo más ardiente debe ser el de persuadirlos a que no se aparten del Salvador.

LO SEGUNDO EN ESTE PASAJE

Lo segundo que llama nuestra atención en este pasaje, es el elevado elogio que nuestro Señor hizo de Juan. Hélo aquí: "No se levantó entre los que nacen de mujeres otro mayor que Juan el Bautista." Pues anteriormente Juan había reconocido a Jesús delante de los hombres como el Cordero de Dios; y Jesús aclara ahora que Juan es más que profeta. Si existian gentes que estaban inclinadas a mirar con menosprecio al Bautista. Tal vez porque ignoraban la naturaleza de su ministerio, pero nuestro Señor Jesucristo reduce al silencio a tales personas por medio del elogio que queda citado. pues les dijo: No vallan a suponer que Juan es tímido, vacilante, inconstante o mudable como una caña agitada por el viento; que por el contrario él no se intimidaba ni quejaba cuando la verdad estaba de por medio.

ABNEGADO PREDICADOR

Dijo además que Juan era un abnegado predicador que anunciaba el arrepentimiento, y que se exponía a la ira del rey más bien que dejar de amonestarlos por su pecado. Y Jesús les hace saber en una palabra que Juan era más que profeta. Pues los otros profetas había profetizado acerca del Mesías, pero no lo habían visto: Y que Juan no solo profetizó acerca de El, sino que lo vio cara a cara. A ellos fue dado predecir que el Mesías sería conducido como un cordero al matadero; pero a Juan le fue dado señalarlo y decir: "He aquí el Cordero de Dios que quita el pecado del mundo." Para los cristianos el ecomio que nuestro Señor hizo de Juan tiene mucho de bello y de consolador, pues es una dulce anticipación del reconocimiento que hará el Jefe de la iglesia cuando venga el fin de todas las cosas.

Camomila: El Secreto de Belleza de los Campos de España

(NU) - ¿Ha notado cómo la piel alrededor de los ojos puede revelar los secretos de la vida? Las líneas y arrugas del envejecimiento y la hinchazón y los círculos oscuros causados por la falta de sueño o la tensión aparecen primero en esta zona.

Las compañías de cosméticos no pueden resolver los problemas que provocan la hinchazón y los círculos oscuros alrededor de los ojos, sin embargo, le pueden ayudar a ocultarlos. Muchas ofrecen productos que son efectivos, completamente naturales y que no han sometido a los animales a pruebas crueles en laboratorios.

El Poder de los Pétalos

La camomila, o manzanilla, una exótica flor silvestre que crece en los campos de España ha sido usada para suavizar y refrescar la piel por siglos.

Los científicos de "CamoCare" han descubierto que un aceite llamado "levomenol" le da la propiedad a la camomila para suavizar la piel, reduciendo las arrugas causadas por la tensión y la exposición al sol y otros irritantes ambientales.

De hecho, el "levomenol" ha resultado ser tan beneficioso que se otorgó una marca registrada a un tipo de camomila que es rica en este componente.

"CamoCare" ha probado sus productos que contienen "levomenol" en dos estudios controlados en la Clínica de Dermatología de la Universidad de Bonn.

En uno de los estudios, mujeres cuya piel mostraba aspereza, irritación, líneas y arrugas debido a la exposición al sol usaron la crema de

ojos "CamoCare Under-Eye Therapy". Luego de tres días, los científicos notaron el efecto de reducción de líneas y arrugas que tuvo la crema. En siete días, la piel había recobrado su apariencia normal.

El Aceite Misterioso

La experta en salud y belleza, Abby Sioussat, Vicepresidenta de Investigación de "CamoCare", admite que los científicos no están seguros de que forma funciona el "levomenol". "Si el levomenol no está en la planta de camomila, entonces la puede desear", indica Sioussat, "El aceite de levomenol hace que el extracto de camomila sea un producto de belleza muy efectivo".

La camomila no es el único ingrediente en los productos de "CamoCare". Por ejemplo, la crema de ojos "The Under-Eye Therapy" también contiene ácido "hyaluronic", extracto de limón y agua de hamamelis.

El ácido "hyaluronic" funciona como un "imán de humedad", absorbiendo hasta 10 veces su peso en agua", asegura Sioussat. "Este ingrediente empapa su piel con humedad".

El extracto de limón esconde los círculos oscuros al decolorar la piel sutilmente. Y el agua de hamamelis aclara la piel suavemente", indica Sioussat.

Los productos de la piel de "CamoCare" están disponibles en tiendas de alimentos y productos naturales y en las tiendas de "GNC", o llamando al siguiente número de teléfono: 1-800-CAMO CARE (1-800-226-6227).

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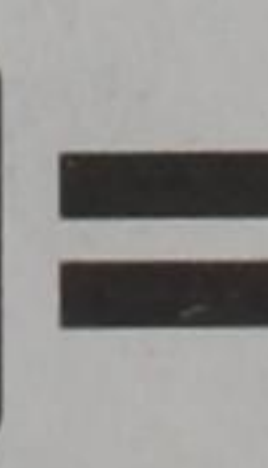
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Lott: Seniors Must Pay More for Medicare

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott said Monday that senior citizens should pay more for their Medicare benefits to keep the program solvent into the 21st century, reports Associated Press.

Republicans have generally welcomed President Clinton's willingness to squeeze more money out of the Medicare program. But Lott, R-Miss., was the latest congressional leader to voice doubts about the way Clinton has proposed saving \$100 billion from Medicare over five years: cutting payments to hospitals and insurers, with just modest increases in premiums.

Lott's comments came as the government announced health care spending rose 5.5 percent in 1995. But government spending for programs such as Medicare jumped 8.7 percent, while private health costs increased just 2.9 percent from 1994, according to a report released Monday by the Health and Human Services Department.

The disparity is largely because most privately insured people use managed care plans, the report said. Medicare, which serves nearly 38 million elderly and disabled Americans, enrolls just 10 percent in managed care.

Pataki: Alter Immigrant Provisions

New York Gov. George Pataki said Friday federal welfare reform unfairly strips legal immigrants of their benefits while shifting millions of dollars of added costs to the states, reports Associated Press.

Pataki met with Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott and other GOP leaders to discuss the bill. Republican Govs. Jim Edgar of Illinois and Lincoln Almond of Rhode Island joined Pataki at the session.

Pataki said he generally supports the new legislation but wants to see parts of it revised.

"We think it's inappropriate to change the rules retroactively to deny benefits to those who came here under the old rules," he said. "In the case of New York state, it's approximately 80,000 individuals - legal immigrants who are receiving benefits."

A key provision of the Republican-sponsored welfare reform cuts off federal aid to immigrants - many of them elderly - who are documented immigrants.

Pataki praised the welfare bill overall, saying it allows states "to move forward aggressively to change a failed welfare system from one that encourages dependency to one that requires responsibility." But, he added, "We think the federal government should revisit this particular aspect."

Under the legislation signed into law last year by President Clinton, some 900,000 of the more than 9.6 million noncitizens living legally in the United States eventually will lose their food stamps. An additional 500,000 elderly or disabled immigrants could lose Supplemental Security Income benefits.

Study: Most Mexican Migrants Return Home

A study released Tuesday has found most immigrants from western Mexico who come to California return home within a few years, and those who stay tend to be educated and have good paying jobs, reports Associated Press.

While it is common for immigrants to return home, the study's author said she was surprised by the extent of the movement back to western Mexico.

Fifty-one percent of undocumented immigrants who come to California from western Mexico return home within two years, said Belinda Reyes, a fellow at the San Francisco-based Public Policy Institute of California. Twenty percent of that group stay longer than 10 years.

Among documented immigrants in the United States, about 50 percent return to Mexico after 10 years, the study found. And among all immigrants, regardless of status, fewer than a third stay longer than 10 years.

Reyes said the results debunk notions that Mexican immigrants drain social services and educational resources in California and that immigrants flock north in hopes of receiving public assistance.

Because most immigrants return home within a few years, few are eligible to apply for welfare. And only 9 percent have children after migrating, she said. Also, 60 percent of all immigrants who don't find jobs return to Mexico within a year of their arrival in California.

Reyes analyzed data from the Mexican Migration Project, which surveyed 42,000 people from 1982 to 1993 in six western Mexican states. The region accounts for about 60 percent of the Mexican immigrants to California.

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New Salsa Star

By ALISA VALDÉS

The evening Marc Anthony decided to become a singer was not so different from all the others in the crowded East Harlem apartment of his childhood. His father, a traditional Puerto Rican jibaro musician, put the 9-year-old on the kitchen table during one of his jam sessions, so he could sing along with the assembled musicians and earn a buck or two.

But there was one difference that night - his aunt stood crying in the doorway. Seeing her that way frightened him because he thought he had done something wrong, but then she hugged him and said the song had been so beautifully done she couldn't help the tears.

"You know what's really weird?" asks Anthony, now 28, in a phone interview from his Manhattan apartment. "I was born to sing. It's never been a question for me."

Anthony is a top-selling salsa singer who turned the genre upside down when he entered the Latin scene three years ago with 'Otra Nota,' which mixes American musical influences like gospel and R & B with salsa. This first disc went triple platinum in the Latin market (300,000 copies sold) and met with harsh words from salsa traditionalists resistant to change.

In 1994, Anthony received a Billboard Award as the New Artist of the Year.

The same year he was awarded the preeminent Latin music award for salsa, Univision's Lo Nuestro.

Anthony's second disc, "Todo a Su Tiempo," was released this year and sold twice as many copies as "Otra Nota." It was nominated for a Grammy Award in the salsa/tropical genre, showing that Anthony, raised in two worlds and

proud of it, has given musical expression to the hybrid lives led by many bicultural young Latinos. In Anthony's case, those two worlds are the New York City of his upbringing and the Puerto Rico of his parents "I have a different outlook on salsa," says Anthony. "I feel like my generation is the dance music generation, the house music generation. But I grew up with Hector LaBoy and Willie Colon playing in the house, you know? We had Gloria Gaynor and the Doobie Brothers on the street. So when I turned on the radio, there was no one I could relate to completely."

"I liked salsa, but I sort of saw it as guys with open collars and gold chains. I looked at my friends, and I didn't know anybody like that. I couldn't relate to salsa. ... My critics say my take on salsa is heresy, but I say I just do salsa the way I would sing it."

"When I recorded my first album, I didn't know anything about technique. People sent me cassettes, traditionalists, and said, here, learn this. You're doing it all wrong. I said no way. Let me contribute something new. I just closed my eyes and did it the way I heard, from my experience, and thank God I did it that way, because now, looking back, I can say I have a style of music that is mine."

Anthony's real name is Marco Antonio Muniz. He changed it when he began his music career in high school.

"I started off singing in English," he says, "and then when I went into salsa, I kept the name Marc Anthony because there's a very famous singer in Mexico, Marco Antonio Muniz, who my father named me after, and legally I couldn't really have the same name."

His first No. 1 Billboard chart hit came in 1991 with "Ride on the Rhythm" from the album "When the Night Is Over."

About eight years ago, Anthony says, he started paying more attention to the music of his parents' homeland. Through connections, he was able to land a job as what he calls "a waterboy" for salsa legend Ruben Blades.

"I used to go on tour with him," Anthony says. "You know, whenever he was thirsty I'd bring him water. I'd go out on stage and try to make it last seconds longer. He'd order me around. If he did that now, I'd kill him! No, but really, it's really weird because he's gone from being my idol in every sense of the word to being my colleague, to now, finally, being my friend."

The transition from house to salsa was not easy for Anthony: "In the beginning, they would give me a hard time every time I showed up for a gig with a baseball hat and jeans and a T-shirt. They would say

"You can't play here. You have to dress up. Sorry, I won't play. They finally gave in, and from all the letters I get from kids who say, man, it's so great that you're like us ..."

Like Blades before him, Anthony is an accomplished salsa singer with a successful double life. (Blades is a poet, actor, Harvard-trained lawyer and politician who ran for the presidency of Panama.) Anthony is an actor who in the past two years has been seen in the films "Hackers," "The Substitute" and "Big Night."

Next fall, Anthony will be starring in a Broadway musical written by Paul Simon, called "The Capeman." Anthony will play the lead, Salvador Agron, a Puerto Rican convicted killer-turned-poet, in the musical about his life. Co-starring with him will be none other than Blades.

"Paul Simon called me," Anthony relates. "He is the

kind of guy who really does his homework, and he had been asking around, saying he needed a young Latino who could sing bilingually, who could sing salsa, bomba and plena. He's been involved in this project for seven years, and the music is just phenomenal."

Anthony says he is happy to be doing the musical, because it gives him a couple of years to stay rooted in New York, where his 2-year-old daughter Ariana lives. Anthony and Ariana's mother are no longer together and Anthony, who is single, says his fast-paced lifestyle makes it difficult to sustain relationships.

But the No. 1 relationship in his life right now is with his daughter, who is a big part of the reason he took the "Capeman" gig.

Although he has arranged his schedule to keep him home on weekdays, Anthony still tours the globe on weekends.

"I miss being off I miss having a day off to look forward to. I never have that," Anthony says. "What I really have a problem with is living a public life, because I'm so normal, and it all happened so fast. People always say, 'Oh Marc Anthony, he must be living the high life.' But you know, it's just really fast and exhausting and my family feels strange because they aren't themselves anymore they're all known as relatives of Marc Anthony, you know? It's weird."

So why do it?

"I believe that God gave me the ability to touch a certain nerve in my people," he explains. "I just did a concert in Puerto Rico and I'm on stage and I look at the front row and there's an old lady crying and saying 'God Bless you' ... My people are my strength. Without them, I am nothing. God just allowed me to feel some of the most beautiful things any person could feel, and I feel them when I'm singing, and when I'm onstage."

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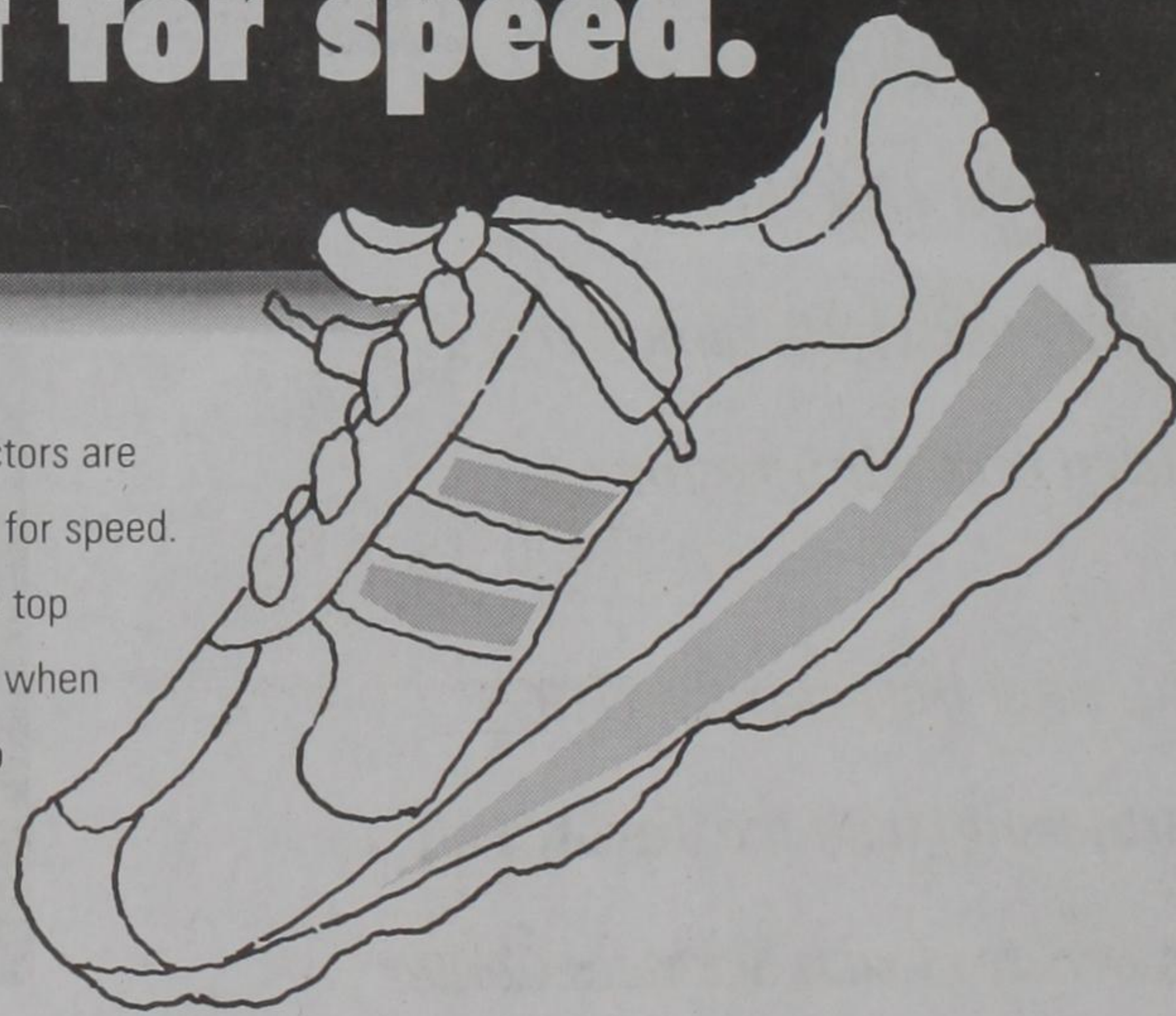
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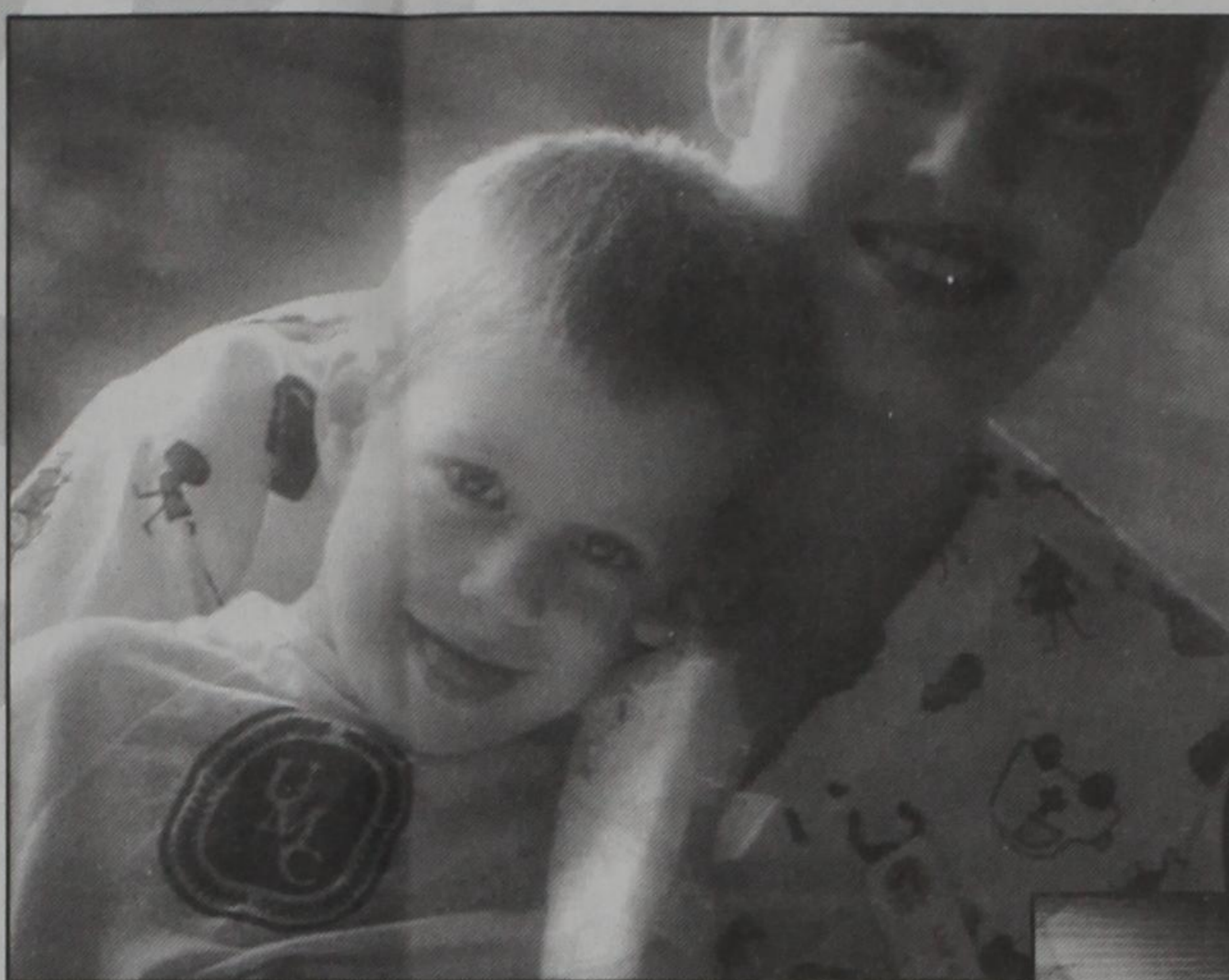
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- **The Southwest Cancer Center**
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- **The Children's Hospital**
- **Community Health Centers**
- **Emergency Medical Services**

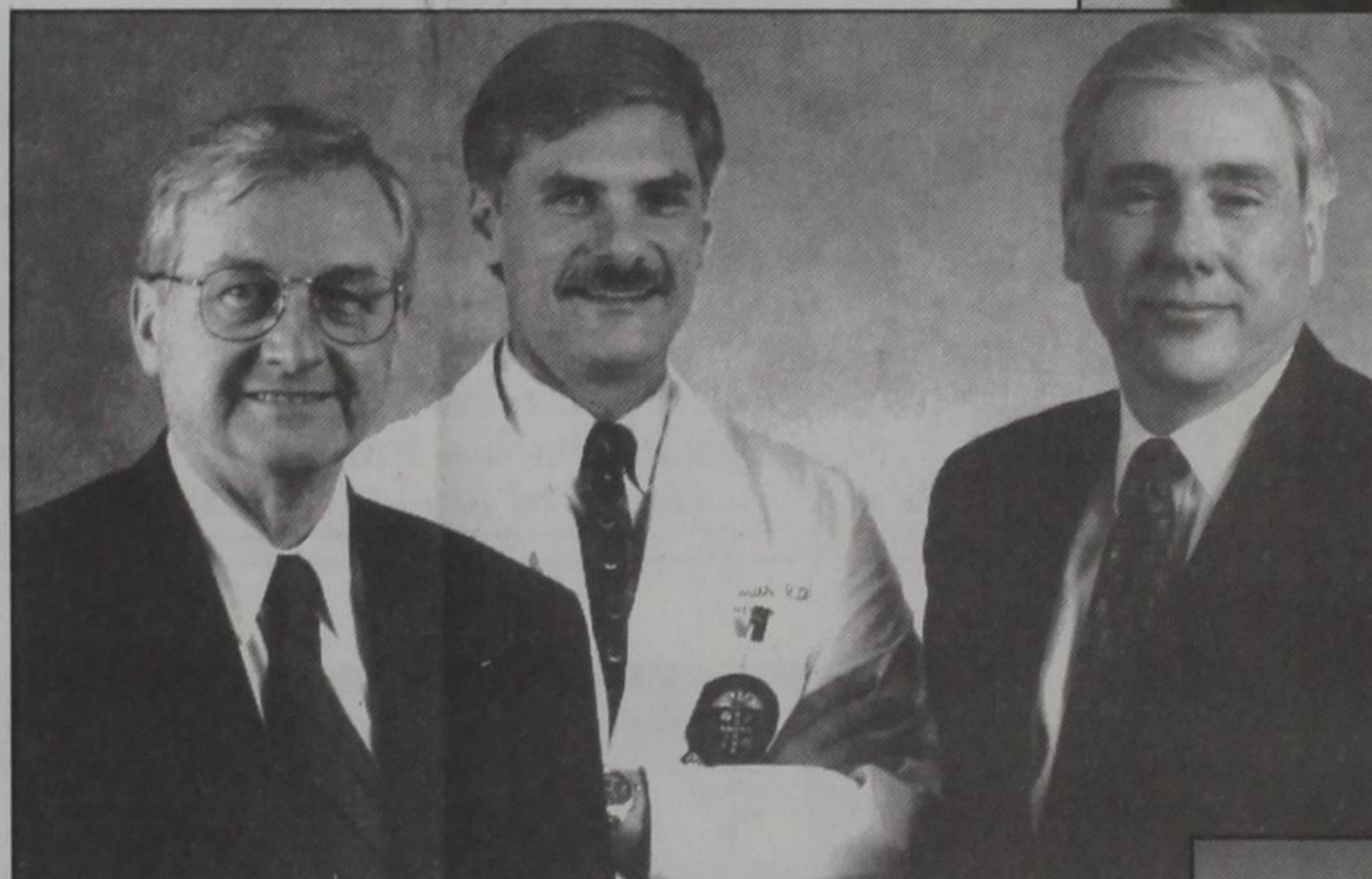
Plus, UMC provided \$19 million in healthcare to those without the necessary resources. Sound financial management made it possible for UMC to give Lubbock County taxpayers almost a 3-to-1 return on their investment.

But, most importantly, UMC's partnership with the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center has given Lubbock a world-class medical center that leads the way in expert patient care, education and research.



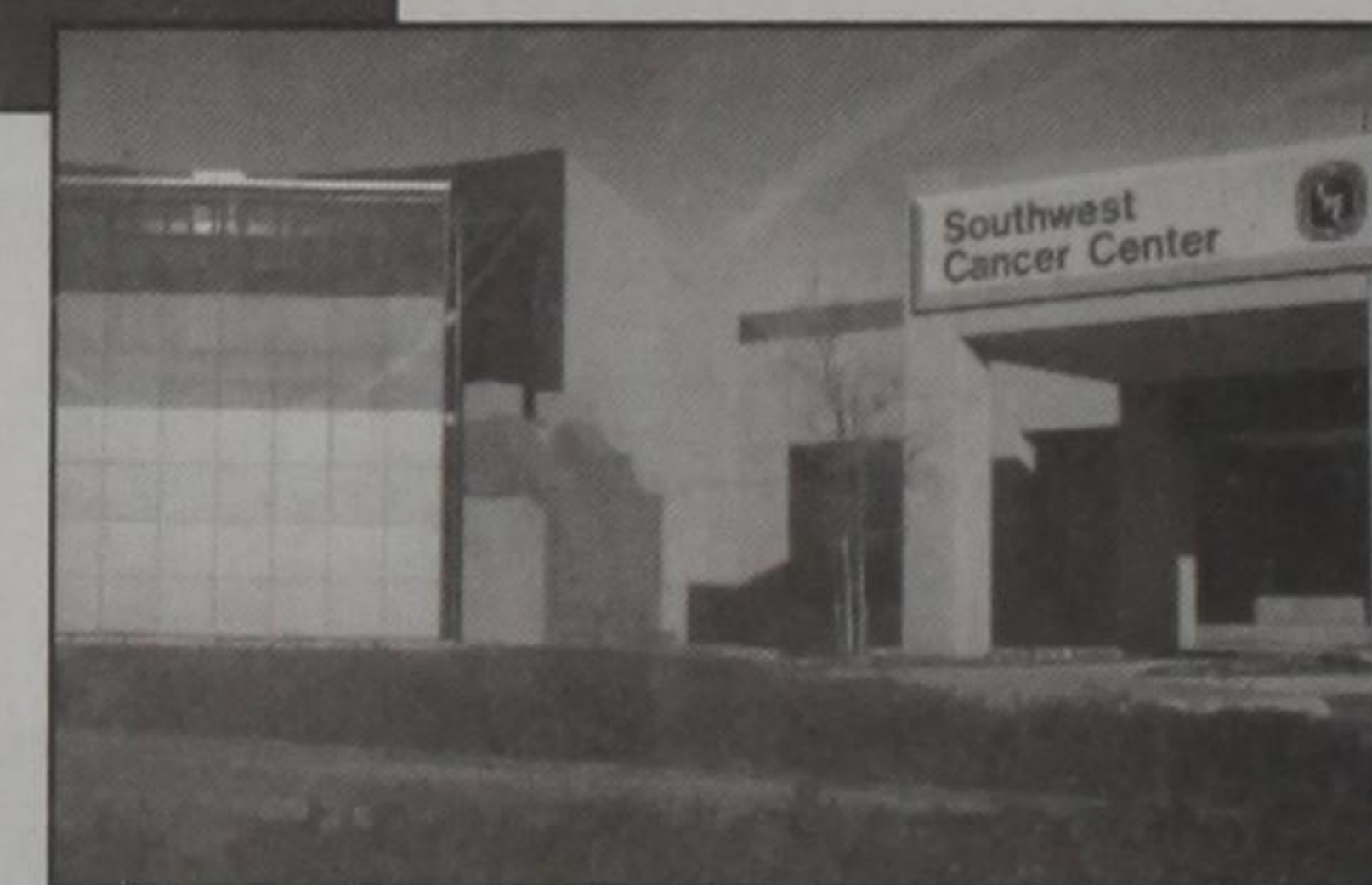
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