

Bilingual Educators Push For Faster Broader Reform

By Margarita Contín

The nation's two largest and most influential bilingual education associations propelled their agendas forward this month with strategies that could radically alter the U.S. education system's focus over the next decade.

At its 24th annual conference, which drew 7,000 educators to Phoenix Feb. 14-18, the National Association for Bilingual Education called for all new teachers to be taught a second language in teacher education programs so they can communicate with students of diverse ethnicities.

Its proposal follows the release of a study Feb. 3 at the California Association for Bilingual Education's annual conference in Anaheim, Calif., attended by 6,600 educators. "Language Minority Student Achievement and Program Effectiveness" stamps two-way bilingual education programs as the most successful way to guarantee long-term academic achievement for limited-English-proficient students.

The national ramifications



of California's successful Proposition 187, which if approved by the courts would deny public education to undocumented immigrants and require school staff to act as immigration agents, were dissected at both conferences.

During a NABE press conference, President José Agustín Ruiz-Escalante announced an anti-187 mobilization campaign will involve all of the association's 15,000-plus members.

NABE's challenge, GOAL 2003, calls for all newly certified teachers to be bilingual by

the year 2003. Its three-part action plan includes a massive letter-writing campaign to state education agencies, institutions of higher learning and Congress, technical assistance to institutions, and yearly report cards identifying which institutions are making progress.

"We're hoping that it can be incorporated as part of the Goals 2000," says Kathy Escamilla, NABE vice president and a professor of bilingual education preparation at the University of Colorado. Goals

News Briefs Top Conservative Faults Welfare Plan

The Washington Post reports that Robert Rector, a senior policy analyst for welfare at the conservative Heritage Foundation, said that the welfare reform measure approved last week by a House Ways and Means subcommittee was "extremely weak on work requirements" and needed to be "vastly toughened."

Rector called the subcommittee's proposal to turn over responsibility for poverty programs to the states a "very, very modest step forward... in some respects no better than the status quo." He also criticized a provision that would dock recipients' checks for up to six months if they have not legally established the paternity of their children. It "just repeats the status quo by allowing the mother to wiggle out of responsibility for tracking down the father by claiming she has made a 'good faith effort,'" he said.

Rector's harshest criticism dealt with the proposal's work requirement involving 2% of welfare recipients next year and increasing to 20% by the year 2003. Rector said, "The most important weakness is that there is no definition of work. If a guy shows up one day for a job orientation class it could be counted. This enables states to pull the trick of pretending they have a lot of people working."

Ranking minority member Rep. Harold E. Ford (D-TN) called the work provisions in the subcommittee bill the "illusion of a work-based welfare system." Democratic governors also criticized the bill, calling it impractical because it would cut women off welfare without helping them find jobs, child care or medical care for their children.

"There is a certain irony about the Democrats raising these questions about work," Lawrence M. Mead, visiting professor at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, said in an interview. "They have always been the most weak-kneed about it in the past. Nevertheless, they are asking good questions." Mead also voiced concern about the loose definition of work activities allowed under the bill. "I think you need standards," he said. "Some governors can be trusted, but in the bulk of the cases, large affluent urban states have liberal attitudes toward welfare and are unwilling to enforce work unless required by Washington."

Human resources subcommittee chairman E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R-FL) said "work activities" were not spelled out because the governors did not want a definition in the bill. "We are going to put one in," he said.

Rep. Kennedy Denounces Public Housing Plan

The Boston Globe reports that Rep. Joseph P. Kennedy 2nd publicly condemned President Clinton's plan to replace more than \$8 billion direct aid to public housing authorities with rent vouchers for tenants.

"It may appear to save billions of dollars, but it does so at the risk of creating tens of thousands of homeless," said Kennedy, the ranking member of the House Banking Committee's subcommittee on housing and community opportunity.

Administration officials have characterized the plan as necessary to preserving housing aid for the poor and elderly. "I understand the congressman's criticism that we are somehow loosening the safety net," said Joseph Shuldiner, HUD's assistant secretary for public housing. "But we believe there will be more of a safety net than people think. We also need to have a product we can sell to Congress to protect the housing money, and we don't believe we can sell the existing program to Congress. We needed to fundamentally change it." Nationwide, 3,400 authorities oversee 1.4 million households in public developments.

Kennedy acknowledged the need for HUD "to eliminate waste and abuse, simplify programs and create more local control to reduce the general fat in the bureaucracy." But he called Clinton's HUD plan "a very, very disturbing example of putting form over substance, especially for those of us who have been trying to continually deal with the cutbacks that started in the Reagan administration."

He said that HUD should close the nation's 100 troubled public housing developments, but argued that the remaining 3,300 should not be placed at risk by permitting tenants to move out. "Why in goodness' name are we going to throw out a resource the taxpayer already owns in favor of one in which we pay private landlords with taxpayer dollars?" he asked.

House Votes No to Minority Tax Break

The New York Times reports that House voted Tuesday night to approve a bill, 381-44 that would abolish a tax break intended to help minority groups buy television and radio stations. The vote came after the Republicans defeated a Democratic proposal that was intended to prevent abuses of the minority tax break without abolishing it.

The bill that was approved would use the money saved by ending the tax policy, to pay for a separate provision that would allow self-employed people to deduct 25% of their health insurance expenses.

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EL EDITOR

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Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

The buzz word in Washington these days is "color blind". Republicans and conservatives are continually throwing around the word in order to justify the elimination of affirmative action and programs that have tried to bring justice to the fact that minorities have continually been discriminated against.

Our representative, including Reps Combest and Thornberry, are saying that no program, project or business should judge a person's ability by the color of their skin.

But how serious are they?

Were it not for affirmative action would we as minorities be represented in any public office be them employees or elected officials. We have seen in the recent past that minorities have been continually passed up for good jobs in Lubbock regardless of their qualifications. For example, sources say that a minority that applied for the directorship of the Lubbock United Way was the most qualified but board members said that "Lubbock was not ready for a minority director of this agency". When Mike Moses was being considered a Chicano Assistant Superintendent from Houston was also under consideration. He had vast experience in administering a school system that was many times the size of Lubbock and the one which Moses came from. Moses was hired. The assistant police chief of Corpus Christi, a chicano, was among the top finalist for police chief in Lubbock. Police Chief Ken Walker was chosen although he came from McKinney, a city maybe half the size of Lubbock and a fourth the size of Corpus.

How "color blind" can Congressman's Combest be if only one out of 15 staff members is minority. How "color blind" can Congressman's Thornberry be if none of his 15 are people of color. Perhaps all they see is white.

With affirmative action Texas Tech faculty is 1% minority. One can imagine what it would be without affirmative action. With affirmative action the City of Lubbock's top administrative posts are about 5% minority. One could imagine what it would be without.

A "color blind" society would be idea probably as expressed in Karl Marx's *Communist Manifesto*, but will it ever work.

Educadores Bilingües Propungnan Reforma Mas Rapida y Mas Amplia

Por Margarita Contín

Las dos asociaciones de la enseñanza bilingüe mayores y más influyentes de la nación impulsaron sus programas de trabajo hacia adelante en este mes, con estrategias que podrían cambiar radicalmente el enfoque del sistema de enseñanza de los Estados Unidos durante el decenio próximo.

En su vigésimacuarta conferencia anual, que atrajo a 7,000 educadores a Phoenix entre el 14 y el 18 de febrero, la Asociación Nacional para la Enseñanza Bilingüe (NABE en inglés) pidió que a todos los nuevos maestros se les enseñe un segundo idioma en los programas de adiestramiento para maestros, de modo que puedan comunicarse con los estudiantes de diversas procedencias étnicas.

Su propuesta sigue a la publicación de un estudio, el 3 de febrero, en la conferencia anual de la Asociación de California para la Enseñanza Bi-

lingüe en Anaheim, California, a la que asistieron 6,600 educadores.

"Realizaciones de los Estudiantes de Minorías Idiomáticas y la Eficacia de los Programas" acuña a los programas de enseñanza bilingüe de doble vía como el modo más eficaz de garantizar los logros académicos a largo plazo para los estudiantes que tienen un conocimiento limitado del inglés.

Las ramificaciones nacionales de la Proposición 187 de California, que tuvo éxito, y que de ser aprobada por los tribunales denegaría la enseñanza pública a los inmigrantes indocumentados y exigiría que el personal escolar actuara como agentes de inmigración, fueron analizadas minuciosamente en ambas conferencias.

Durante una conferencia de prensa de la NABE, su presidente José Agustín Ruiz-Escalante anunció una campaña de movilización en con-

tra de la Proposición 187, que involucrará a todos los miembros de la asociación, en exceso de 15,000.

El desafío de la NABE, titulado GOAL 2003, pide que todos los maestros recién certificados sean bilingües para el año 2,003. Su plan de acción de tres partes incluye una campaña impresionante de envíos de cartas a las dependencias estatales de la enseñanza, las instituciones de enseñanza superior y al Congreso; la ayuda técnica a las instituciones y tarjetas de informe anuales que identifiquen cuáles instituciones estén efectuando adelantos.

"Estamos esperando que pueda incorporarse como parte de la campaña GOALS 2000", dice Kathy Escamilla, vice-presidenta de la NABE y profesora de preparación para la enseñanza bilingüe en la Universidad de Colorado. GOALS 2000 es el plan de ocho

AT&T Awards Millions In Contracts to Minorities & Women

NEW YORK--Businesses owned by minorities and women won more contracts from AT&T in 1994 than ever before.

At a celebration today with its top 50 minority and women suppliers, AT&T said it purchased a record-setting \$1 billion in goods and services from more than 3,000 minority- and women-owned businesses last year.

The purchases were made through AT&T's Minority and Women Business Enterprises (MWBE) program, which was created in 1968 to encourage the growth and development of minority- and women-owned firms.

"We are marking the coming of age of the MWBE program," said AT&T Chairman Robert E. Allen. "Our program has evolved from a social mandate to a strategic business asset that gives AT&T a competitive advantage."

"The growth of our MWBE program has been nothing short of phenomenal," said Dan Carroll, AT&T's chief

procurement officer. "Just 10 years ago, we celebrated reaching the \$100 million milestone and look at us now -- \$1 billion and 34% growth over 1993."

Last year, as part of an accelerated diversity strategy, AT&T set a goal to increase MWBE purchases from both minority- and women-owned businesses by 10 percent, annually. By year's end, that goal was far exceeded. There was a 41 percent increase in minority business expenditures over 1993 and a 27 percent increase in spending with women-owned businesses. Total MWBE contracts for 1994 represented 20 percent of the \$5 billion AT&T has spent since the program began.

Allen said there is a bigger story behind the numbers, "What we are really celebrating today are strategic alliances -- the bonds between AT&T and minority and women suppliers that are secured by mutual benefit.

"We've seen these alliances pay off -- for all involved -- in increased quality, productivi-

ty and profits," said Allen. "They've led to cost savings, more customized goods and services, and new distribution outlets."

The MWBE program was once confined to AT&T's purchasing department. It is now embedded in the business plans of every AT&T division and business unit.

AT&T Communications Services Group and AT&T Network Systems lead all business units in spending with minority and women suppliers. Last year, both business units accounted for 64 percent of all MWBE expenditures.

"Our companywide commitment has set the pace for success," said Carroll.

"There are many more celebrations to come." Today's celebration was held at AT&T's operational headquarters in Basking Ridge, N.J.

AT&T's MWBE program defines a minority- or women-owned business as an enterprise that is owned, con-

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This Is My Land

By Barbara Renaud González

I am the daughter of an illegal immigrant. My mother is a Mexican. She married my father because he was a tall tejano, a Texan with a French name. I am visibly Mexican and an invisible American. I am a native Texan.

This is my land. To be a Texan is to know the story of the land.

It is to know that the Cochise Indians were once here. Then the Spaniards came. Then the Mexicans, descendants of both, claimed it as rightfully theirs.

The Anglo settlers, on behalf of a Texas Republic, declared war on Mexico in 1836 for it. Then on February 2, 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war between the United States and Mexico. Now it is the United States of America land, haunted by the children of the winners and losers of that war.

To know this land is to recognize that Mexicans and Anglos are still at war. The story of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is the story of Texas. It is a story of lost property and civil rights that is with us still. It is the reason that Mex-

icans are considered "illegal" and foreign on their land. It is our legacy of poverty and it is the reason for so much hate.

This is my land. My father Roberto told me that we have always been here. His Indian mother was from this land. His French father was from Louisiana, and came to settle here after the U.S./Mexican War.

After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Anglo merchants acquired the Spanish and Mexican land grants for the new farming economy. The land was cheap in Texas.

While my grandfather bought his land, others lost theirs. In 1903, my grandmother's inheritance, part of the Cavazos land grant totaling 1,840 acres, was sold to the King Ranch for "taxes," a dubious entry familiar to many tejano families.

My father worked the remaining acres as a young boy during the Depression. The last few acres were sold by his desperate sisters when he couldn't return from World War II fast enough to support them. He never forgave them

for selling his land.

My mother, Marina Robles de Hernández, escaped from Mexico and the loss of her family's land after the Mexican Revolution. Her father, a Spanish horseman, had lost his ranch in a drunken surrender. Her mother, a Mexican merchant, dreamed of the land she would never have.

With no land of his own, my father was forced to work as a sharecropper in the Texas Panhandle, where I grew up. He never knew anything else. My whole family learned about cotton, beets, soybeans, maize, cucumbers, on those simmering fields. I watched my father grow watermelons, bursting with their sweet salsa, on the one acre entitled to him on that farm.

The proper place of Mexicans in Texas is outside the social order (but a necessary part of it), says historian David Montejano.

This is my land.

I am a tejana. I look like my abuelita, my grandmother, Doña Michaela Balboa de Renaud, whose skin was like a golden mesquite. My hands have the green veins of the Trinity River. My hair is a

nadoes color my eyes. My voice is the echo of flamenco. trenza, a braid of wind. Tor-

My womb is the Río Grande, on the border between you and them.

This is my land.

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Hispanic Leaders' Welfare Reform Agenda

Jane L. Delgado, president and CEO of the National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations, announced Wednesday the "Welfare Reform Community Agenda: A Contract With Hispanic Communities."

"Despite the rhetoric of welfare, most welfare recipients are thirty-somethings, not teenagers; more than two-thirds stay on welfare less than two years; and immigrants are less than one in ten AFDC and food stamp recipients. Given these facts, proposals to deny welfare benefits to teenagers, time limit benefits to two years, and deny benefits to non-citizen immigrants who have played by the rules and are legal residents will not end welfare as we know it," said Delgado.

The agenda was developed earlier this week at a gathering of Hispanic leaders from around the country. The proposals developed include: A call to provide a seamless system of child care; Basing AFDC eligibility on family income and employment status to preserve the integrity of the family and allow two-parent families to qualify for AFDC; guaranteed access to approved training and education geared to the individual; linking education and job training to actual regional employment opportunities; under any state block grant, a call for a cap on administration costs so that the majority of funds reach local service providers; and an annual determination of the block grant amount using a formula that includes measures of population, fair market values.

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El Centenario De La Independencia de Cuba Y El Legado De Sus Reguados

Por Jorge Luis Romeu

Los medios informativos de los Estados Unidos, incluyendo a la Radio Nacional Pública, están muy ocupados renovando y ampliando el debate sobre los refugiados cubanos.

Ellos recalcan el punto de que cientos de miles de cubanos han entrado a este país en los tres decenios últimos. Hablan de cómo esos refugiados han recibido tanta ayuda del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que debería estar reservada para los ciudadanos nativos de este país.

Tal lógica es fácil de disputar. Pero para hacerlo, no me detendré sobre las historias de éxito de las personas, tales como Roberto Goizueta, presidente de Coca-Cola; o de Mitch Maidique, presidente de la Universidad Internacional de la Florida, o de Robert Suárez, director del "Miami Herald".

Ni detallaré los aportes de los millares de cubanos que son catedráticos de universidades, médicos, ingenieros, maestros y científicos y que trabajan, literalmente, en to-

dos los rincones de este bendito país. Ni de los hombres y las mujeres cubanos de la clase obrera que trabajan en talleres y fábricas de ciudades tales como Miami, Nueva York y Los Angeles, bombeando millones de dólares en la economía de los Estados Unidos cada día.

En vez de eso, presentaré dos acontecimientos que ocurrieron hace mucho tiempo.

El primero de éstos es la Guerra de Independencia de Cuba. Comenzó en Baire, pueblo de la provincia de Oriente, Cuba, hace exactamente un siglo, el 24 de febrero de 1895.

El segundo es la explosión del crucero acorazado Maine, en la Bahía de La Habana, el 15 de febrero de 1898. Esta provocó la entrada de los Estados Unidos en la revolución cubana en contra de España.

He escuchado muchas veces discutir que los cubanos deben su independencia a los Estados Unidos porque Teddy Roosevelt y los "Rough Riders" derrotaron a los españoles en la Loma de San Juan, en Santiago de Cuba, y la escuadra estadounidense

destruyó a la escuadra española en Manila y Santiago de Cuba.

Es cierto que veintenas de marinos estadounidenses murieron en la explosión del Maine, que muchos más murieron en los tres meses de guerra con España y que la intervención de los Estados Unidos en la guerra en 1898 aseguró la independencia de Cuba. Pero demasiadas personas dejan de reconocer el papel de los mismos cubanos, o de qué modo la independencia de Cuba probó ser una bendición para los Estados Unidos también.

La guerra empezó mucho tiempo antes del Maine o de la Loma de San Juan. Comenzó en 1868. Entonces, muchos triarcas valerosos, que fueron el equivalente de los Padres Fundadores, le declararon la guerra a España, libertaron a sus esclavos y les permitieron alistarse en el Ejército Libertador; redactaron una Constitución y durante cinco años le infligieron numerosas bajas al ejército español.

Pero en 1874, en Lagunas de Varona, los jefes regionales del Ejército Libertador se negaron a salir de sus zonas de operaciones para invadir a la capital, La Habana. A eso siguieron luchas intestinas que dieron al ejército español tiempo para reorganizarse, recibir refuerzos y volver la guerra al revés.

Por último, se firmó un armisticio en 1878. El gobierno español permitió que los antiguos esclavos continuaran siendo libres, que los partidos políticos enviaran representantes a las Cortes de Madrid, que hubiera libertad de prensa, y que los oficiales rebeldes regresaran a la vida civil o se fueran del país, lo cual hicieron la mayoría de ellos.

Bastante para una guerra de independencia que no se ganó.

Una segunda guerra, la Guerra Chiquita, comenzó un año después. Las circunstancias sociales no estaban aún maduras para ella. Duró menos de dos años. Le siguieron quince años de lucha, en la que el periodismo, la literatura, la oratoria, el arte y el teatro se convirtieron en los campos de batalla, preparando el terreno para la última lucha con éxito.

Durante todo ese tiempo, José Martí, el patriota y poeta cubano, organizó cuidadosamente el Partido Revolucionario Cubano, una entidad que reunió a los cubanos de todo el espectro ideológico y regional, dentro de la isla o en el exilio -- algo que se necesita urgentemente hoy si Cuba ha de tener una transición al pluralismo y la democracia.

La guerra empezó en febrero de 1895. Entre esa fecha y abril de 1898, cuando las

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Esta Es Mi Tierra

Por Bárbara Renaud González

Soy hija de una inmigrante ilegal. Mi madre es mexicana. Ella se casó con mi padre porque él era un "tejano" de elevada estatura, un tejano con apellido francés. Yo soy visiblemente mexicana e invisiblemente estadounidense. Soy una tejana nativa.

Esta es mi tierra. El ser tejana es conocer la historia de la tierra.

Significa el saber que los indígenas cochise estuvieron aquí una vez. Entonces llegaron los españoles. Después, los mexicanos, descendientes de ambos, la reclamaron como suya por derecho. Los colonizadores anglo-americanos, a nombre de una República de Texas, declararon la guerra a México en 1836 por ella. Después, en febrero 2 de 1848, el Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo puso fin a la guerra entre los Estados Unidos y México. Ahora es la tierra de los Estados Unidos de América, perturbada por los hijos de los ganadores y los perdedores de aquella guerra.

Conocer esta tierra es reconocer que los mexicanos y los anglo-americanos están en guerra todavía. La historia del Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo es la historia de Texas. Es una historia de propiedades perdidas y de derechos civiles que está aún con nosotros. Es la razón de que los mexicanos sean considerados "ilegales" y extranjeros en su tierra. Es nuestro legado de pobreza y es la razón para tanto odio.

Esta es mi tierra. Mi padre Roberto me dijo que hemos estado aquí siempre. Su madre indígena era de esta tierra. Su padre francés era de Luisiana y vino a asentarse aquí después de la guerra entre los Estados Unidos y México. Después del Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo, los comerciantes anglo-americanos adquirieron las concesiones territoriales españolas y mexicanas para la nueva economía agrícola. La tierra era barata en Texas.

Mientras que mi abuelo compró su tierra, otros perdieron las suyas. En 1903, la herencia de mi abuela, parte de la concesión territorial de Cavazos que abarcaba 1,840 acres, fué vendida al Rancho King por "impuestos", una anotación dudosa que es familiar para muchas familias tejanas.

Mi padre trabajó en los acres remanentes como joven durante la Depresión. Los últimos pocos acres fueron vendidos por sus hermanas desesperadas cuando él no

pudo regresar de la Segunda Guerra Mundial con suficiente rapidez como para mantenerlas. El nunca las perdonó por haber vendido sus tierras.

Mi madre, Marina Robles de Hernández, escapó de México y de la pérdida de las tierras de su familia después de la Revolución Mexicana. Su padre, criador de caballos español, había perdido su rancho en un trato de borrachos. Su madre, comerciante mexicana, soñaba con las tierras que nunca tendría.

Sin tierras propias, mi padre se vió obligado a trabajar como aparcerero en el noroeste de Texas, donde yo crecí. El nunca conoció otra cosa. Toda mi familia aprendió sobre el algodón, las remolachas, los frijoles de soya, el maíz y los pepinos en aquellos campos que hervían. Yo observé a mi padre cultivar melones de

agua, que explotaban con su salsa dulce, en el sólo acre a que él tenía derecho en aquella granja.

El lugar apropiado de los mexicanos en Texas es fuera del orden social (pero parte necesaria del mismo), dice el historiador David Montejano. Esta es mi tierra.

Soy una tejana. Me parezco a mi abuelita, Doña Micaela Balboa de Renaud, cuya piel era como mezquita dorada. Mis manos tienen las venas verdes del Río Trinidad. Mi cabello es una trenza, una cinta de viento. Los tornados dan color a mis ojos. Mi voz es el eco del flamenco.

Mi vientre es el Río Grande, en la frontera entre ustedes y ellos.

Esta es mi tierra.

(Barbara Renaud González, de Dallas, Texas, es una escritora por cuenta propia que aporta comentarios periódicamente a "The Dallas Morning News" y a la estación de radio KERA, afiliada de la Radio Nacional

Cuba's Independence Centenary and the Legacy of it's Refugees

By Jorge Luis Romeu

The U.S. media, including National Public Radio, are busily renewing and expanding the debate over Cuban refugees.

They make the point that hundreds of thousands of Cubans have entered this country in the last three decades. They talk about how these refugees have received so much U.S. government aid that should be reserved for U.S.-born citizens.

Such logic is easy to dispute. But to do so, I will not dwell on the success stories of individuals like Roberto Goizueta, chairman of Coca-Cola; Mitch Maidique, president of Florida International University, or Robert Suárez, publisher of The Miami Herald.

Nor will I detail the contributions of the thousands of Cuban college professors, doctors, engineers, teachers and scientists who work, literally, in every corner of this blessed country. Nor the blue-collar Cuban men and women who labor in shops and factories in cities like Miami, New York and Los Angeles, pumping millions of dollars into the U.S. economy every day.

Instead, I will present two events that occurred long ago.

The first of these is the Cuban War of Independence. It started in Baire, a town in the province of Oriente, Cuba, exactly a century ago, on Feb. 24, 1895.

The second is the explosion of the battleship Maine in Ha-

vana Harbor on Feb. 15, 1898. It triggered the entrance of the United States into the Cuban revolution against Spain.

Many times I have heard it argued that Cubans owe their independence to the United States because Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders defeated the Spaniards at San Juan Hill in Santiago de Cuba and the U.S. fleet destroyed the Spanish one in Manila and Santiago.

It is true that scores of U.S. sailors died in the explosion of the Maine, that many more died in the three months of war with Spain, and that U.S. intervention in the 1898 war ensured Cuban independence. But too many fail to recognize the role of the Cubans themselves or how Cuban independence proved a blessing to the United States, too.

The war started long before the Maine or San Juan Hill. It started in 1868. Then, many courageous patriachs, the Cuban equivalent of the Founding Fathers, revolted against Spain, freed their slaves, allowing them to enroll in the Liberation Army, wrote a Constitution, and for five years beat the heck out of the Spanish army.

But in 1874 at Lagunas de Varona, regional army chiefs refused to leave their zones of operation to invade the capital, Havana. Internal strife followed, giving the Spanish army to reorganize, receive reinforcements, and turn the

war around.

Finally, in 1878, an armistice was signed. The Spanish government allowed the former slaves to remain free, political parties to send representatives to the Congress in Madrid, permitted a free press, and allowed rebel officers to return to civilian life or to leave the country, as most did.

Quite a bit for an independence war that was not won.

A second war, La Guerra Chiquita, started one year later. Social conditions were not ripe for it yet. It lasted less than two years. Fifteen years of struggle followed, where journalism, literature, oratory, art and the theater became the battlefield, preparing the ground for the final, successful struggle.

During all that time, José Martí, the Cuban patriot and poet, carefully put together the Partido Revolucionario Cubano, an organization that gathered Cubans from the entire ideological and regional spectrum, inside the island or in exile -- something that is badly needed today if Cuba is ever going to have a transition to pluralism and democracy.

The war started in February 1895. Between then and April 1898, when the first U.S. troops landed in Cuba, more than 100,000 people had died for our independence, not counting the scores of thousands more who had given their lives in the two previous wars.

News Briefs

Republican majority leader Richard Arney of Texas said, "Minority broadcasters are driven by the same motives as other broadcasters -- to make money by getting high ratings." The tax policy "comes dangerously close to quotas," he added. "That policy is offensive to the principle that the tax code should be color blind."

The bill has a strong chance of passing the Senate, where a Republican majority also opposes affirmative-action programs.

Health Gap Grows Between Blacks, Whites

The Toledo Blade reports that the health gap between African-Americans and whites is growing wider. In the 1980s, life expectancy for blacks actually decreased for the first time in the 20th century, while life expectancy for whites steadily grew.

Experts say the single most important and overlooked factor in determining a person's health is the "SES" factor, or socioeconomic status. When viewing early death rates, many scientists believe low socioeconomic status emerges as more dangerous than other risk factors, such as cigarette smoking.

"Despite the importance of socioeconomic status to health, no one knows quite how it operates," Dr. Marcia Angell, executive editor of "The New England Journal of Medicine" said. Referring to results of several 1993 studies published in the journal on socioeconomic status and health, she added, "It is perhaps the most mysterious of the determinants of health."

Scientists believe that "SES" factors may be "proxies" or markers for a long list of underlying elements. These include cigarette smoking, diet, stress, exposure to bacteria and viruses, and contact with toxic substances in the environment.

Experts like Dr. James Hurowitz of University of Massachusetts school of medicine, also argue socioeconomic status is not just a matter of the wealthy having better access to health care. In the British health care system, the rich and poor alike have access to the same medical care. But mortality rates for the lowest socioeconomic classes in Britain are 50% greater than those of the highest socioeconomic groups says Hurowitz. In contrast, no such gap exists in Japan, which also provides its citizens with universal health care, but has a uniformly high SES.

Because of such studies, experts caution about unrealistic expectations from health care reforms that increase access to care or control costs. These measures, they say, may not improve America's overall health without other social and economic changes that improve factors in the SES-health equation.

"As a nation, we need to find better ways to measure the influence of socioeconomic factors on health," Hurowitz said in his New England journal report. "We also need to be able to measure the effectiveness of specific social policies designed to improve health." The real key to improving the health of a country's population, he argues, is to improve the standard of living, education level, and income levels.

The NEJM studies show that people with an annual income less than \$9,000, for instance, had a death rate three to seven times higher than those earning more than \$25,000 per year. People who did not graduate from high school had a death rate two to three times higher than college graduates.

Other studies show that low-SES people experience more illness. About 7% of people with annual incomes under \$10,000 report themselves in poor health, compared with fewer than 1% of people who earn more than \$35,000. Low-SES people are about four times as likely to be hospitalized, often for conditions such as diabetes and asthma.

Dr. Hurowitz has proposed that the government begin an effort to deal with the socioeconomic roots of health with establishment of a National Institute of Social Health. The agency would fund research in the social science of health.

GOP Pushes Self-Insured Health Plan

AP reports that a bill introduced Tuesday by Reps Harris. W. Fawell, R-IL, William F. Goodling, R-PA, House Majority Leader Dick Arney, R-TX, and others that would override state laws on the size and scope of health benefit packages.

The legislation, which would overhaul the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, is intended to allow small businesses to form the same pools as large corporations. "We will offer small employers the opportunity to form 'multiple employer health plans' to achieve the economies of scale and freedom from regulation that have been ERISA's hallmark," Fawell said.

The bill, called the ERISA Targeted Health Insurance Reform Act of 1993, would: Require insurers and multiple-employer plans to guarantee the renewal of health coverage; Limit state benefit mandates; Force insurers to open their small group (under 51 employees) markets to all eligible buyers;

Limit pre-existing condition restrictions under all employer group health plans, including self-funded plans.

Study on Child Discipline

AP reports that a study by the University of Virginia's Child Care and Family Project investigated regional, ethnic and individual differences in how working parents discipline young children.

It found that parents in the South parents spank their preschool children more than Northern parents, who tend to use bribery, "time out" and distractions to persuade their children to behave. It also found that black parents were more inclined to follow the adage "spare the rod, spoil the child" than white parents, regardless of where they lived and how educated they were.

The Researchers interviewed 720 families with children, aged one to five years, enrolled in 120 child care centers in Massachusetts, Georgia and Virginia. They found that 70% of the parents reported using physical punishment at least once. But so-called "low authority" was the most popular type of discipline: Some mothers distracted, bribed, pleaded or ignored their children more than 90% of the time.

House Ends Minority Tax Break, Extends Tax Break

By Sue Kirchhoff

WASHINGTON-The House voted Tuesday to repeal a special tax break for minority broadcasters, possibly killing Viacom's planned \$2.3 billion cable sale and setting off a racially charged argument over affirmative action programs.

The repeal was part of an overall bill to permanently extend a popular 25 percent tax deduction for health insurance for the self-employed, which passed the House by an overwhelming margin of 381-44.

Those voting against the bill included members of the Black Caucus, a few liberal Democrats and Hispanic representatives.

Before passing the final bill Democrats, who argued repeal of the tax break was the opening salvo in a campaign to overturn decades of affirmative action laws, tried to amend the bill to reform the minority tax break program and further expand health insurance deductions. That plan failed 234-191.

"You're firing the first shot across the bow in knocking out affirmative action and preferential treatment," New York Democrat Charles Rangel argued during debate.

"(You are going to) knock out preferences that minorities get so that they too would be proud to see their images on the airwaves, that they would not have to look at themselves as being clowns and walking slowly and telling jokes and being demeaned as criminals or people on welfare," he said.

Republicans said they were getting rid of the minority

preference, which could have resulted in a \$640 million tax break for Viacom, simply because it was bad policy. Recent studies have suggested that wealthy business owners have used minorities as fronts to collect the tax break.

"This is not about helping the disadvantaged. This is about simply rigging the game in behalf of one set of millionaires over another," House Speaker Newt Gingrich told a news conference.

But in a memo, GOP strategist William Kristol called the repeal a "strategically intelligent first step in what should be a major element of the Republican Party's larger ... agenda: a rollback of the massive system of racial preferences and set-asides that has come to infect federal law."

The legislation now goes to the Senate, which has taken no action on the minority tax break provision.

The overall legislation extends and makes permanent a 25 percent tax deduction for health insurance for the self-employed, which expired at the end of 1993.

The health tax break is retroactive for 1994 so 3.2 million farmers, small business owners and others who are eligible can claim the break on their April tax forms. House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer of Texas said he would try to increase the deduction later this year.

To pay for the deduction, the bill repeals the minority preference and phases out the Earned Income Tax Credit for low-income people with taxable interest and dividend income above \$2,500.

The House voted 234-191 against a substitute by Washington Democrat Jim McDermott to block the Viacom break, extend the 25 percent tax deduction and provide a new deduction for individuals whose employers did not subsidize their insurance.

The substitute would have capped minority tax breaks at \$50 million and set tighter standards to prove minorities had a financial stake in proposed broadcast deals.

Archer opposed the substitute, saying it was objectionable that the FCC allowed tax credits based on race and saying the tax code should be "colorblind, like I am."

The bill repeals the Federal

Communications Commission's 17-year-old program allowing firms selling broadcast facilities to minorities to defer some taxes.

Viacom has threatened to call off its proposed sale to a consortium including Frank Washington -- a black business executive and former Washington communication official -- and Intermedia Partners if the tax provision is repealed.

Youth Gun Violence Study

U.S. Faces Epidemic

By Mike Cooper

ATLANTA - The number of murders will skyrocket in the next 10 years in the United States, where juveniles are killing with guns at twice the rate they were in 1985, researchers said Friday.

"We are on the verge of a crime wave that will last into the next century," Dr. James Fox, dean of the college of criminal justice at Northeastern University, told a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Teenagers will represent a growing segment of the U.S. population in the coming years, he said.

Homicides among adolescents under 24 have doubled in the past decade, as has the number of juveniles murdering with guns, said Dr. Alfred Blumstein of Carnegie Mellon University, who linked the crimes to the sale and distribution of crack cocaine, particularly in inner-city areas.

Fox said the murder rate has risen 65 percent among people aged 18 to 24 since 1985, and increased 165 percent among 14- to 17-year-olds.

"Unless we act today, I truly believe that we may have a bloodbath in about 10 years when all these kids grow up,"

"The murder rate among black teenagers has more than tripled since 1985," Fox said. "They are clearly committing a disproportionate share of the homicides."

The repeal would be retroactive to Jan. 17, the date Archer announced he planned to move on the bill, barring a Viacom tax break worth \$440 million to \$640 million.

Many Democrats said the repeal was part of a broader Republican effort to turn back affirmative action laws, pointing to recent statements by Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole and Texas Republican Phil Gramm on the issue.

Black males aged 14 to 24, who make up 1.2 percent of the U.S. population, are 18 percent of the victims of homicide and 30 percent of the perpetrators, Fox said.

Dr. Harold Rose, a professor at the University of Milwaukee, said major changes will be needed to avert a nationwide increase in violence.

Poor race relations and a lack of opportunity for blacks "will add up to catastrophe," Rose said.

Blumstein proposed greater efforts to get guns out of the hands of young people as well as tighter controls on illicit gun sales, particularly to adolescents.

Dr. Richard Rosenfeld of the University of Missouri at St. Louis said that the only benefit from gun buy-backs, where firearms are anonymously exchanged for money, goods or services, is to focus public attention on the gun problem.

He found that collecting over 7,000 guns in St. Louis did not change the rate of assaults involving guns. Fox said.

"By the year 2005, the number of teenagers will grow by 23 percent in this country, which will undoubtedly bring increased problems of youth violence" as well as other social problems, he added.

There will be even greater population increases among minorities. "Black teenage population will increase by 28 percent and the Hispanic teenage population will grow by over 50 percent," Fox said.

AT&T

trolled and operated by minority or women group members. At least 51 percent of a company must be owned by a woman or a member of a minority group. The woman or minority owner must be involved in the day-to-day management of the company and must exercise decision-making power.

AT&T's contract with Complas, Inc., an Hispanic, woman-owned firm in Corona, California, is an example of how the AT&T MWBE (Minority and Women Business Enterprises) program benefits all involved. Complas supplies cable, switching and transmission equipment directly to customers. Complas warehouses AT&T Network Systems equipment, tailors it to specific customer needs, guarantees 24-hour delivery as needed, and provides emergency repair and restoration services.

Last year the AT&T/Complas alliance resulted in \$28 million in sales to telephone companies and another \$7 million in sales to customers outside the telecommunications industry. Recently, Complas started shipping AT&T equipment to build a \$15 million network for Southern California Edison. It is one of the largest private fiber networks of its kind ever sold. It is also business neither AT&T nor Complas would have landed without their partnership.

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Sports-Deportes

Baseball-Sides to resume full negotiations next week

MILWAUKEE - Representatives of striking Major League Baseball players and club owners ended two days of meetings Wednesday agreeing on little more than to resume full negotiations next week in the six-month-old labour dispute.

Union chief Donald Fehr said the two sides would reconvene Monday, probably in Phoenix.

"We will see if we can find a way through this," he told reporters. "There was no discussion today of substantive issues or proposals."

He said the next session might involve more than one set of meetings, one on core economic issues and a second on other matters.

Acting commissioner Bud Selig, owner of the Milwaukee Brewers, added:

"I am an optimist ... I feel better at least about the dialogue. I don't want to mislead you, I don't know where this will lead us. The issues are so complex, the feelings are so deep, intense.

"I don't want to exude any false optimism, but I do think it was a very constructive period. Where it leads, I don't know."

He said the two-day session in Milwaukee met their goal of setting up a process to get serious talks going again.

The meetings were the first between the two sides since February 7.

Earlier Colorado Rockies owner Jerry McMorris said he was concerned about Tuesday's announcement from the Teamsters Union that its members will not deliver, beer, soda and other refreshments to ball parks if it means they have to cross the players' picket lines when the season opens April 2.

The owners have said they plan to start the season using replacement players if necessary.

The players went on strike August 12 over the owners' plans to install a salary cap, and the owners later cancelled the playoffs and World Series.

Fehr said he was not surprised at the Teamsters decision.

"It's been a very big, nasty public dispute and no one thought organised labour was going to sit on its hands," he said.

La Hoya Earns Title Shot, Toney Loses

LAS VEGAS (Reuter) - Undeclared American Oscar De La Hoya earned himself a shot at a world lightweight title with a convincing 12-round unanimous decision over Juan Molina of Puerto Rico Saturday.

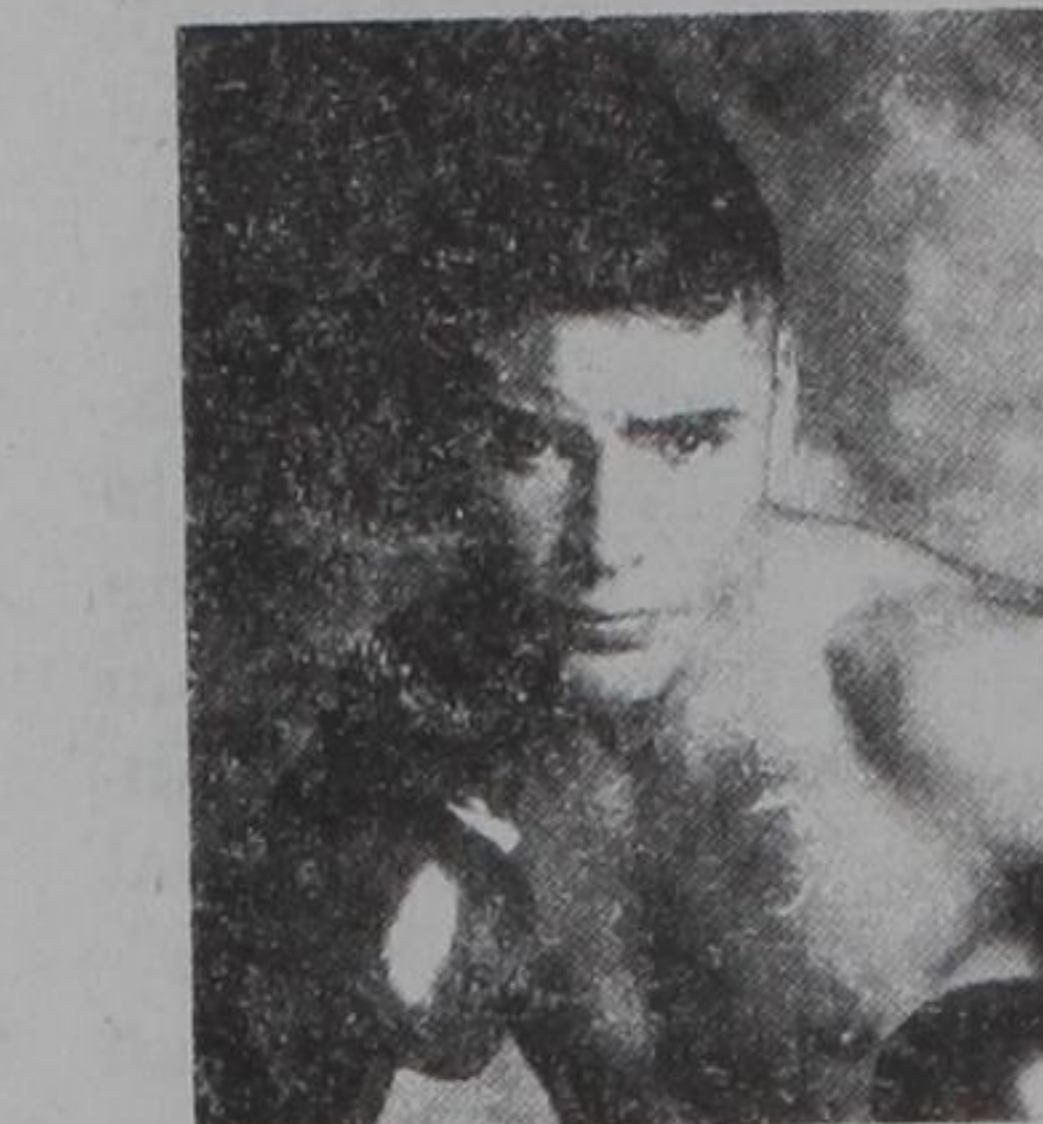
The 22-year-old De La Hoya, a rising star of the ring, proved he could take a punch from a ranked contender and will next fight International Boxing Federation lightweight champion Rafael Ruelas in May.

The 29-year-old Molina was the IBF junior lightweight champion until he relinquished the title in November to move up in weight.

In another fight on the same card, undefeated but unheralded light heavyweight Montell Griffin upset former IBF middleweight and super middleweight champion James Toney by taking a 12-round majority decision from his fellow American.

De La Hoya, who entered the bout a 3-to-1 favorite, retained his lightly regarded World Boxing Organization lightweight title by beating Molina at his own game -- brawling.

Molina was the aggressor throughout, rushing straight forward, taking bunches of punches in hopes of landing a knockout blow. De La Hoya



took all Molina had to offer and won by scores of 116-111 on two judge's cards and by 117-110 on the other card.

De La Hoya knocked Molina down in the first round with a left-right to the head.



The bout was anything but artistic with both fighters holding and wrestling the final five rounds.

"I should have boxed more," said De La Hoya. "I should have used my intelligence."

De La Hoya was smart enough to avoid most of Molina's offerings as the Puerto Rican landed only 30 percent of his blows, missing a whopping 474 punches.

"I fought a very unintelligent fight, but I won," added De La Hoya. "I got too excited. I'm just a small puppy fighting big dogs."

De La Hoya, a gold medalist at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, now has a record of 17-0, while Molina has a mark of 36-4.

Griffin, a 4-to-1 underdog, took the last three rounds on all three judges' cards and won 116-112 and 115-113. A third judge scored Griffin-Toney a 114-114 draw.

Griffin pressed Toney and made the former champion miss more than usual.

"Toney needs punching room, and I tried to take that away from him," said Griffin.

The 24-year-old Griffin raised his record to 15-0, while Toney dropped to 44-2-2 with his second consecutive loss after losing his title to Roy Jones Jr last November.

Hispanic Car Market Untapped

By The Associated Press

Stock car racing is a sport with deep Southern roots - but don't overlook those who came from south of the border. So says a marketing expert who believes NASCAR is failing to tap the rapidly growing Hispanic market.

"Targeting Hispanics would be a real, real good opportunity for NASCAR," said Nye Lavalle, chairman of the Dallas-based Sports Marketing Group, which has conducted surveys that show Winston Cup racing is actually more popular among Hispanics than whites.

A Winston Cup race in Mexico likely would be a big success, Lavalle said, but NASCAR's first priority should be finding a way to schedule more races in U.S. cities with large Hispanic populations.

"Hispanics are very sports-loving people," he said in an interview.

"Especially among the Mexican-American population and what we know about Mexican youth, they're very interested in cars. They love working on cars, do-it-yourself kind of stuff, high-performance cars, racing and show cars. Something like that can be a good correlation to NASCAR."

For now, the only NASCAR stop in a city with a significant Hispanic presence is Phoenix, where a 7-year-old event now attracts crowds of more than 90,000.

"The race in Phoenix has been very successful," said Kevin Triplett, a NASCAR spokesman based in a more traditional stock-car locale, Daytona Beach, Fla. "They sell more tickets every year we go out there. I wonder if they can get any more people on that hillside" that overlooks the third and fourth turns.

NASCAR also has guaranteed a Winston Cup race to Roger Penske's proposed track near Los Angeles - should it actually be built - and will hold a Busch Grand National race this year at the new 1.5-mile speedway in Homestead, Fla., just south of Miami.

"We are branching out," Triplett said. "We are realizing the tremendous growth potential that's out there. But it's not an easy process. It's not something that's going to happen overnight."

In the past decade, Winston Cup races have been taken to such diverse locales as Sonoma, Calif., Loudon, N.H., Watkins Glen, N.Y., and the most famous race track in the world, the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. But the bulk of the schedule is still concentrated in the South, where the sport began and where 20 of the 31 races will be held this year.

"There's a lot of things that helped us get where we are, not the least of which is history," Triplett said. "You have to have a solid foundation, and those (Southern) tracks are our foundation."

In nearly the same breath, though, Triplett acknowledged

es that NASCAR can't ignore more profitable markets. Translation: It may be difficult to continue holding two races a year at smaller tracks like Martinsville and North Wilkesboro with some of the facilities under consideration.

There's talk of new tracks being built in Dallas, which would allow NASCAR to return to the Texas market for the first time since the early 1980s, and Las Vegas, one of the fastest growing cities in the country. Both, not so coincidentally, are in the midst of the rapidly growing Hispanic population, which is on the verge of becoming the largest minority in the United States.

"I think we would like to see something happen where - if and when all of these tracks get built - we can go to some of those new markets," Triplett said. "Yet we've got to maintain ties with our base as well."

That could be a difficult juggling act, considering NASCAR czar Bill France Jr. has already declared that 32 races a year - assuming the Penske track is built - would be the maximum.

"The short tracks have all added seats and they've all increased their purses," Triplett said. "If and when the time comes (that new tracks are built), it's going to be a tough decision."

For now, it's a decision NASCAR doesn't have to make. It's much easier to plan for a new race track than to actually get it built, considering the cost and the environmental concerns. Even someone as influential as Penske has encountered delays getting approval for The California Speedway.

"For every 30 facilities that somebody says they're going to build, maybe one gets built," Triplett said. "How many tracks, even the one that are being talked about so much, are actually under construction? Until the dirt starts getting moved, the seats are going up and the pavement is going down, I think our main concern is to build on what we already have."

But should the day come when NASCAR can enter markets like Texas, Las Vegas and Southern California, Lavalle said there should be no hesitation. He said his studies have found Winston Cup is more popular than the Indy-car circuit among Hispanics, an astonishing finding when it is considered that Latin American stars like Emerson Fittipaldi and Raul Boesel drive Indy-cars.

"Some NASCAR fans do drive thousands of miles to go to races, but usually they come from a 250-mile radius," Lavalle said. "They key is to go into those markets."

"What any sport needs to do is constantly identify niches and niche markets," he said. "How much more popular can NASCAR be in the South? They've probably reached the saturation point. The key is finding new and expanding niches."

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Bilingual Educators

2000 is the eight-point plan coordinated by the U.S. Department of Education to raise national educational standards.

She notes, "There are teachers I come in contact with who speak only English and tell me, 'I wish I would have had the opportunity to learn Spanish or Chinese, so I could communicate with my students' parents'."

But the main obstacle, Escamilla says, is that most teacher training programs don't offer such opportunities. "I don't know one good teacher who doesn't want to be able to communicate effectively with all of his or her students," she stresses. "We're going to write to the universities and invite them to be partners with us to increase opportunities for teachers to be bilingual."

Adds NABE's Ruiz-Escalante, "Judging by the lack of data on teacher language competencies, it is clear that teaching our teachers other languages has been anything but a national priority."

CABE spokesperson Steve Hopcraft quotes the two-way immersion study: "Those students without instruction in their native language take seven to 10 years to reach the 50th percentile of the normal curve equivalent," he says, while after only four or five years, students in two-way programs reach the same level.

Study authors Virginia Collier and Wayne Thomas, education professors at George

Mason University, conclude that programs emphasizing equal instruction time in English and another language, such as Spanish or Vietnamese, stimulate students from both linguistic groups to value each other's languages.

According to a report from the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Applied Linguistics, "Two-Way Bilingual Programs in the United States: 1993-94 Supplement," there are 176 schools dispersed among 99 school districts in 18 states that incorporate two-way bilingual education. California and New York have 57 such schools each.

Analyzing nearly 24,000 student records from four large bilingual school districts, Collier concludes, "In that particular type of program, the schools are able to change the sociocultural context of the schooling where there is more of an equal status, and the two groups respect each other." CABE legislative director Silvina Rubenstein notes that the two-way programs are viewed as "high status" because the two languages are treated equally and "parents recognize the importance of having their students learn in another language besides English."

Notes NABE spokesperson Rick López, "If the kids can become proficient in a second language, the teachers should also be able to have a good command of a language besides English."

(Margarita Contín is a reporter with the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report, based in Washington, D.C.)

A sample copy of Hispanic Link Weekly Report will be sent free to readers who request it by writing Hispanic Link News Service, 1420 N St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

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EDUCADORES BILINGUES PROPUGNAN REFORMA
puntos coordinado por el Departamento Federal de Instrucción Pública para elevar las normas nacionales de la enseñanza.

Ella hace notar que "hay maestros con quienes entro en contacto que sólo hablan inglés y que me dicen: 'Desearia tener la oportunidad de aprender español o chino, para poder comunicarme con los padres de mis alumnos'". Pero el principal obstáculo, dice Escamilla, es que la mayoría de los programas de adiestramiento para maestros no ofrecen dichas oportunidades.

"No conozco a ningún buen maestro que no quiera ser capaz de comunicarse eficazmente con todos sus alumnos", enfatiza ella. "Vamos a escribir a las universidades e

invitarlas a que se asocien con nosotros para aumentar las oportunidades de que los maestros sean bilingües".

Ruiz-Escalante, de la NABE, agrega: "A juzgar por la falta de información sobre la competencia idiomática de los maestros, está claro que el enseñar otros idiomas a nuestros maestros no ha sido una prioridad nacional".

Steve Hopcraft, portavoz de la NABE, cita al estudio de emersión de doble vía: "Los estudiantes que carecen de instrucción en su idioma nativo necesitan de siete a diez años para llegar al quincuagésimo percentil del equivalente de la curva normal", dice él, mientras que sólo después de cuatro o cinco años, los estudiantes de los programas de doble vía logran el mismo nivel.

Los autores del estudio, Virginia Collier y Wayne Thom-

as, profesores de enseñanza en la Universidad de George Mason, llegan a la conclusión de que los programas que hacen énfasis sobre la igualdad del tiempo de enseñanza en inglés y en otro idioma, tal como el español o el vietnamés, estimulan a los estudiantes de ambos grupos idiomáticos a valorar los idiomas de los demás.

Según dice un informe del Centro para la Linguística Aplicada, con sede en Washington, DC., titulado: "Los Programas Bilingües de Doble Vía en los Estados Unidos: Suplemento para 1993 y 1994", hay 176 escuelas distribuidas en 99 distritos escolares de 18 estados que incorporan a la enseñanza bilingüe de doble vía. California y Nueva York tienen 57 escuelas de esa clase cada una.

Analizando casi 24,000 his-

toriales de estudiantes de cuatro distritos escolares que son bilingües en gran medida, Collier concluye: "En esa clase especial de programa, las escuelas pueden cambiar el contexto socio-cultural de la enseñanza, donde hay una mayor medida de situación igual, y los dos grupos se respetan mutuamente".

La directora legislativa de la CABE, Silvina Rubenstein, hace notar que a los programas de doble vía se les ve como de "alto rango" porque se trata de igual modo a los dos idiomas y "los padres reconocen la importancia de hacer que sus estudiantes aprendan en otro idioma además del inglés".

Rick López, portavoz de la NABE, hace notar: "Si los chicos pueden llegar a tener el dominio de un segundo idioma, los maestros deberían también ser capaces de tener un buen dominio de otro idioma además del inglés".

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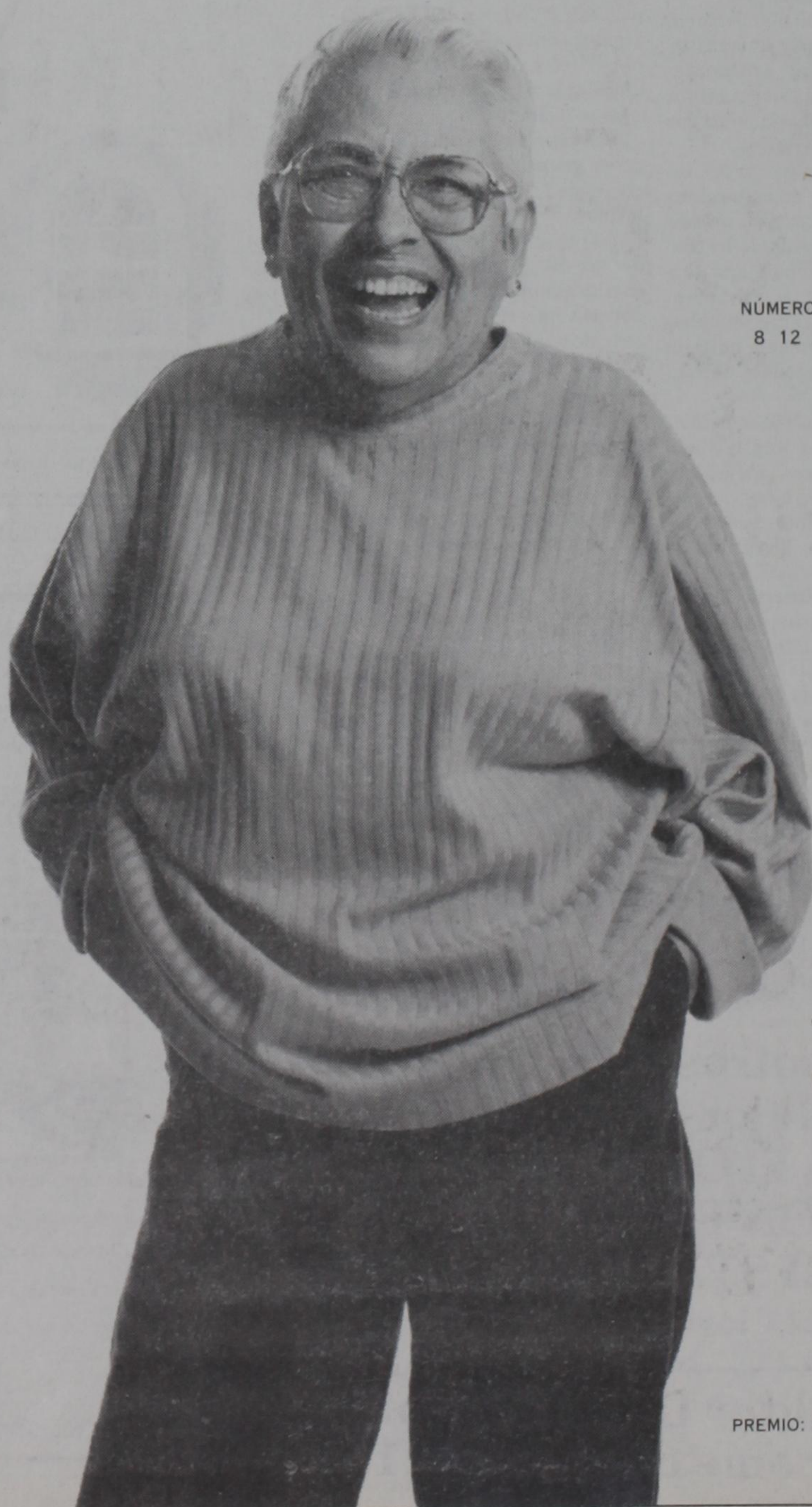
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GENEVIVE MATA PENSÓ QUE ESTABA
SOÑANDO HASTA QUE GASTÓ EL PRIMER DÓLAR.

CUANDO GENEVIVE MATA GANÓ LOTTO TEXAS, TODO PARECÍA UN SUEÑO. PERO DESPUÉS DE HABER REMODELADO SU COCINA Y PODER HACER LOS PLATILLOS FAVORITOS DE SU FAMILIA MÁS SEGUIDO, GENEVIVE SE HA CONVENCIDO DE QUE ESTÁ VIVIENDO UNA REALIDAD. LOTTO TEXAS YA TIENE MÁS DE 150 MILLONARIOS.

TÚ PODRÍAS SER EL PRÓXIMO.



LO PRIMERO
QUE HIZO: UNA
GRAN CENA
FAMILIAR PARA
CELEBRAR

PREMIO: \$3.6 MILLONES



Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

Cuando eramos niños sabiamos que "Dios premia a los buenos" y que "castiga a los malos". Y aunque mucha gente diga que "Dios no castiga". Y llemos en la biblia: que Dios destruyo con lumbre a Sodoma y a Gomorra. Tambien leemos que Adan y Eva desobedecieron y Dios los echo fuera del Jardin. Gen. 3, 23. Y tambien leemos: que una vez hizo Dios que lloviera muchisimo, que acabo con casi toda la gente, y nomas sobrevivio Noe y su familia porque eran justos y obediens con Dios. Gen 7, 21. ahora debemos de hacernos un "buen check up"; No estaremos, nosotros, envueltos en la maldad? Pues, sabemos que dios nos esta mirando...dios mira, muy disgustado, la terrible maldad que envenena a nuestros niños...El infierno todavia existe, y va a existir eternamente. Porque Dios nunca va a retirar el castigo que merecen el diablo y todos los amantes de la maldad.

Ahora que estamos vivos es el tiempo de arrepentir nos y de cambiar de actitud, porque despues de la muerte...ya no va a haber remedio... "Al lado que caiga el palo, alli se va a quedar tirado para siempre". Ahora que estamos vivos, Dios nos da la oportunidad de escoger: Cielo eterno o infierno eterno...

Es muy triste, pero ya no podemos decir que tenemos: "Una Nación bajo Dios", porque nuestro ambiente esta muy envenenado por la inmoralidad sexual, y el adulterio, y la fornicacion, y los abortos, y los anticonceptivos, y los di-

vorcios, y la homosexualidad, y la prostitucion, y las drogs, y la borrachera, y las supersticiones, y los odios, y las envidias, y los chismes, y el comer demasiado, y el beber demasiado. (Galatas 5,19-20). No cree usted que Dios puede descargar un castigo sobre nosotros, en cualquier momento? Dios es mas bueno que todos los padres de familia. Y nos ha dado la prueba de Su amor dandonos a Su Unico Hijo, para que tengamos una vida muy feliz, aqui. Y despues tengamos Vida Eterna. Pero debemos de escoger "hacer la bueno," y evitar lo malo.

San Pablo nos dice que "Si no tenemos amor, no somos nada". Y San Agustin nos dice: "Ama y haz lo que quieras". Si superamos amar, cumpliremos los Mandamientos, hasta con los ojos cerrados. Jesucristo nos da un Mandamiento Nuevo: "Que nos amemos unos a otros"...Y, para esto, necesitamos "amarnos a nosotros mismos", instruyendonos en la Doctrina de Jesucristo para vivir como "hijos de Dios". Todavia nos queda un poquito de tiempo para que cambiemos nuestras malas actitudes, por actitudes que le gusten a Dios. (Mat. 3,8) (I. Corintios 13).



Killed 11/1/89

DRUNK DRIVING DOESN'T JUST KILL DRUNK DRIVERS.

EL CENTENARIO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DE CUBA

primeras tropas estadounidenses desembarcaron en Cuba, más de 100,000 personas habian muerto por nuestra independencia, sin contar las decenas de millares más que habian dado sus vidas en las dos guerras anteriores.

Hoy pueden aplicarse dos hechos innegables de este relato. El primero se acepta universalmente: El pueblo de los Estados Unidos proporcionó generosamente ayuda muy necesaria a los patriotas cubanos en 1898 y nuevamente después que Castro se apoderó del gobierno.

Segundo, los cubanos de ahora y de entonces han luchado mucho y hecho el mejor uso posible de esa ayuda. Entonces: Para crear una nación independiente que logró uno de los tres niveles más altos de vida, salud e instrucción en la América Latina antes de Castro. Ahora: Para ayudar a cambiar a Miami desde el lugar de veraneo que era en 1960 a una de las ciudades

más prósperas del sur de esta nación.

Las riquezas -- materiales e intelectuales -- que los cubanos han creado en los Estados Unidos durante los 35 años más recientes sobrepasan ampliamente a la ayuda que hemos recibido.

Lo mismo se puede decir de otros grupos inmigrantes, incluyendo a todos los demás latinos.

Es razonable tener un curso de acción y control sobre la inmigración. Toda nación debería hacerlo. Pero también es razonable el reconocer los aportes de aquéllos de nosotros que hemos venido del extranjero, trabajado energicamente y rendido buen provecho de la ayuda que se nos dió.

El ayudar a los cubanos y a otros inmigrantes ha probado ser una buena inversión para todos.

(Jorge Luis Romeu es profesor adjunto del Colegio Universitario del Estado, en Cortland, Nueva York.)

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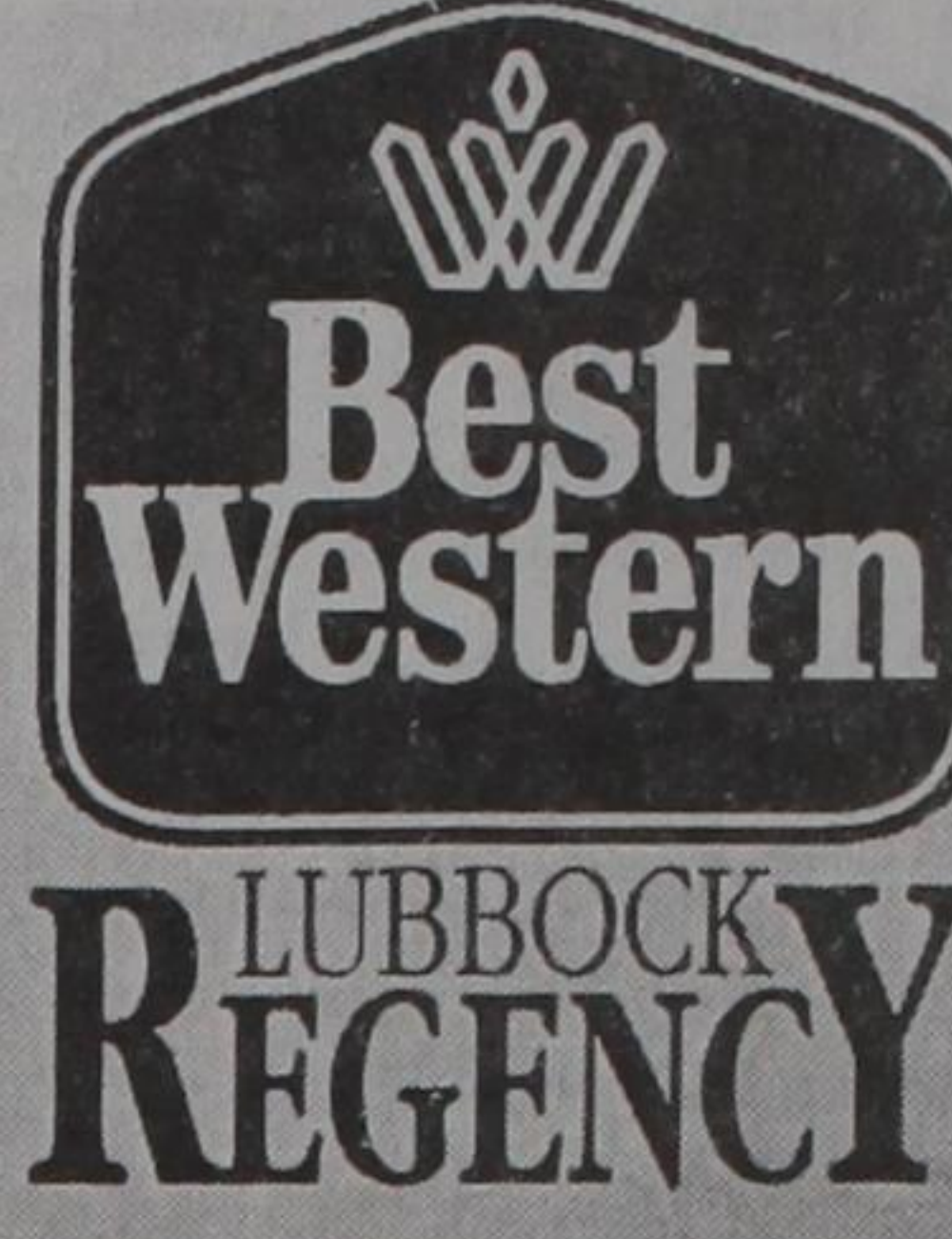
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El Periodico Sirviendo La Comunidad

PLANIFIQUE SU RUTA DE ESCAPE

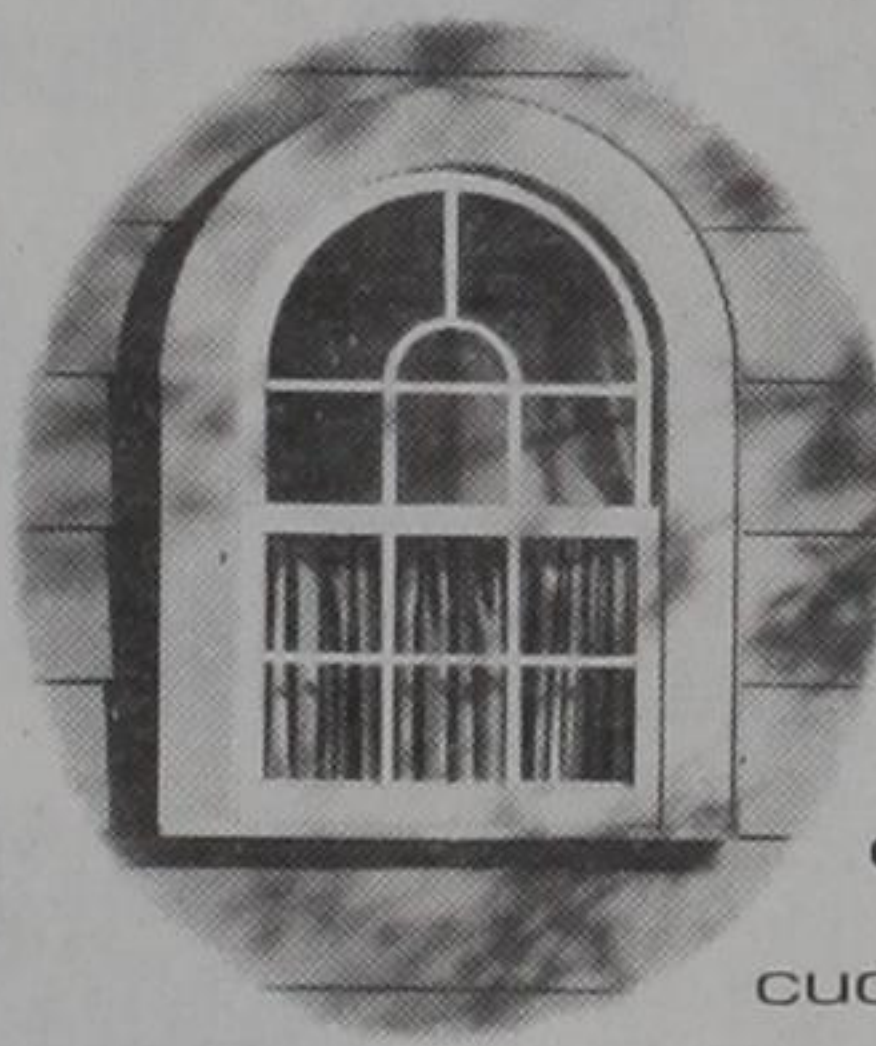
Un incendio puede afectar a cualquier persona en cualquier momento.



Por esta razón tiene que planificar y practicar rutas de escape.

El Editor First In Lubbock El Editor - First In News

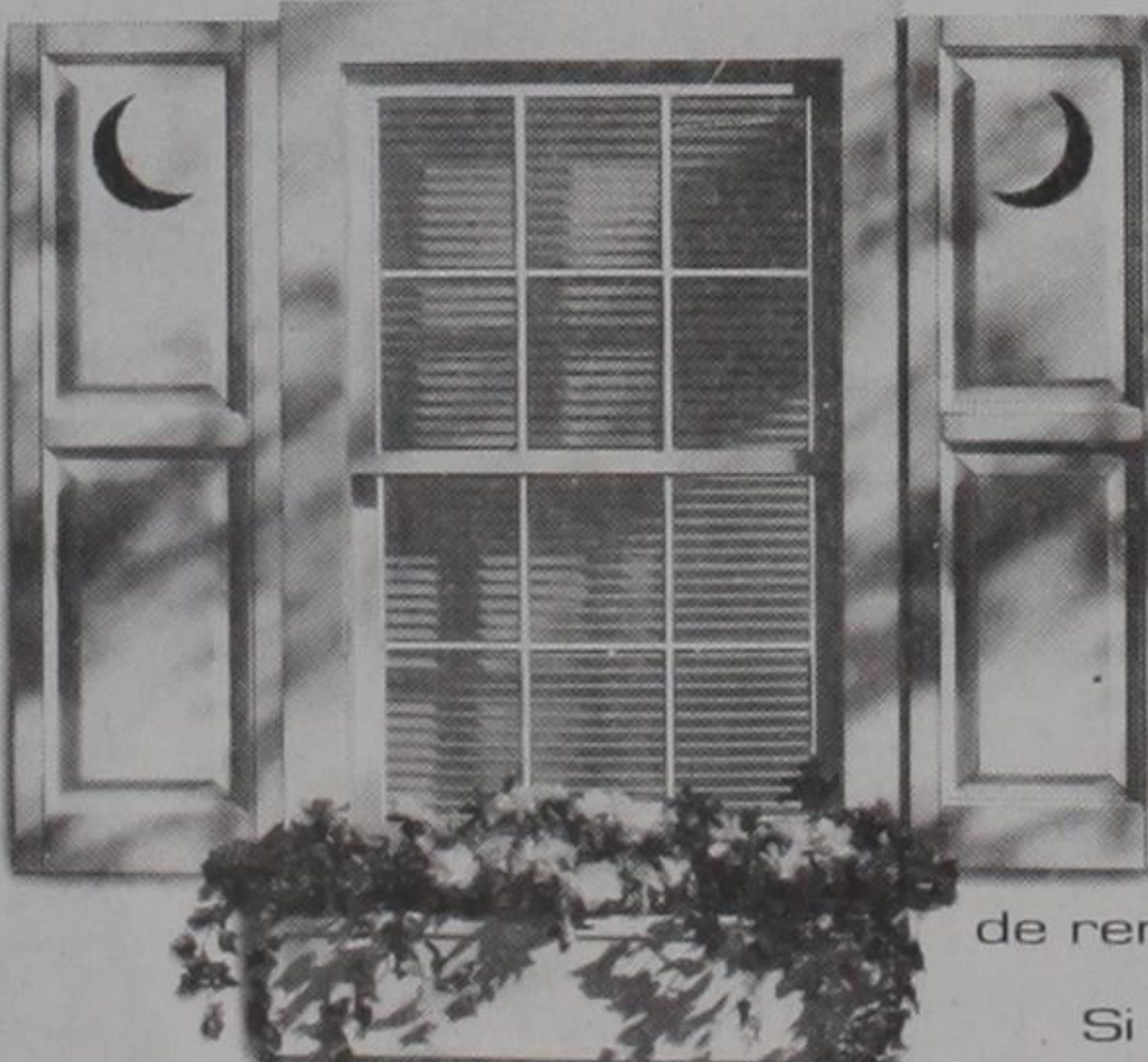
SI USTED CREE QUE NO PUEDE COMPRAR UNA CASA, NOSOTROS LE OFRECEMOS VARIAS COSAS QUE DEBE INVESTIGAR.



Si está cansado de mirar por la pequeña ventana de su apartamento día tras día, es tiempo de pensar en comprar su propia casa con una cuota inicial muy pequeña. Una casa con toda clase de ventajas para que usted pueda empezar a ver la vida desde una nueva perspectiva.

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casa con solamente \$1,000 de cuota inicial, y sus pagos mensuales de hipoteca probablemente serán por casi lo mismo que paga de renta.

Si desea mayor información acerca de esta gran oportunidad, consulte con un agente local de bienes raíces o llame al 1-800-767-4HUD para solicitar un folleto gratis sobre como comprar una Casa HUD. Investigue como realizar el sueño de su vida.



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Para compradores que califiquen. Unicamente sobre casas con financiación asegurada por FHA. La cuota inicial y los pagos mensuales varían según el precio de la casa y los términos. Los costos de cierre y honorarios son adicionales.