

# Grupo Congresional Hispano Con Nuevo Respeto En Marca el Programa de Trabajo

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Animado por su influencia en precedentes en la primera sesión del centésimo-tercer Congreso, los 17 miembros hispanos con voto de la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos intentan poner a prueba su nuevo respeto a un poco más cuando ese cuerpo vuelva a reunirse el 25 de enero próximo.

Quince de los diecisiete son participantes activos del Grupo Congresional Hispano.

Según su presidente, José Serrano (demócrata por Nueva York), el grupo se propone usar su nueva influencia y mayor visibilidad para surtir efecto sobre las próximas votaciones respecto de la atención sanitaria, la reforma de la asistencia económica pública y los derechos de los inmigrantes.

Sus votos podrían ser críticos si la acción tocante a cada uno de estos asuntos se decide por márgenes estrechos, como muchos pronostican que sucederá.

"Nuestras tres prioridades más importantes tendrán que ser el asegurar que se lleven a la práctica nuestros acuerdos sobre el plan de atención sanitaria, el tener influencia sobre la reforma de la asistencia económica pública y el limitar tanto como sea posible

el daño que muchos han tratado de infligir sobre los inmigrantes a través de los cambios en los cursos de acción y los recortes de los programas," dice Serrano.

En su compromiso para incluir a los inmigrantes indocumentados en la reforma de la atención sanitaria, el grupo estará oponiéndose tanto a la Casa Blanca como a las presiones congresionales. También está trabajando en un proyecto de legislación para revocar las disposiciones referentes a sanciones contra los empleadores de la Ley de Reforma y Control de la Inmigración de 1986. Las sanciones aumentan la discriminación contra todos los hispanos que procuran empleo, según las encuestas federales.

Mario Moreno, asesor legal regional de la oficina de Washington del Fondo México-Americano para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza (MALDEF en inglés), califica a sus miembros -- doce demócratas y tres republicanos -- como "muy eficaces para enmarcar el programa de trabajo para la comunidad hispana."

"Ellos han delimitado los asuntos y la legislación de interés para nosotros como hispanos," dice él.

La creación en 1992 de varios nuevos distritos congresionales con mayorías hispanas ayudó a producir un aumento de miembros hispanos votantes desde 11 hasta 17 en aquel mes de noviembre. Ocho caras hispanas nuevas (dos de ellas sustituyendo a titulares) aparecieron en la Cámara: Xavier Becerra y Lucille Roybal-Allard, de California; Frank Tejeda y Henry Bonilla, de Texas; Luis Gutiérrez, de Illinois; Robert Menéndez, de Nueva Jersey; Lincoln Díaz-Balart, de la Florida, y Nydia Velázquez, de Nueva York.

Según hace notar Ruth Pagani, directora de promoción y cursos de acción públicos de la Coalición Puertorriqueña Nacional, "no sólo hay más miembros, sino que los miembros están dispersos entre algunos de los comités y sub-comités más importantes."

Bonilla se unió a Serrano, Ed Pastor (por Arizona) y Esteban Torres (por California), por ejemplo, en el poderoso Comité de Apropiedades, y otros tres, Gutiérrez, Roybal-Allard y Velázquez, prestaron servicios en otro comité influyente, el de Banca, Finanzas y Asuntos Urbanos, presidido por el Representante Henry González (de Texas).

Las tres latinas miembros de la Cámara se reunieron en abril con la Primera Dama Hillary Rodham Clinton para tratar de las necesidades de atención sanitaria de las mujeres y los niños hispanos. Roybal-Allard, quien inició la reunión, señala que la participación al principio del trámite, antes que al final, es crítica.

La legislación que tuvo éxito y en la cual el grupo fue participante incluyó al proyecto de ley de los "Votantes Motorizados," que permite la inscripción de electores en las oficinas de vehículos a motor estatales, el proyecto de ley muy controvertido sobre el presupuesto y el Tratado Norteamericano de Libre Comercio.

En verdad, fué Torres quien introdujo el Banco Norteamericano para Desarrollo, el mecanismo financiero para el pacto comercial que Clinton respaldó eventualmente, trayendo a bordo por lo menos a tres hispanos indecisos.

Bill Richardson, de Nuevo México, nombrado en 1993 como sub-dirigente adjunto de la mayoría, fué el único miembro de la dirigencia demócrata de la Cámara que luchó a favor de NAFTA. Se le acredita el haber de-

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## News Briefs

### Jobless Disparity & Rise in Part-time employment

The Los Angeles Times reports that the hiring of temporary and part-time workers without health benefits has far outpaced the rate of growth in full-time employment. The Economic Report of the President, released Monday, shows that part-time employment has grown 6.4% in the last three years, while full time jobs have increased just 1.7%. At the same time, the percentage of the workforce covered by health-care benefits is declining.

The administration also said that the recession of the early 1990s was not dominated by white-collar layoffs. Blue-collar workers suffered much more harshly than professionals and other office workers. The jobless rate was 9.9% for factory workers, while 3.2% was reported for white-collar employees.

The report also shows that joblessness among African-Americans is getting worse. The average unemployment rate over the last 23 years has risen 3.5% for blacks but only 1.5% for whites. The report said there are "increasing disparities between black and white rates of both employment and unemployment, which is linked to equally disturbing changes in the distribution of income and job security."

### Study: Child Immunization Rates Still Low

AP reports that researchers for a new study, involving 1,500 employees of Johnson & Johnson Co. in 42 states, found that only 45.2% of employees' children had received recommended immunizations by age 2, and only 55.3% were up to date at age 6, even though 80% to 100% of immunization costs were covered under company health plans. The findings were reported in Wednesday's issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

Many parents in the study cited multiple problems that prevented them from getting their children immunized. Nearly 16% cited an inability to get off work; 13.4% complained of long waits to see a physician; 11.8% said cost was a factor; doctors' office hours, 5.9%; getting an appointment, 5.2%; and transportation, 1.6%.

"Financing is just not enough," said the lead researcher, Dr. Jonathan E. Fielding, of the School of Public Health and School of Medicine at the UCLA. Dr. Edgar K. Marcuse, a spokesman for the American Academy of Pediatrics agrees. "It's one thing to have insurance coverage," said Marcuse, director of ambulatory care at Children's Hospital in Seattle. "It's another to get to a doctor or clinic during the hours the clinic is operating." Federal figures show that 40% to 50% of U.S. children lack recommended immunizations by age 2.

### Andrew Cuomo: Like Father, Like Son?

The New York Daily News reports that the similarity between Andrew Cuomo and his father is so striking that it's "hard to believe it's simply genes ore the time the two men spend together." Andrew Cuomo gave a speech at New York's Omni hotel last week that was filled with metaphors and memorable phrases reminiscent of his father's speeches.

Andrew referred to the "silent earthquake" that was damaging inner cities as severely as California tremors. Just like his father, he even pauses between words for dramatic effect. "It's a little eerie," says Joel Sesser, director of New York's Partnership for the Homeless. "You get a shiver."

A year into his HUD job as assistant secretary, the 36-year-old Andrew is trying to shake the "son of the governor" description that has followed him during his other jobs, from gubernatorial adviser to assistant district attorney to founder of the HELP project for the homeless. "That's not how I see myself," Cuomo said. In Washington, he can be just Cuomo. Having Mario Cuomo as his father "helps. Sometimes it hurts," Cuomo said, reluctant to discuss their relationship in detail.

Cuomo, who is in charge of community planning and development, has taken on the issue of homelessness with his trademark passion, ambition and hardheadedness, says the NY Daily News. He has developed a reputation, like his father's, for being a demanding boss, a tireless worker, and Sesser adds, "Very sensitive, very vulnerable to personal slights." Those who have dealt with Cuomo also call him smart and effective. "Who cares why he helps homeless folks?" said Bob Hayes, the former head of the Coalition for the Homeless.

Attacking homelessness is "the No. 1 priority" of HUD, Cuomo said. Funds for homelessness will double to \$1.6 billion under the new Clinton budget, and the new aid will force communities to develop comprehensive plans to create emergency, transitional and permanent housing. It will also give localities more freedom in designing solutions to the homeless problem. Cuomo dismissed speculation that he would run for office, and he spoke negatively about the political pressures elected officials must consider. At HUD, "I don't care," Cuomo said. "I don't need good press. I'm here to do the right thing."

### Prevention and "3 Strikes"

William Raspberry of the Washington Post writes that the U.S. will not make serious headway on its crime problem until it starts dealing with young people before they get into trouble. He says we have both the highest crime rate and the highest incarceration rate in the civilized world and our attempt to "punish our way out of crime" has been "disastrous."

President Clinton's "Three strikes and you're out" proposal is only half an approach, says Raspberry. It overlooks two important elements of the crime problem: that we are breeding new potential offenders every day and that these individuals are not deterred by the knowledge that many of their neighbors and family members are in prison. Indeed, he says, there are some young people for whom a prison term has come to be a badge of honor.

Raspberry says that the U.S. has a tendency to divide itself into two camps: conservatives who want to get tough on present offenders, and liberals who want to change the conditions that create crime and spend more on schools and so-

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Established  
Establecido  
1977

El respeto al  
derecho ajeno  
es la paz  
Lic. Benito Juárez



# EL EDITOR

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## Buffalo Lake Is On a Roll

Telling news reporters that Buffalo Lake is on a Roll, new public relations and special events coordinator, Olga Riojas-Aguero said that Buffalo Lake would begin to re-establish close relationships with the Lubbock community and especially with non-profit organizations.

Riojas-Aguero, brings her experience from working with El Editor newspaper to the public relations post in order to begin a extensive campaign to make Buffalo Lake more visible as a family recreation facility.

"We want to make people



Olga Riojas-Aguero, nueva directora de relaciones públicas y eventos especiales tuvo una conferencia de prensa este pasado miércoles diciendo que ellos están dispuestos a ayudar a cualquier grupo, sea comercial o social, para hacer planes en celebrar su ocasión en el Lago Buffalo. Ella está disponible por teléfono en el 747-3353

realize that this is their Lake, it doesn't just belong to the Lake residents," said Riojas-Aguero.

She added that the Lake was also in the process of make more changes for the betterment of the visitors.

"But first we have to reach out to everyone and make them realize that we have a lot to offer in the way of family recreation," she said.

Riojas said that she would be available to help any group, business or non-profit and families to plan activities at the Lake. For more information call 7747-3353.

## GOP Asks for \$1.50 Fee for Border Crossing

WASHINGTON - A broad immigration plan offered by House Republicans Thursday would impose a \$1.50 fee on anyone entering the United States by land, add 6,000 Border Patrol agents and build fences and ditches to deter illegal crossings.

The legislation also would require a tamper-proof Social Security card for all citizens, and would streamline asylum and deportation procedures.

The GOP measure, which comes a week after the Clinton administration announced its own proposals to crack down on illegal immigration, was swiftly attacked by some Hispanic and religious organizations.

"At a moment in which this country needs a rational debate on immigration reform, the ... (GOP) is instead giving us explosive rhetoric and legislation which would increase discrimination against Americans and endanger the lives of refugees," said Raul Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza.

"We are not trying to boil anyone out of the melting pot," said Rep. David A. Levy of New York, one of 13 Repub-

licans at the Capitol news conference where the bill was unveiled.

Instead, he said, Republicans are trying to seal the borders to those who "view this as the land of the free lunch."

The task force's chairman, Texan Lamar Smith, said undocumented aliens - estimated at 4.8 million by Republicans; 3.5 million by the Immigration and Naturalization Service - are putting ever-greater burdens on taxpayers.

"We don't have to apologize for wanting to protect our borders," Smith said, citing estimates that illegal aliens cost taxpayers \$7.6 billion annually.

The GOP plan would: -Require the INS to build fences and ditches in areas of frequent illegal crossings. San Diego already has a 14-mile steel fence and others are planned in Arizona and New Mexico.

-Add 6,000 Border Patrol agents by late 1998 to the almost 4,000 the agency currently has. The Justice Department last week announced it would hire 500 new agents by late 1995 and transfer 510 from desk jobs to front-line duty.

-Phase in over five years a



tamper-proof Social Security card that would be used to verify employment eligibility.

Proposed restrictions on use of the card did little to allay concerns of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. "I think that card would lead to civil and constitutional violations against U.S. citizens - and more likely than not those citizens would be those who look and sound foreign," said the group's Washington director, Mario Moreno.

-Set up new pre-screening procedures allowing hearing

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# Adiestrando a los Estudiantes Sobre El Modo de Ser Arrestado

Por Félix Pérez

La fotografía que acompañaba al artículo de primera plana en la sección metropolitana del Washington Post era perturbadora. Otra señal más, me dije, de la violencia que con tristeza ha llegado a ser tanto una parte de la experiencia de la enseñanza en este país como el álgebra de primer año.

En la foto, ocho alumnos de secundaria, todos negros, tienen sus ojos clavados en un agente de policía que le pone las esposas a su compañero de clase en presencia de los demás alumnos. El estudiante, negro también -- con sus manos entrelazadas detrás de la cabeza y de los ojos -- mira hacia el piso. No ofrece resistencia.

¿Qué acción indecible podría haber cometido este alumno para merecer que lo arrestaran mientras sus compañeros y su maestro lo miraban?

¿Por qué no se le llamó fuera y se le trató con discreción?

Continúo leyendo. No es lo que parece ser, nos asegura el reportero. El ejercicio es parte de una serie de "foros" que está realizándose en las escuelas secundarias de todo el Condado de Prince Georges, Maryland, para enseñar a los estudiantes (léase a los negros) el modo de evitar el abuso y la violencia a manos de la policía.

El artículo se refiere a los funcionarios de la ejecución de la ley y a los dirigentes co-

munitarios que dicen que tales foros son necesarios para disminuir el hostigamiento, las golpizas y las muertes de negros bajo custodia de la policía.

El mismo hace notar que, en los años recientes, varios negros han muerto en choques con la policía del suburbio de Washington, DC. Entre las víctimas se hallaba un varón esposado, a quien dos agentes le hicieron 14 disparos por haber pensado que estaba apuntándole un arma de fuego. No se encontró ninguna.

Otro incidente involucró a un inmigrante que murió durante un arresto por asuntos del tránsito.

Al preguntárseles por qué la gente (léase negros y latinos) corre cuando ve a la policía, un alumno de 18 años del último año dice gráficamente: "Nueve de cada diez veces, la policía va a cogerlo y hacerle ver hasta las estrellas."

En una gestión para enseñar a los jóvenes negros a evitar la ruptura de huesos y el magullamiento de los espíritus al tratar con la policía, el capítulo de la NAACP en el condado, una asociación local de abogados negros, la policía del condado y los maestros decidieron emparejar a la asignatura de "Procedimientos de Arresto Adecuados 101" entre la literatura inglesa y los estudios sociales.

¡Rayos y truenos! ¿Qué hay de equivocado en esta foto?

Antes que instruir a nuestros estudiantes en asignaturas y lecciones que los pongan en camino de llegar a ser individuos productivos, bien redondeados y con seguridad en ellos mismos, que valoren a la enseñanza tanto por sus recompensas tangibles como por las intangibles, estamos adiestrándolos sobre el modo apropiado de sucumbir a los agentes de policía que pueden acertar a pensar de ellos como menos que humanos.

Once estudiantes dominan los puntos finos de ser arrestados; ¿qué viene a continuación? Puede que alguna instrucción sobre el modo de asegurar un defensor público eficiente que pueda sacarle una sentencia mínima a uno, o una presentación en horas después de clases sobre los sistemas sociales de las prisiones.

Hay buenas probabilidades de que yo podría no haber escrito esto, de no haber sido por una columna redactada dos días antes por el columnista Courtland Milloy, del Washington Post, quien propone "dejar que los agentes de policía sean agentes de policía."

Milloy recomienda que se dé a los agentes de policía facultades ilimitadas de registro y confiscación para detener la marea creciente de asesinatos en la capital de la nación. "¿Quién va a quejarse?" pregunta él. "¿Y qué si a los agentes de policía se les va la mano de vez en cuando?"

Es fácil rendirse a la desilu-

sión descrita por Milloy. Es fácil alzar nuestras manos y sancionar las facultades adicionales para la policía. Es fácil decir que los derechos de algunos pueden tener que ser recortados en la consecución de comunidades más seguras. Es fácil argumentar que las circunstancias desesperadas exigen medidas igualmente desesperadas.

Es fácil, pero peligroso.

Al momento en que permitamos al estado que infrinja arbitrariamente los derechos de unos pocos a fin de "disminuir la delincuencia" o lograr algún otro objetivo de la sociedad, al minuto en que permitamos que nuestras escuelas lleguen a ser otro ambiente más en que nuestros jóvenes puedan ser deshumanizados, atrasamos por generaciones, quizás irreversiblemente, los derechos civiles que tantos pagaron tan caro para lograr.

Menos violencia policiaca es un objetivo válido, pero no estoy dispuesto a dar un paso gigantesco hacia un estado policía para lograrlo. Los derechos que nos están garantizados como miembros de una sociedad libre son demasiado preciosos.

(Félix Pérez, anterior editor del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report, es un especialista de relaciones con los medios informativos en la Cruz Roja de los Estados Unidos en Washington, DC.)  
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## Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

Councilmen Patterson and Hernandez are pushing to adopt a plan similar to the one successfully used in San Antonio to distribute \$3.55 million in Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The plan would simply allocate the money according to the percentage of poor people in each council district. The simple plan is being opposed by the five other councilmen from the more affluent areas of town.

The current procedure involves the neighborhoods making recommendations to the advisory board who in turn makes recommendations to the city council for approval. You will recall that just a couple of months ago the council finally admitted that its CDBG decisions have been a abysmal failure in making any change in the north and east side of Lubbock.

The two minority councilmen are not advocating changing the current decision making procedure at this time. They simply are suggesting that targeting the money for the poorest parts of town will insure that the communities that really need the money will get it. By targeting the money the advisory board and city council will be forced to focus on the poorest areas of town instead of letting their political minds wander all over town.

The money is for the poor community not for the politicians. Since the council has admitted that they have little to show for the \$50 million in CDBG funds distributed over the last decade, it is clear we must try something new that has a chance of working. Why not follow the innovative and successful plan used by San Antonio?

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Watch "I'll Fly Away" at 7:00 on Monday nights on PBS  
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- 2/12 1809 Abraham Lincoln born  
1950 Sen. Joseph McCarthy claims in a speech to have a list of 205 communists still working in the federal government. There is no such list.
- 2/14 \*\*\*\* Valentine's Day  
1817 Fedrick Douglas born  
1971 Nixon has secret taping system installed in the White House.
- 2/15 1820 Susan B. Anthony born  
1876 Present Constitution fo Texas ratified  
1978 Philadelphia's Channel Six reports on a "security force" hired by the Philadelphia Electric Company to gather intelligence on citizens or groups critical of its nuclear power policies.
- 2/16 1970 CIA memo: "Contingency Plan for Stockpile of Biological Warfare Agents." Despite an executive order the CIA retains its store of many toxic weapons and hardware.
- 2/18 1969 The CIA sends Kissenger a report on "Student Unrest," with "a section on American students."  
1970 CIA issues internal report on the status of shellfish toxin development.
- 2/19 1942 Executive Order 9066: Japanese-American concentration camps established in U.S., 112,000 interned, also prohibiting them from living, working or travelling on the West Coast.  
1954 Head of CIA project ARTICHOKE (mind control) Morse Allen simulate the creation of a "Manchurian Candidate" or programmed assassin. Allen puts one CIA secretary in hypnotic trance, and then hypnotizes a second secretary and tells her that if she cannot wake the first her "rage would be so great she would not hesitate to kill." Though earlier expressing a fear of fire-arms, the second secretary picks up a nearby, unladed pistol and "kills" here friend.

\*\*\*\*\*  
From time to time I endorse folks for office. At this point I have only three for you to consider. Think, ask questions, and vote. early voting starts on February 16th.

**U.S. Senate:** Jim Mattox over Richard Fisher and Mike Andrews. Former Texas Attorney General Mattox has been endorsed by Mexican American Democrats, Coalition of Black Democrats, Texas AFL-CIO and Sierra Club.

**Texas Supreme Court:** Rene Haas over Raul Gonzalez. Hass is supported by Democratic state senators Gonzalo Barrientos of Austin, Greg Luna of San Antonio, an Carlos Truman of Corpus Christi.

**Court of Criminal Appeals:** Charles Baird over Mike McCormick. he is simply smarter and works harder than the other guy.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Francisco J. Gutiérrez and Aurora Chadis-Hernandez ar running in the Democratic primary for Justice of the Peace Precinct #3. I consider both of these Democrats as friends of mine. Fortunately, the precinct line is down th street ans so I won't have to decide on which one to vote for on election day.

It seems to me the bottom line is simple in a judicial race: After reviewing their qualifictions and background, who do yo trust to fairly judge you or your child, a stranger, or your worst enemy?

\*\*\*\*\*  
Ramon Gallegos is th eonly candidate who has filed as a Democrat for 99th District Court. He is in private practice and worked as an Assistant District Attorney in Brownfield for several years. it is time fo rGov. Richards to appoint him and for those folks who are trying to blick his appointment to stop.

\*\*\*\*\*  
"It is the essence of responsibility to put the public good ahead of personal gain."  
Robert F. Kennedy

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

As a candidate for the Justice of the Peace position I thank you for your interest in the race and want to also take this opportunity to comment on what my opponent said in your interview with her as printed in your paper's recent edition. My opponent was quoted as saying that "community involvement is an issue but is not a qualification to get into Justice of the Peace court."

Could it be that my opponent take that position because she has no community involvement to speak of -- as demonstrated by her resume -- and if she has been involved why doesn't she speak of membership in organizations significant to the community. The voters of precinct three need to know that Mrs. Hernandez has not been in Lubbock that long and during the time since she and her husband Councilman Victor Hernandez came to Lubbock from El Paso she has made no real efforts to communicate with the heart of the community as I have all of my life.

It is imperative to any candidate running for office that they can at least relate to those whom they wish to represent through active participation in the community.

As a lifelong resident of the city my volunteerism extends from giving of my time in the church to walking the streets

in registering individuals to vote. Having been raised in the barrios offers me an insight which my opponent cannot get a degree in and also makes my supporters comfortable that upon being elected they will be able to approach me at anytime without fear of being ignored as an elitist JP like Mrs. Hernandez might do.

My qualifications to be a Justice of the Peace also include completion of a Bachelors Degree from Texas Tech University where my major was political science and my minor was sociology. My speciality in the area of ethnic politicization/socialization is not mentioned that often because I prefer to be seen as a man of the people who has come up the hard way and has not had the luxury of being a career student. My transcript also reflects an ongoing effort to complete the requirements for a master degree at TTU.

In closing, please allow me to state that I am very much for education as a tool for the betterment of our community and work actively to allow those less fortunate then us to gain access to higher education.

Francisco J. Gutiérrez  
Democratic Candidate for  
Justice of the Peace

condition of anonymity, said the task force is considering several options, but that no decisions are final. pert, a board member for the national federation. "It's a very real, very significant way of allowing kids to feel in charge, of their lives and of their communities."

The Central Brooklyn Youth Credit Union is coordinated by the Central Brooklyn Partnership, a coalition of neighborhood development organizations and churches. Its membership will be drawn from the area's children, ages 8 - 18, who will also run it and own it. Orientation workshops are held for the children on such subjects as debt-to-income ratios and making wise loan choices. "It's about a lot more than business," said Angela Riley, an officer with the partnership and an adviser to the youth credit union. "It's about what leadership means. It's about what it means to build an institution."

## MDs Ask Medicare Elderly to Pay More

The New Times reports that the practice of doctors asking their Medicare patients to sign contracts that result in extra out-of-pocket payments is drawing anger from the government and from advocates for the elderly. Both the Health Care Financing Administration and organizations that aid the elderly say they believe the practice is rising particularly in states like NY and FL.

Medicare officials have written to some doctors warning them that taking excess payment under contract leaves them open to prosecution, sanctions and fines. But doctors argue that because Medicare is covering fewer services and reimbursement rates often are 75%, or less of their standard charges, private arrangements are the only way they can afford to treat the elderly. They note that other doctors are just refusing to see Medicare patients.

Dr. Lois J. Copeland who sued Medicare for the right to contract with her patients, said. "That is a tyrannical system that forbids wealthy citizens to pay more and that's unfair to doctors and patients." Copeland's case was dismissed by a Federal District Court judge in 1992 who said the case was not "ripe" for court action because the Medicare Act did not necessarily forbid private contracts and the HHS Dept. had not clarified its position.

Advocates for the elderly say the contracts and waivers are a thinly veiled scheme to coerce vulnerable elderly patients into paying extra fees. Wendy Mariner, a professor of health law at Boston University, said, "There's no reason on God's green earth for patients to agree to pay more unless they are worried that their physician is going to refuse to treat them otherwise. In effect, doctors are saying, 'I reserve the right to charge you whatever I want at any time.' And that's unconscionably."

## Study: Women Ignore Health Risks

The Chronicle Wire Services report that despite an epidemic of sexually transmitted diseases, a survey sponsored by the Campaign for Women's Health and the American Medical Women's Association shows that most women in the U.S. believe that they are not at risk.

Joan Kuriansky, of the Campaign for Women's Health, said the survey shows that "women are uninformed, unconcerned and not taking action in the face of rising risk." One thousand women age 18 to 60 were polled, and 84% think they are not at risk for sexually transmitted diseases. Only three in 10 use latex condoms. Forty-nine believe they are protected from such diseases as AIDS, genital herpes, gonorrhea, syphilis, genital warts and chlamydia because they are monogamous.

## Task Force Explores Welfare Taxes

AP reports that the Clinton administration's welfare reform task force is considering taxing or cutting welfare benefits to the poor, elderly and disabled to fund expansion in training and child care for millions of single mothers on AFDC.

Among the cost-cutting options under consideration is a plan to cap emergency AFDC assistance. In the fifth year after the administration's welfare reform takes effect, the cap could save \$500 million. Also under consideration is a plan to treat AFDC, SSI and food stamps as taxable income, much like unemployment insurance. The government anticipates saving \$1.5 billion to \$5 billion in the fifth year of welfare reform, but advocates for the poor says such taxes undercut the administration's often-repeated promises to "make work pay."

The task force is also looking at strict limits on federal cash payments to elderly people who immigrate to the U.S. and then retire on SSI. The plan would require that the income of an immigrant's sponsor be counted in calculating welfare benefits until the immigrant becomes a citizen, not just the first five years after arriving in the United States. The administration says that would save up to \$4 billion in the fifth year of welfare reform.

But Robert Greenstein, director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, says the very cuts the administration is now considering in SSI, food stamps and AFDC could hurt the working poor and near-poor and could push them deeper into poverty. A senior administration official, speaking on

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Vote Early Feb. 16 - Mar. 4

# News Briefs

cial problems. Raspberry calls the get tough on crime stance, "fire-fighting" and the other approach, "fire-prevention." He believes that this country must adopt both approaches at the same time. He says we have to spend more on prevention so that our neighborhoods will be safer in the future. But he adds that we can't spend less on arresting, convicting and jailing today's violent offenders, or for many of our communities there won't be a future.

Some of the preventive measures, should include preschool programs, he says, particularly programs that involve parents along with their children and make children feel more confident. "Society has to provide the opportunities for children to learn and succeed, but individuals have to make sure that the children see the opportunities and are able to act on them." He says, "the despair and hopelessness of these unguided young ones are an incubator for the crime we all dread." Raspberry recommends that we get over our notion that fire fighting and fire prevention are mutually exclusive policies.

## Executive Order to Protect Poor from Pollution

The Scripps Howard News Service reports that President Clinton signed an executive order directing federal agencies to come up with ways to protect poor neighborhoods from toxic waste, garbage dumps and other pollution. The order will eventually have an impact on lead removal in public housing, on pollution controls in urban river systems and on pesticide exposure among farm workers, say White House officials. But conservative groups see problems ahead.

"Obviously, no one would want to deliberately allow pollution in disadvantaged neighborhoods. But a lot of these industrial facilities are located where they are because the land values are low," said Lynn Scarlett of the Reason Foundation, a Los Angeles group that promotes free-market solutions to social problems. "And if these industries are sited as they are because of land values, how can we avoid that without inducing enormously costly policies?"

"This is going to be a real mixed bag for low income people," Scarlett said. "Frankly, there are many people in the low income neighborhoods who are concerned that a new policy would result in further job loss in their areas."

## Health Plan Could Help States

The Washington Post reports that a study by the Urban Institute shows that there would be sharp differences in the amount of new federal money going to individual states under President Clinton's health care plan. It also shows that states that are now the most restrictive in granting medical assistance to the poor would stand to gain the most from the Clinton plan.

The study, commissioned by the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, analyzed 27 states and concluded that most states would end up with more federal health care money than they get now, and pay less out of their own coffers for Medicaid.

Last month NY Governor Mario Cuomo's said that the Clinton proposal would cause "definite, measurable and almost immediate" losses before his state began to benefit in the third year after implementation. But John Holahan and David Liska, authors of the study, said that if the Clinton took effect now, New York state would be able to reduce its spending on the Medicaid program by \$79 per resident and would receive \$92 a person in additional federal subsidies.

The study, however, does provide evidence that the plan does treat states differently. Although NY would get more federal payments as a result of health care subsidies, the state would not gain nearly as much as those states with far less generous Medicaid programs such as Alabama, New Mexico and West Virginia. One reason for the disparity is the requirement that states continue to pay a direct subsidy for those enrolled in welfare but not for other poor and near-poor individuals. The federal government, along with employers would pay the subsidy costs for the nonwelfare population. As a result, states with narrow eligibility requirements for welfare assistance and low percentages people on welfare would have high percentages those eligible for direct federal subsidies.

## Welfare Reform

AP reports that welfare caseloads and costs are soaring, and that many, including President Clinton, believe the welfare system must be revolutionized. But others question the need for drastic change, especially if reform means cutting other programs for low-income families.

In the short term, it is cheaper for the government to continue writing welfare checks than to create training, work and day-care programs for single mothers, many of them high-school dropouts with little work experience. Widespread child-care shortages and quality problems also could complicate reform, according to Rep. Ron Wyden, D-OR, the chairman of the House Small Business subcommittee on regulation.

Rep. Patsy Mink of Hawaii is a leader of liberal House Democrats who are pushing a go-slow approach to reform. "There are many things that could be changed in the welfare structure, but I don't believe it's of crisis proportions and requiring the doubling of money that we spend," Mink said. If there is a crisis, said Mink, it is one of children going to bed hungry and growing up poor.

Other welfare experts say that while the situation may not be the nation's most urgent problem, welfare has failed taxpayers and the poor alike.

Food stamps have risen from 18.6 million recipients and a cost \$12.3 billion in 1988 to 26.9 million recipients and an estimated cost of \$23.6 billion in 1993. AFDC has grown from 3.75 million families in 1988 and a total cost of \$19 billion to 4.97 million families and a cost of \$25.8 billion in 1993. There are 9.3 million children in families on AFDC. Robert Greenstein, director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities [HN0161], said the costs of food stamps and AFDC rose more slowly than inflation in general during the 1980s, while benefits to poor families eroded. Combined, the costs of food stamps and AFDC account for about 3% of a \$1.5 trillion federal budget and less than 1% of the gross domestic product, said Greenstein.

# Schooling Students On How to Be Arrested

By Félix Pérez

The photograph accompanying the story on the front page of the Washington Post metro section was unsettling. Yet another sign, I concluded, of the violence that sadly has come to be as much a part of the educational experience in this country as first-year algebra.

In the picture, eight high school students, all of whom are black, have their eyes riveted on a police officer handcuffing their classmate at the front of the classroom. The student, also black -- his hands clasped behind his head and eyes -- stares at the floor. He offers no resistance.



ly desperate measures.

It's easy, but dangerous.

The minute we allow the state to violate arbitrarily the rights of a few to "reduce crime" or achieve some other societal aim, the minute we allow our schools to become yet another setting where our youths can be dehumanized, we set back by generations, perhaps irreversibly, the civil rights that so many paid so dearly to gain.

Less police violence is a worthwhile objective, but I'm not willing to take a giant leap toward a police state to achieve it. The rights guaranteed to us as members in a free society are too precious.

(Félix Pérez, former editor of the national newsweekly *Hispanic Link Weekly Report*, is a media relations specialist with the American Red Cross in Washington, D.C.)

vote early

What unspeakable act could this student have committed to merit arrest as his classmates and teacher looked on?

Why wasn't he summoned outside and dealt with discreetly?

I read on.

It's not what it seems, the reporter assures us. The exercise is part of a series of "forums" being held in high schools throughout Prince Georges County, Md., to teach students (read blacks) how to avoid abuse and violence at the hands of police.

The story references law enforcement officials and community leaders who say such forums are necessary to cut back on the harassment, beatings and deaths of blacks in police custody. It notes that in recent years several blacks have died in clashes with police of the Washington, D.C., suburb. Among the victims was a handcuffed male shot 14 times by two officers who thought he pointed a gun at them. No gun was found.

Another incident involved an immigrant who died during a traffic arrest.

When asked why people (read blacks and Latinos) run when they see the police, one 18-year-old senior says tellingly, "Nine times out of 10, the police are going to catch you and beat the hell out of you."

In an effort to teach black youths how to avoid broken bones and crushed spirits in dealing with police, the NAACP's county chapter, a local black lawyers' association, county police and educators decided to sandwich "Proper Arrest Procedures 101" between English literature and social studies.

Whoa! What's wrong with this picture?

Rather than steep our students in subjects and lessons that put them on the road to becoming productive, well-rounded and self-assured individuals who value education both for its tangible and intangible rewards, we are drilling them on the proper way to succumb to police officers who may happen to think of them as less than human.

Once students master the finer points of being arrested, what's next? Maybe a primer on how to secure an effective public defender who can minimize your sentence or an after-school presentation on jailhouse social systems.

Odds are good that I may not have written this had it not been for a column written two days earlier by Post columnist Courtland Milloy, who proposes "letting cops be cops."

Milloy suggests giving police officers unlimited search-and-seizure powers to stem the rising tide of murders in the nation's capital. "Who's going to complain?" he asks. "And so what if the police officers come up short every now and then?"

It's easy to give in to the frustration described by Milloy. It's easy to throw up our hands and sanction additional police powers. It's easy to say that the rights of some may have to be abridged in pursuit of safer communities. It's easy to argue that desperate circumstances require equal-

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# Acerca de tomarse de Las Manos

Por Mary Helen Ponce

El tomar de las manos, el tocar, es importante para mí. Desde los deditos rosados y enrollados de un bebé hasta las manos arrugadas del abuelo, la sensación de comodidad y amor que emite ese toque sencillo a menudo me abrumba.

Cuando mis hijos estaban recién nacidos, me encantaba abrir sus puñitos apretados y dejar que sus dedos minúsculos se arrollaran en mi dedo. Ese tirón suave, el halón ligero, reafirmaban nuestra necesidad, nuestro amor.

A medida que los niños llegaron a ser mayores, nos tomábamos de las manos todo el tiempo -- en la iglesia, mientras leíamos relatos en alta voz y especialmente cuando íbamos al médico. En muchas oportunidades no sólo nos tomábamos de las manos, sino que nos pegábamos unos a otros, temiendo soltarnos.

Nos tomábamos de las manos apretadamente de camino a la pre-escuela, la primera institución que los llevó desde

un hogar seguro y familiar -- lejos de mí -- al mundo exterior.

Para la época en que llegó el kindergarten, caminábamos hacia la escuela tomados ligeramente de las manos.

La separación que nos aguardaba no era nueva. Sin embargo, antes de entregar a mis hijos al Salón K, les apretaba las manos con vigor. Ellos me reciprocaban el gesto y después corrían a unirse a sus nuevos amigos.

Al saludar a los amigos, siempre me ha asombrado que, después de abrazarnos y besarnos, continuamos tomados de las manos, como si temiéramos perder el contacto.

Las reuniones de la escuela secundaria, las bodas familiares, las confirmaciones, eran oportunidades para tocarnos, sujetarnos y después estrecharnos las manos mientras girábamos alrededor de un salón de baile al sonido de un corrido.

Cuando mi padre yacía enfermo de gravedad en una cama de hospital, me encantaba senterme y estrechar sus

manos manchadas (pero todavía fuertes), tan parecidas a las mías, las manos que me sostuvieron y también a nuestra familia. Esas manos gentiles y cálidas nunca se levantaron contra mí. Manos de trabajador que clavaban puntillas a través de los árboles de pimienta para hacer una casa arbórea y que suspendían un neumático de las ramas de un eucalipto gigantesco para que yo me columpiara.

Tomé de las manos a mi padre por última vez el 29 de junio de 1983. A la hora que llegué al hospital ya estaban frías e inmóviles. Pero las estreché de todos modos, esperando sentir su calor una vez más.

Mucho después, cuando nació mi primer nieto, apenas pude esperar para cargarlo e inspeccionarlo. Para asegurarme de que todo él estaba allí. Cuando estuve satisfecha de que era, en realidad, el bebé más perfecto, lo tomé de las manos.

Sus deditos arrugados, minúsculos como los de un gatito, se ajustaban perfectamente a mi mano. De vez en cuando lo apretaba un poco más fuertemente. Invariablemente él hacía lo mismo, reafirmando la continuidad, el amor.

Ahora primordialmente me tomo de las manos con mi única hija. Cuando caminamos a través de las galerías de compras polvorientas, con los brazos enlazados apretadamente, me siento regresada a otras épocas, a otros lugares, cuando ella deslizaba calladamente su mano en la mía para quietarse -- y aquietarme a mí.

Ella y yo también nos tomamos de las manos en el cine. Su mano pequeña y suave de música, aún tan delicada hoy como cuando era una bebita, se desliza en la mía y se queda cálida, constante.

Mis hijos, sin embargo, se sienten extrañados cuando los tomo de las manos dema-

Continúa Pagina 6



## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sra. Sofia Martinez

Para los Cristianos Catolicos, el perdon es un acto que se convierte en sagrado y en real en el Sacramento de la Reconciliación. Muchos han perdido la costumbre de confesarse regularmente y, así, han perdido mucho.

Muchos Catolicos, tanto activos como inactivos, no comprenden plenamente el poder que tiene el Sacramento de la Reconciliación o Confesión. A veces nos resulta muy incomodo hablar con el sacerdote, como si fuera el, y no Jesus, quien perdona nuestros pecados. Cuando te confiesas con un sacerdote y le pides la absolución, no le estas pidiendo a un hombre que te perdone. Le estas pidiendo al representante de Jesucristo en la tierra que te escuche y que actue como instrumento de la gracia de Dios. Te confiesas con Jesucristo. Por medio del sacerdote, el propio Jesucristo te perdona. en la Palabra de Dios, leemos como Jesus les habla a Sus Apostoles de este sacramento: "Lo que antes en la tierra sera atado en el cielo" (Mateo 18,18). Con eso, concedio a los apostoles y a todos sus sucesores el poder de actuar en Su Nombre como instrumento de pedon. Jesus deseaba que esta posibilidad de curación estuviera a tu alcance y pudieras oír las palabras: "te perdono tus pecados en el nombre del Padre, y del Hijo, y del Espiritu Santo".

No puede Jesucristo perdonarnos directamente? Preguntaran algunos. Y, es una pregunta muy buena. Jesucristo puede perdonarnos directamente, y si hemos pecado y nos arrepentimos con todo el corazón, nos perdonara. Pero esto no es lo mismo que la curación y la fuerza que sale del sacramento de la reconciliación. (Juan 20,22-23).

La Confesión no es solo cuestion de hacer "borron y cuenta nueva", a pesar de que eso es tambien lo que Dios hace, milagrosamente, porque nos ama. Por medio de la confesión recibes el perdon de Dios y la fuerza necesaria para que la proxima vez que vuelva a aparecer la tentación sea menos probable que caigas en ella. Cura la herida que tu primer pecado la hizo a tu alma y le permite avanzar "a grandes pasos" por el camino de la santidad.

Parta recibir el perdon debes de acudir a Dios, en la confesion, verdaderamente arrepentido de todos tus pecados. Porque si creemos que nos confesamos el sabado por la tarde, contamos nuestros pecados al sacerdote y por la noche salimos a pecar otra vez...Estariamos muy equivocados, y dariamos asi una idea falsa de la Confesion. Debemos de comprender que esa manera de confesion no nos perdonaria los pecados. Dios mira adentro de nosotros. a El no lo engañamos. El sabe si nos confesamos verdaderamente arrepentidos y decididos a no volver a pecar. La Confesion no es un juego, ni una forma de "hacer puntos" con la esposa o con el esposo, ni con Dios, ni con nadie.

Nos alejamos del confesionario, despues de recibir el perdon, muy felices porque sabemos que estamos en amistad con Dios y que le hemos complacido. (Mateo 18,18. y Juan 20, 22-23).

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## From the Pastor's Desk Finding the Perfect Church

What rates how good a church is? What do we seek after? What do you expect in the local church? We all look to the local church for many different reasons. Some look to the local church for fellowship, due to not finding it anywhere else. Some people look to the local church for comfort during difficult times. Some look at the local church as a place of rest from the hustle and bustle of this world. Any of these reasons and many others for which you look to the local church are all good rea-

sons. The main thing is to look. Until you begin the process of seeking, you will not find. if you do not knock, don't expect someone to open the door.

The local church is a place that God has instituted to become a healing center for all the difficult needs that you and I might have. As you look for the perfect church, remember, let it be a church where there is love, fellowship, comforts, rest and peace but above all where the Word of God is preached and the power of the Holy Spirit is in control.

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# I'm In Love With a Telenovela

By Jim Sagel

At first, I was furious. I had turned my television on, as I do every evening at 6, to watch "Dos Mujeres, Un Camino." But there was the Los Angeles earthquake, preempting my telenovela!

Then, I panicked. Had I joined that army of airheads so strung out on soap operas that they would get angry if Armageddon itself interfered with the next installment of their stories? I who had once teased my mother-in-law for her addiction to the soap operas?

Of course, she used to confuse us when she would talk with such intimacy about the characters in her stories that I would think the David who had died in that horrible accident was my brother-in-law.

Luckily, my mother-in-law now has cable and watches the soaps in Spanish -- and I say that not just because we no longer have to translate such words as "frigid" for the octogenarian.

The Spanish language soap operas -- las telenovelas -- are simply better than their anemic U.S. cousins. In fact, I now find myself hooked on



Cholera." Though "Cholera" is the Nobel laureate's most traditional novel, I believe it is his finest. Perhaps that is because it deals so unabashedly with the most universal, enduring theme of them all, el amor.

The telenovelas are im-

the current Mexican blockbuster story about a trucker leading a double life, "Dos Mujeres, Un Camino" (Two Women, One Road).

I'm not in lowbrow company. Gabriel García Márquez is said to have watched the telenovelas as research for his book, "Love in the Time of mensely popular throughout the Hispanic Americas. Literally everybody watches them. In Rubén Blades' song about political repression, "Desapariciones," no one ventures outside to investigate the clamorous disappearance of a neighbor because they are all too busy watching the telenovela.

When the final installment of a major telenovela airs, nations close down. The audience for J.R.'s death on "Dallas" pales by comparison.

That may be because one always knew that J.R.'s demise wouldn't be real. In the United States, our unreal denial of death is so pervasive it even carries over into the fictional universe of the video screen.

Hispanics tend to be more honest and accepting about death. A culture that embraces its ancestors in Day of the Dead rituals has spawned a tradition of telenovelas in which principal characters die and the story itself actually comes to an end.

So, before "Dos Mujeres, Un Camino" comes to its own inevitable end, let me take stock of what I've learned from the story. First, my Spanish vocabulary has been enriched by such terms as "escuincle," the ubiquitous Mexican slang expression for "pups" or "runts" that feels so satisfying as it rolls off the tongue.

Second, I've learned that Bibi Gaytán -- the rival to calendar pin-up Gloria Trevi for the title of "the Madonna of Mexico" (and I'm not talking about la Guadalupe) -- cannot only talk but can actually act. Well, at least she doesn't cry glycerine tears.

Finally, I've become inured

Continued Page 6

# THE OLYMPICS

By Martin Nesirky

HAMAR, Norway - Nancy Kerrigan and Tonya Harding skated on the same ice for 25 minutes Thursday without acknowledging each other's presence.

Harding, looking nervous and clutching the hand of team physiotherapist Haik Gharibians, showed up 10 minutes after Kerrigan at the training rink in Hamar, the skating venue of the Lillehammer Olympics.

Hundreds of reporters and photographers packed the press gallery for the American figure skaters' first encounter on the ice since Kerrigan was hit on the knee with an iron bar in Detroit on January 6. Harding has denied planning the attack with her ex-husband, her bodyguard and others.

Harding went through her free program to music from the hit film Jurassic Park but stopped a number of times, returning to rinkside to consult her coach, blow her nose and cough. She suffers from asthma.

As Harding skated, Kerrigan stood smiling and chatting with her coach and never turned to the ice to watch her rival.

It was a similar story when Kerrigan, wearing a lacy white outfit, skated her program to music from the film "Jonathan Livingston Seagull." She completed the routine without mishap, at one stage executing a dramatic spin right behind the static Harding near the side of the training rink.

But Harding, in a multi-colored leotard and black leggings, stood with her back to the ice and took no notice. She joked and chatted with coach Diane Rawlinson. Several times she used an inhaler to

## GRUPO CONGRESIONAL HISPANO CON NUEVO

sempañado un papel decisivo en su aprobación. Por primera vez, 12 miembros demócratas del Grupo Hispano se reunieron con el Presidente Clinton para basar su apoyo de su conjunto presupuestario sobre su respaldo del programa de trabajo de ellos. Los tres miembros puertorriqueños del Congreso -- Gutiérrez, Serrano y Velázquez -- lucharon con éxito para limitar las rebajas de la Sección 936, que proporciona estímulos fiscales a los negocios estadounidenses que funcionan en Puerto Rico.

El grupo, como cuerpo, presentó igualmente un proyecto de legislación, la Ley de Oportunidades para las Minorías en la Salud, que pide el aumento del financiamiento para la investigación estadística sobre los hispanos, y un proyecto de ley sobre enseñanza bilingüe que procura el aumento de la dotación de fondos para los estudiantes desventajados y los distritos escolares con un índice alto de pobreza. Se espera que el Congreso vote sobre esos proyectos de ley durante la sesión próxima.

El grupo no actuó con unidad de paso sobre todos los asuntos. Sus miembros mexicano-americanos votaron a favor de NAFTA 9 por 2, mientras que los tres puertorriqueños y los tres cubanos votaron en contra del mismo.

La conferencia sobre asuntos del Instituto del Grupo Congresional Hispano en Septiembre último atrajo a electores de toda la nación. Además de proporcionar un foro sobre los intereses hispanos, ayudó a elaborar una alianza más sólida con el Grupo Congresional Negro y sus 40 miembros. Después del acontecimiento del Grupo Congresional Hispano, el presidente del grupo negro, Kweisi Mfume, que participó en aquél, prometió que su grupo apoyaría al proyecto de ley del grupo hispano sobre la enseñanza bilingüe.



stop her asthmatic cough.

Both then practiced jumps and parts of their routines but only once did their paths cross on the ice, and even then they did not look at each other.

Kerrigan left the ice 10 minutes before Harding.

As Harding departed, again holding Gharibians's hand, she looked up and smiled at the hordes of photographers. Asked how she felt she had skated, she responded with a silent thumbs-up and disappeared backstage.

The skaters met twice briefly Wednesday after Harding arrived at the athletes' village in Hamar.

## MEDALS TABLE AFTER THE 6 DAYS

LILLEHAMMER, Feb 17 - Medals table after the sixth day of competition at the Winter Olympics on Thursday (tabulate under gold, silver, bronze):

Russia	5	5	2
Norway	5	3	1
Italy	2	2	4
United States	2	2	0
Germany	2	1	1
Canada	1	0	2
Austria	0	2	1
Netherlands	0	1	2
Kazakhstan	0	1	0
Finland	0	0	2
France	0	0	1
Japan	0	0	1

LAST TIME IT WAS A BATTLE... THIS TIME IT'S WAR!

## LA REVANCHA EXPLOSIVA

IBF/WBC WORLD LIGHT FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP  
MICHAEL CARBAJAL VS HUMBERTO "CHIQUITA" GONZALEZ

AND IBF LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP  
FRED PENDLETON VS RAFAEL RUELAS

Saturday, February 19 • 8:00 pm  
Call 1-800-885-1019 to order  
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WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING PRESENTS

# FLAIR VADER

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THERE IS NO ESCAPE FROM THE REVENGE AND RAGE IN THE THUNDERCAGE!

**SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20**

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## SUMMER JOBS AVAILABLE

If you are in in-school youth, age 14-21  
JobSource+ would like to talk to you!

Summer Youth Employment & Training Program  
you must meet some income guidelines, and, if you do, you could be on your way to a money-making summer!

Applications for summer enrollments must be completed by  
April 29th. Contact JobSource+ office at 765-5038  
or come by 1218 14th Street for more information.

JobSource+ is an equal opportunity employ/program.  
RelayTexas (806) 735-2988  
Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities

## Bat World/ Funplex of Lubbock

Spring Softball Leagues  
Registration

Managers Meeting - February 17, 1994  
Villa Inn Motel - 5401 Ave. Q - 7:00 PM  
Bahama Meeting Room - Refreshment Served  
Registration at Funplex of Lubbock  
115th & Indiana Ave.  
February 21-25  
3:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Men's Women's and Co-Rec Leagues  
League Play Begins March 7, 1994  
Full Service Concessions Area  
Private Memberships Available  
For More Information Call 745-8252

# DISCOUNT AUTOS

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1985 Olds Cutlass Cpe. Auto, PS/PB, Air.....\$600 down	1985 SPORTY Pontiac Fiero, auto, air.....\$500 Down
1984 Buick Regal Cpe, auto/airPS/PB .....\$700 down	1985 Buick Regal Cpe PS/PB Air/EW, Loaded.....\$650 down
1985 Chevy Monte Carlo Cpe Laundou Loaded.....\$500 down	1986 Buick Century, 4 door Loaded "NICE".....\$600 down
1988 Escort GT, 4 speed, auto, air, Sporty.....\$500 down	1982 Olds Cutlass, sunroof, loaded.....\$600 down
1979 Chev. Camaro, rally wheels Sporty .....\$300 down	1984 Mustang, sporty, V-6, Auto, air sharp.....\$500 down
1984 Olds Cutlass Cpe. Auto, PS Air.....\$600 down	1986 Olds Cutlass, Cpe, PS/PB, air, E/W Luxury....\$800 down

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**I'M IN LOVE WITH A TEL-NOVELA**

to coincidences in this telenovela flooded with the most implausible happenings. For instance, when Johnny (played by Erik Estrada) decides to set up his wife and his lover in two apartments in Mexico City, the women end up trying to rent the same apartment within minutes of each other in the largest city in the world.

Such events have their correlation with the contemporary literature of Latin America, much of which is labeled "Magic Realism." In Julio Cortázar's story, "Continuity of Parks," for example, a man reads a novel about the murder of a man reading a novel who, of course, is himself.

As García Márquez and other Latin American authors have pointed out, their work is simply the true reflection of the "magic" of their reality.

In the end, all of the telenovela coincidences can be seen as a metaphor for an emerging truth in today's world -- it truly is pequeño, and it's becoming smaller all the time as residents of the international "electronic village" continue to plug in those televisions.

The unfortunate aspect of this trend is that "Spaceship Earth" is rapidly turning into the "Shopping Mall in the

Sky," as people everywhere are lured into U.S.-style mass consumption.

Yet, nothing -- neither Diet Coke nor live coverage of the latest natural disaster -- has the power to unite the masses like the telenovela.

That is because, melodramatic as it may be, the telenovela is rooted in the power of love.

(Jim Sagel's latest published work is a bilingual book for older children, "Donde Soplan los Vientos de Canela" (Where the Cinnamon Winds Blow), \$12.95, Red Crane Books.)

(c) 1994, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles ADIESTRANDO A LOS ESTUDIANTES SOBRE EL MODO DE SER ARRESTADOS

siado tiempo, temerosos quizá de una madre pegajosa, abochornados de mostrar el amor que yo sé que está allí.

Pero de vez en cuando, al quedarse dormidos después de una comida de pizza calentada en casa, me inclino para tomarlos de las manos. Mis manos frotan suavemente a sus dedos y después se las estrecho con más fuerza.

Tocamos, sentimos, somos.

(Mary Helen Ponce enseña en el Departamento de Estudios Chicanos de la Universidad de California, recinto de Santa Bárbara. Su libro más reciente, titulado "La Calle Hoyt: Una Autobiografía" fue publicado en el otoño último por la Prensa de la Universidad de Nuevo México. Sus otras obras incluyen "La Boda" y "Tomando el Control.")

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1994. Distribuido por the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

**Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841**

**SOUTH PLAINS COLLEGE**  
STUDENT LOAN AND SCHOLARSHIP COORDINATOR

South Plains College, Levelland, Texas, is seeking qualified applicants for this position. **Responsibilities:** Coordinating student loans and scholarship programs, administration of student assistance programs, and presentations to student groups. **Qualifications:** Computer literacy and ability to interact with mainframe system required. Must have typing/word processing skills (50-60 wpm); outstanding communication skills; be able to work with people of diverse backgrounds and ages. Prefer bachelor's degree in finance or related field. Prefer loan experience with financial institution and/or in student financial aid office at college or university. Salary commensurate with education and experience. Excellent fringe benefits. Smoke-free environment.

Application deadline: March 8, 1994. Submit resume and applications materials to: Jim Ann Batenhorst, Director of Student Financial Services; South Plains College, 1401 S. College Ave., Levelland, TX 79336. (806) 894-9611, ext. 410.

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Educational Institution

**SOUTH PLAINS COLLEGE**  
ASSOCIATE DEGREE NURSING INSTRUCTORS

South Plains College, Levelland, Texas, is seeking qualified applicants for teaching positions in the associate degree nursing program. **Qualifications:** Hold current license to practice as a registered nurse in Texas; minimum Bachelor's Degree with six or more graduate hours, Master's degree in nursing preferred; minimum three years work experience in nursing. Salary commensurate with education and work experience. Excellent fringe benefits. Qualified candidates must submit SPC Employment Application, college transcripts, and resume.

Request application materials from: Maria Cottenoir, Chairperson, Allied Health Department, South Plains College, 1401 S. College Ave., Levelland, Texas 79336, (806) 894-9611, ext. 390, 391. Applications will be accepted until positions are filled.

Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Educational Institution

**vote early**

**FARM WORKER COMMUNITY ADVOCATE**

Texas Rural Legal Aid, Inc. seeks paralegal for its farm worker office in Plainview. The paralegal will serve as an advocate for farm workers with employment, civil rights and housing problems. Must be bi-lingual in Spanish and English. Demanding job; travel, weekend and evening hours required to serve needs of clients. Duties include interview, investigations, client representation before administration agencies. Salary begins at \$15,600, with excellent fringe benefits. Mail resume to Texas Rural Legal Aid, PO Box 1656, Plainview, TX 79072. Resumes accepted until March 31, 1994. Resumes accepted until March 31, 1994, for more information call Doris Garcia, 1-800-369-0585. Equal opportunity employer.

**DEFENSOR DE LA COMUNIDAD AGRICOLA**

Texas Rural Legal Aid tiene una posición de paralegal para su oficina de asistencia legal para trabajadores agricola en Plainview, Texas. Plainview esta localizado entre Amarillo y Lubbock en los antipianos de Texas, en una area conocida por su produccion de vegetales, algodón, grano y ganado. El paralegal servira como defensor de los trabajadores agricola en su empleo, derechos civiles y problemas de viviendas. Debe de fluente en Español y Ingles, hablar y leer. Trabajo agotador; viajar en fines de semana y trabajar en las tardes despues de las 5 p.m. requeridas para servir las necesidades de los clientes. Obligaciones incluyen entrevistas, investigaciones y representación de cliente ante agencias administrativas. El trabajo de paralegal esta bajo la supervision de un abogado, en una oficina de ambiente cooperativo. El sueldo empieza en \$15,600.00 anualmente, con otros beneficios significantes. Empeador de oportunidad igual. Envie su resumen a Texas Rural Legal Aid, Inc., Post office Box 1658, Plainview, Texas 79072. Se aceptaran resumenes hasta que se llene la posición. Para mas información, comuníquese con la asistente administrativa Dora E. Garcia al numero 1-800-369-0585.

**El Editor Newspaper**

**Notice to Contractors of a Proposed Texas Highway Maintenance Work**  
Sealed proposals for Contract No.: 064XSM3101

Sealed proposals for Removing and Replacing Metal Beam Guard Fence in Midland, etc., County(s), covered by Contract Number(s) 064XSM3101 will be received at the Texas Department of Transportation 200 East Riverside, Austin, Texas, 78704, until 1:00 P.M., March 8, 1994 and then Publicly read.

A list reflecting the highways and limits along with applicable specifications relative to the Contract(s) is available for inspection at the office of:  
Dale Tucker, Contract Administrator  
3901 East Highway 80  
Odessa, Texas 79761

and at the Texas Department of Transportation, Austin, Texas. Bidding proposals are to be requested from the Construction and Contract Administration Division, 200 East Riverside, Austin, Texas 78704.

\*\*\*\*\*

All prospective bidders are encouraged to attend the Pre-Bidders' Conference which will be held at the Texas Department of Transportation's District Office at:  
3901 East Highway 80  
Odessa, Texas 79761  
2:00 P.M.; Tuesday, March 1, 1994

The estimated cost for the contract(s) is \$111,630.00

A Cashier's Check or Bank Money Order on a State or National Bank, or a Cashier's check on a State or National Savings and Loan Association for Twenty Three Hundred Dollars and No Cents (\$2,300.00) made payable without recourse to the order of the Texas Transportation Commission, must accompany each proposal as a guaranty.

Usual rights reserved.

**Notice to Contractors of a Proposed Texas Highway Maintenance Work**  
Sealed proposals for Contract No.: 064XXM3102 & 06XXM3103

Sealed proposals for Placement of Chain Link Fence \* Placement of Barb Wire Fence on IH 20, etc. highways in Ward, Etc counties will be received at the Texas Department of Transportation until 1:30 P.M., March 8, 1994 and then Publicly read.

\*\*\*\*\*

All prospective bidders are encouraged to attend the Pre-Bidders' Conference which will be held at the Texas Department of Transportation's District Office at:  
3901 East Highway 80  
Odessa, Texas 79761  
10:00 A.M.; Tuesday, March 1, 1994

\*\*\*\*\*

Bidding proposals, plans and specifications will be available at the office at:  
3901 East Highway 80  
Odessa, Texas 79761  
Telephone (915) 332-0501

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**Reclamando a su hijo como dependiente**

Usted podría reclamar como dependiente a su hijo que residió en un establecimiento docente la mayor parte del año, si satisface todos los requisitos exigidos. Para una información más detallada, en español, sobre la reclamación de dependientes, solicite la Publicación 5795P. *Cómo Preparar la Declaración de Impuesto Federal*, llamando al número 1-800-829-3676.

**CITY OF LUBBOCK**  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT  
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Lubbock City Council will conduct a final Public Hearing to allow citizens an opportunity to comment on both the 1994-1995 Statement of Community Development Objectives and projected use of funds as recommended by the Community Development Advisory Committee, and past CDBG performance. The scheduled time and date for this hearing is:

February 24, 1994, 5:30 p.m.  
City Council Chambers  
Municipal Building  
1625 13th Street

The City of Lubbock participates in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program to help develop and maintain a desirable living environment for the citizens of Lubbock. The City of Lubbock allocates CDBG funds for three general purposes: community reinvestment, economic development and administration. Community reinvestment is comprised of two components including, target areas and special purpose activities. The target areas for the 1994-95 fiscal year are Arnett-Benson and Chatman Hill. Special purpose activities are needs that arise in the community which fall outside the geographic boundaries of the target areas. Economic development activities create jobs, help retain jobs, improve the exterior of commercial structures and aid in business development. These activities will be focused toward the targeted areas as well. The administration allocation provides for the program's general management, oversight and coordination.

1994-95 PROPOSED USE OF CDBG FUNDS

**COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT**

<u>Target Areas:</u>	
Residential Rehab.....	\$800,000
Downpayment Assistance.....	50,000
Repair of Last Resort.....	125,000
Barrier-Free Living.....	40,000
New Construction.....	400,000
Early Learning Ctr. Carver Renovation.....	18,750
Optimist Boys' and Girls' Club.....	25,000
Rodgers Community Ctr. Renovation.....	319,799
Early Learning Ctr. Fee Assistance Program.....	50,000
Subtotal.....	\$1,828,549
<u>Special Purpose:</u>	
Land Disposition.....	\$20,000
Paint-Up.....	50,000
Project Helping Hands.....	300,000
Neighborhood Enhancement.....	80,000
Martin Luther King Archives.....	20,000
Summer Recreation Satellite.....	90,000
B-POP/R-POP.....	35,000
Code Enforcement.....	185,000
Neighborhood Association Development.....	12,850
Subtotal.....	\$ 792,850

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Commercial Rehabilitation and Small Business Loans...	\$245,000
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**ADMINISTRATION/PLANNING.....** \$627,030

**CONTINGENCY SET-ASIDE.....** \$ 59,571

**TOTAL 1994-95 ALLOCATION:.....** \$3,553,000

Program Income Balance:..... 867,000

Contingency Fund Balance:..... 263,717

Proposed Contingency Fund Use:

Project Helping Hands.....	\$ 75,000
Relocation Assistance.....	100,000
Chapel Hill.....	40,000

Information regarding the proposed amount of Community Development Block Grant Funds to be used, together with information on the City of Lubbock's plan for minimizing the displacement of and assistance plan for those who are actually displaced by Community Development Block Grant activities, is on file at the City Secretary's Office and the Community Development Office located at 1625 13th Street. Written comments may be directed to the Community Development Administration, P.O. Box 2000, Lubbock, TX 79457. For more information call (806) 767-2296.

**Lubbock Independent School District Student Transfer Requests for 1994-95 School Year**  
Deadline for Requests: **March 1, 1994**

All requests for student transfers and assignments for next school year, 1994-95, must be made by March 1, 1994. Requests on the appropriate forms provided by the schools will be considered, and decisions will be made in writing. Transfer requests to be considered, including the majority to minority transfers, must be filed by March 1.

**FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: CONTACT SCHOOL PRINCIPALS OR THE DIRECTOR OF STUDENT SERVICES, 766-1972**