

## Grant to Lubbock Centro Aztlan Plans Start for 5 de Mayo Celebration

The Lubbock City Council upon the recommendation of the Lubbock Arts Alliance announced this week that a \$10,000 grant had been given to Lubbock Centro Aztlan for a 5 de Mayo celebration for this year.

Lubbock Centro Aztlan had submitted an application to the grants program in December for the production of a 5 de Mayo Charriada to take place on May 6 & 7 of this year.

"We are very pleased to receive this grant that will provide us with the opportunity to bring into Lubbock a cultural event that will entertain the entire family from not only Lubbock but from throughout West Texas," said Bidal Aguero, director of Lubbock Centro Aztlan.

According to Aguero the "Charriada", which features a Mexican Rodeo with Charros competing in roping and riding, will bring in at least 5 Charro groups and one professional Charro group from Mexico.

"For those who haven't ever seen a Charriada, we can guarantee that it will be the experience of their lives," said Aguero.

Among events featured at a Charriada are roping techniques which include roping both calves and horses, rope tricks using "la riata" a lariat with the Charro dancing in and out of the lariat as it spins.

Another popular event in each Charriada includes "el paso de la muerte" where Charros jump from horse to horse as they run at a full gallop.

"We wanted to bring this sort of event to Lubbock in order to enhance and reinforce our culture to everyone. I think that if people from outside our culture see the many tradition that exist, they will grow to appreciate what is around them," said Lisa Ramos a member of the Centro Aztlan board of Directors.

Planners are currently talking to Buffalo Spring Lake as a possible site to hold the event.

"I have had some initial contact with people at the Lake and I understand that they are currently in the process of building up their rodeo arena. I think the Lake would be an ideal place to hold the event," said Aguero.



This marks the second year that Lubbock Centro Aztlan has been granted funds from the Lubbock City Council to enhance cultural activities. Grants in the past have gone to produce plays and other cultural event. Last year the organization was given money to produce the "Viva Aztlan Theatre and Dance Festival" in November. The event attracted 7 Mexican folkloric groups for competition and 3 theatre groups from Texas and New Mexico. Over 2000 people participated and attended the event.

"I think this grant really brings Centro Aztlan to a level of saying that Centro Aztlan is the major organization that is contributing to

promoting the arts among Hispanics. I hope that our people will appreciate and enjoy our efforts," said Ramos.

Organizers have already contacted 3 Charro groups that have said they would participate

Details of the Charriada will be forthcoming according to organizers but a norteño concert and a jamaica stype carnaval is also planned.

La organización Lubbock Centro Aztlan recibió esta semana una concesión de la ciudad de Lubbock para organizar un Charriada para celebrar el 5 de Mayo. Miembros dicen que los planes están en acción

## News Briefs Budget Proposal for Immigration Issues

San Francisco Chronicle reports the Clinton administration proposes to spend \$1 billion on preventing undocumented immigration with additional patrol agents, expansion of deportations, and a computer system to check identities of job seekers. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is promised almost half of the money, which would be a 24% increase to their budget. Including increases in the past two years, this would represent a 71% rise in the agency's budget since 1993.

Another large portion of funds would go to state governments to help pay for emergency medical care, prison costs and some educational programs. The remaining monies would be distributed to the Justice Department. 3% of the new initiative (\$28.3 million) would fund pilot projects recommended by the Commission on Immigration Reform, headed by former Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-TX). The primary project recommended is a national computer registry of all workers.

The new budget plan would add 700 agents to an existing force of almost 5,000. Future plans include bringing the Border Patrol numbers up to 7,000 agents by the end of the century.

## Clinton Budget Cuts \$600M From HUD

AP reports that HUD receives \$26.3 billion in President Clinton's \$1.61 trillion budget for FY 1996, \$600 million less than last year.

"Those who have deficit reduction as their highest priority, I hope, will stop before cutting means putting people out of housing," said HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros. "There is a point beyond which it no longer is responsible, and it hurts people. We have chosen not to go beyond that point."

Republicans in Congress, however, want to consolidate at least HUD 140 programs and have not ruled out eliminating the agency. Clinton's plan would replace \$780 million in rent assistance with state-administered rent vouchers. But the vouchers aren't guaranteed to every person currently receiving housing aid.

Also under Clinton's plan, 60 HUD programs would be divided into seven block grants for affordable housing, community opportunity, homeless assistance, rent assistance, housing for people with AIDS and two funds for building or operating public housing and housing for Native Americans. In 1998, those grants then would become three "performance grants" for housing assistance, community opportunity and affordable housing. The grants would be issued to local governments with a proven record of good housing management.

But advocates for the poor find fault with the block grants, saying they could cause up to 500,000 of the 3 million families who receive federal rent assistance to lose their homes. "This is going to equal higher rents for those who can't afford them," said Joan Wheeler, a board member of the National Alliance of HUD Tenants. "The low-income community would be left to fend for itself."

The alliance, an advocacy group for people who live in public or federally assisted housing, has scheduled a 28-city protest against Clinton's plan for Saturday.

## Clinton Opposes Food Stamp Block Grant

Reuters reports that Ag Undersecretary Ellen Haas said Wednesday that the Clinton administration opposes the "Contract with America" proposal to turn the food stamp program into block grants for states to run.

"The administration is opposed to block granting of the food stamp program, clearly," said Haas before testifying on the issue to a House Agriculture subcommittee. It was the first time the administration explicitly opposed creation of a block grant to replace food stamps.

In remarks prepared for the hearing, Haas said a block grant for food stamps "would not achieve the nutrition and health outcomes and benefits that are in the national interest, it would be extremely costly to our farm and food economies and would result in widely different treatment among states."

Instead, Haas said, the Agriculture Department "will shortly present proposals to improve the food stamp program."

Reforms would be guided by six goals: Assuring access to a healthy diet; Giving states more flexibility; Implementing a credit card-like system to distribute benefits; Assuring that people can feed their families wherever they live and personal responsibility.

Bill Emerson, the subcommittee chair, said he hoped for comprehensive change but noted "welfare reform is likely to be a building block process." The panel is expected to give recommendations to the full committee on how to revamp nutrition programs as part of welfare reform.

The House Ways and Means Committee is scheduled to begin "mark up" of major portions of welfare reform on Monday. Committee chair Clay Shaw, FL-R, was expected to announce his blueprint for the bill Thursday.

## Congressional Debate on "Good Faith" Measure

The Associated Press reports during Tuesday's debate on a Republican proposal to allow unlawfully seized evidence to be used more often in court, lawmakers defeated an effort by Rep. Melvin Watt, (D-NC), to substitute the Fourth Amendment for the proposal. Rep. Bill McCollum, (R-FL), said the Fourth Amendment substitution would gut his bill. Rep. Maxine Waters, (D-CA), one of several black lawmakers to speak harshly of the GOP proposal, said, "... This is not about some game we're playing. This is about protection of human and individual rights for the people."

The measure, part of the GOP's "Contract With America" would expand the "good faith" exception to a longstanding rule banning admission of unlawfully seized evidence in criminal trials. The rule is designed to deter police misconduct and protect people from unreasonable search and

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# EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol. XVIII No. 20

Week of February 9, 1995 to February 15, 1995

Lubbock, Texas

## Los Hispanos Abren Caminos en las Juntas Escolares en Todo el Paiz

Por Margarita Contín

Tradicionalmente, las juntas escolares locales han proporcionado a los activistas comunitarios hispanos su acceso inicial a la representación

política directa. Ahora hay casi 2,500 latinos de ambos sexos esparcidos a través de 24 estados que prestan servicios en esas juntas.

Eso es más que el doble de la cifra de hace diez años.

Pero las luchas a que se enfrentan son poco distintas que las que sus predecesores encararon en 1975, cuando se formó el primer grupo hispano en la Asociación Nacional de Juntas Escolares (NSBA en inglés).

Lo primordial, concuerdan ellos, es que tienen la responsabilidad de apoyar a los programas de enseñanza bilingüe, de habilitar a los padres y las madres latinos y de servir como ejemplos para los estudiantes y el personal latino.

En las mentes de muchos se hallan las posibles ramificaciones de la Proposición 187 de California, que fue aprobada por margen de 2 a 1 en noviembre último, sobre los niños inmigrantes y los naci-

dos en los Estados Unidos por igual. Si se halla que es constitucional y se lleva a la práctica, denegaría la enseñanza Irpública gratuita a los niños de los inmigrantes indocumentados y exigiría que el personal escolar actuara como agentes de inmigración.

"Cuando alguien es el primer latino que presta servicios en una junta escolar, se trae mucha sensibilidad a los asuntos tales como la enseñanza bilingüe y el Capítulo 1", enfatiza Louise Pérez, miembro de la junta escolar de Sacramento, California, desde 1982 y presidenta recién electa de la Asociación de Juntas Escolares de California. El Capítulo 1 proporciona apoyo financiero federal extraordinario para los estudiantes desventajados en la enseñanza. Pérez desempeñó un papel instrumental en la postura sólida de la organización estatal en oposición a la Proposición 187.

Según la NSBA, hay 95,000 miembros de juntas escolares en todo el país. La nómina de 1994 de la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Designados (NALEO en inglés), identifica a 2,412 latinos que son miembros de juntas escolares, o sea el 2.5% del total, contra 1,186 en 1984. Gran parte del aumento se produjo después de 1990, cuando Chicago estableció consejos para cada escuela. Estos incluyen a una participación hispana importante.

La representante estatal de Arizona Linda Aguirre (demócrata por Phoenix), presidenta del Grupo Hispano de la NSBA, presta servicios en un distrito escolar -- el de Roosevelt -- que es latino en un 75%. Su junta de cinco miembros no tuvo una mayoría de latinos hasta que ella fué electa en 1988.

"Los asuntos como la enseñanza bilingüe nunca

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## Judge Blocks Part of 187

SAN FRANCISCO - A judge Wednesday extended a court order blocking enforcement of a section of California's controversial anti-illegal immigration measure that would bar illegal aliens from public higher education.

San Francisco Superior Court Judge Stuart Pollak's decision was the latest step in a fierce legal battle over Proposition 187, a ballot measure passed by California voters last November which would cut off most services to the state's estimated 1.7 million illegal immigrants.

At a court hearing, Pollak said he will grant a preliminary injunction to temporarily block a section of Proposition 187 that would require state colleges and universities to expel illegal immigrants.

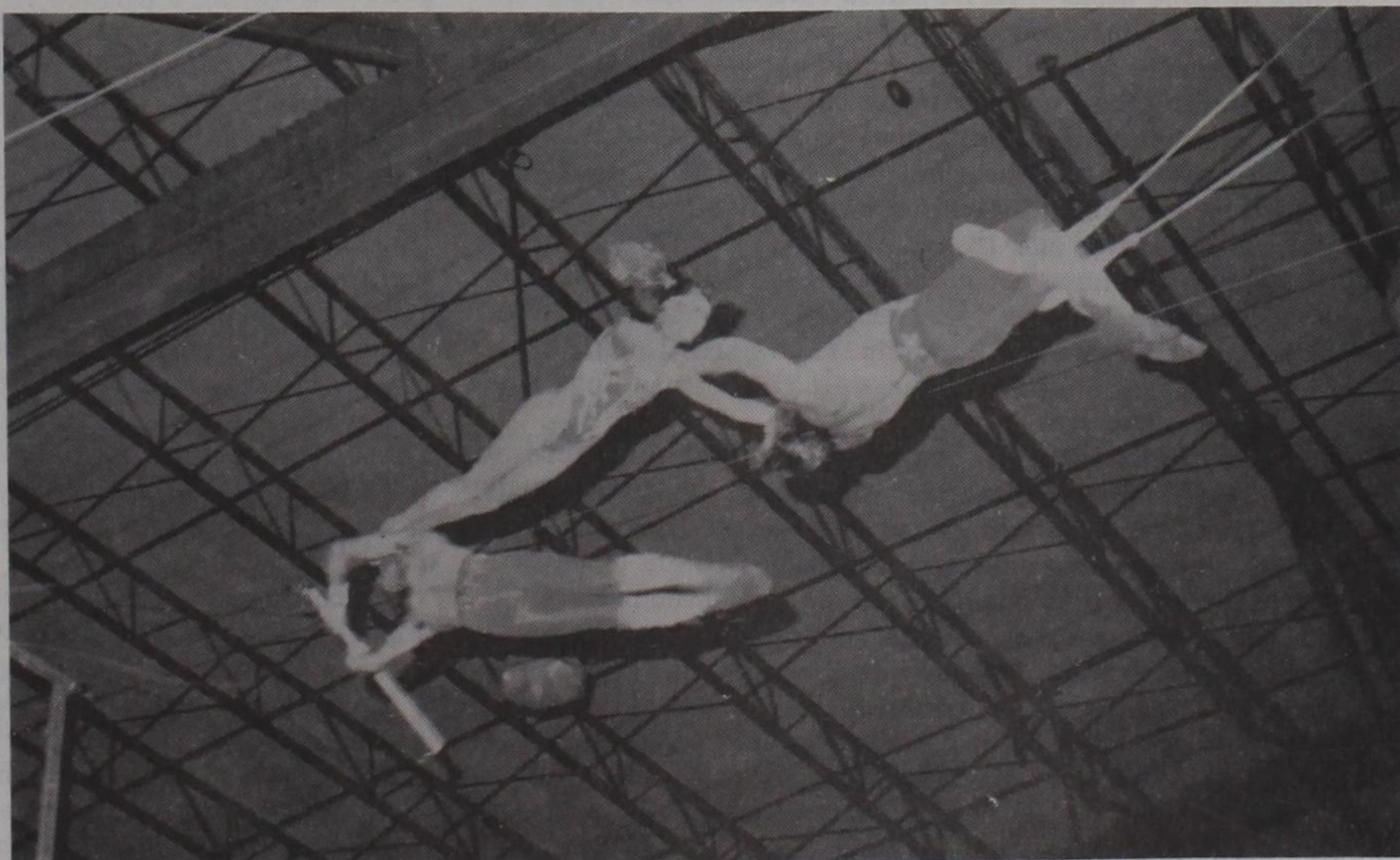
Pollak said opponents of the measure are likely to win at trial on their claim that the restrictions on public higher education for undocumented residents violate federal law.

His injunction will remain in force until the trial is held, probably in June.

The higher education provision had been on hold since Pollak issued a temporary injunction against it a day after Proposition 187 passed last November.

While it passed by a wide margin and was backed by California Gov. Pete Wilson, Proposition 187 has angered Hispanic groups and several Latin American governments, who say it is racist.

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Agility and grace keynote the performance of the Valentines on the Flying Trapeze. The daring unique thrills of their easy accomplishments of the treacherous triple somersault will amaze you. The Flying Valentines can be seen at Circus Gatti Sunday, February 12 at 2 and 6 pm at the Lubbock Municipal Coliseum.



# What's the Alternative to Affirmative Action?

By Raymond Rodríguez

Affirmative action. To opponents, the words leave a bitter taste, reminiscent of taking cod liver oil as a child. But that is what affirmative action is intended to be: a cure for the enduring discrimination that has prevented women and people of color from realizing their potential in the labor market.

Affirmative action was a key and essential component of the civil rights movement. And now plans are afoot to dismantle it.

Having served as the dean of personnel for the Long Beach Community College District and founding president of the California Community College Affirmative Action Consortium, I have more than a cursory knowledge of the issue. Our efforts resulted in an affirmative action office being established in Sacramento to assist community colleges in attaining their AA goals.

Therefore, I was intrigued that the first, seemingly innocuous step in dismantling affirmative action was to discredit the Small Business Act, which requires government agencies to award 5 percent of their contracts to disadvantaged firms. While that smacks of preferential treatment, one needs to ascertain

why those firms are disadvantaged.

The reason is simple: In the past, white firms regularly received preferential treatment. Not surprisingly, those who oppose "preferential treatment" today never objected to that arrangement when they were the beneficiaries.

If they really believe in fair play, why didn't they protest then?

Detractors maintain that affirmative action perpetuates the very ill it is intended to correct: discrimination in hiring. Only now it is referred to as "reverse discrimination."

Discrimination is wrong, no matter against whom it is directed. Consequently, we should all be incensed when any person is discriminated against because of race, ethnicity, gender or any other non job-related factor.

Another emotional point is quotas. Anti-AA forces vehemently oppose quotas. If they had always been adamantly opposed to quotas, it wouldn't have been necessary to enact affirmative action programs.

Sadly, quotas have always been an integral part of our national scene. In years past, quotas limited the number of Jews allowed to attend our pre-

stigious universities, the number of African Americans who could join certain trade unions, and the number of women who were admitted to medical school. In some communities, the quota for selling homes to Latinos was zero.

The same people who object to quotas today loved them then.

Why the change of heart?

Most AA detractors fail to emphasize that affirmative action specifically outlaws quotas in hiring. Employers who arbitrarily establish quotas are violating the law. Quotas can be imposed only if an employer is found guilty of discriminatory hiring, promotional or compensatory practices. Otherwise, employers are only required to make a "good-faith effort" to have their work force represent the available labor pool.

Unfortunately, bias in hiring, compensating and promoting women, non-whites and poor whites is still prevalent today. That is one reason unemployment among some of those groups is two or three times greater than the national average.

Some people claim that is due to lack of training or preparation, rather than discrimination. Yet even in our colleges and universities, those bastions of truth and enlighten-

ment, women professors do not receive tenure as often as men, nor do they earn as much as their male counterparts, in spite of being equally qualified.

It took an executive order from the President of the United States for defense industries to hire black workers during World War II. But many unions remained closed societies, no non-whites need apply. When hired, African Americans usually performed the most menial jobs or were paid less than other workers performing the same jobs. Women suffered the same fate. Yet, there are those among us who would have us return to those "good old days."

What troubles me most is the question, if we do away with affirmative action, what do we substitute in its place? Are the people who are adversely impacted going to remain acquiescent as they see their hard-earned gains undermined or negated?

Of course not.

So what is the alternative? We should ponder that question before proceeding.

(Raymond Rodríguez, of Long Beach, Calif., writes a weekly column for the Long Beach Press Telegram.)

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# Clinton Budget Highlights

President Clinton's proposed \$1.61 trillion contains the following highlights:

**TAX BREAKS** - The budget calls for \$63 billion in tax breaks over five years and includes a \$500 per child tax credit for families with incomes of less than \$75,000, tax deductions for higher education and a new Individual Retirement Account.

**HEALTH CARE** - The budget proposes no new cuts in Medicare or Medicaid. White House officials say Clinton wants to change the programs only in the context of an overall health reform effort. Clinton's plan also includes new funds for AIDS and medical research, childhood immunizations and WIC.

**AGRICULTURE** - The Clinton budget includes no significant cuts in federal crop subsidies. The budget would combine 14 rural development programs into a \$1.25 billion block grant to the states.

**REINVENTING GOVERNMENT** - The budget calls for an expansion of Vice President Gore's initiative to reshape government to save more than \$26 billion over the next five years. Phase II of the initiative calls for reducing the Dept. of Energy, Transportation and Housing. Overall, 131 programs would be eliminated and spending on 86 others reduced over the next five years. HUD programs would be consolidated into block grants and public housing residents would be given vouchers to move into housing of their choice.

**IMMIGRATION** - The budget also proposes a new border crossing fee of \$3 per vehicle and \$1.50 per pedestrian, to raise \$200 million in 1996, as well as a nearly 30% increase for the INS. The budget proposes \$300 million to help states meet the costs of jailing criminal immigrants, \$150 million for medical costs and \$100 million to help school districts with large numbers of immigrants.

**EDUCATION AND TRAINING** - The budget proposes \$47.3 billion for education and training, a slight increase over 1995. Clinton also wants higher spending for his National Service program.

**CRIME** - Clinton's proposes a \$3.4 billion increase in funding to fight crime and includes new money targeted at violence against women and drug treatment, prevention and enforcement.

## El Editor Newspaper

is published by Amigo Publications at 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock Texas, 79401 every Thurs. Telephone number is 806-763-3841. Comments on our editorial page do not necessarily represent the views of this newspaper or its advertisers. Letters to the Editor are encouraged and will be printed on an as space is available basis

Editor/Publisher: Bidal Aguero

# Acción Afirmitiva: ¿Cual Es La Alternativa?

Por Raymond Rodríguez

La acción afirmativa. Para sus opositores, las palabras dejan un sabor amargo, que recuerda el haber tomado aceite de hígado de bacalao cuando eran niños. Pero eso es lo que la acción afirmativa se destina a ser: Una cura para la discriminación perdurable que ha evitado que hombres y mujeres de color hagan realidad su potencial en el mercado del trabajo.

La acción afirmativa fué un elemento clave e indispensable del movimiento de los derechos civiles. Y ahora se elaboran planes para desmantelarla.

Por haber prestado servicios como decano de personal en el Distrito del Colegio Comunitario de Long Beach y como presidente fundador del Consorcio de Acción Afirmitiva de los Colegios Comunitarios de California, tengo un conocimiento más que común sobre el asunto. Nuestras gestiones resultaron en que se estableciera una oficina de acción afirmativa en Sacramento para ayudar a los colegios comunitarios a lograr sus metas en materia de acción afirmativa.

Por lo tanto, me sentí intrigado de que el primer paso, aparentemente inocuo, para desmantelar a la acción afirmativa fuera desacreditar a la Ley de Pequeños Negocios, que exige de las dependencias del gobierno que concedan el 5% de sus contratos a las firmas desventajadas. Aunque eso luce como tratamiento preferente, se necesita cerciorarse del por qué esas firmas son desventajadas.

La razón es sencilla: Anteriormente, las firmas blancas recibían normalmente tratamiento preferente. No es sorprendente que los que se oponen hoy al "tratamiento preferente" nunca objetaran a ese arreglo cuando ellos eran los beneficiarios.

Si ellos creen realmente en jugar limpio, ¿por qué no protestaron entonces?

Los detractores sostienen que la acción afirmativa perpetúa el mismo mal que se destina a corregir: La discriminación en la contratación de personal. Sólo que ahora se refieren a ella como "discriminación a la inversa".

La discriminación es ma-

ligna, sin que importe contra quién se dirija. En consecuencia, todos debemos sentirnos indignados cuando se discrimina contra cualquier persona debido a la raza, la etnicidad, el género o cualquier otro factor no relacionado con el empleo.

Otro punto emocional es el de las "cuotas". Las fuerzas contrarias a la acción afirmativa se oponen con vehemencia a las cuotas. Si hubieran estado siempre tan obstinadamente opuestos a las cuotas, no habría sido necesario el promulgar los programas de acción afirmativa.

Es triste que las cuotas hayan sido siempre parte integrante de nuestra escena nacional. En años anteriores, las cuotas limitaban a la cantidad de judíos a quienes se permitía asistir a nuestras universidades prestigiosas, a la cantidad de afro-americanos que podían ingresar a ciertos sindicatos de oficios y a la cantidad de mujeres que eran admitidas a las escuelas de medicina. En algunas comunidades, la cuota para vender casas a los latinos era de cero.

Las mismas personas que hoy se oponen a las cuotas las amaban entonces.

¿Por qué han cambiado de idea?

La mayoría de los detractores de la acción afirmativa deja de hacer énfasis en que la acción afirmativa hace específicamente ilegales a las cuotas en la contratación de personal. Los empleadores que establezcan cuotas arbitrariamente están infringiendo la ley. Las cuotas pueden imponerse sólo cuando se declare culpable a un empleador de discriminación en la contratación, el ascenso o la compensación a los trabajadores. De otro modo, sólo se exige de los empleadores una "gestión de buena fe" para hacer que su fuerza de trabajo represente al conjunto de mano de obra disponible.

Desgraciadamente, el prejuicio en la contratación, la compensación y el ascenso de las mujeres, los no blancos y los blancos pobres es predominante hoy todavía. Esa es una razón de que el desempleo entre algunos de esos grupos sea dos o tres veces mayor que el promedio nacional.

Algunas personas alegan

que eso se debe a la falta de adiestramiento o de preparación, antes que a la discriminación. Empero, aún en nuestros colegios y universidades, las profesoras no reciben permanencia tan frecuentemente como los hombres, ni ganan tanto como sus colegas masculinos, a pesar de estar igualmente capacitadas.

Se necesitó de una Orden Ejecutiva del Presidente de los Estados Unidos para que las industrias de la defensa contrataran a los trabajadores negros durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Pero muchos sindicatos continuaron siendo asociaciones cerradas en las que los blancos no podían solicitar ingreso. Al ser contratados, los afro-americanos acostumbraban realizar los empleos más inferiores o bien se les pagaba menos que a otros trabajadores que efectuaban los mis-

mos trabajos. Las mujeres sufrían la misma suerte. Sin embargo, hay algunos entre nosotros que desearían hacernos regresar a aquellos "viejos tiempos mejores".

Lo que más me molesta es la pregunta de que, si damos por terminada a la acción afirmativa, ¿qué ponemos en su lugar? ¿Van a permanecer siendo condescendientes las personas afectadas adversamente mientras que ven que sus logros, difícilmente ganados, quedan socavados o denegados?

Por supuesto que no.

De modo que, ¿cuál es la alternativa?

Deberíamos ponderar esa pregunta antes de seguir adelante.

(Raymond Rodríguez, de Long Beach, California, redacta una columna semanal para el "Long Beach Press Telegram".)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Rep. Shaw Shapes Welfare Proposal

The Washington Post reports that Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr., R-FL, who chairs the Ways and Means subcommittee said House GOP members and governors are in "broad agreement" on the basic shape of a welfare reform proposal that he will offer when his panel begins drafting a bill next week.

The new proposal would replace more than 70 federal programs in three areas -- AFDC, child care and child welfare -- with direct, unencumbered cash payments to the states worth billions of dollars. States would not be required to continue spending their own money at current levels in order to receive the federal payments, and would have wide berth in setting up programs for the poor.

The plan also calls for ending cash assistance to unmarried mothers under age 18 and to denying benefits to legal immigrants who have not become citizens. States could not provide welfare benefits to a recipient for more than five years, except in cases of hardship. And states would be required to move a fifth of their welfare caseload into jobs within a period of years.

"Congress has teamed up with governors and this proposal truly declares war on poverty," said Shaw, who has scheduled to announce the agreement in a speech Thursday. He said the legislation would approach the problem of poverty and welfare from "a whole new side of self-empowerment and work, rather than benefits." Shaw said he was still working out the funding issue late Wednesday.

The plan faces opposition from those who say states could lose out financially and that children would be adversely affected. Vermont Gov. Howard Dean, who chairs the National Governors' Association, said the new proposal "is only a deal between Republicans." He said the NGA would attempt to change the legislation, in an effort to "recognize the national interest in the welfare of children."

## SSI Disability Time Limits Begin March 1

AP reports that the Social Security Administration is notifying more than a hundred-thousand substance abusers that starting March 1st, their SSI disability benefits will be cut off in three years or, if they refuse treatment, much sooner.

According to the agency, 167,000 people will be subject to the time restriction. Social Security Commissioner Shirley Chater said that the public has a right to expect drug addicts and alcoholics to do everything they can to "cure themselves of their addiction and become self-supporting." She said, "Unlike many other individuals with disabilities, those suffering from substance addiction often can influence their recovery by their own actions."

Congress may even consider ending all SSI cash payments to drug abusers as part of the Republican plan to change the nation's welfare system. Rep. Clay Shaw, R-FL, who is to present the GOP's welfare reform legislation Thursday, said recently that "people who have no disabling condition except addiction to alcohol or illegal drugs should not be given a guaranteed annual cash benefit and guaranteed medical care by the federal government."

## GAO Study Adds Fuel to Immigrant-Welfare Debate

AP reports that a study by the General Accounting Office says that immigrants are nearly twice as likely as citizens to receive cash welfare benefits- 6% of documented immigrants, compared to 3.4% of citizens. The findings are expected to add fuel to an already heated debate over a House GOP plan to remove most documented immigrants off federal welfare rolls.

The number of immigrants on welfare, however, is much lower than the number of citizens. Documented immigrants represent only about 6% of the U.S. population. And according to the GAO, 1.4 million documented immigrants collected SSI or AFDC in 1993, compared with 18.6 million citizens.

Rep. Clay Shaw, R-FL, the chairman of the House Ways and Means subcommittee, is under pressure from some lawmakers and governors to drop his plans to deny aid to immigrants. But Shaw, who will announce details of his welfare reform blueprint Thursday, has indicated that he will not abandon the restrictions, except under individual hardship cases. He has said that if citizens are denied benefits as part of welfare reform, it would be unfair to leave non-citizens unscathed. The GAO estimates that roughly 522,000 SSI recipients and 492,000 AFDC recipients would be cut off from benefits under the GOP proposal to bar immigrants from aid.

According to GAO investigators, the number of immigrants receiving SSI increased from 151,000 to 683,000 between 1983 and 1993. Immigrants represented 11% of the SSI population, up from 4% a decade ago, and received \$3.3 billion in aid in 1993. The number of immigrants on AFDC has grown less quickly, the GAO said. In 1993, almost 722,000 immigrants, adults and children, received an estimated \$1.2 billion in benefits.

Sonia M. Perez of the National Council of La Raza, called the GOP proposal "a conscious decision to cynically exploit anti-immigrant sentiment in this country." She said in a prepared testimony before Congress this month that immigrants come to the U.S. to be reunited with family members and to work - not to go on welfare.

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# El Poder Para El Pueblo

Por Rick Mendosa

Si los gobernantes revolucionarios recién electos de Washington quieren ver realmente cómo puede devolverse el poder al pueblo, deberían echar un vistazo a una organización poco conocida de Los Angeles.

Esta organización es un caso ejemplar de cómo una comunidad puede habilitarse a sí misma con las personas adecuadas y el compromiso de hacer el trabajo. La organización es la Unión Comunitaria del Este de Los Angeles, mejor conocida por sus siglas (en inglés) TELACU. Nacida hace más de un cuarto de siglo, TELACU surgió del movimiento sindical, del activismo comunitario y de la Guerra Contra la Pobreza del Presidente Johnson. No debería pasarse por alto este hecho para los que miran a fin de ver cómo puede trasladarse el poder del gobierno federal a las comunidades locales. TELACU tiene una autorización federal como una Corporación para Desarrollo Comunitario, que es una clase especial de negocio diseñado para llevar el desarrollo económico a las grandes ciudades de la nación.

Es la mayor de esas corporaciones dirigidas por hispanos y orientadas hacia ellos. TELACU se ha visto bendecida por dos dirigentes sólidos y eficaces en sus 26 años de existencia. Desde 1974, David Lizarraga ha prestado servicios como presidente de la organización. El siguió a Esteban Torres, que fué el primer director de TELACU y que desde 1982 ha representado a un distrito del este de Los Angeles en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos.

TELACU empezó cuando un grupo de dirigentes comunitarios vio la oportunidad de afectar al desarrollo económico del este de Los Angeles. Ellos se proyectaron hacia el Sindicato de los Trabajadores Automovilísticos Unidos (UAW en inglés) y en particular hacia Torres, qui-

en en aquellos días era un alto funcionario de UAW. El presidente del sindicato, Walter Reuther, envió a Torres a Los Angeles con \$60,000 para empezar.

Desde aquellos comienzos modestos, TELACU ha hecho bien para otros haciéndolo para sí misma. TELACU es una organización no lucrativa totalmente auto-suficiente. Aunque la propia TELACU es no lucrativa, tiene una subsidiaria con fines de lucro. Esa subsidiaria, TELACU Industries, es una compañía matriz propiedad de TELACU en un 100%. Está clasificada con el No. 21 en el Hispanic Business 500, que es el directorio de las mayores empresas de la nación que son propiedad de hispanos. Sus ingresos en 1994 fueron de \$100 millones.

TELACU está verdaderamente diversificada. Bajo su sombrilla amplia hay 18 compañías que funcionan con fines de lucro y tres servicios no lucrativos. La legislación que creó a las Corporaciones para Desarrollo Económico no lucrativas les permite ser propietarias de subsidiarias con fines de lucro. En verdad, TELACU tuvo un ingreso neto de \$1,500,000 el año pasado. La organización tiene ahora activos con un valor de mercado de más de \$300 millones.

TELACU reinvierte todas sus utilidades. El 80% se emplea en la creación de empleos. Y asigna el resto a sus servicios sociales no lucrativos.

Una de sus compañías en funcionamiento, Community Thrift and Loan, aporta \$150 millones a la base de activos de TELACU. El crear esta institución fué parte de una estrategia de TELACU para mostrar a los bancos que sus prestatarios eran buenos riesgos de crédito. Community Thrift and Loan ha hecho posible para millares de familias hispanas el ser propietarias de sus hogares. El 80% de sus préstamos se hallan en las zonas predominantemente hispanas de Los An-

geles, al este y al centro-sur.

Quizás todavía con mayor éxito que la entidad de ahorros y préstamos ha sido la Corporación TELACU para Desarrollo. Una de sus subsidiarias es el Parque Industrial TELACU, que fue construido en un emplazamiento abandonado de 50 acres que creó empleos para 2,200 personas que trabajan en los 60 negocios del parque, la mayoría de ellos propiedad de hispanos.

Otra subsidiaria ha construido o está urbanizando 830 unidades de vivienda para ancianos o personas incapacitadas. Una de las subsidiarias más nuevas de TELACU, un grupo de administración de propiedades, es el mayor de los contratistas minoritarios de Resolution Trust Corporation.

En el lado no lucrativo de

TELACU, su Fundación para la Enseñanza ha otorgado becas universitarias por más de \$1 millón a cerca de 1,000 estudiantes hispanos. TELACU Youth Services se enfoca sobre los jóvenes en riesgo de ser pandilleros o involucrarse con los narcóticos.

La filosofía clave de TELACU es trabajar con la comunidad. Se enfoca no en hacer cosas para la comunidad, sino en hacerlas con la comunidad. Es una lección de TELACU que esas personas recién orientadas hacia la comunidad en Washington harían bien en observar.

(Rick Mendosa, de Carpintería, California, es un escritor por cuenta propia y el editor contribuyente principal para la revista Hispanic Business.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Power to the People

By Rick Mendosa

If those newly elected revolutionary rulers in Washington really want to see how power can be returned to the people, they should take a close look at a little-known organization in Los Angeles.

This organization is a textbook case of how a community can empower itself with the right people and a commitment to do the job. The organization is The East Los Angeles Community Union, better known by its acronym TELACU.

Born more than a quarter century ago, TELACU sprang from the labor movement, community activism, and President Johnson's War on Poverty. This fact should not be lost on those looking to see how power can be handed off from the federal government to local communities. TELACU is federally chartered as a Community Development Corporation, a special class of business designed to bring economic development to the nation's inner cities.

It is the largest CDC led by and oriented to Hispanics. TELACU has been blessed with two strong and effective leaders in its 26 years.

Since 1974, David Lizarraga has served as the organization's president. He followed Esteban Torres, who was TELACU's first head and who since 1982 has represented a district east of Los Angeles in the U.S. Congress.

TELACU began when a group of community leaders saw the chance to affect the economic development of East Los Angeles. They reached out to the United Auto Workers and in particular to Torres, who in those days was a high-ranking UAW official. The union's president, Walter Reuther, sent Torres to Los Angeles with \$60,000 in seed money.

Since those modest beginnings, TELACU has done good for others by doing well for itself. Today, it is totally self-sustaining. While TELACU itself is nonprofit, it

has a profit-making subsidiary. That subsidiary, TELACU Industries, is a holding company that is 100 percent owned by TELACU. It ranks 21st on the Hispanic Business 500, the directory of the nation's largest Hispanic-owned companies. Its 1994 revenue was \$100 million.

TELACU is truly diversified. Under its broad umbrella are 18 companies that operate for profit and three not-for-profit services. The legislation that created the not-for-profit CDCs allows them to own profit-making subsidiaries. In fact, TELACU had net income of \$1.5 million last year. The organization now has assets with a market value of more than \$300 million.

TELACU reinvests all of its profits. About 80 percent go toward job creation. It allots the rest for its not-for-profit social services.

One operating company, Community Thrift & Loan, contributes about \$150 million to TELACU's asset base. Creating this institution was part of a TELACU strategy to show the banks that its borrowers were good credit risks. Community Thrift & Loan has made it possible for thousands of Hispanic families to own their own homes. About 80 percent of its loans are in the heavily Hispanic areas of East and South Central Los Angeles.

Perhaps even more successful than the thrift and loan has been the TELACU Development Corp. One of its subsidiaries is the TELACU Industrial Park, a showplace built on an abandoned 50-acre site that brought jobs to 2,200 people who work in the park's 60 businesses, most of them Hispanic-owned.

Another subsidiary has built or is developing 830 units for seniors or the disabled. One of TELACU's newest subsidiaries, an asset management group, is the Resolution Trust Corporation's largest minority contractor.

On TELACU's not-for-profit side, its Education Foundation has awarded more than \$1 million in college scholarships to nearly 1,000 Hispanic students. TELACU Youth Services targets youths at risk from gang and drug involvement.

TELACU's key philosophy is to work with the community. It focuses not on doing things for the community, but by doing them with the community. It is a TELACU lesson that those newly community-minded people in Washington would do well to note.

(Rick Mendosa, of Carpintería, Cal. if, is a free-lance writer and the senior contributing editor for Hispanic Business magazine.)

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## News Briefs

seizure. The exception allows unlawfully seized evidence to be considered in court as long as the mistakes made by police officers in seizing it were made in good faith. The GOP bill would expand that to situations in which police gathered evidence without a search warrant but had an "objectively reasonable belief" they were acting properly.

### Dole: Review Affirmative Action

AP reports that Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole said Sunday that Senate Republicans are considering a review of federal affirmative action requirements on grounds that they may discriminate unfairly against whites and men.

On NBC's "Meet The Press," Dole was asked about his position on a likely 1996 California ballot initiative that seeks to eliminate affirmative action requirements in state law. Dole declined to speak specifically about the referendum, but said Republicans are reviewing the whole issue.

"We've asked the Congressional Research Service to send us all the bills that involve preferences, and we're looking at it," Dole said. "Again, with my record, I think I can look at it with some credibility. Has it worked? Has it had an adverse, a reverse reaction? Why did 62% of white males vote Republican in 1994? I think it's because of things like this, where sometimes the best-qualified person does not get the job because he or she may be one color. And I'm beginning to believe that may not be the way it should be in America."

He added, "I want to be fair. I want people to have opportunities in America by creating more jobs and not having to struggle every time if you have somebody that wants a raise. 'Well, what's your color? What's your ethnic background?' You know, the people in America now are paying a price for things that were done before they were born. We did discriminate. We did suppress people. It was wrong. Slavery was wrong. But should future generations have to pay for that? Some would say yes. I think it's a tough question."

### HHS Study Focuses On Welfare

AP reports that a study by the inspector general of the Dept. of Health and Human Services found that the cost of administering the nation's welfare programs is rising rapidly but the federal government has no way of knowing how the money is being spent. Federal funding for the welfare bureaucracy grew by 37% between 1989 and 1993. Public assistance rolls also increased, but the HHS investigators say they could find no significant correlation between administrative costs and the number of recipients.

Researchers also found that some states spend triple what other states spend per welfare recipient. There was no obvious explanation for such wide variations, according to the report. The average administrative cost per welfare recipient ranged from a low of \$62.26 in West Virginia to \$163.84 in California, about average, to highs of \$250.79 in New Jersey, \$285.70 in the District of Columbia and \$323.39 in Alaska.

The investigators looked at the federal costs of running food stamps, Medicaid, and AFDC. In 1989, the federal share of running those programs was \$4.18 billion. By 1993, the cost had risen to \$5.73 billion. But, the HHS investigators said, "we are not sure what we are paying for and whether the funds are being spent in a cost-effective manner. The way the current system operates, it would be too resource intensive to even try to find out the answers."

The federal government covers roughly half the costs of running the three programs, covering such things as computer services, transportation and salaries. After adjusting for inflation, the federal share of these expenses has grown by nearly 18%. Caseloads, however, grew faster: by 29.3% for AFDC, 42.2% for Medicaid and 43.8% for food stamps.

Melissa Skolfield, an HHS spokeswoman, said the department would review the inspector general's findings carefully, and noted that Medicaid is largely responsible for the rising costs. "Our goal has always been to give states the help they need to properly administer these programs while also controlling costs," she said.

Rep. Ron Wyden, D-OR, said the new study could have a chilling effect on Republican block grant proposals. "Government will be writing these states a check without any understanding or confidence in the way some states currently may be managing their caseloads and administrative costs," he said.

Robert Greenstein, executive director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, said the increase in administrative costs largely reflects the growth in the welfare rolls. "If you do not hire any additional eligibility workers, and each worker has to handle more cases, then the worker has less time per case to verify income, avoid errors and combat fraud," Greenstein said.

### House Votes for Criminal Restitution to Victims

San Francisco Chronicle reports the House passed a measure yesterday that will require anyone convicted of a federal crime to pay full restitution to the victim. The measure, one of six crime bills included in the Contract with America's "Take Back Our Streets Act," was approved 432-0.

The bill would also require that anyone else, not just the direct victim, be compensated, if the indirect victim could demonstrate physical, emotional or financial harm as a result of the crime. About 5% of all crimes committed in the US are federal crimes, involving drugs or white-collar crimes such as forgery or fraud.

The courts would determine the amount of restitution and it would not be based on the criminal's ability to pay. The court, which would set the schedule for payments and the method, could not take into account whether the victim had access to insurance or other compensation. Compliance would be a condition of parole, which could be revoked if the criminal failed to pay.

Despite bipartisan support, an organization of legal aid lawyers said the measure would be unworkable and would do more harm than good. The National Legal Aid and Defender Association, represents 2,500 offices of legal services and public defender lawyers. H. Scott Wallace, spokesman for NLADA, said, "We're the only ones complaining about it because it's aimed at the indigent."

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# 'La hermosura no es fundamental'

►Maribel Guardia dice que las actrices más importantes del medio son feas

**MEXICO.** A diferencia de la mayoría de los concursos de belleza que se realizan en Europa, en Latinoamérica se coronan como reinas a chicas atractivas que en ocasiones ni siquiera tienen talento, afirmó Maribel Guardia.

La actriz, quien ingresó al medio artístico a raíz de haber ganado el título de Miss Costa Rica en el concurso celebrado en su país natal, aseguró que dichas contiendas de belleza pueden ser armas de doble filo, ya que en México existe el tabú de que la mayoría de las mujeres bellas son poco inteligentes.

Por desgracia, añadió, en la actualidad es le otorga demasiada importancia al físico y no se considera que existen chicas que podrían convertirse en estrellas de Hollywood siendo feas.

"En las naciones más desarrolladas, la hermosura no es un factor fundamental para triunfar, de hecho algunas de las actrices más importantes son poco atractivas; una persona talentosa puede resultar bella, pero alguien sin inteligencia aunque sea muy guapa, es calificada de aburrida", señaló.

Es necesario, expresó, terminar con el mito que prevalece sobre la belleza y la inteligencia, el cual, tal vez, subsiste el machismo.

Maribel, quien vive desde hace más de una década en el Distrito Federal, dijo que no se ha naturalizado mexicana por no considerar la



nacionalidad como algo relevante.

Comentó que siempre será costarricense aunque radique en México, país al que ama por todo lo que le ha brindado y, sobre todo, por su gente.

## LOS HISPANOS SE ABREN CAMINO

fueron sacados a colación. El dar estipendios a los maestros bilingües (por su preparación adicional en el plan de estudios) nunca fue una prioridad, de modo que no podíamos atraer a una cantidad suficiente de maestros bilingües", dice ella, agregando que: "Todavía estamos luchando con la falta de auxiliares y materiales bilingües".

Comenzando en abril próximo, a la Representante Aguirre se le concederá un escaño sin voto en la Junta de Directores de la NSBA, que se reúne trimestralmente. Allí, ella espera que su voz servirá a todas las comunidades hispanas. "Nuestros asuntos son casi idénticos a través de la nación", dice ella. El grupo de 400 miembros se reúne una vez al año, durante la convención anual de la NSBA.

Dora Padilla, miembro durante largo tiempo del Grupo Hispano de 200 personas de la Asociación de Juntas Escolares de California, está comenzando su quinto período de cuatro años en la junta escolar de Alhambra. La única hispana que forma parte del cuerpo de cinco personas, Padilla ha desempeñado un papel clave en la protección de la enseñanza bilingüe en su distrito, que es latino en un 38% y asiático en un 53%.

"He podido ser una elaboradora de consenso con los demás miembros de la junta... y reclutar su apoyo unánime para la enseñanza

bilingüe", dice ella. "Lo hice al ser una defensora para todos los estudiantes, no sólo para los hispanos. El peor error que podría haber cometido era el de ser demasiado estruendosa sólo para los de habla hispana".

Pero Rosa Castro Feinberg, la única hispana miembro de la junta escolar en el distrito escolar de Miami, predominantemente cubano, está acostumbrada a ser franca sobre los asuntos que afectan a los estudiantes latinos del Condado Dade.

En junio último ella fue el único voto que disintió de una propuesta para adoptar un plan de emergencia que creaba centros de orientación separados en anticipación de un influjo enorme de estudiantes inmigrantes cubanos y haitianos. Cuando fue aprobado, ella criticó al plan como "segregación injustificable".

Pero, señala ella, cuando la junta debatió sus metas de planificación estratégica en una reunión de enero y el bilingüismo y la alfabetización en ambos idiomas no estaban en el programa de trabajo, "pedí un restablecimiento de esa meta y prevaleció en una votación de 5 contra 2".

Jake Candelaria, presidente de la junta escolar de Ignacio, Colorado, y René Castilla, miembro de la junta escolar de Dallas, destacan otro asunto. "Es importante tener a hispanos en las juntas escolares para que sirvan como ejemplos", dice Castilla.

Candelaria agrega que los

estudiantes y el personal latinos tienden a sentirse más cómodos sobre lo que están haciendo cuando ven a alguien de sus mismos antecedentes en la junta.

Pero es difícil para los latinos el llegar a la etapa en que se sienten lo suficientemente habilitados como para participar en el sistema de enseñanza, mucho menos postularse para un cargo. "Cuesta demasiado", dice Padilla.

"Es muy difícil para una persona de medios ordinarios el ganar una elección, y puesto que tendemos a estar en el extremo inferior de la escala económica, es todavía más difícil para nosotros", concurre Castro Feinberg.

Aguirre ha declarado a 1995 el año de los padres y las madres en su distrito -- para forjar asociaciones entre los padres y las escuelas. Ella destaca que "el asunto verdadero es el modo de habilitar a los padres y las madres latinos en la enseñanza".

Castro Feinberg ha venido estudiando el modelo de Chicago -- que incluyó a 750 miembros latinos de los consejos escolares locales en 1993 -- para determinar si tal sistema sería viable en Miami. "Parece como si generara una buena dosis de involucración por parte de los padres y las madres. Es un modo muy interesante de extender la habilitación", concluye diciendo ella.

(Margarita Contin es reportera del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report en Washington, DC.)

# Hispanics Make Inroads on School Boards Nationwide

By Margarita Contin

Traditionally, local school boards have provided Hispanic community activists with their initial access to direct political representation. Now there are nearly 2,500 Latinos and Latinas, spread across 24 states, serving on those boards.

That's more than double the figure of 10 years ago.

But the struggles they endure are little different from those their predecessors faced in 1975, when the first Hispanic Caucus to the National School Board Association was formed.

Foremost, they agree, they have a responsibility to support bilingual education programs, to empower Latino parents, and to serve as role models for Latino students and staff.

On the minds of many are the potential ramifications of California's Proposition 187, which passed by a 2-1 margin in November, on both immigrant and U.S.-born Latino children. If found constitutional and implemented, it would effectively deny free public education to children of undocumented immigrants and require school personnel to act as immigration agents.

"When you're the first Latino to serve on a school board, you bring a lot of sensitivity to issues such as bilingual education and Chapter 1," stresses Louise Pérez, a member of the Sacramento, Calif., school board since 1982 and newly elected president of the California School Board Association.

Chapter 1 provides extra federal funding support for educationally disadvantaged students. Pérez played an instrumental role in the state organization's strong position in opposition to Prop. 187.

According to the NSBA, there are about 95,000 school board members nationwide. The 1994 roster of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials identifies 2,412 Latino school board members, or 2.5 percent of the total, vs. 1,186 in 1984.

Much of the increase came after 1990, when Chicago

created councils for every school. They include significant Hispanic participation. Arizona state Rep. Linda Aguirre (D-Phoenix), NSBA's Hispanic Caucus president, serves in a school district -- Roosevelt -- that is 75 percent Latino.

Its five-member board did not have a majority of Latinos until she was elected in 1988. "Issues like bilingual education were never brought to the forefront. Giving stipends to bilingual teachers (for their extra-curriculum preparation) was never a priority, so we couldn't attract enough bilingual teachers," she says, adding, "We're still struggling with the lack of bilingual aides and materials."

Beginning in April, Aguirre will be accorded a non-voting seat on the NSBA Board of Directors, which meets quarterly. There, she hopes her voice will serve all Hispanic communities.

"Our issues are almost identical across the nation," she says. The 400-member caucus convenes once a year, during NSBA's annual convention.

Dora Padilla, a longtime member of the 200-person Hispanic Caucus of the California School Board Association, is beginning her fifth four-year term on the Alhambra school board. The sole Hispanic on the five-person body, Padilla has played a key role in protecting bilingual education in her district, which is 38 percent Latino and 53 percent Asian.

"I've been able to be a consensus builder with the other board members... and enlist their unanimous support for bilingual education," she says. "I did it by being an advocate for all students, not just Hispanics. The worst mistake I could have made was being overly vociferous just for Spanish-speakers."

But Rosa Castro Feinberg, the lone Hispanic board member in Miami's predominantly Cuban school district, is

used to being outspoken on issues that affect Dade County's Latino students.

Last June, she was the sole dissenting vote in a proposal to adopt an emergency plan creating separate orientation centers in anticipation of a huge influx of Cuban and Haitian immigrant students. When it passed, she criticized the plan as "unjustifiable segregation."

But, she points out, when the board discussed its strategic planning goals at a January meeting and bilingualism and biliteracy were not on the list, "I asked for a restoration of that goal and I did prevail in a 5-2 vote."

Jake Candelaria, president of the Ignacio, Colo., school board, and René Castilla, member of the Dallas school board, highlight another issue. "It's important to have Hispanics on school boards to be role models," says Castilla.

Candelaria adds that Latino students and staff tend to feel more comfortable about what they're doing when they see someone of their same background on the board.

But it's hard for Latinos to reach the stage where they feel empowered enough to participate in the educational system, much less run for office. "It costs too much," says Padilla. "It's very difficult for a person of ordinary means to win an election, and since we tend to be on the lower end of the economic scale, it's even harder for us," concurs Castro Feinberg.

But she has been studying the Chicago model -- which included 834 Latino local school council members in 1994 -- to determine whether such a system would be viable in Miami. "It looks as though it does generate a good bit of parental involvement. It's a very interesting way of extending the franchise," she concludes.

Meanwhile, Aguirre has declared 1995 the year of the parent in her district -- to forge parent-school partnerships. She stresses, "The real issue is how to empower Latino parents in education."

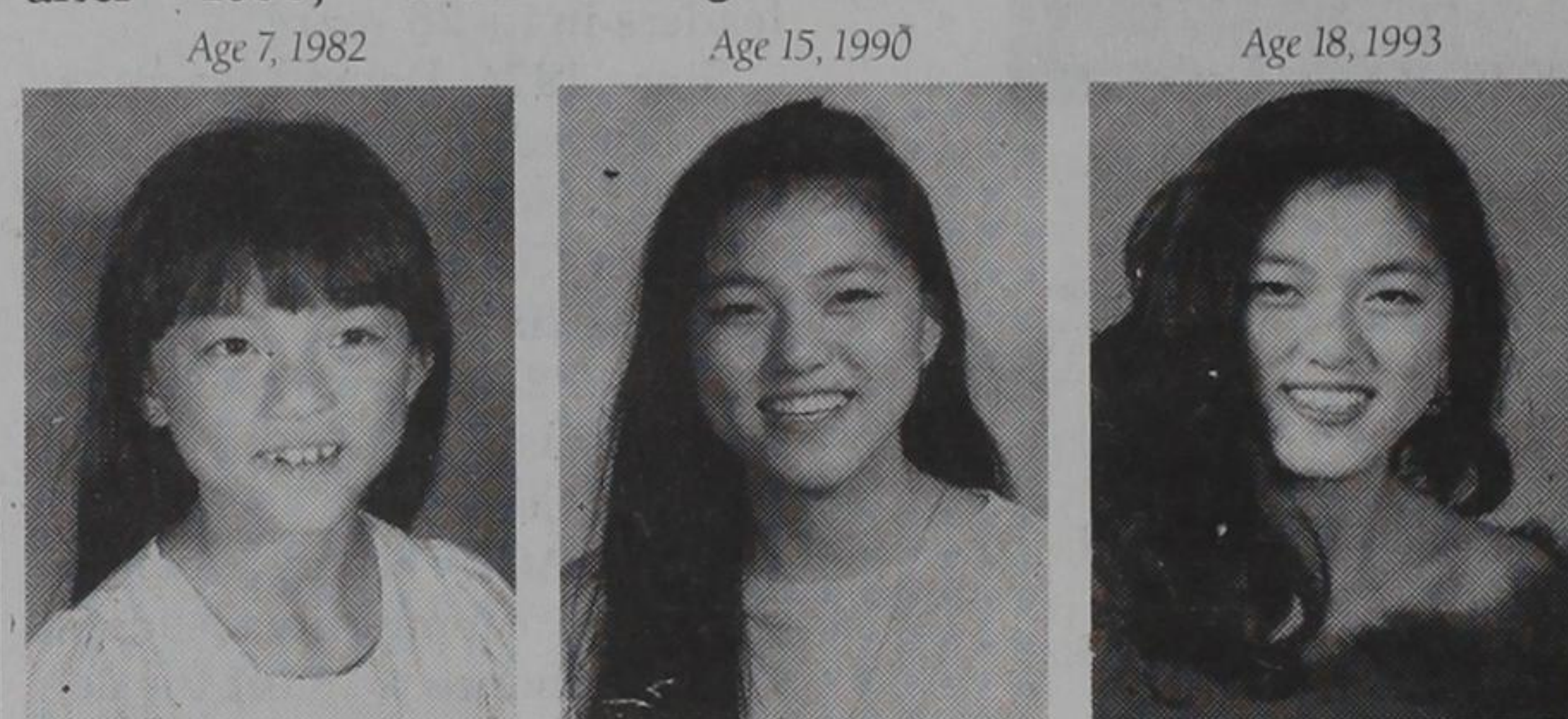
(Margarita Contin is a reporter with the national news weekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, DC.)

## LATINOS ON SCHOOL BOARDS, 1994

Illinois 845, Texas 763, California 381, New Mexico 151, Arizona 136, New York 47, Colorado 42, New Jersey 17, Washington 6, Connecticut 5. Others: Florida, Pennsylvania, 3 each; Michigan, Nevada, 2 each; Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Virginia, 1 each. --Source: NALEO.

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# Sports Deportes

## Soccer Greats Assail Violence by Fans

LONDON (AP) - Fan violence hit English soccer again, and two of the sport's all-time greats, Pele and Bobby Charlton, Thursday spoke out against the off-the-field turmoil in Europe.

Pele and Charlton said in Paris the problem was society and not soccer.

Soccer was marred the past two weeks by the deaths of two fans in Italy and France. An Italian fan was stabbed to death Jan. 29, prompting cancellation of all games in Italy last week. A French fan was shot after a local game Sunday and died Tuesday. French authorities cancelled 6,800 professional and amateur games in the Paris region.

In the British incident, 19 fans were charged Thursday in connection with a rampage following the FA Cup game between London rivals Chelsea and Millwall.

Eleven police officers were injured in the melee Wednesday night at Chelsea's Stamford Bridge ground.

"I hope we are not going back to the hooligan-dominated days of a decade or so ago," association chief executive Graham Kelly said.

The trouble broke out immediately following the game, which ended with First Division club Millwall eliminating the Premier League team 5-4 in a penalty shootout.

A large number of fans invaded the field, with Chelsea and Millwall supporters fighting each other. Two dozen mounted police, as well as officers with riot sticks, massed across the field to keep the fans apart.

Millwall's Australian striker, Dave Mitchell, was pushed to the ground and spat on by one of the invading Chelsea fans.

Caught in the middle of the action was Millwall's American goalkeeper Kasey Keller, who sealed the victory with a



diving save on the last penalty by Chelsea's John Spencer.

"When we were walking off, I looked around and realized we weren't the only ones on the pitch," Keller said. "There were others who weren't supposed to be there. Dave Mitchell was pushed over. I stopped to make sure the guy didn't jump on him and start kicking him. I was yelling at Dave, 'Let's get the hell out of here.'"

Further clashes between fans and police continued outside the stadium. Several cars parked in the area were damaged.

"Missiles were being thrown and we believe tear gas was used against officers," said a Scotland Yard spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity. "Police officers came under completely unprovoked extreme violence at points during this evening."

Pele and Charlton appeared in Paris at a news conference announcing that MasterCard International had become the first major sponsor of the World Cup finals of 1998 in France. Both said the game was not to blame for the actions of some fans.

"When people die because they've been stabbed or shot,

that's not football, that's social disorder," Charlton said. "We don't teach people how to kill people. When there's unruly behavior in the stands or on the grounds, we can and should do something about it. But it's like terrorism - you can't prevent it 100 percent."

Charlton was a member of England's 1966 World Cup champion team.

Pele, who led Brazil to three World Cup championships, said "We talk a lot about violence in sport, but violence isn't in sport, violence is in society in general."

Soccer was also tarnished last month when French star Eric Cantona, who plays for England's Manchester United, aimed a flying kick at a fan who was insulting him after he fouled out. Cantona was banned for the rest of the season.

"When you have a case like this in the game, it shocks people and makes them feel sorry and worried," Pele said. "Of course we want to stop it because violence is not for sports. Cantona is just one single player, and everyone is talking. This is not representative of the sport."

## Bowe quiere hacer limpieza en la división de los completos

FORT WASHINGTON, Pennsylvania (AFP)— El ex campeón mundial estadounidense Riddick Bowe tiene la intención de hacer la limpieza en la categoría del peso pesado y para ello marchará el viernes a Palm Springs, California, donde preparará su primera etapa, el título Organización Mundial de Boxeo (OMB) el 11 de marzo en Las Vegas, Nevada, frente al británico Herbie Hide.

"Todo en lo que pienso es en convertirme de nuevo en campeón del peso pesado", dijo Bowe. "Por eso estoy construyendo un gimnasio en la parte trasera de mi casa. Cuando esté terminado no tendré ningún problema para estar en forma. También estoy comiendo mucho menos", agregó Bowe, quien en ocasiones ha tenido problemas con la báscula.

### Habla de Tyson

El año pasado Bowe pasó desapercibido y no estaba en forma, pero ahora se encuentra en buenas condiciones, en un momento en que el mundo del boxeo comienza a seguir la cuenta regresiva de la liberación del ex campeón Mike Tyson —cuyos combates originarán ganancias

millonarias—, quien después de pasar tres años en la cárcel debería salir esta primavera (boreal).

"Mike Tyson nunca volverá a ser el mismo boxeador que fue, indicó Bowe. Se ha hecho mayor. Nunca volverá a recuperar lo que tenía".

### Actuales campeones

Sin embargo, los actuales campeones George Foreman y el menos conocido Oliver McCall, además de Bowe, Lennox Lewis, Evander Holyfield, Michael Morer y Larry Holmes, tratan de pactar una jugosa pelea con Tyson.

"Después de Herbie Hide, voy a separar el buen material de la chatarra", señaló Bowe en referencia al panorama del peso completo. "Hay que dar crédito a Hide, ha puesto su título en juego y eso es más de lo que otros están haciendo", añadió.

Los otros campeones no han querido medirse con Bowe desde que éste perdiera la corona frente a su compatriota Holyfield hace catorce meses pues esperan la salida de Tyson para enfrentarse a él.

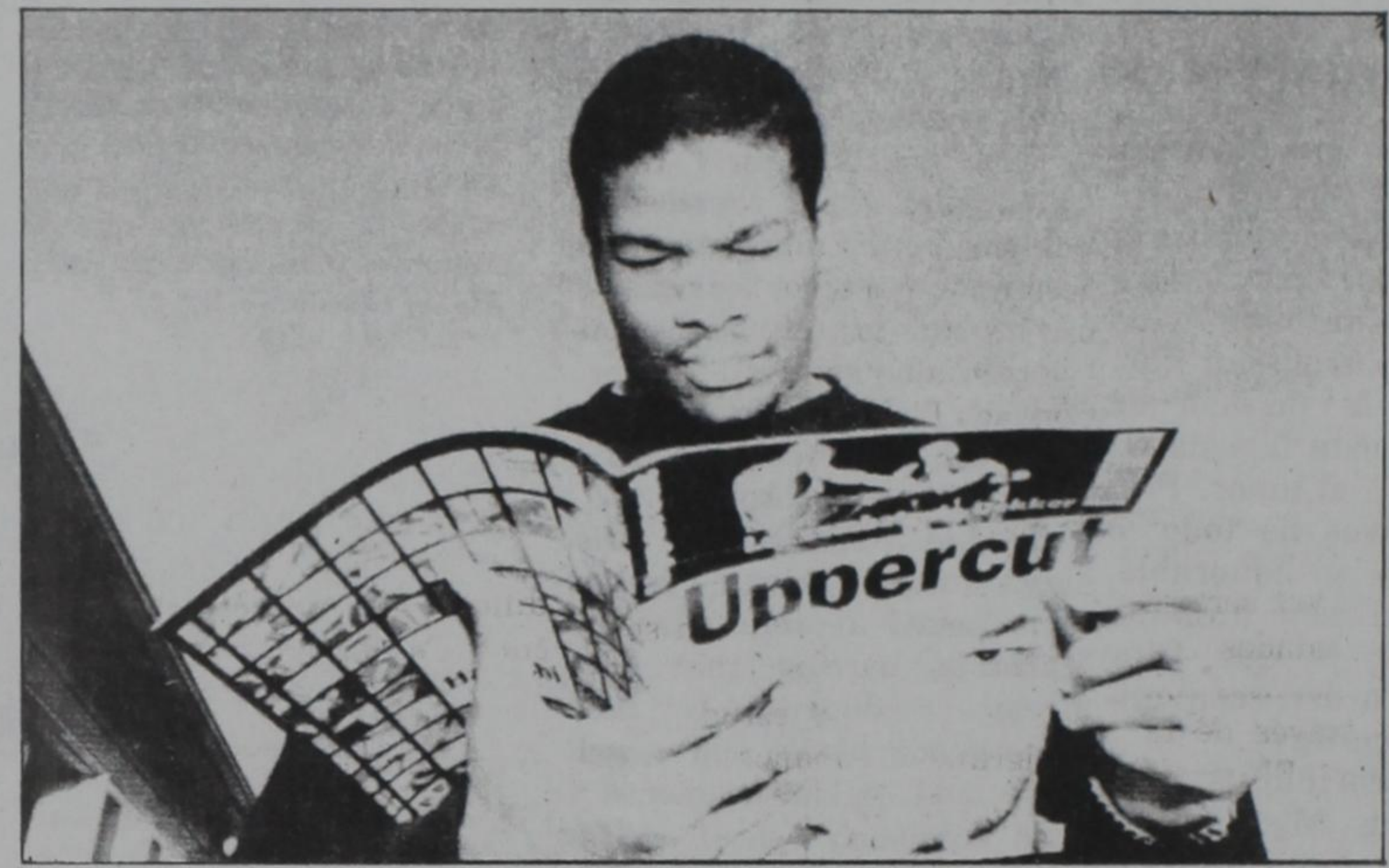
"Voy a hacer legítimo el título

OMB pues voy a pelear con todo el mundo", dijo Bowe. "A Foreman le ganaría en cuatro o cinco asaltos, a Oliver McCall en uno o dos. Con Herbie Hide terminaré en cinco o siete rounds".

Bowe tiene previsto recibir a sus amigos en su nuevo gimnasio de 400 mil dólares, que será una especie de centro de boxeo y lujosa casa de invitados.

"Quiero un lugar para los amigos, declaró Bowe. A Evander (Holyfield) seguro que lo dejaría entrenarse acá". Pero el británico Lewis, quien se hizo con la faja Consejo Mundial de Boxeo (CMB) —que perdió luego frente a McCall— después que Bowe se la entregara depositada en un cubo de basura, "no vendría, dejémoslo que se entrene en Inglaterra, donde sea".

"Big Daddy" Bowe será padre por quinta vez en agosto, y en esa época tendrá 28 años. "Quiero dar a mis hijos más de lo que tuve cuando crecí en el ghetto. Quiero que estén seguros y que no tengan que preocuparse de que les peguen un tiro. Yo trabajé duro para que ellos no lo tengan que hacer", concluyó Bowe.



Bowe lee un artículo sobre Tyson y asegura que el 'Jabato Negro' jamás será el mismo.

Agence France-Press

# CIRCUS GATTI

## SUNDAY FEB. 12, 1995

### Lubbock Municipal Coliseum

#### Shows: 2 pm & 6 pm

All New Circus Superstars!

**A Great Show At A Great Price!**

**Bigger, Better, Best**

Huge 3 Ring Circus!

When Circus Gatti comes to the Municipal Coliseum on Sunday, they will bring an entire herd of elephants to town. Four huge descendants of the mastodons of yore will be there. Circus Gatti presents a veritable jumbo aggregation in an elephantine convention. Each of Circus Gatti's ponderous pachyderms has a distinct personality. Tika is the youngest, and acts like a spoiled brat. Patti is shy and curious. Queenie is the dower duchess, distant and reserved. All dolled up with circus plumes waving on their harness, the elephants of Circus Gatti do amazing military drill. Performing with ponderous precision, they do headstands, handstands, lie down and sit up. They march, waltz and dance on pedestals. They even balance on a rolling barrel. Circus Gatti's elephants are surprising animals. Big and powerful, they also are gentle, sensitive and intelligent. They are known to speak their own language with a different sound to express every emotion. They scream, trumpet, grunt and purr. Sometimes they voice a subsonic rumble like whales. Hold your "Horses" here come the Circus Gatti elephants.

## ANNUAL LULAC WEEK

Lulac founded on February 17, 1929 is having the following activities initiated by Lulac Council # 263 in Lubbock.

All events are open to the public and we invite the entire community to join us as we commemorate the 66th Year of the Oldest and Largest Hispanic Service Organization.

### SUNDAY February 12, 1995 (SUNDAY MASS)

Members gather to worship together at a church in the community. A lunch is held for the members and the church parishioners. The mass will be at Our Lady of Grace Church, 3118 Erskine St. starting at 9:30 AM. Lunch will be immediately following in the church hall.

### MONDAY February 13, 1995 (PROFESSIONAL NIGHT)

Recognition is given to Hispanics in some profession. Professionals being honored this year are Hispanic Medical Doctors. The event will be held at JOSE DINING ROOM, 5029 IH 27, starting at 6:00 pm. A reception with entertainment plus the recognitions is the program. This event is free to all who wish to attend.

### THURSDAY February 16, 1995 (MEMBERSHIP NIGHT)

A mixer for LULAC Members, prospective members and community guests. Reception and entertainment with a short program on LULAC: its history, purpose, the different programs under LULAC and recruitment of new Members. The mixer will be held at the Party House # 2 at Buffalo Lake. Starting time will be at 7:00 pm. There is no charge for those attending. (Contact George Garica 745-0036)

### SATURDAY February 18, 1995 (SCHOLARSHIP AND AWARDS BANQUET)

12th Annual Banquet to raise funds for scholarships. Annual awards are presented to outstanding members and community leaders. The banquet will be held at the Sheraton Inn, 505 Avenue Q, starting with a welcoming reception at 6:00 pm the banquet starting at 7:00 pm. The cost is \$ 15.00 donation per person.

For more information Call Jaime Garcia at 744-1984) and/or Robert Lugo.





## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

En San Mateo 5, 1-12, leemos la Bienaventuranzas, estos no son simples mandamientos ni obligaciones sino el "Evangelio puro". Es la obra de santificación que el Espíritu Santo va haciendo en nuestra vida.

Los pobres de espíritu: No actúan buscando riquezas ni intereses egoístas, al contrario, están dependiendo solo de Dios y están totalmente disponibles para servir al hermano.

Los manos: Poseen los bienes materiales como Dios manda; sino codicia ni violencia pero con la fortaleza que les hace reponder con tranquilidad y firmeza a las situaciones de pecado.

Los que lloran: A la luz de Dios captan la grandeza y la miseria del ser humano, y por tanto, la profunda necesidad que existe de salvación en la sociedad clamando por "un mundo nuevo."

Los que itenen hambre y sed de justicia: Pero no solo de justicia humana sino que buscan y trabajan muy macizo por la justicia de Dios que no esta basada en la ley sino en el amor. Promotores activos de todo lo bueno, justo y honorable, para que el ser humano llegue a ser lo que Dios quiere en el orden económico político y cultural.

Los misericordiosos: Hacen suyas las Miserias de los demas, los comprenden y pueden dar pasos seguros para remediarlas.

Los puros de corazón: Son libres de los criterios mundanos y de los partidistas o egoístas, para establecer los valores del Evangelio en cualquier ambiente.

Los Pacificos o sembradores de la paz: Siembran frutos de justicia y de paz, proclaman palabras de vida, actúan con poder, destruyen las obras de pecado y ayudan a poner la paz de

Jesucristo, que es la bendición mas grande de todos los tiempos.

Los perseguidos: Si al Justo Cristo le persiguió el mundo injusto y sus secuaces, al ser lo que es el mismo que a su amo. Pero esto no hara sino crucificarlos con Jesucristo para absorber en nuestra carne el mal que pervierte las relaciones de la humanidad.

Pero, nadie puede hacer todo esto, ciertamente. Es imposible para nuestras fuerzas, aunque tengamos muy buena voluntad, y comprometamos en eso todos nuestros esfuerzos. Pero Dios... Si puede. Esto es lo que El quiere en nosotros. nos ha llamado y ... El es fiel. El ha iniciado en nosotros la obra, El la terminara. A nosotros nos toca dar el segundo paso.

(San Mateo 5, 1-12).

^Judge blocks part of anti-illegal immigration measure@

Martha Jimenez, an attorney for the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, one of the groups fighting Proposition 187, praised Pollak's ruling.

"The courts clearly recognize that... our constitution stands for the proposition that we need to respect the rights of everyone, including the minority," she said.

With Pollak's order, virtually all of Proposition 187's provisions are on hold.

In Los Angeles, U.S. District Judge Mariana Pfaelzer has issued a preliminary injunction barring the state from denying non-emergency health care, welfare and public elementary and secondary school education to undocumented residents.

The only part of Proposition 187 which may currently be enforced is an increase in criminal penalties for making, selling or using false immigration documents.

Deputy Attorney General Raoul Thorburn, arguing for the state, said Wednesday that neither of these federal statutes should be read to shield undocumented students from legitimate state efforts to track down and expel illegal aliens.

## Misiones

Todos Invitados

Mision En Parroquia San Jose

FEBRERO 17 HASTA 23 DE FEBRERO

TODAS LAS NOCHES ALAS 7 PM

El Miercoles Febrero 22 Mision Especial

Para Los Jovenes

TEMAS

"el Amor del Padre y Su Plan Para Nosotros"

"El Pecado y Sus Consecuencias"

"Salvación en Jesus"

"Conversión"

"La Nueva Vida"

Mision por el Padre Quirino Cornejo

de Leon, Gto. Mexico

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Grand Opening

6624 I-27 Lubbock 745-2208 Formerly Holiday Inn South

We are proud to announce the formal Grand Opening of our wonderful, new facility. Discover the many advantages of **The Best Western Lubbock Regency**

- ◆ Completely remodeled
  - ◆ Complimentary social hour
  - ◆ 15 beautifully decorated executive rooms
  - ◆ Free local phone calls
  - ◆ Fully equipped fitness room
  - ◆ Free airport shuttle service
  - ◆ Introductory offer \$59.00 rate for guest room and breakfast for two.
- You'll enjoy the change.**

NEWSCHANNEL 11

KCBD - TV LUBBOCK

Position Open

Newschannel 11 (KCBD TV) has an opening for news anchor/reporter. Prefer degree in journalism or related field along with 1-3 years experience in television. Apply at KCBD-TV, 5600 Avenue A, Lubbock, TX 79404. Pre-employment drug test required. Deadline for applications is 2/17/95. EOE.

Emergency Food Distribution Notice

Commodities will be distributed in Lubbock County for the month of November on the following dates:  
**Wolfforth**, Monday, Feb. 13, 11 am to 1 pm, Old Cotten Gin; Main & Aspen; **Tuesday Shallowater**, Feb. 14, St. Phillips Catholic Church, 11 am to 11 am to 1 pm, **Wed. Idalou**, Fri. Nov. 12, County Barn 1 pm to 4 pm; , 1 pm to 4 pm; Nov. 9. Last Names: A-L; **Thurs. New Deal**, Feb. 16 Our Lady Queen of the Apostles Church 11 am to 1 pm; **Friday Slaton**, Wed. Nov. 17, Guadalupe Catholic Church 1 pm to 4 pm; **Lubbock A-L Tuesday feb. 21, Wednesday Feb. 22 M-Z**, both days at 1701 Parkway Drive 10 am to 6 pm; For future distribution dates and sites, call our recording at 766-7363

## Lubbock Centro Aztlan Cordially Invites You to Canto del Corazón

An Expression of Latino Poetry and Prose produced to celebrate

"El Día de los Enamorados"

Friday, February Tenth Nineteen and ninty five at Seven O'Clock in the evening,

at Lala's Restaurant Downtown - 1110 Broadway in Lubbock

Come and Enjoy Cheese and Wine by Candlelight

Donations to Benefit Lubbock Centro Aztlan 1995 Production Fund.

\$15 Per Person - \$25 per couple

By RSVP Invitation - Call 806-763-5209

Wine Courtesy Crossed Keys

## LA GRAN DIFERENCIA ENTRE UNA PERSONA QUE RENTA Y UN PROPIETARIO ES QUIEN RECIBE SU CHEQUE.

Cada mes millones de estadounidenses colocan en el bolsillo de los dueños de su casa el dinero difícilmente ganado, en lugar de invertirlo en su futuro. ¿Por qué? Porque ellos no saben que por casi la misma suma que pagan de renta, podrían adquirir su propia casa.

POR CASI LA MISMA SUMA QUE PAGA DE RENTA, USTED PUEDE COMPRAR LA CASA DE SUS SUEÑOS.

Actualmente el Departamento de HUD (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development)

cuenta con una gran cantidad de casas disponibles a precios al alcance de todos. Muchas requieren pagos iniciales muy bajos y son elegibles para financiación asegurada de FHA. HUD aún pagará la mayoría, si no todos, sus costos de cierre. Y estas casas están ahora mismo esperando por usted.

Para mayores detalles, llame hoy a su agente local de bienes raíces. Comience a depositar su cheque en una gran inversión, no en el bolsillo del propietario de su casa.



NOSOTROS LE AYUDAREMOS A POSEER UN PEDAZO DE SU PAÍS.



Para compradores que califiquen. Solamente sobre casas con financiación asegurada por FHA. El pago inicial real variará con base en el precio de la casa y en los términos. Los costos de cierre y honorarios son adicionales.