

# ¡Viva Aztlan Festival!

The Viva Aztlan Theatre & Dance Festival is a celebration of teatro and folklorico... for the citizens of Lubbock, Texas. The Festival is at hand, preparations have been finalized. Theatre companies from Lubbock and Albuquerque, New Mexico, have been practicing their plays. The folklorico companies from Amarillo, Ralls, Odessa, Abilene, Fort Worth, San Antonio,

the house waiting for the Fiestas Mexicanas, or for the Cinco de Mayo celebrations? How many times have we sat watching the Dallas Cowboys thinking at the back of our minds, "Man, I wish there was a theatre and dance festival I could go to?" How many times do we sit around the house waiting for Mazz to come back to Lubbock? Hey, Raza wait no more... the Fiestas are a

the house, and to spend an evening at the theatre. You don't have to do any work, none at all. You can even go to sleep if the feeling hits. However, be warned that you might have some trouble sleeping with all the dancing and acting that will be taking place.

You say that you can't attend an event unless there's

a little competition? No problem! The Folklorico companies will be competing for awards for the Best Company, the Best Technique and Form, Best Choreography, Best Costumes, and Best Male and Female Dancers. And an all-star company consisting of a male and female dancer from each company will even be recognized.

You say you can't get out of the house because you might miss DOS Mujeres Un Camino! Don't worry about it. The theatre companies will present dramas that will make this show seem like

Captain Kangaroo. And the actors will make Erik Estrada look like Pee-Wee Herman.

Think about it, for five dollars per

session you can go back to work on Monday and brag to your co-workers that you spent the weekend getting a little bit of culture. Heck, the boss might even give you a raise, maybe even a promotion.

The second festival celebrating Hispanics in the art of folklorico and teatro will



and Lubbock Texas. Albuquerque, Rowell, Hondo, New Mexico are ready to dance! The only ingredient missing is you.

How many times have we sat around

year away, the Cinco de Mayo celebration is months away, and Mazz, well, they're probably having a cold drink in Puerto Vallarta. The time has come to get out of

be held at the beautiful and spacious Lubbock Municipal Auditorium. The Viva Aztlan Theatre & Dance Festival will take place on March 22 and 23. Tickets are priced at two dollars per day sessions and five dollars per evening sessions. For ticket information call 763-3841. The event will consist of four sessions. The first session will kick off on Friday the 22nd at 3:00 p.m. with the presentation of competition between children's groups from Lubbock and the surrounding areas. Following this there will be competition between adult

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**"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"**  
Lic Benito Juarez  
ESTABLECIDO 1977  
ESTABLISHED 1977

EL EDITOR

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Lubbock, Texas

## Presentan Dos Dramas Bilingue y Entretenidas

Dos dramas bilingües se presentarán esta semana en el Festival Viva Aztlan que serán entretenidas e informativas para todo el público de Lubbock. Los dramas se presentarán ambos días viernes y sábados días 22 y 23 empesando a las 8:00 de la noche.

El viernes por la noche será presentada la comedia "El Marivilloso Mundo de el Sr. García". Una comedia escrita y dirigida por el Dr. Rudolfo Avarado antes residente de Lubbock y ahora director del Ford Museum en Dearborn Michigan. En dicha comedia el Sr. García presentado por Rudolfo Avarado es un viejito quien vive en su casa y su hijo, Abel Leal, pisa necesita una enfermera, Soñia Alvarado, para cuidarlo.

Usando varios personajes, in-

cluyendo un mexicano trabajador, el detective Columbo, Mr. Rodgers para describir unos cuantos, el Sr García empieza a desilucionar a la enfermera hasta hacerla correr de la casa.

Tambien durante la presentacion de el viernes por la noche cuatro grupos de ballet folklorico hara su presentacion en competencia para premios del Festival.

El sabado por la noche un drama sera presentado por el teatro "La Compania" de Albuquerque, Nuevo Mexico intitulado "Estoy En El Rincon".

Dicho drama, escrito por M. Salome Martinez dice de las problemas causada a una familia Hispana por el abuso del alcohol y las drogas. El drama incluye musica, bailes, alegatas y soluciones por los actores quien incluyen una

tropa de profesionales quien se han presentado ante miles de personas en Nuevo Mexico.

Admision para cada presentacion sera de \$5 por adultos y \$2 por niños de 10 año y mas. Competencia entre 12 diferentes ballets se llevara acabo desde las 3 de la tarde viernes y el sabado. Admision para



las competencia sera de solamente \$2 por session.

Para mas informacion sobre cualquier de las presentaciones llame a Lubbock Centro Aztlan al 763-5209.

## Minorities Will Be Majority by 2050

Fueled by immigration and higher birth rates among Hispanic women, the Census Bureau said Wednesday the U.S. is undergoing a profound demographic shift, and by the middle of the next century only about half of the population will be non-Hispanic whites, reports the Chicago Tribune.

By 2050, the bureau said, immigration patterns and differences in birth rates, combined with an overall slowdown in growth of the country's population, will produce a U.S. in which 53 percent of the people will be non-Hispanic whites, down from 74 percent today.

In contrast, Hispanic people will make up 24.5 percent of the population, up from the cur-

rent 10.2 percent, and Asians will make up 8.2 percent, an increase from the current 3.3 percent. The percentage of the black population will remain relatively stable, rising to about 13.6 percent by the year 2050 from the current 12 percent.

The population as a whole will rise to about 394 million from 262 million, an increase of 50 percent, the bureau said. Even with that increase, it added, the country would be going through some of the most sluggish population growth in its history.

Over all, the report suggests that the U.S. is experiencing one of the most dramatic shifts in its racial and ethnic makeup since the trade in slaves transformed the racial

composition of the South and the waves of immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries gave an ethnic flavor to industrialized urban areas of the Northeast and Midwest.

"The world is not going to be the same in 30 years as it is now," said Gregory Spencer, director of the bureau's Population Projections Branch. To put the growth rates of the Asian and Hispanic population in perspective, the report noted that the two groups were expected to have annual growth rates of 2 percent to the year 2030. In comparison, even at the zenith of the Baby Boom, the country as a whole never grew by 2 percent a year.

The report, "Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050," noted that its projections were simply projections. Changes in legislation regarding immigration, changes in fertility rates, and breakthroughs in medical care that could extend life expectancy could alter future estimates.

Though the U.S. is the fastest-growing country in the industrialized world, the report indicated that the nation was about to embark on a sharp slowdown in the rate of its population increases. The report said that after 2025, the U.S. would grow at a slower rate than at any time in its history, mainly because of declining birth rates and an increased number of deaths as the population ages.

## News Briefs

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## Employers of Undocumented Immigrants Escape Sanctions

A yearlong investigation by the San Francisco Chronicle found that employers nationwide are flouting laws that set up penalties for those who knowingly hire undocumented immigrants.

Based on 300 pages of INS documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act, the investigation showed:

-Fewer than half of the 12,714 employer cases reported to INS headquarters from 1989-94 resulted in fines. The average total fine: \$1,612 per case.

-Many companies were able to negotiate their penalties down to nothing, from thousands of dollars.

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## Morales Running For The Senate On A New Set of Tires

By Victor Landa

In the summer of 1995 Victor Morales bought new tires for his pick-up. It was to be the most vital investment in his upstart campaign for the U.S. Senate. Since June of last year those tires have rubbed 60,000 miles worth of pavement across Texas and taken the "little Mexican," as he calls himself, to the top spot in the April run-off election for the U.S. Senate Democratic nomination.

Everything about this man's campaign is unconventional, and party leaders are finally beginning to take notice. My latest telephone conversation with him was interrupted by State Democratic Party Chairman Bill White, who was calling Morales on his ever-present cellular telephone.

It was the first time since last summer that the top party leader had traded words with the now top party candidate. Morales seemed unaffected. His whole campaign has been this way. At a time when anyone contemplating a statewide political campaign in Texas must first secure millions of dollars for the effort,

Morales simply hit the road.

His gumption has caught the imagination of hundreds of thousands of Texans who either have met him or heard about him. All he asks is five minutes of time. And while seasoned politicians compose brilliant 15-second sound bites, Morales tells you about himself. "Let's talk," he says, "because I don't have the answers."

His strength seems to be his disarming sincerity and his ability to play the right chords to a dissatisfied electorate. "I'm tired," he says, "of the same old fake handshake, the fake look in the eyes, the quick sound bite and they're gone."

He says he's not a saint, nor a savior, so he won't promise quick solutions. "Issues are not black and white, A or B," he says. That's when Victor Morales the candidate turns into Victor Morales the 46-year-old high school government teacher, and suddenly the telephone, or any cafe, park or reunion hall on the campaign trail becomes his classroom.

The little guy in the pick-up truck forced the big boys into a

run-off this month for several reasons.

According to Morales himself, the pride of the Hispanic community had much to do with it. It has also been attributed to the surname recognition factor. Texas' popular Attorney General is Dan Morales. But Victor says he knows of only one person who has actually confused him with his powerful namesake. Then, of course, there is the anger. Voters are growing more and more tired of the old political professionals. Morales knows that many of the votes he received were actually votes against his rivals, but says he'll take them with no apology.

There is also the resentment against the incumbent Republican Senator Phil Gramm who, when he ran for the Senate, promised not to use his office to seek the U.S. presidency -- but did so anyway. Morales promises that, if elected, he'll be a full-time employee of the people of Texas.

So far, the tires he bought last summer have helped him win the backing of 36 percent of his

party's voters, and they've helped him gather roughly \$35,000 for his campaign -- his largest contribution has been a \$200 check.

Mostly he picks up \$5- and \$10-bills along the way from people who wish him well. He's going to need plenty of well-wishers. He has no staff, no coordinators and no image consultants. Followers are just now getting organized and his truck needs a tune-up.

On April 9 he will go up against the powerful Rep. John Bryant, of Dallas, the favorite of the state Democratic Party leadership, but who managed only a 30 percent showing in the March 12 Democratic primary. Morales' 36 percent led the field of four.

Everyone underestimated this little guy in the pick-up truck who came the long way -- 60,000 miles from a classroom in Mesquite, Texas -- to teach us about how politics should be. And in all of his travels, he's only had one flat tire. Even in that he's beating the odds.

Victor Landa is news director of the Telemundo affiliate KVDA in San Antonio, Texas.

## Morales Postulandose Para El Senado Con Un Nuevo Juego De Neumaticos

Por Victor Landa

En el verano de 1995, Víctor Morales compró llantas nuevas para su camioneta "pick-up". Esta sería la inversión más vital de su campaña de advenedizo para el Senado de los Estados Unidos. Desde junio del año pasado, esas llantas han corrido sobre 60,000 millas de pavimento por todo el estado de Texas y llevado al "mexicanito", como él se llama a sí mismo, al nivel más alto de la elección decisiva de abril para la postulación democrática para el Senado de los Estados Unidos.

Todos los aspectos de la campaña de este hombre son desacomodados, y los dirigentes del partido están empezando por último a tomar nota. Mi conversación telefónica más reciente con él fue interrumpida por el presidente estatal del Partido Demócrata, Bill White, que estaba llamando a Morales en su omni-presente teléfono celular. Fue la primera vez, desde el verano pasado, que el dirigente principal del partido haya intercambiado palabras con el ahora candidato principal del partido. A Morales no parecía afectarle. Toda su campaña ha sido de este modo.

En una época en que cualquiera que se proponga hacer campaña política en todo el estado de Texas debe asegurarse primero millones de dólares para esa gestión, Morales sencillamente se echó a la carretera.

Su iniciativa ha captado la imaginación de cientos de miles de texanos que o bien lo han conocido o han oído hablar de él. Todo lo que él pide es cinco minutos de tiempo. Y mientras que los políticos experimentados componen declaraciones de sonido brillantes de 15 segundos, Morales le dice a uno sobre sí mismo: "Vamos a hablar, porque yo no tengo las respuestas".

Su fuerza parece estar en una sinceridad que lo desarma a uno y en su habilidad para tocar las cuerdas acertadas a un electorado insatisfecho. "Estoy cansado", dice él, "del mismo viejo estrechón de manos falso, de la mirada falsa en los ojos, de la frase rápida y se acabó".

El dice que no es un santo, ni un salvador, de modo que no va a prometer soluciones rápidas. "Los asuntos no son en blanco y negro, A o B", dice él. Ahí es cuando Víctor Morales, el candidato, se convierte en Víctor Morales, de 46 años de edad, el maestro de escuela secundaria gubernamental, y de pronto el teléfono, o cualquier

café, parque o salón de reuniones en el sendero de la campaña se convierten en su aula de clases.

Este tipo pequeño de la "pick-up" llevó a los "chicos grandes" a unas elecciones decisivas en este mes por varias razones.

Según el propio Morales, el orgullo de la comunidad hispana tuvo mucho que ver con ello. También se ha atribuido al factor del reconocimiento de su apellido. El popular Procurador General de Texas es Dan Morales. Pero Víctor dice que sólo una persona lo ha confundido a él en realidad con su poderoso homónimo.

Entonces, desde luego, está el enojo. Los electores están llegando a sentirse cada vez más cansados de los antiguos políticos profesionales. Morales sabe que muchos de los votos que él recibió eran realmente votos en contra de sus rivales, pero agrega que los tomará sin

pedir disculpas.

Existe igualmente el resentimiento contra el senador republicano titular Phil Gramm que, cuando se postuló para el Senado, prometió no usar su oficina para procurar la presidencia de los Estados Unidos -- pero lo hizo de todas maneras. Morales promete que, si resulta electo, será un empleado a tiempo completo del pueblo de Texas.

Hasta ahora, las llantas que él compró el verano pasado le han ayudado a ganar el respaldo del 36% de los electores de su partido, y a recaudar aproximadamente \$35,000 para su campaña -- su mayor contribución ha sido un cheque por \$200. El recibe primordialmente billetes de a cinco y diez dólares por el camino, de las personas que le desean suerte.

El va a necesitar bastantes personas que le den parabienes. El no tiene personal, ni

coordinadores ni consultores sobre imagen. Sus seguidores están sólo empezando a organizarse y su camión necesita una afinación.

En abril él se enfrentará al poderoso Representante John Bryant, de Dallas, que es el favorito de la dirigencia del partido, pero que sólo obtuvo un 30% de la votación en las elecciones primarias demócratas del 12 de marzo.

Todo el mundo subestimó a este tipo pequeño que viaja en su camioneta y que recorrió la distancia larga -- 60,000 millas desde un aula de clase en Mesquite, Texas -- para enseñarnos cómo debe ser la política. Y en todos sus viajes, sólo se le pinchó. Aún en eso está ganándole a las probabilidades.

Victor Landa es el director de información de la afiliada de Telemundo KVDA-TV de San Antonio, Texas.

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## The Secret My Daughter Wouldn't Tell Me: Apodaca's Running

By José Armas

I take some pride in how my two daughters were raised. Whenever people ask, I proudly acknowledge that one daughter now has three kids and the other is the station manager of a conservative talk-radio station.

It just goes to show how well I did bringing up my girls to be independent thinkers, I explain.

While I don't always agree with some of the characters carried on Anna's station, not long ago Jerry Apodaca, who served as New Mexico's governor from 1975 to 1978, began a talk show on the station. Whenever I listened in, he appeared to be popular. He was generating lots of calls. Then, a few weeks ago, he was off the air.

I had heard rumors through other circles, so I called him and ended up with a scoop: He is going to run for governor again in '98.

In its long history, New Mexico has been led by a total of 77 Hispanic governors, but only four since it gained statehood in 1912. At present in our 50 states, no Hispanic serves as a governor or in the U.S. Senate, although Hispanics are now nearly 11 percent of the country's population.

While reluctant to say too much, Apodaca, 61, acknowledged talking with a number of people who have also been rumored as being interested in the post: former Gov. Toney Anaya, Attorney General

Tom Udall, House Speaker Raymond Sánchez, state Senate leader Manny Aragón, Albuquerque Mayor Marty Chávez, and former Lt. Gov. Casey Luna.

He also called New Mexico's lone Latino in Congress, Bill Richardson, but he was out of the country. "I am not quite ready to make a formal announcement, yet..." Apodaca told me.

"But you do plan to run?" I pressed.

"Yes," he said.

Apodaca has lived in Washington, D.C., since 1988 but returned to New Mexico about a year ago as a University of New Mexico visiting scholar (I had worked with Jerry in Washington on the successful start up of Hispanic Magazine). He also owns a business conducting money management for companies outside of New Mexico.

So why did he want to get back into the political grind, I asked him.

"I don't want this to sound like a partisan statement, but I've not seen state government in such disarray -- and that includes the other Republican administration. I believe there is a serious leadership void in the executive office."

He was referring to the GOP's Gary Carruthers, who served from 1987-90 and incumbent Gary Johnson, who took office in '95.

What did Apodaca see as his major accomplishments as governor? "One, which even

my critics acknowledge, is the reorganization of state government," he said. "We took 112 agencies and 300 boards and commissions and reorganized them into 12 departments. Education flourished in my administration. We viewed education as an investment rather than an expenditure. I believe we funded education at a higher level than it's funded today. We funded kindergarten through the state for the first time. We also maintained a positive climate with the legislative branch."

"It was a Democratic legislature, though, right?" I asked. "Yes, but even Democratic governors didn't always enjoy a positive climate for addressing differences," he said. "And regarding all the current talk about containing costs, we had -- these may not be exact figures -- about 13,000 budgeted positions. Today they're at about 23,000."

On key issues for the campaign, he offered: "We need some vision. For instance, on the law-and-order issue, if we continue our current trend, by 2020, we will have more people in prisons than in college."

"We must generate ideas for answering the causes of why people -- why kids -- are becoming criminals in growing numbers. It all has to center around education and opportunities. Education must stand alone at the top of our priorities for creating change."



## Sittin' Here Thinkin'

### What They Make

by Ira Cutler

Word reaches me that baseball has broken out in Florida and Arizona and will soon be moving north. The prospect of watching great pitchers pitch to great hitters in tight, late-inning situations is wonderfully mixed up for me with the idea that it will soon stop being cold. I cannot wait.

But when the baseball season begins again so, too, will the writing and talking about strikes, free agents, new stadiums, sky boxes, teams that are moving to more lucrative cities and contracts for \$25,000,000 being awarded to guys who cannot hit .300 and who do not run out ground balls. I hate it that capitalism and greed have become parallel baseball stories that detract from batting averages and pennant races. I purposely blind myself to that side of things: I do not read baseball business articles and I do not listen to commentators talking about good or bad role modeling. I do not care about the moral character of a given shortstop -- I want to know how well he can throw from deep in the hole.

This mixture of baseball and social concerns is extremely widespread. A couple of years ago PBS broadcast a huge documentary on baseball that I found to be deeply disappointing. Ken Burns decided to tell the history of baseball as a mirror of the country's history and he focused on race, union and labor issues, and the development of an industrial society. I thought his case was weak and anyway I did not care. I wanted to hear more about the way power hitting changed the game, or how the development of the slider changed hitting strategy, or about the impact of artificial turf. In other words, I wish he had talked more about baseball and less about our society -- that he had interviewed more players and managers and fewer historians.

Of course the "who makes what" debate is much broader than baseball and has found its way into presidential politics. Pat Buchanan has raised -- from the Republican side! -- the issue of corporate executive salaries and he has milked that issue for lots of votes. (I find myself agreeing now and then with Buchanan and wishing that his message and concerns were being spoken by someone who was not so clearly a bigot.) Buchanan and others tell about the CEO of AT&T whose \$16.5 million salary was announced just after he announced the lay off of 40,000 workers. It is interesting that business oriented commentators all seem to find fault with the timing but seem to think the fact of it is okay. The lay off, after all, cut costs, raised profits and increased shareholder value.

Grotesquely high salaries used to be considered unseemly in America and the tax system featured a highly progressive income tax rate that took a really big bite out of the earnings of the very rich. The Reagan Revolution severely dropped the top rates, contributing to the national deficit, because it became part of the national dogma that a rich person's incentive to get richer would be smothered if they were taxed too much. Consequently, we now have a tax system that taxes income above \$50,000 at the same rate as income above \$5,000,000. And people like Steve Forbes, and his foolish supporters that fall for anything that promises lower taxes, want an even flatter tax.

Corporate CEO's, rock st for taxing a lot of it away from them. Maybe there ought to be some sort of legal ceiling on both annual wealth and the maximum accumulation of riches of all sorts. But all of that discussion -- about soaking the rich, class warfare and why we consistently elect public officials who worry about the very few richest citizens -- all of that is a subject for a much longer and non-baseball column. Today I just do not care.

It will soon be baseball season and my good friend will harangue me about how wrong it is to make that kind of money for playing a game while teachers and hospital workers scrape by and, of course, she is right. But I will argue back that I would rather see the players get the money than the owners who are easily the most bizarre and neurotic group of people that can be found outside of Congress. And I will note that the money that the players get is mostly television advertising money anyway and that tickets at the ballpark are still pretty cheap compared to theater or other entertainments.

We will talk about it and then, thankfully, we will settle back and watch Ken Griffey, Jr. climb the center field wall and steal yet another home run.

For me Babe Ruth had it right about player's salaries, as he did about everything else that was baseball related. He was the first player to make really big money in baseball and during the 1920s he was asked how he felt about making more money than the President of the United States. "Well," the Babe said seriously. "I had a better year than he did."

Let's play ball.

Ira Cutler, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

Apodaca knows he must do lots of preparation, address lots of questions, as he reenters the fray of what is New Mexico politics, but he is anxious to get started.

Based on his history, Jerry Apodaca will add an interesting dimension to our political landscape, within New Mexico and beyond.

And this brings me back to the question that arose about why Anna would not tell me about important political news she was privy to -- like Jerry Apodaca's intentions. Again, I say, I'm very proud of the fact that my daughter does not violate confidences and tell me things which are very important for me to know.

José Armas is a columnist with the Albuquerque Journal. Copyright 1996. Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## EL EDITOR

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# News Brief

Only 46 farm operators, packers or shippers in California were fined for immigration violations from 1989-94 - despite estimates that half the farmworkers in the state are undocumented immigrants. There was a similar lack of enforcement in the apparel and construction industries.

Numerous inconsistencies exist in how the employer law is enforced, because the INS is a highly decentralized agency with a strong tradition of local autonomy.

The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act stated that the nation would never stem the influx of undocumented immigrants without removing the lure of jobs. A principal objective of the Act was to curb the exploitation of undocumented immigrants by granting them legal residency.

But in New York's Chinatown, immigration rights advocates often refer to the legislation as the "slave law" because those who came after 1986 are often forced into low-wage jobs at illegal sweatshops.

"Before the law, few people worked a seven-day week," said Wing Lam, executive director of the Chinese Staff & Workers Association, a major immigrant rights group. "People are afraid they'll be deported. They have nowhere to go. It's like they're working on plantations."

And as employment of undocumented immigrants has increased, conditions have regressed: A 1994 GAO report concluded that sweatshop conditions have little improved since the turn of the century.

INS Commissioner Doris Meissner said agents have been hamstrung by counterfeit work documents that provide employers with a good faith defense when questioned by the INS. But there are only about 320 agents to inspect the nation's 7 million employers, despite a 72 percent increase in the INS budget since 1993. This contrasts with the 5,000 agents working the nation's borders.

## Immigration Policy Overhaul Less Likely This Year

The likelihood of a major overhaul of U.S. immigration policy this year became less certain Thursday when a Senate committee split proposed curbs on legal and illegal immigration into two separate bills, reports Associated Press.

The original bill, sponsored by Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.), would limit illegal immigration by authorizing more border patrols, requiring states to issue counterfeit-proof birth certificates and testing a system for verifying immigrants' eligibility to work.

Voting 12-6 to divide Simpson's package, the committee agreed to debate those measures separately from more sensitive provisions that would reduce the number of visas granted annually for legal immigration and limit family-based immigration to immediate relatives.

There is intense pressure from voters to reduce both legal and illegal immigration. However, Sen. Spencer Abraham (R-Mich.) argued that the issues surrounding legal and illegal immigrants are different in nature and should be addressed in different bills.

Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) said that splitting the bill will present tactical problems on Capitol Hill, where immigrant groups and businesses that rely on immigrant labor are lobbying to head off far-reaching changes.

Opponents saw the move to split the legislation as an effort to make it more difficult to restrict legal immigration. The picture is complicated by the fact that the House, which is considering similar changes in immigration laws, is working on a single bill.

The committee is expected to begin writing the legal immigration bill later this month. Both packages would be debated on the Senate floor in mid-April.

Sen. Paul Simon said he supported efforts by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Labor Secretary Robert Reich to put provisions in the bill cracking down on companies that hire foreign workers under a visa program to replace higher-paid American workers.

The so-called H-1B visas are intended for workers with specialized, hard-to-find technical skills. But Simon said that many of the workers on H-1B visas aren't highly skilled.

According to Labor Department statistics, almost three-fourths of immigrants on such visas are physical therapists or computer programmers earning less than \$50,000 a year.

"Probably tens of thousands" of American workers have lost jobs in companies that abused the visa program, Simon said.

## Clinton To Limit Affirmative Action

The Clinton administration is preparing new rules for all federal departments that would impose limits on race-based government contracting and require proof of discrimination before such contracts can be awarded, reports the Washington Post.

The rules, which the White House expects to make final within days, were outlined in a draft memorandum to general counsels throughout government.

Designed to begin implementing President Clinton's pledge to "mend not end" affirmative action programs, they would disallow all strict set-aside rules that designate specific numbers of minority contracts. For programs throughout government that give minority groups explicit preferences, such as extra points for minority ownership in contract bidding standards, a broad new set of limits would be imposed.



## Roswell Dancers

Directed by Frank Herrera  
Roswell, N.M.



## Ballet Folklorico San Patricio

Directed by  
Ivoro R. Muñoz  
Lubbock, Tx



# ¡Viva Aztlan!

groups starting at 6:30 pm and the theatre presentation by Teatro Alvarado performing a comedy entitled "The Wonderful World of Mr. Garcia." The play was written by Rudolfo Alvarado from Dearborn Michigan and will feature the writer plus Soñia Alvarado and Abel Leal. During the intermission two children's groups will continue with the competition.

On Saturday the 23th the festival will continue starting at 9:30 a.m. when Ballets from all over Texas, New Mexico and Colorado will be performing. Including the Baila Baila Dance Academy - winners of last year's Best Overall Ballet - who will be bringing 51 dancers to this year's competition.

The final session will take place starting at 8:00 p.m. on the evening of the 23rd with the presentation of the award winning drama "Estoy En El Rincon" written by M. Salome Martinez and performed by La Compania from Albuquerque, N.M. The play focuses on alcohol and drug abuse in a Hispanic family.

Tickets are available at the door for all sessions at the discounted price of \$15.00. Seating is first come first serve except for reserved tickets which are available for \$20. In the past, Promoters of the Arts in Lubbock have continually ignored the richness and versatility of the Hispanic culture in Lubbock and West Texas. In Lubbock none of the major promoters of the arts have worked to include programs to which Hispanics can relate.

As a result young people in Lubbock and West Texas have not been given the opportunity to identify with positive role models in the Arts and have been forced to identify with negative role models as perceived on television programs and movies that portray Hispanics as members of gangs. Many students have not had the opportunity to attend cultural events because of the lack of money and transportation.

The lack of availability of drama, art, poetry and song to which Hispanics can directly identify with has become sorely evident in that persons wanting to attend these type of functions have to travel to cities such as San Antonio, Albuquerque and El Paso in order to enjoy programs of good caliber. Dance and drama groups in Lubbock and West Texas have been neglected as workshops and schools are virtually non-existent. Given the fact that the Dance Festival will be competitive will give local groups the opportunity to benefit from critiques and workshops to be provided by the judges in order for our local groups to provide better and professional entertainment for Lubbock and West Texas residents. The "Viva Aztlan Theatre and Dance Festival" will show Hispanics that the Lubbock community is concerned about the lack of cultural productions and is striving to provide programs that have not existed in the past primarily because of lack of funding. The Festival will also show residents of Lubbock and West Texas that Hispanics have a background that is rich in culture and heritage and that it has the local talents to demonstrate this richness. Friday and Saturday with theatre presentations and special presentations by professional folkloric dancers. Seating is first come first serve. For ticket information call 806-763-3841.

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# El Secreto que Mi Hija No Quiere Decirme: Que Apodaca Esta Postulandose

Por José Armas

Me enorgullezco del modo de que mis dos hijas fueron criadas. Siempre que las personas preguntan, reconozco orgullosamente que una hija tiene ahora tres hijos y la otra es administradora de una estación de radio conservadora. Eso va sólo a mostrar cuán bien me fué al criar a mis niñas para que pensarán independientemente, les explico.

Aunque no siempre estoy de acuerdo con los personajes que aparecen en la estación de Anna, no hace mucho que Jerry Apodaca, que prestó servicios como Gobernador de Nuevo México desde 1975 hasta 1978, empezó a transmitir un programa de charlas con los oyentes en dicha estación. Siempre que yo escuchaba, él parecía ser popular y provocaba muchas llamadas. Después, hace pocas semanas, él se fué del aire.

Yo había oído rumores en otros círculos, de modo que lo llamé y terminé con una noticia exclusiva: El va a postularse de nuevo para gobernador en 1998.

En su larga historia, Nuevo México ha sido gobernado por un total de 77 gobernadores hispanos, pero sólo cuatro desde que obtuvo la estadidad en 1912. Actualmente, en nuestros 50 estados, ningún hispano presta servicios como gobernador; tampoco hay ninguno en el Senado de los Estados Unidos, aunque los hispanos son ahora casi el 11% de la población del país.

Aunque renuente a decir más de la cuenta, Apodaca, de 61 años de edad, reconoció haber hablado con cierto número de personas de quienes también se ha rumorado que se interesan por dicha plaza: El ex-Gobernador Toney Anaya, el Procurador General Tom Udall, el Presidente de la Cámara Estatal, Raymond Sánchez; el dirigente senatorial estatal Manny Aragón, el Alcalde de Albuquerque Marty Chávez y el ex-Vice Gobernador Casey Luna. El llamó también al único latino de Nuevo México en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, Bill Richardson, pero éste se hallaba fuera del país.

"No estoy listo aún para hacer un anuncio formal...", me dijo Apodaca.

"Pero, ¿te propones postularte?" le apremié.

"Sí", dijo él.

Apodaca ha vivido en Washington, DC. desde 1988, pero regresó a Nuevo México hace un año como erudito visitante de la Universidad de Nuevo México (yo había trabajado con Jerry en Washington, en el comienzo con éxito de la Revista "Hispanic"). El es también el propietario de un negocio que efectúa administración de dinero para empre-

sas fuera de Nuevo México. ¿Por qué deseaba él regresar a la trituradora política? le pregunté.

"No quiero que esto suene como una declaración partidista, pero no he visto nunca al gobierno estatal en un desbarajuste tal -- y eso comprende al otro gobierno republicano. Creo que hay un vacío de dirigencia grave en la oficina ejecutiva".

El estaba refiriéndose al republicano Gary Carruthers, que prestó servicios de 1987 a 1990, y al titular Gary Johnson, que asumió el cargo en 1995.

¿Cuáles veía Apodaca como sus realizaciones importantes en calidad de gobernador?

"Una, que hasta mis críticos reconocen, es la reorganización del gobierno estatal. Tomamos a 112 dependencias, 300 juntas y comisiones y las reorganizamos en 12 departamentos. La enseñanza floreció durante mi mandato. Enfocamos a la enseñanza como una inversión, mejor que como un gasto. Creo que financiamos a la enseñanza a

un nivel más alto que lo que está financiada hoy. Dotamos de fondos al kindergarten en todo el estado por primera vez. También mantuvimos un clima positivo con la rama legislativa".

"¿Era una legislatura democrata, sin embargo, no es así?" le pregunté.

"Sí, pero aún los gobernadores demócratas no disfrutaron siempre de un clima positivo para enfocarse sobre las diferencias. Y con respecto a toda la charla actual sobre la contención de los costos, nosotros tuvimos -- y éstas pueden no ser cifras exactas -- 13,000 plazas presupuestadas. Hoy están en 23,000.

Sobre los asuntos claves para la campaña, él ofreció lo siguiente: "Necesitamos de alguna visión. Por ejemplo, sobre el asunto de la ley y el orden, si continuamos con nuestra tendencia actual, para el año 2,020 tendremos a más personas en las prisiones que en las universidades. Debemos producir ideas para responder a las causas de por qué las personas -- por qué los

niños -- están convirtiéndose en delinquentes en medida cada vez mayor. Todo tiene que centrarse alrededor de la enseñanza y las oportunidades. La enseñanza debe estar por sí sola en la cúspide de nuestras prioridades para crear el cambio".

Apodaca sabe que él tiene que hacer mucha preparación, enfocarse sobre muchas preguntas, a medida que se adelanta nuevamente en la lucha de lo que es la política de Nuevo México, pero él está ansioso de comenzar.

Basándose en su historia, Jerry Apodaca agregará una dimensión interesante a nuestro paisaje político, dentro de Nuevo México y más allá del mismo.

Y esto me lleva de regreso a la cuestión que surgió acerca de por qué Anna no quería enterarme de noticias políticas importantes como las intenciones de Apodaca, de las que ella tenía conocimiento exclusivo. De nuevo digo: Estoy muy orgulloso del hecho de que mi hija no infrinja la confianza y me diga cosas que son muy importantes para que yo las sepa.

José Armas es columnista del Albuquerque Journal.

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## Highlights of Clinton Budget

Some specific allocations outlined in President Clinton's \$1.64 trillion 1997 budget released today:

### EDUCATION

-New programs. Down payment of \$250 million for Clinton's \$2 billion initiative to get computers in schools by 2000. Scholarship awards of \$1,000 each, totaling \$130 million, for high school students graduating in the top 5 percent.

-Goals 2000. Outlay of \$476 million, up 30 percent, for this program to give money to states and school districts raising academic standards and implementing reform. Payments totaling \$7.2 billion, up 7 percent, for Title I schools, which serve 7 million poor students.

-Higher education. Maximum Pell Grant awards go to \$2,700, up from \$2,340. New tuition tax deduction of up to \$5,000 per family, growing to \$10,000 by 1999.

(Comparisons are to fiscal 1995 budget, as Congress has not passed Education Department's 1996 budget.)

Republicans in Congress want deep cuts in education spending and complain of too many ineffective, loosely monitored federal education programs. Nevertheless, Education Department Undersecretary Marshall Smith said, "I think we can make a very strong argument for the increase."

### AGRICULTURE

-Legal requirements. Almost \$41 billion, or three-fourths of the total, for crop subsidies, food stamps, other spending

required by law. Farm bill, welfare reform bills pending, meaning numbers based on old laws that could change. Subsidies total \$3.6 billion, or just over half as much as estimated \$7 billion for 1997 under Republicans' pending farm bill. Food stamp spending at \$27.5 billion, or \$1.2 billion higher than this year reflecting higher benefits rather than more participants.

-USDA budget stresses rural housing and other development, a special feeding program for women, infants and children, research into cutting pesticide use.

### SOCIAL PROGRAMS

-Medicare. \$210.1 billion proposed in a plan to save \$124 billion over seven years mostly by curbing payments to doctors, hospitals, nursing homes. Increases options to Medicare beneficiaries and begins transformation from a fee-for-service program to managed care. Compares to \$197.4 billion recommended for 1996.

-Medicaid. \$105.5 billion proposed in a plan to save \$59 billion over seven years by limiting per-person spending and retargeting payments to hospitals serving large numbers of Medicaid and uninsured patients. Flexibility to states trying money-saving innovations. Keeps federal guarantee of coverage for all eligible poor. Compares to \$94.9 billion recommended for 1996.

-Head Start. \$3.9 billion to expand program to 40,000 more children, including 1,200 inf-

ants and toddlers, which is \$350 million more than requested for 1996.

-Child Care. \$1.049 billion block grant to finance day care for 750,000 children, help communities with programs to protect children from abuse. Compares to \$935 million recommended for 1996.

-Teen Pregnancy. \$30 million for a new teen pregnancy prevention initiative expanding community programs previously funded locally.

-AIDS. \$1.4 billion to unify efforts at National Institutes of Health for better research coordination. This represents a 1.7 percent increase for NIH research. \$807 million for Ryan White AIDS treatment activities, increasing by \$32 million 1996 proposal.

-New Diseases. \$45 million to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's new infectious disease program, a \$26 million increase over 1996 recommendation. Improves ability to recognize and fight diseases arising in the United States for the first time.

(Fiscal 1996 budget pending in Congress.)

## The Softball Fanatic

by Mike "M&M" Medrano

### Honey I'm Back

Yep, it's me.....The Softball Fanatic back this year to talk about America's favorite sport.....SOFTBALL. This is M&M talking.....or rather writing, to tell you that the guns are loaded. Although Basketball is still on the minds of everyone here in Lubbock, hoping that those Red Raiders will get to the final four with what some people would call a lucky win....What are they talking about?.....over Georgetown, softball fanatics have been playing and practicing for about a month now to get ready for the season.

Would you believe there have already been two tournaments in Lubbock this year and there are tournaments scheduled throughout the summer months already. The March Madness Tournament held at McKinzie two weeks ago attracted 36 teams. No word on who won the C tournament, last time we were there the New Deal A's were in the championship with Budweiser's Dream Team. Glad to see that the A's made the jump to C! In the D tournament two of Lubbock upcoming teams TPS and Texas battled in the final game with TPS coming out on top. TPS had originally put Texas in the loser's bracket real early in the tourney and they battled back playing 8 games to the championship. You can believe Texas was tired.

Last week in the tourney hosted by Budweiser, Texas got some revenge and put TPS in the loser's bracket on the very first game of the tourney. Neither team served to the last games in which we saw a newcomer to Lubbock....although the players are all good veterans...Budwieser Outlaws meet some flyboys from Reese called CR from the loser's bracket...the Outlaw got the win.

The City will hold it's Spring Tournament this weekend at McKinzie Park as well as there will be a tournament in Slaton. Next week players are looking forward to playing at Reese AFB .....after a long time. Call Steve Goodall at 885-4607. Deadline is March 26 and is for C & D Teams.

That's all for this week...hope be talkin' to you again next week. Give us a call at 763-3841 if you want your tournament publicized.....Take me out to the ball game.....

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# VIVA AZTLAN

## Daniel's Compania Artistica de Danzas

Directed by Daniel Martinez - San Antonio, Tx



## Las Adelitas

Directed by Alma Garcia  
Ralls, Tx



## Herencia Hispana de Odessa

Directed by  
Carol G. Uranga  
Odessa, Tx



## Ballet Folklorico Azteca

Directed by  
Bertha R. Garcia  
Fort Worth, Tx



## Tradiciones de Mexico

Directed by Rita Garcia  
Amarillo, Tx



## Ballet Mexicapan

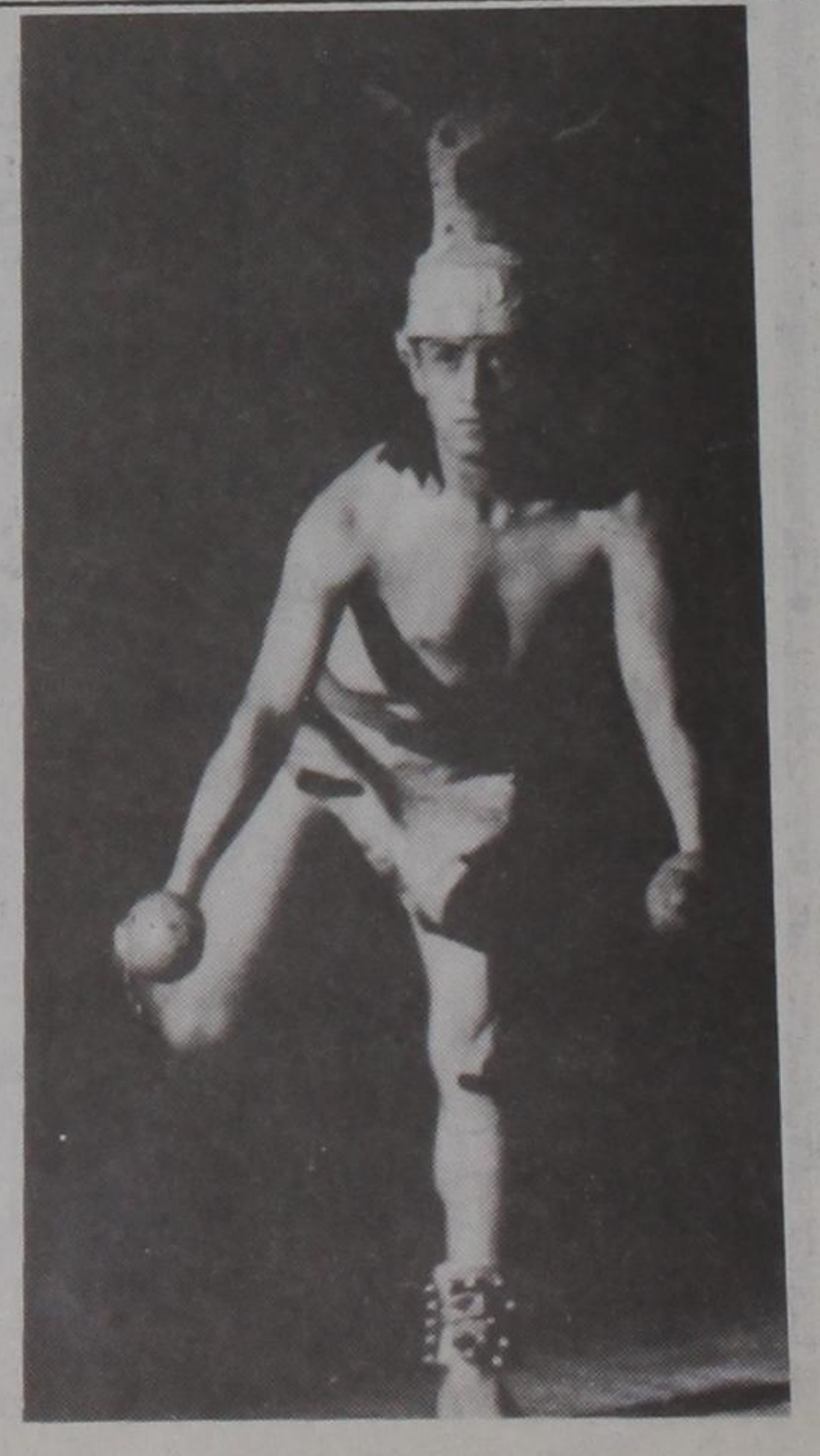
Directed by James Jimenez/Miguel Ponce  
San Antonio, Tx



## Ballet Baila Baila

Directed by Israel Garcia-May  
Albuquerque, N. M.

Winners - Best Overall  
First Viva Aztlan Festival 1994







## Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofía Martínez

Jesucristo ya realizó de una vez para siempre nuestra salvación. Por la fe nosotros aceptamos, recibimos y hacemos nuestra esa salvación que Jesús ya ganó para nosotros con Su muerte y Su gloriosa resurrección. El ya ganó y nos dió la salvación en un cheque que debemos de cobrar en el Banco de la Misericordia del Padre Celestial. Este firmado por Jesús. Su firma es muy sencilla: una cruz. El Padre conoce muy bien la firma de Su Hijo. Nadie la puede falsificar.

La tinta con que está escrito es la Sangre de Jesucristo. Y los rasgos de los méritos de Su muerte y Su resurrección.

La fecha: El día de hoy. Hoy es el día de tu salvación. Mañana puede ser muy tarde. Aprovecha esta oportunidad.

La cantidad: Una Vida Nueva. Vida de hijo de Dios.

No está "al portador", sino a tu nombre y apellidos. Nadie más lo puede cobrar. No se puede ni endosar ni depositar. O se cobra hoy personalmente o se pierde...

El Banco de las Misericordias del Padre está abierto las 24 horas. En este momento tú puedes manifestar tu fe en Jesucristo delante de Su Padre. Ese cheque te lo regaló Cristo. Gratis. Es pura gracia. Para cobrarlo solamente debes de tener confianza en que en verdad la muerte y la resurrección de Jesús responden por la Vida Nueva que dice el cheque; que la Sangre de Cristo tiene suficientes méritos ante el padre para darnos lo que Nuestro Señor Jesucristo ganó para nosotros: La Vida Nueva.

Jesucristo ya nos salvo, no busquemos otros medios de salvación. Porque sería como si para subir a un edificio muy alto tratáramos de subir por la escalera, teniendo el elevador a nuestra disposición. Jesucristo es ese elevador que nos lleva al padre. Solamente hay que meternos en él por la fe para que nos lleve hasta Arriba. (Mat. 27) (Juan 19) (Marcos 15) (Luc. 22 y 23).



### PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA  
Lubbock, Texas

#### LOS QUE HABLAN CON DIOS Por Pastor García

Muchos son los que hoy día dice hablar con Dios y recibir instrucciones y permisos curiosos con raras permisiones de parte de Dios. Permisiones que no van de acuerdo con las Escrituras, pero que según ellos las han tenido directamente de Dios. Ya sea en algún sueño, o por medio de alguna visión, según ellos afirman. Y tratando de hacer creer a las gentes que ellos tienen un mensaje directamente de Dios, y que es mejor mensaje que cualquier iglesia, organización o religión. Y que de éstos sale la frase o conjunto de palabras: "La religión no salva, las organizaciones no salvan, y hasta se oye; las iglesias no salvan." Estos individuos se la pasan hablando con Dios, y según ellos; ellos reciben directamente de Dios sus instrucciones y no tienen necesidad de acudir ni asistir y ni de obedecer a nadie. Y ni sentar el buen ejemplo de "obedecer a vuestros pastores" Porque según ellos Jehová es su pastor y en el nombre de Dios hacen cosas raras y curiosas. Usando el nombre de Dios en todo. Y afirmando que lo que hacen lo hacen porque Dios les dijo que lo hicieran, y afirman el oír la voz de Dios y hablar con Dios.

AÑOS PASADOS hubo un hombre llamado Rev. Jim Jones que según él, tenía un llamado de Dios. Juntó muchos seguidores, en su mayoría ancianos de edad. Los mantuvo por algún tiempo en California, luego se mudaron para sur América, formaron una colonia; y después de algún tiempo en ese lugar, un día...Dijo que Dios le decía que no había esperanza aquí, y que era tiempo que todos se fueran con Dios. Y preparando una bebida venenosa, llamó a culto, e hizo que en el nombre de Dios, todos la bebieran incluyéndose él mismo. Y el siguiente día, todo mundo vimos los cadáveres por la televisión, unos sobre otros, más de 500 personas.

EN WACO, TEXAS David Koresh, antes de morir quemado con más de 70 personas (gran núm. de niños) afirmó que su actos eran de acuerdo con el mandamiento que recibía directamente de Dios.

Y ASI SUCESIVAMENTE leemos y oímos de cuántos y cuántas veces las gentes hacen cosas inaceptable; en el nombre de Dios. Viviendo toda clase de vidas inmolares en el nombre de Dios.

DIJO UN GAY Yo, fui gay por algún tiempo, hasta que Dios me salvó y me dijo que él me había llamado como gay, para que yo pudiera hablarle a los gays, luego agregó...Dios me hizo gay, luego a su tiempo Dios me salvó para hablarle a los gays. (Mugroso), Dios no lo hizo gay, él se hizo gay por la dureza de su corazón. Que Dios lo hizo Gay es inaceptable. Que Dios lo salvó, es aceptable. Así que: no le demos a Dios lo que no le pertenece.

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# ¿Alguien Me Llamo?

Por José Antonio Burciaga

¡Rayos! ¡Escuché a alguien tomar mi nombre en vano otra vez?

Pat Buchanan, en frente de Dios y todos, se ha dedicado a prometer a sus audiencias de campaña: "José, no vamos a dejarte entrar otra vez!"

"José" es su palabra para todos nosotros, los mexicanos. Bueno, "Señor Buushanan", como mi suegro le llama, quiero aclarar unas cuantas cosas:

Número uno, como decimos en español: "¡Aquí estamos y no nos vamos!"

Número dos: Cuando usted se dirija a mí o a cualquiera de mis tocayos, haga el favor de usar nuestros segundos nombres y apellidos también. Habemos tantos de nosotros, que no sabemos a quién usted le está hablando.

Número tres: Algunos de nuestros mejores ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos se han nombrado José. Hay un libro de 500 páginas que acaba de publicar Citadel Press, titulado "Los 100 Hispanos -- Una Clasificación de los Hombres y las Mujeres Latinos que Han Influido Más Sobre el Pensamiento y la Cultura Estadounidenses". Nueve de los mencionados en él llevan con orgullo el primer nombre de José. Puede que usted reconozca a algunos -- el novelista José Villarreal, nacido en Los Angeles e hijo de un soldado de Pancho Villa, y la estrella del béisbol José Canseco, cuyos padres lo trajeron al sur de la Florida desde Cuba.

El libro menciona a muchos grandes contribuyentes a las artes: José Ferrer (1912-1992), nacido en Santurce, Puerto

Rico. Graduado de drama en Princeton, trabajó en Broadway, en películas y en televisión, ganando una multitud de galardones de actuación y dirección, incluyendo el Oscar por mejor actor en 1950.

En 1985, su colega actor Ronald Reagan invitó a José Ferrer a la Casa Blanca para otorgarle la Medalla Nacional de las Artes. No sólo eso, sino que José se casó con una irlandesa-estadounidense nombrada Rosemary Clooney, no una vez, sino dos.

-- José Limón (1908-1972). El inmigró desde Culiacán, México, a la edad de siete años. Artista, pintor, músico y diseñador apasionado, Limón fué también un bailarín y coreógrafo magistral, que trabajó con Martha Graham y otros grandes.

Como muchos otros Josés, Limón sirvió en la Segunda Guerra Mundial. El Departamento de Estado lo hizo emisario estadounidense de las artes, enviándole a través de Europa, las Américas y el Oriente Cercano y Lejano. El ejecutivo para los Presidentes John F. Kennedy y Lyndon Johnson, que no eran republicanos, pero ¡José podía bailar!

-- José Feliciano (nacido en 1945). No ve, pero sí puede tocar! El grilla no sólo con la guitarra y su voz, sino también con el banjo, el bajo, la mandolina, los bongoes, la harmónica, los timbales, el kazoo, el piano y el clavicordio, todos los cuales ha aprendido a tocar por sí mismo, muchas gracias. El se hizo grande en la América Latina antes de ganar Discos de Oro, galardones Grammy y otros honores.

El cantó una bella interpretación del himno de los Estados Unidos que a Pat no le gustaría. Sin embargo, estoy seguro de que Pat podría susurrar unos cuantos compases de la pieza clásica estadounidense para Navidad de Feliciano, "Feliz Navidad".

-- José Greco (nacido en 1918). Greco es uno de los mejores "bailaores" de flamenco del mundo de todos los tiempos. Nacido en Italia, creció en Sevilla y Brooklyn. Fundador de la Compañía de José Greco, aclamada internacionalmente, él ha actuado en películas de Hollywood, grabado álbumes, trabajado con orquestas sinfónicas importantes y recibido incontables galardones. En 1962, España le otorgó la Cruz del Mérito Civil con Grado de Caballero.

La letanía de los Josés es interminable. Pat apreciaría probablemente los hábitos de viaje del poeta cubano José Martí. El vino a los Estados Unidos, permaneció aquí durante algún tiempo y regresó por iniciativa propia, después de formar el Partido Revolucionario Cubano y trabajar incansablemente por la independencia de Cuba en contra del dominio español, lo cual le valió el título de "Apóstol de la Libertad de Cuba".

Más recientemente, ahí está José Cabranes, A vez federal que ha estado en la lista de candidatos, de la Casa Blanca para la nominación a la corte Suprema. Y José Serrano, Representante a la Cámara por Nueva York, que prestó servicios hace poco en calidad de presidente del Grupo Con-

gresional Hispano.

Tenemos igualmente a José Cuéllar, conocido por "Dr. Loco", músico y profesor de antropología; José Montoya, artista y poeta de Sacramento; el finado poeta José Montalvo, y José Armas, columnista del "Albuquerque Journal", para nombrar sólo a algunos talentos creadores a quienes admira.

Pat debería saber que cuatro militares con el nombre de José han ganado la Medalla de Honor del Congreso: José López, de San Antonio; José Francisco Jiménez, de Ciudad México; y José Martínez y José Valdez, ambos de Nuevo México. Demasiado numerosos para mencionarlos son los Josés que murieron en el servicio de su país, para que los políticos como Pat Buchanan pudieran ejercitar su libertad de expresión.

Buchanan dice que él es irlandés-estadounidense, pero aparentemente él no conoce la historia extensa y orgullosa de los irlandeses en la América Latina, o que a los irlandeses se les llama a menudo los mexicanos de Europa, debido a las semejanzas culturales. Durante la guerra entre México y los Estados Unidos, hubo hasta un Batallón de San Patricio, formado por estadounidenses de origen irlandés, que combatió en contra de los Estados Unidos.

Pat Buchanan es una anomalía, no el típico irlandés-estadounidense solícito. En verdad dudo de que él diera albergue a San José y María, aún cuando fuera la Nochebuena.

José Antonio Burciaga, muralista y autor de Carmel Highlands, California, es hijo del finado José Cruz Burciaga y padre de José Antonio Burciaga Jr., un músico cuya carrera va en ascenso.

## Teens Lacking In AIDS Education

A new White House report says too many teen-agers are not being properly educated to protect themselves against AIDS - and in some areas of the country they can't practice what good advice they get, reports Associated Press.

"We are running out of time," wrote four young adults, one of whom has the AIDS virus, in the report released Tuesday by the White House Office of AIDS Policy. "We cannot protect young people by denying that they are inquisitive, sexually active or given to experimentation."

Between 40,000 and 80,000 Americans become infected with the AIDS virus each year, and one in four are under the age of 20. Based on those sobering statistics, President Clinton asked the Office of AIDS Policy

to talk to young people to find solutions.

Most school systems provide some AIDS education. But in many, school policy prohibits discussion of sexual intercourse, homosexuality, bisexuality and condom use, the White House report said.

Conservative groups have criticized AIDS awareness campaigns that don't promote abstinence. They say advising teens that condoms can prevent transmission of HIV, the AIDS virus, condones sexual activity among teens. Similarly, they charge that some education programs promote homosexuality by and condone drug use by discussing AIDS prevention techniques.

But the report says that even in areas of the country where

teens are taught about HIV, they may not be able to use the advice. Some states require parental consent for HIV testing, although the White House could not immediately provide a list.

Just 23 states specifically allow minors to agree to HIV testing without their parents' knowledge or consent, according to the National Association of State Legislators. But others may allow such testing in special teen clinics for sexually transmitted diseases.

Other teens have trouble finding clinics that offer HIV testing and counseling - particularly ones that offer it at reduced prices for the poor, the White House report said.

EL EDITOR  
NEWSPAPER

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