

Por Carlos Lozada

Hace sólo tres meses, el presidente del Perú, Alberto Fujimori, disfrutaba de una medida de apoyo doméstico e internacional inimaginable para la mayoría de los jefes de estado. Su manejo hábil de la crisis de los rehenes había obtenido elogios internacionales desde Washington hasta el Vaticano, y sus tasas de aprobación doméstico habían ascendido desde el cuarenta y tanto por ciento hasta las regiones extrañas del 70 por ciento.

Como caen los poderosos! Hoy, el gobierno de Fujimori se enfrenta a la corrupción, los escándalos, las acusaciones de influencia militar excesiva y a una oposición revitalizada. La nacionalidad misma de Fujimori, y por lo tanto su elegibilidad para el cargo, han sido puestas en tela de juicio. Las encuestas de fines de julio mostraban una aprobación del 19 por ciento para el presidente -- la más baja durante sus siete años en el poder.

¿Qué precipitó esta declinación extraordinaria?



El Presidente Alberto Fujimori intenta poner fin a la crisis política más profunda de su carrera, pero su informe a la nación dejó sin respuesta varias preguntas cruciales sobre lo firme que es su control del país.

En mayo último, el Congreso, controlado por Fujimori, despidió a tres magistrados del tribunal constitucional tras ellos dictaminar que Fujimori no podría postularse para un tercer período presidencial. Los despidos han fo-

mentado un descontento popular tremendo y han planteado preocupaciones referente a la tenue separación de poderes en el Perú. También fue problemática la revocación de la ciudadanía peruana de Baruch Ivcher, nacido en Israel,

propietario de la estación televisora de Lima "Frecuencia Latina." Muchos creen que esa acción fue adoptada como represalia por los informes de investigación de la estación, que acusaban a las fuerzas de seguridad peruanas de interceptar los teléfonos de políticos opositores, periodistas y dirigentes mercantiles. Las autoridades peruanas han negado cualquier conocimiento de las presuntas interdicciones, y los funcionarios del Ministerio del Interior alegan que la revocación de la ciudadanía no está relacionada con los informes y que se debe solamente a "irregularidades burocráticas" en los documentos de naturalización de Ivcher.

Pocos peruanos creen estas versiones, no obstante, y cinco ministros del gabinete han renunciado en protesta contra las acciones recientes del gobierno. Las manifestaciones en masa de estudiantes y trabajadores -- ausentes durante varios años -- han regresado a la parte central de Lima. El sentimiento popular

## Jackson to Lead Protest Across Golden Gate Bridge

Jesse Jackson and other political leaders plan to lead an August 28 march across the Golden Gate Bridge, which they say is a protest of Proposition 209, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

Thousands are expected, and more than 50 organizations statewide already have been invited to the march, expected to draw AFL-CIO president John Sweeney, United Farmworkers President Arturo Rodriguez, National Organization for Women President Patricia Ireland and a number of local and state political leaders.

Proposition 209, passed last year by California voters, bans race and gender consideration in hiring practices.

Jackson hopes to draw more marchers by sponsoring a "Freedom Bus" tour of Northern California on Saturday, scheduling stops at San Francisco State University, the University of California at Berkeley and churches and labor halls from Vallejo to Watsonville.

On the day of the event, marchers are expected to gather at 10 a.m. at Crissy Field, where they will ride buses to the north side of the bridge and march back toward San Francisco heading the same direction as thousands of commuters on their way to the city.

Jackson said San Francisco "is, in many ways the American dream city, the multicultural dream city... We march across the Golden Gate Bridge to keep this dream."

## Many Teens Deny Eating Disorders

Most teenage girls in the United States with eating disorders or related symptoms do not believe they need counseling, a new study reported Sunday.

A study of 238 junior and senior high school girls by Dinah Meyer, assistant professor of psychology at Ohio State University, showed that 16 percent had full-blown eating disorders and 33 percent showed serious symptoms.

Presenting her results at the American Psychology Association's annual convention, Meyer said 40 percent of the girls with full-blown eating disorders and 65 percent of those with serious symptoms believed they did not need counseling, for an overall rate of 57 percent.

Meyer said eating disorders are often not considered a problem because they have become so common.

"Eating disorders have almost become normalized in our culture because of the emphasis on thinness," she said in a report released Sunday.

Purging behaviors including vomiting, fasting and the use of diuretics were the most common symptoms of an eating disorder, she said.

The most common reason given for not seeking help was that the problem was not "worrisome enough and the second most common reason was the girls did not believe they had a problem.

Meyer said the study illustrated the need for a concentrated education program to teach girls that purging is not normal and to teach parents how to recognize eating disorders.

## Family May Help Teens Adjust

A preliminary study suggests something about eating meals with an adult in the family might help teenagers' psychological adjustment, reports Associated Press.

A survey of 527 rural teens, ages 12 to 18, found that those who showed signs of good adjustment ate a meal with an adult in their family an average of about five days a week, vs. three days for teens who didn't show such good adjustment.

That doesn't prove that meals promote adjustment. In fact, the higher number of meals reported by adjusted kids is probably just an indicator of something else that influences adjustment, said study author Blake Bowden.

It might also mean that kids who are poorly adjusted, for whatever reason, tend to eat less often with an adult in their family. Or adults might just not want to share meals so much with poorly adjusted teens, he said.

Nonetheless, the finding suggests it would be worth looking for something related to meals that promotes adjustment in teen-agers, said Bowden, a senior fellow in neurodevelopmental disorders at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center.

It might be as simple as showing teens that the adult cares enough to eat with them, or giving the teens a chance to talk about their lives, he said Saturday while presenting his work at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association.

He cautioned the work is very preliminary. Adjustment was measured by such things as whether teens used cigarettes, alcohol or illicit drugs, how motivated they were in school and how hopeful they were about the future.

## Organized Labor At Crossroads

The strike between the Teamsters union and the world's largest package shipper is more than a disagreement over work status; it's also a pivotal test for the labor movement, reports Associated Press.

A victory in the strike would boost the efforts of union leaders to rebuild the ranks of organized labor and might embolden other unions to stake out tougher positions in future negotiations.

But if the union is perceived as the loser when the standoff ends, any momentum would be gone. Teamsters President Ron Carey, already embroiled in an internal political struggle, would probably receive most of the blame.

"It may be a good place for labor to draw the line in the sand because most people out there immediately understand the logic," said former Labor Secretary Robert Reich. "It strikes people as unfair to set up a two-tiered wage structure in which some people are getting half the pay for doing essentially the same jobs as other people."

Labor has seen its clout wane as its membership rolls dwindled. After World War II, about 35 percent of workers belonged to unions. Today, that number is just over 14 percent.

Part-time workers, as a percentage of the work force, climbed slowly from 1968, when they represented 14 percent of workers, to 18.3 percent last year.

UPS is in some ways a strange target for a high-stakes labor fight. The employee-owned company has been unionized since 1916 and prides itself on the fact that many of its top managers began their careers as sorters and drivers.

Continued on page 3

"El Respeto Al  
Derecho Ajeno  
Es La Paz"

Lic Benito Juarez  
ESTABLECIDO 1977  
ESTABLISHED 1977



EL EDITOR

Celebrating 20 years of Publishing

Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspaper

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Lubbock, Texas

# Anti-Affirmative Action Sees Effect

By MICHELLE LOCKE

BERKELEY, Calif. - The post-affirmative action era begins at the University of California as Boalt Hall law school opens its doors to an incoming class with just one

## Comentarios de Bidal

I made an error last week in saying that a representative for Precinct 3 has not been appointed to the Buffalo Springs Lake Board of Directors.

After calling the Buffalo Lake administrative office to ask, no one knew. They referred us to the Lake Manager who wasn't available.

So we decided to call one of the Board member - Tommy Fisher. Mr. Fisher told us that a person named Jim Smith had been appointed.

And you guessed it. He lives on the Lake.

Well I know for a fact, since I was one of the plaintiffs who sued to have representations on the board from each one of the precincts, that it is not a requirement that each board representative live in the precinct.

But, it would seem fair that the present board would take the needs and wishes of the community as far as appointing a replacement for a duly elected representative who lived in precinct 3. Well it seem fair but I guess the Board would rather have someone who continues to be extremely partisan toward Lake residents and who will continue to vote to give the Lake residents favors such as lower Lake leases, freeby and the such.

Maybe someone should raise a stink. Or maybe a slate of candidates can be pressed to run and take over.

\*\*\*Pico de Gallo\*\*\*

All the talk about killing a cat across the street from my house brought a poem to mind. "I found a kitty in the snow. It was cold and freezing, how it lived I do not know. I picked it up and took it home and nursed and fed it til it was well. With shiny skin and stomach full. I picked it up and crushed it skull."

I didn't write the poem.

black member.

"It's going to be a somewhat difficult year," said Marvin Peguese, a black third-year student who wonders if minorities will contribute a strong voice at the school. "You feel like you could be it and what you do could be it."

This is the first semester that the university policy banning race or gender preferences in graduate admissions takes effect. It was approved two years ago after residents voted to dismantle California's affirmative action policies. The university system went ahead with its ban, while the measure continues to be contested in court.

The fallout began at Boalt this spring, when officials announced 27 percent fewer blacks had applied (304, down from 414) and 24 percent fewer Hispanics (355, down from 467).

Of those, 14 blacks were admitted, down 81 percent from 1996, and 39 Hispanics, down 50 percent.

Then came the big surprise. All 14 blacks admitted declined to enroll, leaving only one black man who had been admitted last year and had postponed enrollment.

Fourteen Hispanics enrolled

this year in a class of 271. Last year, 20 blacks enrolled and 28 Hispanics enrolled.

"Normally, coming back to school is very exciting. This year it's pessimism coupled with low morale," said Andreea Guerrero, a Hispanic woman who enrolled last year.

University officials have declined to name the lone black entrant, saying he wants to avoid - as much as possible - becoming a campus celebrity. But he was expected to make a brief statement today.

Also expected to be on hand were a number of minority graduates of Boalt scheduled to speak at a noon rally in favor of affirmative action.

Those against racial preferences called the declines unfortunate, but said granting special treatment was a book-keeping tactic that covered up the real problems of a failing public school system.

Those on the other side argued that affirmative action was the most effective remedy to decades of discrimination.

Officials said the new admissions process wasn't all to blame. Some students may have gotten better offers from

# Hispanics Blast Police Harrassment

By MATT KELLEY

CHANDLER, Ariz. - When Catalina Veloz' 5-year-old son sees a police officer these days, she says, he tearfully pleads with her to go inside and hide.

"He cries because he doesn't want them to take me away," said Veloz, one of many Hispanic residents of this Phoenix suburb who say they were harassed by city police during a week-long roundup of illegal immigrants last month.

Sixteen Hispanics filed a \$35 million civil rights lawsuit against Chandler and several city officials Monday, saying they were mistreated by police during the sweep.

City officials have said police teamed up with U.S. Border Patrol agents to look for illegal immigrants after getting community complaints about crime.

Chandler spokesman Dave

Bigos issued a one-paragraph statement Monday saying police "acted correctly in enforcing the law."

The roundup resulted in the deportation of more than 400 illegal immigrants.

Those who sued said officers stopped them and demanded they prove their citizenship solely because they looked Mexican.

"We're not going to be stopped because of the color of our skin in a state that we founded and made great," said lawyer Stephen Montoya, who filed the lawsuit.

City police have no authority to enforce immigration laws, Montoya said. Chandler police said Border Patrol agents were the ones who handled the immigration matters. Border Patrol spokesman Rob Daniels in Tucson did not return a telephone call Monday.

Veloz said it was a Chandler

# No Discriminen En Contra De Puerto Rico

Por Belén Robles, Presidente Nacional de LULAC

El futuro de cerca de 4 millones de ciudadanos estadounidenses que residen en la isla de Puerto Rico está suspendido en vilo, a medida que el Congreso se prepara a votar sobre el Proyecto de Ley sobre la Situación Política de Puerto Rico. Este proyecto, presentado por el presidente del Comité de la Cámara de Recursos, Don Young (Republicano por Arkansas) y co-auspiciado por más de 80 miembros de la Cámara, recibió la aprobación bipartidista abrumadora de dicho comité en mayo, con sólo un voto en contra.

Hay malicia a la vista, sin embargo, ya que una cantidad considerable de miembros quieren torpedear al trámite agregando enmiendas al proyecto que prohibirían el uso del español para la enseñanza pública en Puerto Rico. Estas enmiendas dictarían a la isla, primordialmente de habla hispana, que convirtiera todo su sistema de educación pública al "inglés solamente," una imposición que los puertorriqueños nunca aceptarían.

El proyecto de ley de Young autorizaría un plebiscito en Puerto Rico que permitiría a su pueblo informar al Congreso de su situación política futura preferida: La estidad, la independencia o continuar siendo un estado libre asociado. No se equivoquen sobre ello; esta ley se trata de la auto-determinación y el respeto a los derechos civiles de los ciudadanos estadounidenses de Puerto Rico, a quienes se les ha denegado el derecho a tener representa-

ción con voto en el Congreso y el derecho a seleccionar a nuestros dirigentes nacionales. Sería trágico el que no se logran los objetivos del proyecto de Young debido a un requisito idiomático discriminatorio.

Desde la terminación de la Guerra Hispano-Americana hace un siglo, Puerto Rico ha sido una posesión de los Estados Unidos. La situación actual de estado libre asociado de la isla es una hoja de parra en descomposición que ya no oculta la verdad de que Estados Unidos trata a Puerto Rico como a una colonia. A pesar de su ciudadanía y de los grandes aportes hechos por los puertorriqueños a la defensa de nuestro país, se les niegan los derechos civiles que los Estados Unidos han promovido alrededor del mundo durante más de dos siglos.

El Congreso debe actuar decisivamente para quitar esta mancha corrosiva de nuestro sistema político nacional, aprobando el proyecto Young y respondiendo positivamente al resultado del plebiscito que el mismo sancione. A pesar de que el Congreso, en su conjunto, se ha negado a aprobar un proyecto de ley de "inglés solamente" que sea aplicable a los 50 estados, el Representante Gerald Solomon (repblicano por Nueva York) y otros miembros del Congreso procuran imponer un requisito de "inglés solamente" en perspectiva a Puerto Rico, si ésta decide convertirse en un estado de la Unión. No sólo la enmienda del Representante Solomon es inconstitucional y discriminatoria, sino que este proyecto de ley tiene la posibilidad de torpe-

dear al plebiscito y de dividir más aún a nuestra sociedad en el territorio continental.

En una época en la que el conocimiento de los idiomas y las culturas extranjeros son indispensables para que los Estados Unidos puedan competir en la economía global y para la realización de sus relaciones exteriores, es una locura el exigir que el inglés deba ser el "único" idioma de la enseñanza pública en Puerto Rico. Los puertorriqueños ya han adoptado al inglés como uno de sus dos idiomas oficiales, y están ya aumentando su dominio del inglés en las escuelas, los negocios y los sectores públicos. A la luz de estos hechos, sólo es posible concluir que el Representante Solomon y sus partidarios, o bien están mal informados o se hallan en un tumulto de "purificación" idiomática y cultural, que ocasionará divisiones aún mayores en nuestro país.

La información errónea puede rectificarse, pero el racismo étnico debe ser enfrentado y derrotado. La Liga de Ciudadanos Latino-Americanos Unidos (LULAC), la mayor organización hispana de los derechos civiles en el país, respalda sólidamente al proyecto Young. Sin embargo, LULAC se opone inequívocamente a la imposición que el Representante Solomon quiere establecer, de un requisito idiomático discriminatorio e inconstitucional sobre Puerto Rico. Si su pueblo elige la estidad, a Puerto Rico debe tratarse como al resto de nuestros estados.

Los Padres Fundadores de nuestro país rechazaron sa-

biamente la idea de un idioma oficial para los Estados Unidos. Nuestra historia nacional confirma la sabiduría de nuestros Fundadores. Durante los dos siglos anteriores, Estados Unidos no sólo ha llegado a ser el faro de la libertad y la democracia para el mundo entero, y la nación más poderosa de la tierra, sino que se han convertido en la nación más diversa del mundo. En verdad, la diversidad ha fortalecido y no debilitado nuestra nación.

Desde 1917, cuando el Congreso otorgó la ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos a los residentes de Puerto Rico, el mismo no ha impuesto un requisito de idioma inglés sobre ellos. Ni tampoco ha impuesto el Congreso un requisito de idioma inglés a los cientos de miles de puertorriqueños, hombres y mujeres, que han prestado servicios en nuestras fuerzas armadas, muchos de quienes murieron por nuestro país. LULAC tiene la esperanza de que nuestra nación ha superado la época en que los letrados tales como "Los Irlandeses no Necesitan Solicitar," "Blancos Solamente," "No Mexicanos" y "No Judíos" aparecían en nuestro paisaje político. Esta no es la época para levantar una valla anunciadora en el Capitolio que diga: "Sólo los Anglo-Parlantes Están Representados Aquí." LULAC insta enérgicamente al Congreso para que apruebe el Proyecto de Young sin cualesquiera requisitos idiomáticos discriminatorios.

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# WWII Blacks Await Apology for Imprisonment

EDITOR'S NOTE: Talk of an apology for past racial practices rings particularly hollow for black seamen wrongly convicted of mutiny in 1944. Despite compelling evidence that the conviction was based purely on their race, the U.S. Navy has refused to budge and only the President now has the right to act -- a power he has not exercised. Earl Ofari Hutchinson is the author of "Beyond OJ: Race, Sex and Class Lessons for America." His e-mail address is <ehutch344@aol.com>.

BY EARL OFARI HUTCHINSON, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

Freddie Meeks was not impressed when he heard that President Clinton might consider apologizing for slavery. Despite pleas from a number of congressional leaders, Clinton has offered no apology to Meeks and 49 other black U.S. Navy men who were wrongly convicted of mutiny during World War II.

Many regard this, the largest mutiny trial in U.S. Navy history, as the greatest travesty of justice in U.S. military history. The evidence they cite is certainly compelling.

On July 17, 1944, the naval depot at Port Chicago, 45 miles southwest of Sacramento, California, was leveled by a blast with the force of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The explosion killed 320 Navy seamen, 202 of them black.

Meeks, then 20 and a Navy Reserve seaman for three years, was one of the hundreds of blacks assigned the dangerous job of loading ammunition onto ships bound for the Pacific. Meeks and the other black loaders worked under white officers. They received no training in safety procedures or weapons handling, and were often subject to inhuman speedups.

Meeks escaped death only because he had been granted a three-day leave, but the reprieve was short-lived. The explosion began a nightmare chain of events that continues to haunt him.

Immediately after the blast, Meeks and the 257 surviving black loaders were ordered back to the docks and assigned cleanup duty. "It was a mess," Meeks recalls. "They made the blacks stand watch for hours in a warehouse over open barrels in which they had shoved badly mutilated bodies." The men complied -- but this was not the end of the matter. White personnel were given 30-day leaves, but black workers were ordered to resume loading ammunition.

They balked. Threatened with execution, 207 went back to work. But 50 did not, and they were jailed and charged with mutiny.

"It was ridiculous," Meeks recalls bitterly. "We weren't disloyal. We didn't assault any officers. We didn't try to take over the base. We were scared that we would die if we went back to work."

President Roosevelt apparently agreed, writing in a private memo to the Secretary of the Navy that the men were "activated by mass fear ... and this was understandable."

An all-white military tribunal did not agree, however, and after a trial lasting 80 minutes convicted the 50 men of mutiny. All were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, stripped of their benefits, and given "less than honorable" discharges.

The harsh sentence was hardly surprising. Racism ran deep in the Navy, especially in the philosophy and attitudes of the brass. The Navy was widely criticized for treating blacks worse than any other branch of the service.

The Port Chicago defendants never gave up seeking vindication, and in January, 1991, their prayers seemed to be answered when California's two senators, Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein, and 24 members of Congress attached a resolution requesting the Navy to reopen the case to a military authorization bill. President Bush signed the bill.

There was little dispute about the facts of the case. Only blacks were forced to load ammunition. They were convicted by an all-white tribunal. Moreover, they asked only that their records be cleared, a moderate demand that could be met at little political cost.

It was not to be. In 1994, following a two-year review, the U.S. Navy acknowledged that discrimination and poor treatment were the norm for black seamen during World War II, but in an astonishing gyration ruled "neither racial prejudice nor other improper factors tainted the original investigations and trials."

The Navy effectively washed its hands of the case. The Secretary of the Navy informed the men that their only recourse was to seek a presidential pardon. The request has been in his hands since 1994. Clinton has so far not responded to several queries from this writer and others asking what, if any, actions he plans to take.

Meeks finds Clinton's inaction puzzling. Federal officials have apologized or paid reparations to the Tuskegee syphilis victims, Japanese-Americans interned during World War II, Filipino and Vietnamese servicemen who assisted the US military in War II and during the Vietnam War, as well as individuals harmed by government misconduct.

Meeks remains hopeful. His optimism is rooted in the firm belief that he and the others charged served their country loyally, that their only crime was being black in an era when black lives were degraded. A half century later, this still may be too much for the president, the military, and perhaps the country, to admit.

# Don't Discriminate Against Puerto Rico

By Belen Robles

The future of nearly 4 million U.S. citizens who reside on the island of Puerto Rico hangs in the balance as Congress prepares to vote on the U.S.-Puerto Rico Political Status Act.

The bill, introduced by Chairman Don Young (R-Alaska) and co-sponsored by more than 80 members of the U.S. House of Representatives, received overwhelming bipartisan approval by the Resources Committee in May, with only one dissenting vote.

There is mischief afoot, however, as a significant number of members wish to torpedo the process by attaching amendments to the bill that would prohibit the current use of Spanish for public instruction in Puerto Rico. These amendments would dictate to the primarily Spanish-speaking island to convert its entire public education system to English-only, an imposition Puerto Ricans would never accept.

The Young bill would authorize a plebiscite in Puerto Rico that would allow its people to inform Congress of their preferred future political status: statehood, independence or keeping the status quo, commonwealth.

Make no mistake about it. This bill is about self-determination and respect for the civil rights of the U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico, who have been denied the right to have voting representation in Congress and the right to help choose our national leaders. It would be tragic if the Young bill's goals were not achieved because of a discriminatory language requirement.

Since the end of the Spanish-American War nearly a century ago, Puerto Rico has been a possession of the United States. The present commonwealth status of the island is a decaying fig leaf that no longer hides the truth that Puerto Rico is treated as a colony by the United States. Despite their U.S. citizenship and the great contributions made by Puerto Ricans to the defense of our country, they

are denied the civil rights that the United States has promoted around the world for more than two centuries.

Congress must act decisively to remove this corrosive stain from our national political system by passing the Young bill and by responding positively to the result of the plebiscite it sanctions. Despite the fact that Congress as a body has refused to pass an English-only bill applicable to the 50 states, Rep. Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.) and others seek to impose an English-only requirement on Puerto Rico if it chooses to become a state of the union.

Not only is Solomon's amendment unconstitutional and discriminatory, this bill has the potential to torpedo the plebiscite and to divide fur-

ther our society on the mainland.

At a time when knowledge of foreign languages and cultures are indispensable to U.S. competitiveness in the global economy and to the conduct of its foreign relations, it is madness to demand that English should be the sole language of public instruction in Puerto Rico. Puerto Ricans have already adopted English as one of their two official languages, and they are increasing their English proficiency in schools and in business and public sectors.

In light of these facts, one can only conclude that Solomon and his supporters are either misinformed or on a rampage of language and cultural "cleansing" that will

cause even greater divisions in our country.

Misinformation can be corrected, but ethnic racism must be confronted and defeated. The League of United Latin American Citizens, the largest Hispanic civil rights organization in the country, strongly endorses the Young bill. However, LULAC adamantly opposes Solomon's imposition of a discriminatory and unconstitutional language requirement on Puerto Rico. If its people choose statehood, Puerto Rico must be treated like the rest of our states.

The Founding Fathers of our country wisely rejected the idea of an official language for the United States. Our national history confirms the wisdom of our founders. During the past two centuries, the United States has not only become the beacon of freedom and democracy for the entire world and the most powerful country on earth, but it has become the world's most diverse nation. Truly, diversity has strengthened, not weakened, our nation.

Since 1917, when Congress granted U.S. citizenship to the residents of Puerto Rico, it has not imposed an English-language requirement on them. Nor has Congress imposed an English-language requirement on the hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans who have served in our armed forces, many of whom died for our country.

It is the hope of LULAC that our nation is past the time when, signs like "Irish Need Not Apply," "Whites Only," "No Mexicans," and "No Jews" appear on our political landscape. This is not the time to erect a billboard on Capitol Hill reading "Only English Speakers Represented Here." LULAC strongly urges Congress to pass the Young bill without any discriminatory language requirements.

(Belen Robles is president of the League of United Latin American Citizens.)

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# 95,000 Kids Lose SSI

About 95,000 children have been removed from the disability rolls under the new welfare law, as most have mental impairments are no longer considered severe enough to qualify for government support, reports Associated Press.

Advocates complain that children are being unfairly pushed out of the program. But officials say they are simply implementing the tough provisions Congress enacted.

"We've talked to families out there, and they're desperate," said Doug Forand, spokesman for the Arc of the United States, a national advocacy group for the disabled. So far, 95,180 children - or 56 percent of cases reviewed - have been told they no longer qualify for Supplemental Security Income. The program offers about \$430 per month to help low-income parents who must stay home with children or buy expensive equipment to help them.

Officials project about 135,000 children will lose benefits in the end.

Children have always qualified for SSI if they have a physical or mental condition included on a list of ailments. But since a 1990 Supreme Court decision, children have qualified if they have a combination of other problems that keep them from functioning normally.

In the face of a spiraling caseload in the early 1990s and stories about children faking problems to get on SSI - which became a \$5 billion annual program - Congress used last year's welfare law to tighten the second qualification.

The most recent statistics, current through Aug. 2, show the oldest children are most likely to be dropped from the program. Sixty-two percent of children age 12 and up were dropped, compared with 35 percent of kids age 5 and under.

Children most likely to lose eligibility suffer from respiratory problems - just 15 percent of these children remain eligible. Officials surmise

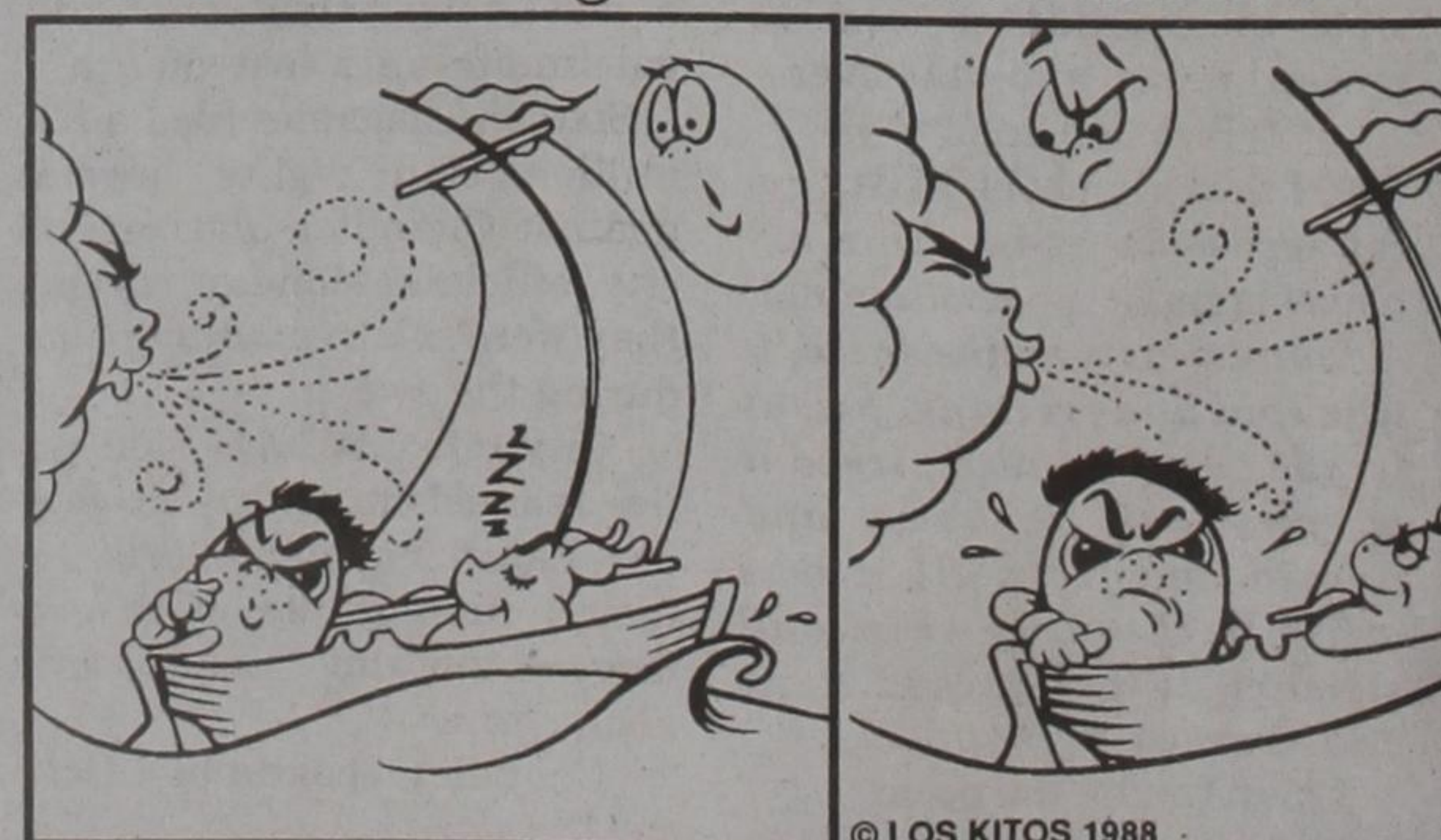
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## News Briefs

The company is considered the best-paying employer in its industry, paying full-time drivers about \$20 an hour. It also offers some benefits to part-time workers.

But part-time workers comprise nearly 60 percent of UPS' work force, and their base wage of \$8 an hour hasn't increased since 1982. UPS' reliance on part-time help has been increasing.

In the past four years UPS created 46,000 jobs - 38,000 of them part-time. About 10,000 UPS part-timers work 35 hours or more weekly.

There are less worker-friendly companies, said Andy Stern, president of the militant Service Employees International Union, "but that's not an excuse for a company that dominates 80 percent of the small package market and made \$1 billion last year."

Stern said the Teamsters' issues mirrored the concerns of his members.

"The issue is whether or not we're going to have good jobs and work and an economy that benefits everyone," he said.

"We're seeing in health care and in janitorial jobs, a tremendous increase in part-time no-benefit work."

### Richest 1% Control Most \$ in U.S.

An analysis of U.S. income patterns by the Washington, D.C.-based Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, HN0026@handsnet.org, found that in 1994, the combined after-tax income of the nation's richest 2.6 million Americans, the top 1 percent, was about equal to that of the 88 million people in the bottom 35 percent of income, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

The analysis was based on data from the Congressional Budget Office, which began tracking after-tax income in 1977. Back then, the bottom 35 percent had twice the after-tax income of the richest 1 percent.

The study confirmed general patterns that also have been seen in U.S. Census Bureau reports.

"Wage trends have been very uneven in the last few decades, declining at the bottom, stagnant in the middle and most of the improvements going to the top," said Isaac Shapiro, a senior analyst at the center.

"Income disparity is part and parcel of the free market. That's a given," he said. "Americans have a tolerance for income differences because there has always been hope that you could take the path of upward mobility. But if the only group that gains is the upper group, that perception will tear at the social fabric."

Changes in the distribution of income don't confine themselves to the top and bottom, the study found. Middle-income groups also have been affected.

For example, when all American families are divided equally into five groups, or quintiles, the middle quintile in 1994 got 15.2 percent of all after-tax income. In 1977, the middle group got 16.3 percent of after-tax income.

In other words, the after-tax income for the heart of the U.S. middle classes decreased during the past two decades. At the very bottom, the poorest fifth of all U.S. families got 4.2 percent of after-tax income in 1994. In 1977, this group got more, roughly 5.7 percent of all after-tax income.

In 1994, the top 1 percent of families' average after-tax income was \$374,131. This meant that those in this group got 11.4 percent of all the after-tax income in the nation. In 1977, this group only had 7.3 percent of all after-tax income.

"The tax cuts in the new budget agreement will not moderate the trend toward increasing income disparities," said Robert Greenstein, director of the center and co-author of the report with Shapiro.

"To the contrary, when fully in effect, the new tax cuts will exacerbate these trends and further intensify the concentration of after-tax income by providing the lion's share of their benefits to households at high income levels."

### APA: Homosexuality Not a Mental Disorder

Homosexuality is not a mental disorder and doesn't need treatment, the nation's largest group of psychologists has declared in an attempt to quell controversy over so-called reparative therapy.

The American Psychological Association, by a vote of its major policy-setting board Thursday, also called on mental health professionals to "take the lead in removing the stigma of mental illness that has long been associated with homosexual orientation."

The association first declared in 1975 that homosexuality isn't a mental disorder, saying it supported the American Psychiatric Association in removing it from the official list of mental and emotional disorders.

The newest resolution said lack of information, ignorance and prejudice puts some "gay, lesbian, bisexual and questioning individuals at risk" for seeking "conversion" or "reparative" therapy, which is aimed at reducing or eliminating homosexuality.

There have been no well-designed scientific studies to test such therapy, the association said in a statement.

But it hasn't been conclusively shown to be harmful, "extensive clinical experience suggests that such therapy feeds upon society's anti-gay prejudices and is likely to exacerbate the client's issues of poor self-esteem," the association's office said.

Kim Mills, a representative of the Human Rights Campaign, a lesbian and gay political group, said the resolution "reaffirms the fact that since there is nothing wrong with homosexuality, there is no reason that gay, lesbian or bisexual people should try to change."

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es que Fujimori está socavando las instituciones democráticas del Perú al comprometer al poder judicial y la libertad de prensa.

Aunque son altamente controvertidas, estas acciones recientes del gobierno no son tan drásticas como los acontecimientos de abril de 1992, cuando Fujimori disolvió al Congreso y al Poder Judicial y gobernó por decreto durante varios meses. Mientras aquellos cursos de acción fueron saludados con un apoyo público abrumador, se censuran las acciones recientes. ¿Por qué?

Las circunstancias apremiantes del Perú durante los fines de la década de 1980 -- incluyendo la inflación excesiva y las actividades guerrilleras muy extendidas -- dieron a Fujimori un espacio amplio de maniobra durante su primer término. El sacrificio de las conveniencias democráticas fue considerado aceptable, dada la magnitud de la crisis. Hoy, sin embargo, la medida para Fujimori no es el caos de la década de 1980, sino el crecimiento económico renovado y la estabilidad relativa de mediados de los '90s. El éxito mismo del presidente ha disminuido su espacio para cursos de acción, ya que no queda emergencia alguna que justifique los brotes de autoritarismo.

El problema de Fujimori no es que haya ido demasiado lejos súbitamente. Por lo contrario, el problema es que él persiste en un estilo de dirigencia que no difiere del de hace cinco años. Su enfoque ha logrado resultados positivos: La amenaza del terrorismo en el Perú ha disminuido considerablemente y el crecimiento económico es sólido y sostenible. A pesar del trastorno político actual, hay todavía un consenso muy extendido sobre la necesidad de continuar y hasta profundizar las reformas económicas con orientación hacia el mercado introducidas por Fujimori.

La diferencia ahora, sin embargo, es que los ciudadanos están exigiendo también un sistema político más democrático, en el cual el poder no esté tan concentrado en un ejecutivo fuerte que domine a un Congreso maleable. Por ejemplo, el éxito y la popularidad cada vez mayores del Alcalde de Lima, Alberto Andrade, señalan hacia el papel mayor que los peruanos están concediendo a los gobiernos locales y municipales. El Perú está evolucionando, pero Fujimori se resiste a evolucionar junto con él.

En su Mensaje a la Nación anual, el 28 de julio, el presidente apuntó algún apoyo al destacar los éxitos económicos de su gobierno, prometiendo aumentos de sueldo al sector público, anunciando algunas disminuciones de impuestos y fomentando las ini-

ciativas de crédito para los pequeños negocios. Las encuestas realizadas en la semana siguiente a su discurso muestran un aumento de las tasas de aprobación. Es dudoso, sin embargo, que Fujimori recapture el nivel de apoyo del que disfrutó recientemente, o aún las marcas más modestas que los ciudadanos le otorgaban antes del rescate de los rehenes. La re-elección para un

tercer período consecutivo en el año 2,000 parece improbable ahora. No es una ironía pequeña el que, gracias a las gestiones del Presidente Fujimori, el Perú pueda haber logrado un adelanto tal que ya no lo necesite a él.

(Carlos Lozada escribe periódicamente sobre asuntos de la América Latina.)

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## Jack Delano, Mi Consejero

Por Ed Ledesma

Desde que tuve 13 años de edad, llevé una cámara conmigo. Comencé con una Brownie en la Escuela Pública 72 de la ciudad de Nueva York.

Tomaba fotos de las bombas de incendios y de los latones de basura, de las estaciones del año en la ciudad, y de mis amigos judíos, polacos e italianos, pegándolas en álbumes de las tiendas de cinco y diez centavos.

No estoy seguro de cuándo llegué a estar convencido de que una cámara podría despejar un sendero para toda una carrera de periodismo, pero recuerdo con claridad de retrato a dos consejeros durante el camino que inspiraron mi decisión de adentrarme en ella y proseguirla.

El primero fué un editor nombrado Barney Waters. El me presentó a la profesión en el Yonkers Herald States-

man. Empecé a trabajar en el decenio de 1960 como ayudante general de la redacción.

Barney me dijo que yo tenía un buen olfato para las noticias, y cuando hubo una vacante para fotógrafo de noticias titular, él me dió una oportunidad en ella. Yo era el que enviaban a las secciones negras y latinas de la ciudad para los únicos relatos de que parecíamos informar allí -- los disturbios y el descontento. A menudo, yo hacía tanto el papel de reportero como el de fotógrafo.

En aquellos días, no era una novedad pequeña el que un latino entrara a la jefatura de policía y pidiera echar un vistazo al registro de arrestos del día.

Después, cuando fuí de vacaciones a visitar a mi familia en mi nativa Puerto Rico, lle-

Continued on page 6

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that's because milder asthma cases were allowed under the old standard but under the new.

The termination rates vary across the country.

For instance, fewer than 35 percent of children under review are being dropped from the program in Michigan, Minnesota, Hawaii and Nevada. But in Mississippi and Montana, about 80 percent of the children have been dropped.

Jonathan Stein, a Philadel-

phia attorney who won the Supreme Court case that expanded the definition of a disability - and the SSI rolls - accused those states Thursday of having "a culture of hostility to those children."

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# Texas Ofrece A Estudiantes Espejismo Alternativas

Por Victor Landa

Hay varias cosas en la vida que ofrecen alternativas verdaderas: Cara o cruz, una encrucijada en el camino, tostado normalmente o más tostado. Hay otras cosas que sólo parecen ofrecer una alternativa. La diferencia es el poder.

Una persona muy astuta -- puede que el Coronel Sanders -- dijo una vez que el poder no está en la capacidad para escoger, sino en la capacidad para fijar las alternativas. Cualquier otra cosa es una consecuencia.

Se informó en este mes que a 800,000 escolares de Texas se les ha dado la alternativa de irse de sus escuelas, porque fueron clasificadas como de "bajo funcionamiento." Los estudiantes pueden escoger, si así lo desean, el trasladarse a otra escuela, a una "mejor" de otro distrito. Esa es la ley.

Hasta donde puedo ver, esta ley brinda varias otras alternativas. Yo, como padre, puedo creer que en 1995 la legislatura estatal tuvo en cuenta el mejor interés de los niños. O bien puedo creer que la legislatura piensa que los padres no pueden distinguir la diferencia entre una selección verdadera y un hablar rápido.

Permítanme bosquejar un cuadro rápido de la situación, como yo la veo. Los distritos escolares de todo el estado están luchando para recaudar los ingresos necesarios para enseñar a nuestros niños. La matrícula de casi todas las escuelas del estado viene aumentando cada año, y hasta las escuelas que pueden costear la ampliación de sus locales aún están empleando aulas de clases portátiles. El

estado está dando vueltas, graduando el funcionamiento de las escuelas basándose en las realizaciones académicas, las tasas de deserción escolar y la asistencia, para mencionar sólo unas cuantas categorías. El Gobernador George W. Bush ha decidido que él quiere dar a los dueños de propiedades una rebaja de impuestos (más pequeña esta vez) y volver a inventar el modo de financiar a la enseñanza pública. Y ahora la legislatura quiere hacernos creer que nos ha dado una verdadera alternativa.

¿Han tratado ustedes alguna vez de fabricar una casa con naipes encima de una mesa de "picnic" en que haya ventolera? Es el proverbial ejercicio de futilidad.

Asumamos, siendo optimistas como somos, que hay un padre o una madre (y aparentemente ha habido varios en los años anteriores) que esté dispuesto(a) y pueda costear el transporte de su hijo(a) a través de la ciudad todas las mañanas, para que asista a una escuela "mejor". Ahora situemos a este(a) padre (o madre) y a su hijo(a) en la realidad de las aulas de clase super-congestionadas. ¿Cuáles son las alternativas?

No creo que haya un distrito escolar en el estado que acepte a un(a) estudiante a menos que tuviera que aceptarlo(a), y según la ley, el distrito no tiene que hacer eso.

¿Cree alguien realmente que una escuela clasificada como de funcionamiento "elevado" va a aceptar voluntariamente a un(a) niño(a) de una escuela de funcionamiento "bajo"?

"Lo sentimos, señora, pero ocurre que no tenemos espa-

cio". En el mejor de los casos, esta ley produce desilusión, enfrentando a los padres y las madres contra los maestros, al tiempo que crea la ilusión de una competencia saludable. Pero en el peor de los casos sólo crea la ilusión de la alternativa y le vuelve la espalda a los niños del estado.

En el peor de los casos, la ley es degradante. Les dice a 800,000 niños de Texas que sus escuelas no son lo suficientemente buenas, y que si no les gustan, pueden trasladarse.

Y después les dice a las escuelas que fueron clasificadas como de funcionamiento "alto" que no tienen que aceptar a los niños procedentes de otros distritos.

Una cosa necesita aclararse muy bien. Cuando se trata de la enseñanza de nuestros niños, no hay alternativas. Hay sólo una selección. Debemos seleccionar el hacer de cada escuela del estado de Texas una escuela excelente. A todo niño debe dársele la oportunidad, de sobresalir y prosperar. Cualquier otra cosa es sólo una ilusión.

(Victor Landa es director de información de la estación KVDA-TV 60, de la Cadena Telemundo, en San Antonio, Texas.)

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## Texas Offers Students A Mirage of Options

By Victor Landa

There are some things in life that offer true options: heads or tails, a fork in the road, regular or extra-crispy. There are others that only seem to offer a choice. The difference is power. A very clever person -- maybe Colonel Sanders -- once said that power lies not in the ability to choose, but in the ability to set the options. Everything else is a consequence. It was reported this month that 800,000 schoolchildren in Texas have been given the option to leave their schools because those schools were given low performance ratings. The students can choose, if they so want, to transfer to a "better" school in another district. It's the law.

As far as I can see, this law offers several other options.

I, as a parent, can believe that the state legislature enacted this law in 1995, it voted with the best interests of the children in mind. Or I can believe that the legislature thinks parents can't tell the difference between a real choice and fast talk.

Let me sketch a picture of the situation as I see it: School districts across the state of Texas are struggling to raise revenues. Enrollment in almost every school is increasing each year, and even the schools that can afford to expand facilities are still using portable classrooms.

The state is running around grading the performance of schools, based on academic

achievement, dropout rates and attendance, to name just a few categories. Gov. George W. Bush has decided he wants to give property owners a tax break (a smaller one this time around) and reinvent the way public education is financed.

And now the legislature wants us to believe they have given us a real choice.

Have you ever tried building a house with playing cards on top of a picnic table on a windy Sunday? It's the proverbial exercise in futility.

Let's assume that there is are parents (and apparently there have been several, in years past) who are willing and can afford to haul their offspring across town every morning to attend "better" schools. Now let's place these parents and offspring in the reality of overcrowded classrooms. Which is the option?

I don't think there's a school district in Texas that would accept a student it didn't have to, and according to the law, it doesn't have to.

Does anyone really believe that a school given a high performance rating is going to accept willingly a child from

a low-performing school? "Sorry, ma'am, we just don't have any room."

At best, the new law generates frustration, pitting parents against teachers, while creating the illusion of healthy competition. But at its worst, it creates only the illusion of choice. It turns its back on the children of the state. And at its worst, the law is de-meaning: It tells 800,000 children in Texas that their schools are not good enough, and that if they don't like it, they can move.

And then it says to those high-rated schools that they don't have to accept children from other districts.

One thing needs to be made very clear: When it comes to the education of our children, there are no options. There is only one choice. We must choose to make every school an excellent school. Every child must be given the opportunity, the equal opportunity to excel and to thrive. Anything else is a mere illusion.

(Victor Landa is news director of KVDA-TV 60 Telemundo in San Antonio, Texas.)  
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## Jack DeLano, A Mentor of Mine

By Ed Ledesma

Ever since I was 13, I've carried a camera with me.

I started with a Brownie at P.S. 72 in New York City and took pictures of fire engines and garbage cans, of the city's seasons and of my Jewish, Polish and Italian friends, pasting them into five-and-ten-cent-store albums.

I'm not certain when I became convinced that a camera could clear a path for a whole career in journalism, but I remember with portrait clarity two mentors along the way who inspired my decision to enter and pursue it.

The first one was an editor named Barney Waters. He introduced me to the profession at the Yonkers Herald Statesman. I hired on in the '60s as a general assistant in the newsroom.

Barney told me I had a nose for news, and when an opening occurred for a full-fledged news photographer, he gave me a shot at the job. I was the one sent to the black and Latino sides of town for the only stories we seemed to cover there -- disturbances and discontent. Often I doubled as both reporter and photographer. In those days, it was a novelty of no small size for a Latino to walk into police headquarters and ask to look at the day's arrest log.

Later, when I went on vacations to visit my family's native Puerto Rico, I'd carry a variable-lens Nikon. I'd shoot rolls of film of street scenes and colonial architecture, and customs that captured pieces of a heritage I feared I was losing.

During one of my visits in the '60s, a stranger searched me out to become my second mentor. He was of large frame, with worker's arms, about 50. Approaching me at poolside at a San Juan hotel, he introduced himself with a question: "Hey, Eduardo, where's your camera?"

His name was Jack Delano. Born in Russia's Ukraine in 1914, he immigrated at age 8 to the United States with his parents. Here he began to develop his talents as a composer, filmmaker, cartoonist, musician and, foremost, as a documentary photographer.

In the 1940s, he had traveled throughout the United States on assignment for the Farm Security Administration, capturing scenes of a nation whose people were being hoisted out of a depression by the

worst of world wars. During that era, Delano and his wife, Irene, visited Puerto Rico to put together a book of photographs about the island. Seduced by its people and its beauty, he stayed for half a century. He gained stature and immense admiration while recording on film the island's maturation from a place of great hardship to a more vibrant, diverse land.

Among other triumphs, he convinced the late island Gov. Luis Munoz Marin to establish the government's first documentary film and photographic division.

It's history that he inspired, aided and mentored thousands of professionals in the creative arts. Somehow, from my island branch of the family, he had learned of my enchantment with Puerto Rico, too. I'm still not certain who told him.

But that day, he took time to give me one tour that included the Institute of Graphic Arts, which he inspired, and another tour, as we walked and talked, into the mind of a photographic genius. He taught me how, when shooting stills, to read faces. He talked camera angles and shared how he searched for pain or joy, pride and shyness, through his lens.

He made me appreciate my calling as much more than a career. I only saw him on a few occasions after that, but I left richer from each of our encounters. Because of the influence of Jack Delano, who passed away at age 83 in his beloved Puerto Rico this month, I remained in journalism as a photographer until I retired in the '80s and, even now, continue as both a photographer and a writer.

The piece of Jack Delano's advice that has kept me going is as sharp as the images he captured with his camera: "The circumstances do not matter. We can accomplish our destiny in any circumstances if we are committed and factual."

(Ed Ledesma, of Bronxville, N.Y., is a free-lance journalist.)  
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# Big 12 Looks for Better 2nd Season

By DENNE H. FREEMAN

DALLAS - Texas has a new tailback, a new defense and the confidence that only a Big 12 championship can bring.

The Longhorns think the mix can help them rejoin the top teams in the country, put them back into the Big 12 title game and carry them to an elusive bowl victory.

Ricky Williams, last year's star fullback, is the new tailback. He makes the same move Earl Campbell did in 1977; they year he won the Heisman Trophy.

Williams would like the Heisman, but he'd rather see Texas win a national title.

"Sure, winning the Heisman Trophy would be great," said Williams, who ran for 1,272 yards last year. "But helping a team play for a national championship would be incredible."

National titles have been a long way off for Texas. The last time the Longhorns were among the most prominent teams was in 1983, when Fred Akers led them to an 11-0 record before a 10-9 loss to Georgia in the Cotton Bowl crushed their title hopes.

In the 13 years since, Texas has had only two seasons with more than eight wins. It's also had four losing campaigns, a non-winning season (5-5-1 in 1993) and a 6-14-2 mark against Top 10 teams.

The Longhorns, who stunned Nebraska 37-27 to win the Big 12 title, enter the season ranked No. 12.

James Brown, the hero of the Nebraska game, returns to quarterback a team that lost five times in 1996, including 38-15 to Penn State in the Fiesta Bowl.

The Longhorns have a favorable schedule, opening at home against Rutgers and UCLA before road games against Rice, Oklahoma State, Oklahoma and Missouri. The first real test should come at home against Colorado on Oct. 25.

By then, a new secondary should be battle-tested and a receiving corps should have emerged. Texas has a new 4-3 defensive alignment.

"Both Rutgers and UCLA throw the ball a bunch," said new defensive coordinator Bobby Jack Wright. "We might have been strong favorites in those games with the secondary we had last year,



but this year we are virtually untested back there."

Gone are NFL draft picks Bryant Westbrook and Taje Allen at the corners, and Chris Carter and Tre Thomas

at the safeties. Fighting for cornerback positions are senior Quinton Wallace and junior Tony Holmes, along with three freshmen.

Texas coach John Mackovic feels his defense should improve off its poor showing last season - 86th (of 111 teams) against the run and 65th in total defense.

"In the past, we may have been satisfied to hold people to short gains, but this year we expect to throw people for losses," said Mackovic, who begins his sixth year at Texas with a mark of 37-21-2.

Overall, the Big 12 was a bust in its first season, although two teams cashed in by playing in alliance bowl games - Nebraska in the Orange and Texas in the Fiesta.

Colorado could be the team to beat in the Northern Division.

"We've got a good team and I'm excited about it," said Buffaloes coach Rick Neuheisel. "Everybody would like to be at a university where you expect to win and you hope you can be in the hunt for a national championship. I'm not going to shy away from that."

Now, if Neuheisel can only beat Nebraska.

"We aren't the only team that has problems with the Huskers," Neuheisel said. "They have a string of 29 years of nine wins or more per year. That rivals Joe DiMaggio's hitting record. We keep getting closer every year."

John Hessler will be the Buffs' new quarterback, replacing Koy Detmer.

Nebraska will try to overcome the disappointment of losing to the Longhorns.

"I think we might have lost a

little mystique to some of the other teams around the nation," guard Aaron Taylor said of the Huskers, shut out by Arizona State 19-0 early last season then undefeated before falling to the Longhorns. "I think we're a team that's going to be better than we were last year."

Returning All-America defensive end Grant Wistrom said the loss to Texas has served as a "motivating tool." "There's no ill feeling toward Texas," he said. "Our defense just played poorly."

Kansas will have a new leader in new coach Terry Allen, who says the Jayhawks "have more questions than answers. We only return five starters on offense."

Defensive back Tony Blevins said he likes the change from Glen Mason to Allen.

"Coach Allen is a more positive, player-type coach," Blevins said. "Coach Mason coached out of fear."

Kansas State will have Jonathan Beasley, Michael Bishop and Adam Helm fighting for the quarterback job, while Missouri and Iowa State will be trying to improve their programs.

Troy Davis is gone at Iowa State, but his brother, Darren, hopes he can fill the void. Missouri coach Larry Smith believes quarterback Corby Jones can spring some surprises for the Tigers.

In the Southern Division, the Longhorns are heavy favorites to return to the title game, set for Dec. 6 in San Antonio, Texas.

Texas A&M was big disappointment last season. The Aggies lost to Brigham Young in the Pigskin Classic and never returned to form, finishing 6-6 as quarterback Brandon Stewart failed to live up to his promise.

Coach R.C. Slocum shook up his staff and got a quarterback coach for Stewart.

"I had to send out a signal that the season wasn't acceptable to our fans," Slocum said. "You can see we lost three games by a total of 10 points, but I saw things we did that's just not us. I wasn't pleased."

Oklahoma, which opens the

season Saturday against Northwestern in the Pigskin Classic, hopes to become a winner again.

"I expect to compete for the division title," said coach John Blake, whose first year ended at 3-8. "We have a year behind us and we have more talent and we have a chance to win it."

Texas Tech lost Byron Hanspard to the NFL, and coach Spike Dykes is trying to find another running back because top prospect Clint Robertson tore his knee on the last scrimmage of the spring.

Still, Dykes said "with a quarterback like Zebbie Lethridge we've got a chance to put up good numbers."

Dykes said the Texas win over Nebraska was inspirational.

"I think it woke a lot of us up," he said. "It's sort of like when Superman's cape doesn't open up all the way, ol' Batman has a chance."

Baylor, under new coach Dave Roberts, and Oklahoma State also hope to be more competitive in the Southern Division.

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W&W Steel Company ha hecho solicitud a la Comision de Conservacion de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para el permiso Num. 35103 para construir una planta para la manufactura de acero estructural y de materiales para edificios comerciales en Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La direccion de la facilidad existente es 2221 Erskine. Mas informacion con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la seccion de avisos publicos de esta publicacion. Este aviso se publicara en 8-15-97 and 8-22-97

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## Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

El Infierno es un lugar de tormentos, donde los condenados están separados de Dios y arden con los demonios en un fuego que nunca se apaga. Los que van al Infierno, son los que mueren en pecado mortal. Es seguro que las penas de los condenados durarán par siempre, porque jesucristo dice en el Evangelio que en el juicio final los malos van a ser condenados a arder en un fuego eterno.

En otro lugar, repite Nuestro Señor hasta tres veces que "El gusano que devora a los condenados no morirá jamás, y que el fuego que los abraza nunca se apagará."

La desgracia de los condenados es tan terrible, porque Dios los castiga como Dios, es decir, con una justicia infinita. Aunque todos los condenados estén privados de la vista de Dios, sus sufrimientos son más o menos grandes según el número o la gravedad de sus pecados.

Nada hay más poderoso, si se cree en ellos firmemente, para refrenar las malas pasiones del corazón y para apartarnos del pecado. Por eso dice el libro Eclesiástico "Acuérdense de sus novísimos (muerte, juicio, infierno, cielo) y nunca jamás pecarán."

En verdad, sería necesario saber que un día vamos a estar ante el Juez que es la justicia misma, y le daremos cuenta, no solo de todas nuestras acciones y de todas nuestras palabras, sino hasta de nuestros sentimientos más secretos y sufrir el castigo que por ellos hayamos merecido. (Apoc. 21, 27). 2Macveos 12, 46). Mat. 5 25-26).

## Peru's Fujimori:

# How the Mighty Are Fallen

By Carlos Lozada

Only three months ago, Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori enjoyed a degree of domestic and international support unimaginable for most heads of state. His adroit handling of the Japanese hostage crisis had garnered international praise from Washington to the Vatican, and his domestic approval ratings had soared from the mid-40 percents to the rarified regions of 70 percent.

How are the mighty fallen! Today the Fujimori administration faces corruption scandals, accusations of excessive military influence and a revitalized opposition. Fujimori's very nationality, and therefore his eligibility for office, has been questioned. Polls in late July showed a 19 percent approval for the president -- the lowest during his seven years in power.

What precipitated this extraordinary decline? In May, the Fujimori-controlled Congress dismissed three Constitutional tribunal judges after they had ruled that Fujimori could not stand for a third presidential term. The dismissals have fostered tremendous popular discontent and have raised concerns regarding Peru's tenuous separation of powers.

Also troubling was the government's revocation of the Peruvian citizenship of Baruch Ivcher, the Israeli-born owner of the Lima television station Frecuencia Latina. Many believe the action was taken in retaliation for investigative reports by the station accusing Peruvian security forces of wiretapping the telephones of opposition politicians, journalists and business leaders.

Peruvian authorities have denied any knowledge of the alleged wiretapping, and Interior Ministry officials claim that the citizenship revocation is unrelated to the reports and is due only to "bureaucratic irregularities" with Ivcher's naturalization

papers. Few Peruvians believe these versions, however, and five Cabinet ministers have resigned in protest of the government's recent actions. Mass student and worker demonstrations -- absent for several years -- have returned to downtown Lima. The popular sentiment is that Fujimori is undermining Peru's democratic institutions by compromising the judiciary and the free press.

While highly controversial, these recent government actions are not as drastic as the events of April 1992, when Fujimori shut down the Congress and the judiciary and ruled by decree for several months.

Yet those policies were met with overwhelming public support, while the current actions are condemned. Why?

Peru's dire conditions during the late 1980s, including hyperinflation and widespread guerrilla activities, gave Fujimori wide maneuvering room during his first term. The sacrifice of democratic niceties was deemed acceptable, given the magnitude of the crisis. Today, however, Fujimori's benchmark is not the chaos of the 1980s, but the renewed economic growth and relative stability of the mid-1990s.

The president's very success has reduced his policy space, as there is no emergency left to justify authoritarian outbursts.

Fujimori's problem is not that he has suddenly gone too far. To the contrary, the problem is that he persists in a leadership style no different from that of five years ago. His approach has achieved positive results: Peru's terrorist threat has greatly diminished, and economic growth is solid and sustainable. Despite the current political turmoil, there is still widespread consensus on the need to continue and even deepen the market-oriented economic reforms introduced by Fujimori.

The difference now, however, is that citizens are also demanding a more democratic political system in which power is not so concentrated in a strong executive who dominates a malleable Congress. For example, the increasing success and popularity of Lima Mayor Alberto Andrade points to the greater role Peruvians are according to local and municipal governments. Peru is evolving, but Fujimori resists evolving along with it.

In his annual message to the nation on July 28, the president shored up some support by stressing his administration's economic successes, promising public sector pay hikes, announcing some tax

reductions and promoting credit initiatives for small businesses. Polls taken the week following his speech showed a boost in the approval ratings.

It is doubtful, however, that Fujimori will recapture the level of support he recently enjoyed, or even the more modest marks citizens awarded him prior to the hostage rescue. Re-election for a third consecutive term in 2000 now appears unlikely. It is no small irony that, thanks to the efforts of President Fujimori, Peru may have achieved such progress that it no longer needs him.

(Carlos Lozada writes regularly on Latin American affairs.)  
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From Page 3

vaba una cámara Nikon de lente variable. Fotografié rollos enteros de escenas callejeras, arquitectura colonial y costumbres que captaban pedazos de una herencia que yo sentía que estaba perdiendo.

Durante una de mis visitas en el decenio de 1960, un extraño me buscó para convertirse en mi segundo consejero. Era de estructura grande con brazos de trabajador, alrededor de los 50 años de edad. Dirigiéndose hacia mí junto a la piscina en un hotel de San Juan, se presentó a sí mismo con una pregunta: "Eh, Eduardo, ¿dónde está tu cámara?"

Su nombre era Jack Delano. Nacido en la Ucrania rusa en 1914, inmigró a los Estados Unidos con sus padres a los 8 años de edad. Aquí él empezó a desarrollar sus talentos como compositor, cineasta, caricaturista, músico y, sobre todo, como fotógrafo de documentales.

En el decenio de 1940, él había viajado por todos los Estados Unidos en asignación para la Administración de Seguridad Agrícola, captando escenas de una nación cuyo pueblo estaba siendo sacado de una depresión por la peor de las guerras mundiales.

Durante aquella época, Delano y su esposa, Irene, visitaron a Puerto Rico para componer un libro de fotografías sobre la isla. Seducido por su pueblo y su belleza, se quedó durante medio siglo. El cobró

estatura y gran admiración mientras grababa en cinta la maduración de la isla desde un lugar de grandes dificultades hacia una tierra más vibrante y diversa.

Entre otros triunfos, él convenció al finado gobernador de la isla, Luis Muñoz Marín, para que estableciera la primera división de películas documentales y fotográfica en el gobierno.

Es historia que él inspiró, ayudó y aconsejó a millares de profesionales en las artes creadoras. De algún modo, de la rama isleña de mi familia, él había conocido mi encanto con Puerto Rico también. Todavía no estoy seguro de quién se lo dijo.

Pero aquel día él se tomó el tiempo para darme un viaje que incluyó al Instituto de Artes Gráficas que él inspiró, y otro, mientras caminábamos, al interior de la mente de un genio fotográfico. El me enseñó el modo, al tirar instantáneas, de leer las caras. El hablaba de ángulos con la cámara y compartía su modo de buscar el dolor o el gozo, el orgullo y la timidez, a través de su lente.

La parte del consejo de Jack Delano que me ha mantenido funcionando es tan aguda como las imágenes que él captaba con su cámara: "Las circunstancias no importan. Podemos lograr nuestro destino en cualesquiera circunstancias, si estamos dedicados y nos ceñimos a los hechos".

### JOB OPPORTUNITIES

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KCBD-TV has an opening for **Part-Time Production Assistant**. Hours: 5 am - 7 am plus other flexible hours as assigned. Previous tape room experience preferred. Pre-employment drug test required. Apply at KCBD-TV, 5600 Avenue A, Lubbock, Tx 79404.

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### NOTICE OF APPLICATION

W&W Steel Company ha solicitado de la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) el Permiso de Calidad de Aire Numero 35103 para autoizar la construcción de una planta para la manufactura de acero estructural y de materiales para edificios comerciales en 2221 Erskine, Lubbock, condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La facilidad propuesta va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos; compuesto organico volátil y partículas. Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la facilidad propuesta puede solicitar una audiencia. Si el solicitante demuestra que la facilidad propuesta va a cumplir con todos los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, el solicitante cualificará para recibir el permiso. El objeto de la audiencia será limitado a los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, que no incluyen asuntos tales como calidad de agua, ruido, seguridad de tráfico o zonas municipales. Si se celebra una audiencia, esta será un proceso legal semejante a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal.

numero del permiso; (3) la oracion en ingles "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripción breve y específica de, como y por que las emisiones de la facilidad propuesta le perjudicaron a usted de una manera que no es comun con los miembros del publico en general; (5) la localizacion de su propiedad en relacion a la facilidad propuesta. Peticiones de audiencia o comentarios sobre la solicitud deberán recibirse por escrito en la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, dentro de 30 dias despues de este aviso. Este aviso se publicará en 8-15-97 and 8-22-97.

La solicitud y el analisis preliminar del TNRCC pueden ser revisados o copiados en el TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, austin, TEXAS 78753. Los documentos de la solicitud, los archivos del cumplimiento de las leyes de la facilidad, si existen, e informacion adicional pueden obtenerse de TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office at 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3509, telephone (806) 796-7092. Miembros individuales del publico que deseen inquirir sobre la informacion contenida en este aviso, o inquirir sobre otras solicitudes de permisos o procesos de permisos de la agencia, deberán telefonar a la Oficina de Asistencia Publica del TNRCC, libre de cargos, al 1-800-687-4040.

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