

# Coordinación de Colores en el Recinto de Escuela Secundaria

Por William O. Medina

En la escuela secundaria donde enseño, ningún letrado prohíbe la mezcla de razas o ninguna otra clase de mezcla. No obstante, existe la segregación de todos los modos y las maneras.

Tengo la conveniencia de almorzar temprano. Esto me ha dado la oportunidad de explorar la escuela durante el espacio de tiempo destinado al almuerzo. Camino entre los estudiantes, observando sus hábitos como un científico cuidadoso, advirtiendo la ex-

traña mezcla de la segregación. No es una separación absoluta entre las personas, pero sin embargo es una división perturbadora.

Durante el período del almuerzo, la mayoría de nuestro estudiantado del recinto se fragmenta en islas pequeñas. El espacio de cada grupo es una entidad protegida; hay pocos que se aventuren fuera de su espacio acostumbrado. La integración más visible es en la línea del almuerzo, pero es breve y engañosa.

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biente de habla inglesa.

Los chicanos, o estudiantes

centro del recinto. De pie como columnas de concreto, hablan inglés en su mayoría. Ellos eligen también el congregarse bajo un árbol, donde hay sombra.

Los estudiantes chicanos sospechan colectivamente, en especial de los profesores. Es difícil para un adulto el tener acceso a la dinámica de este grupo. Cuando uno se les aproxima, se endurecen para

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# News Briefs

## Survey on Minorities & Prejudice

The Washington Post reports that a new survey shows that Hispanics, Asian and African-Americans share a collective sense that they have been denied opportunities because of prejudice by the white majority (57%, 80% and 60% respectively) But whites in the survey said they believed that minorities have ample opportunities. Among white respondents, 63% said blacks have equal opportunity, 57% said the same of Hispanics and 63% said it of Asians. "It's as though white America is sleepwalking on the edge of a volcano of ethnic and racial differences," said Sanford Cloud Jr., president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which commissioned the study.

Two-thirds of minority respondents agreed with the statement that whites "are insensitive to other people and have a long history of bigotry and prejudice." Seventy-six percent of blacks agreed, 56% of Hispanics and 56% of Asians.

The survey also reported that members of minority groups are more likely than whites to agree with stereotypes about other racial and religious minority groups. The poll said 33% of Hispanics, 22% of Asians and 12% of whites agreed with the statement, "Even if given a chance (black Americans) aren't capable of getting ahead." At the same time, however, a large majority of those polled believe that African-Americans "have made valuable contributions to American society" and "will work hard when given a chance." The survey also found that the majority of whites support affirmative action programs, by a 55 to 31 percent ratio.

## Legislation: Schools May Report Undocumented Immigrants

The Mercury Wire Services report that House members defeated an amendment that would have required school districts to report the number of students who are undocumented immigrants. The vote was 329-78.

AP reports that the House debated Thursday whether schools should be required to report undocumented immigrants. The reporting requirement was offered by Rep. Dana Rohrabacher, R-CA as an amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

"Government should not provide education for illegal aliens and their children," Rohrabacher said. "It is essential for Congress to know how much it is costing to educate illegal aliens." He said Congress had to make a choice between spending its limited resources on legal residents and those who are not. Rohrabacher also contended that getting this information at enrollment time would not be overly burdensome. The amendment would require schools to report numbers, not names, he said.

Opponents of the amendment argued that undocumented immigrants were the responsibility of the INS not the schools, and that the amendment would result in children reporting their parents. Rep. William Ford, D-MI, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, said, "It's insane to suggest after what we learned about Nazi Germany in the period before World War II that we would turn little children into informers on their parents... and expect that they would still go to school with trust in their eyes and trust in their hearts." Others said Rohrabacher's proposal should be debated for inclusion in an immigration bill, and not introduced into ESEA legislation.

## Bill To Give States Welfare Leeway

AP reports that a proposal unveiled Monday by a group of Republican senators would allow states to assume full responsibility for AFDC, WIC and food stamp programs within five years. During the phase-in, state and federal governments would be required to maintain current levels of funding for welfare programs. But once the plan was implemented, the federal government would pay a greater share of Medicaid costs.

Sen. Nancy Kassbaum, R-KS, the lead sponsor of the bill, said it would give states more freedom to design welfare programs that work for them. "This isn't designed as a cost savings. It's designed to make it work better," she said. She also acknowledged that the Democrats probably won't support her proposal.

## Clinton To Unveils Job Plan

AP reports that President Clinton announced his Workforce Security Act during a White House briefing Wednesday. The proposal, which is estimated to cost \$13 billion over the next five years, would combine all state and federal unemployment programs into one-stop career centers where the unemployed could apply for benefits, training, and job counseling. The plan will also extend jobless benefits for displaced workers who are training for new careers.

Clinton will ask Congress to allow community colleges and other local groups to compete with government-run programs for federal dollars to retrain dislocated workers. States could apply for competitive seed grants to help set up universal one-stop systems. The number of grants would be limited, said an administration official, but the five-year program would allow "virtually all states" to receive grant money.

The Workforce Security Act is the administration's third piece of legislation designed to make U.S. workers more competitive worldwide. The other measures are Clinton's plan to establish national academic standards for school children and his proposal for a school-to-work training and apprenticeship program. The two measures have passed both houses of Congress and await a final compromise between the House and Senate.

## Fed Policy to End Lending Bias

Newsday reports that officials from 10 federal agencies Tuesday announced a joint policy statement on fair lending. In its policy position, the Interagency Task Force on Fair Lending went beyond the usual definition of discrimination to also include "disparate impact." It has been defined as when a lender applies a policy equally to all applicants, but the policy nonetheless has a disproportionately adverse effect on a particular race, or gender, or age group.

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# Once Burned Latinos Still View Education Initiative Hopefully

By Patricia Guadalupe

When President Clinton reauthorized an executive order on Hispanic education last month, it wasn't exactly fodder for Page One in the mainstream press. But U.S. Hispanics see the action, announced at a Feb. 22 White House ceremony attended by lots of community advocates, educators and members of Congress, as considerably more than a limp political gesture.

The executive order recharterers the President's Advisory Commission on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans, a collaborative task force within federal agencies that fund education programs, from job training at the Department of Labor to bilingual programs at the Department of Education. It designates a senior official within each department to oversee programs that do or should involve Hispanic students.

Clinton promised his audience: "We're here to say you are not alone. Our administration has embraced your cause. To ignore the barriers to educational opportunity

only hampers our own future. If we fail the youngest and fastest growing segment of our population, we'll all fail."

Political rhetoric?

Of course.

When George Bush presided over a similar White House ceremony to introduce the first such executive order in September 1990, he strummed the same high notes: "It is my fervent hope this will ensure that Hispanic education is the priority it must be and will be."

Of course, it didn't happen. The underfunded, understaffed Bush commission dawdled and fizzled, finally coming out with a report maligned by Hispanic education activists in the waning days of his administration. So why are Hispanics hopeful about Clinton's promise?

For one, there are a few highly placed Hispanics in his administration, including cabinet members Henry Cisneros and Federico Peña, who have spent years working to provide true equal educational opportunities to His-

panics.

Eugene García, who developed a national reputation working in multicultural and bilingual education circles in the Arizona and California university systems, was appointed by Clinton to head the education department's Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs.

Another of his appointees, Norma Cantú, paid her dues advocating for Hispanic students as Southwestern regional counsel with the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Cantú, the education department's assistant secretary for civil rights, assures us that the commission "has complete support and commitment of the White House, and that represents all the different agencies in the government."

"Additionally," she says, "this is the first time that higher education institutions have been included, so it's not just K-12."

The President's announcement coincided with the release of the "Minorities in

Higher Education" report by the American Council on Education. It found that in 1992, 57 percent of Hispanic students graduated from high school, compared to 75 percent of black students and 84 percent of whites. Once they do graduate, only 37 percent of Hispanics enroll in a four-year college program, and a quarter of those drop out during the first two years.

Raul Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza, sees the commission highlighting the importance of a coordinated federal response. "Hispanic students too often end up with the short end of the stick in terms of federal education policies and programs. They are not participating in the high-quality programs they are eligible for."

Involving higher education institutions will strengthen the commission, agrees Ricardo Martínez, director of the Washington, D.C., office of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities. "Now it depends on all of us to

# Maltratos Una Vez, Los Latinos Ven Todavía Con Esperanza a la Iniciativa de la Enseñanza

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Cuando el Presidente Clinton volvió a autorizar una orden ejecutiva sobre la enseñanza a los hispanos el mes pasado, no fue exactamente material para la primera plana de la prensa principal del país.

Pero los hispanos estadounidenses ven a la acción, anunciada en una ceremonia del 22 de Febrero en la Casa Blanca, a la que asistieron muchos defensores comunitarios, educadores y miembros del Congreso, como mucho más que un gesto político flojo.

La orden ejecutiva vuelve a poner en vigor a la Comisión Asesora Presidencial sobre la Excelencia en la Enseñanza para los Hispanoamericanos, un grupo de trabajo colaborador entre las dependencias federales que financian programas de enseñanza, desde el adiestramiento para el empleo en el Departamento del Trabajo hasta los programas bilingües en el Departamento de Instrucción Pública. La misma designa a un funcionario principal dentro de cada departamento para supervisar los programas que involucran o deberían involucrar a los estudiantes hispanos.

Clinton prometió a su auditorio: "Estamos aquí para decir que ustedes no están solos. Nuestro gobierno ha abrazado a vuestra causa. El pasar por alto a los obstáculos de la oportunidad a la enseñanza sólo

hispanos se matriculan en un programa de escuela superior de cuatro años, y la cuarta parte de estos últimos abandonan los estudios durante los dos primeros años.

Raúl Yzaguirre, presidente del Consejo Nacional de La Raza, ve a la comisión destacando la importancia de una reacción federal coordinada. "Los estudiantes hispanos terminan a menudo con el extremo corto de la varilla en términos de los cursos de acción y los programas federales de enseñanza. Ellos no están participando en los programas de alta calidad para los cuales son elegibles."

El involucrar a las instituciones de enseñanza superior fortalecerá a la comisión, concuerda Ricardo Martínez, director de la oficina de la Asociación Hispana de Colegios y Universidades en Washington, DC. "Ahora depende de todos nosotros el asegurarnos de que esto no se quede sólo en el papel. Necesitamos vigilarlo sobre una base continua."

El Representante al Congreso Federal José Serrano (demócrata por Nueva York), presidente del Grupo Congresional Hispano, agrega en tono aprobatorio: "Nuestro próximo paso será el apremiar por más recursos para la enseñanza bilingüe... (y por el) reconocimiento de la importancia de las instituciones de enseñanza superior que perjudica a nuestro propio fu-

turo. Si le fallamos al segmento más joven y de crecimiento más rápido de nuestra población, todos fracasaremos."

¿Retórica política?

Desde luego.

Cuando George Bush presidió una ceremonia semejante en la Casa Blanca para presentar la primera orden ejecutiva de esa clase en Septiembre de 1990, él rasgó las mismas notas altas:

"Tengo la esperanza ferviente de que esto asegurará que la enseñanza de los hispanos es la prioridad que debe ser y que será."

Por supuesto, no sucedió. La comisión de Bush, escasa de fondos y de personal, haraganeó y se desinfló, resultando por fin con un informe rechazado por los activistas de la enseñanza hispana en los días postreros de su gobierno.

De modo que, ¿a qué se debe que los hispanos se sientan esperanzados por la promesa de Clinton?

Por una parte, hay unos cuantos hispanos situados en plazas de alta jerarquía en su gobierno, incluyendo a los miembros del gabinete Henry Cisneros y Federico Peña, que han pasado años trabajando para proporcionar verdaderas oportunidades de enseñanza equitativa a los hispanos.

Eugene García, que desarrolló una reputación nacional trabajando en los círculos multiculturales y de la

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# El Ataque Es Desde Adentro

Por Rafael Castillo

Al observar por televisión a los trabajadores indocumentados de piel color de oliva correr peligrosamente a través de la frontera entre los Estados Unidos y México recientemente, me pregunté cuántos de ellos llegarán a concretar su Sueño Estadounidense. Inmediatamente detrás lo seguía su pesadilla "norteamericana," un grupo de agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza que vestían de verde-olivo.

Hacia el año 2,050, según calcula la Oficina del Censo, cerca de 130 millones de seres humanos se agregarán a la multitud cada vez mayor de los Estados Unidos. La mayor parte de ese aumento sobre nuestros 256 millones de habitantes actuales se deberá a las "hordas de inmigrantes" que tocarán a las puertas.

En verdad, algunos alarmistas mantienen que la inmigración está ocasionándonos problemas ambientales devastadores; todavía otros argumentan que las nuevas "masas desaseadas" -- tanto legales como ilegales -- privan a los "verdaderos estadounidenses" en todos los sentidos de los empleos que necesitan.

Paradójicamente, nuestro futuro descansa en las manos acopadas de estos inmigrantes y de sus hijos, que quieren ayudar a forjar unos Estados Unidos de Norte América nuevos y prósperos.

Tengo una pregunta:

¿Están los Estados Unidos

retrocediendo intelectual y democráticamente? ¿Hemos perdido nuestro idealismo, nuestra fe en el inmigrante? ¿Proseguiremos un curso regresivo al ayer para convertirnos en otro club campestre xenofobo de la vuelta del siglo, sólo para europeos?

Me estremezco al pensarlo. En la película "Blade Runner" de Ridley Scott, de 1982, un detective políglota personificado por Edward James Olmos es un habitante híbrido del Los Angeles en el año 2,019. Olmos caracteriza al "estadounidense" del futuro, con ojos azules, rasgos asiáticos y una mezcla vernácula curiosa de "spanglish" (español e inglés) y japonés.

¿Sugiere la película una distopía apocalíptica? ¿Advierte sobre los peligros del cruce racial?

En la etapa más oscura de este país, la Ley de Inmigración de 1924 impuso limitaciones ásperas contra las naciones de "clase inferior," todas basadas en los exámenes de inteligencia del Ejército administrados a los inmigrantes que llegaban.

En la novela "Drácula" de Bram Stoker de 1897, el Profesor Van Helsing insta a Mina Harker a describir al maligno Conde Drácula en términos bien conocidos para la pseudo-ciencia de aquella época -- la craneometría.

¿Procedía el viejo Conde del material eslavo inferior, contra el que los científicos esta-

ban precavido que sería la caída de la civilización occidental? ¿Cuidado con esos inmigrantes que chupan la sangre y no hablan el inglés normal!

Nada se aproxima tanto a la realidad como el personaje del novelista F. Scott Fitzgerald, Tom Buchanan, el estadounidense rico e intolerante de la obra "The Great Gatsby." Hay una escena en la que Buchanan pregunta a Nick Carraway si él había leído un libro escrito por un hombre llamado Goddard. No lo había leído. Buchanan increpa a Carraway porque los Estados Unidos están perdiendo su lugar en el mundo: "Nos toca a nosotros ... la raza predominante, estar vigilando, o de lo contrario estas otras razas tendrán el control de las cosas." Buchanan habla sentenciosamente acerca de cómo los nórdicos fueron la fuerza motriz que impulsó a la civilización, produciendo "la ciencia y el arte y todo eso."

Fitzgerald estaba aludiendo a la obra de Lothrop Stoddard titulada "La Marea Creciente de los Colores," publicada por la editorial Scribner's en 1920. Stoddard mantenía que "a menos que se limite la inmigración ... la naturaleza racial del pueblo estadounidense quedará alterada rápida y radicalmente."

El temor a millones de extranjeros no asimilables (¿recuerdan a la película "La Nación Extranjera"? y a la

pérdida de la identidad es lo que asusta a los residentes de los Estados Unidos de origen europeo nuevamente ahora.

A medida que sus hijos e hijas se asimilan a la corriente principal mayor, cada estadounidense de segunda generación, de cualquier origen étnico, se lamenta de la pérdida de la cultura antigua. Es un hecho sociológico que todos los inmigrantes pasan por la dinámica del cambio y de la adaptación.

El sentido de los valores familiares del inmigrante actual es la primera baja de la asimilación a una sociedad que ensalza a las virtudes idiomáticas del cantante Ice-T, adora a Sharon Stone y a Madonna y clasifica a Phil Donahue y al "National Enquirer" como los parangones del periodismo.

Francis Fukuyama, al escribir en "Commentary," debate el tema de que los inmigrantes amenazan a los cimientos de la cultura estadounidense. Y dice: "El asalto ideológico sobre los valores familiares tradicionales -- la revolución sexual, el feminismo y el despojo de la legitimidad de la familia dominada por el varón, la celebración de los "estilos alternativos de vida, las tentativas sin escrúpulos de secularizar a todos los aspectos de la vida pública estadounidense, la aceptación del "divorcio sin culpa y el aumento consiguiente de las familias con

# The Attack Is From Within

By Rafael Castillo

Watching olive-skinned undocumented workers dash perilously across the U.S.-Mexico border on television recently, I wondered just how many of them would realize their American Dream. Right behind them followed their

(ital)norteamericano(unital) nightmare, a cadre of U.S. Border Patrol officers wearing olive-green.

By 2050, the Census Bureau calculates, some 133 million human beings will be added to the growing United States multitude. Most of that increase over the present 259 million inhabitants will be a result of "immigrant hordes" at the gate.

Indeed, some alarmists maintain that immigration is causing us devastating environmental problems; still others contend that the new "unwashed masses" -- legal and illegal -- deprive down-and-out "real Americans" of needed jobs.

Paradoxically, our future lies in the cupped hands of these immigrants and their children who want to help forge a new, prosperous United States of America.

I have to question: Is the United States regressing intellectually and democratically? Have we lost our idealism, our faith in the immigrant? Will we pursue a course to yesterday and become another turn-of-century xenophobic, European-only country club?

I shudder at the thought.

In Ridley Scott's 1982 film "Blade Runner," a polyglot detective played by Edward James Olmos is a hybrid inhabitant of Los Angeles, 2019. Olmos portrays the futuristic "American" with blue eyes, Asian features and a curious vernacular blend of Spanglish and Japanese.

Does the film suggest an apocalyptic dystopia? Does it warn of the perils of interracial breeding?

In this country's darkest period, the Immigration Act of 1924 imposed harsh restrictions against nations of "inferior stock," all based on Army intelligence tests given to incoming immigrants.

In Bram Stoker's 1897 novel "Dracula," Professor Van Helsing urges Mina Harker to

describe the evil Count Dracula in terms well-known to the pseudoscience of the epoch -- craniometry.

Was the old Count from inferior Slavic stock that scientists were warning would be the downfall of Western civilization? Beware of those bloodsucking immigrants who don't speak standard English.

Nothing comes closer to reality than F. Scott Fitzgerald's character of Tom Buchanan, the affluent American bigot in "The Great Gatsby." There is a scene in which Buchanan asks Nick Carraway whether he'd read a book by a man named Goddard. He hadn't. Buchanan chides Carraway that America is losing its rank in the world: "It is up to us ... the dominant race, to watch out or these other races will have control of things." He pontificates about how the Nordics were the driving force behind civilization, producing "science and art, and all that."

Fitzgerald was alluding to Lothrop Stoddard's "Rising Tide of Colors," published by Scribner's in 1920. Stoddard maintained that "unless immigration is restricted ... the racial character of the American people will be rapidly and radically altered."

The fear of millions of inassimilable aliens (remember the movie "Alien Nation"?) and the loss of identity is what is frightening U.S. residents of European extraction again today.

As his or her offspring assimilates into the larger mainstream, every second-generation American, of whatever ethnic makeup, laments the loss of the old culture. It is a sociological fact that all immigrants undergo the dynamics of change and adaptation.

The sense of family values of today's immigrant is the first casualty of assimilation into a society that extols the linguistic virtues of Ice-T, worships Sharon Stone and Madonna, and rates Phil Donahue and the National Enquirer as paragons of journalism.

Francis Fukuyama, writing in the journal Commentary, argues against the belief that

immigrants threaten the foundation of American culture. He writes: "The ideological assault on traditional family values -- the sexual revolution, feminism and the delegitimization of the male-dominated household, the celebration of alternative lifestyle, attempts ruthlessly to secularize all aspects of American public life, the acceptance of no-fault divorce and the consequent rise of single-parent households -- was not the creation of recent-

ly arrived Chicano agriculture workers."

He adds: "The symptoms of cultural decay are all around us, but the last people in the world we should be blaming are recent immigrants."

Perhaps the cartoon character Pogo was not far off when he mused: "We have met the enemy and he is us!"

(Rafael Castillo, the author of "Distant Journeys," is a humanities and literature professor at Palo Alto College in San Antonio, Texas.)

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# Mexico Builds Its Own Colossus of the North

By Raymond Rodríguez

"The Colossus of the North" is a designation usually applied to the United States by Mexicans. Poor Mexico, goes the lament, so close to the United States and so far from God. Historically, that may have been true, but it's no longer the case. Even before the advent of the North American Free Trade Agreement, countries in Central and South America were referring to Mexico as their "Colossus of the North."

Today, Mexicans, rather than Argentinians, are emerging as "Los Yanquis" of Latin America.

With its record of political stability, Mexico has been increasingly successful in extending its economic tentacles southward. Investments, technicians, industrial development, commercial goods and ideology are among its exports to sister republics in Latin America. With the passage of NAFTA, Mexico could become a varietal conduit for the expanding commercial relations between South and North America. Next to the envisioned economic opportunities with the Pacific Rim nations, the richest market potential is in our own front yard.

The NAFTA market exceeds 350 million people and dwarfs the European Economic Community. Using that as a base, Mexico is rapidly moving to become the dominant economic partner of developing countries in Latin America. By doing so, it hopes to counterbalance the intrusions of both the United States and the Japanese. Mex-

ico dreams of becoming the major political and financial power broker in Latin America. It is an ambition well within its grasp. Central and South American countries are anxious to benefit from the fallout they envision resulting from the NAFTA agreement.

Unbeknown to most U.S. residents, the Latin American countries have had a free trade agreement for more than a decade. Using it as a steppingstone, Mexican entrepreneurs have swarmed over Latin America. Their aggressive efforts have at times alienated their slower-paced neighbors in much the same way high-powered U.S. tactics once aggravated Mexican sensitivities.

Today, Mexico is using many of the enterprising techniques it learned from its northern neighbor. Countries such as Chile, Colombia and Argentina also hope to become active participants in NAFTA. They are not prepared to let Mexico alone reap the economic benefits simply because of its geographic advantage.

Suddenly, the plaintive phrase "Mexico, so close to the United States" has taken on new meaning. Mexico is in the enviable position of becoming Latin America's economic eyes and ears, as well as the articulator of the changes that are beginning to sweep the hemisphere, including in its own southern state of Chiapas.

There is no question that Mexico's ruling Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) needs to redefine itself or face oblivion. The voices and aspirations of all Mexi-

# MEXICO EDIFICA SU PROPIO 'COLOSO DEL NORTE'

Por Raymond Rodríguez

"El Coloso del Norte" es una designación que los mexicanos aplican de costumbre a los Estados Unidos. "Pobre México," dice el lamento, "tan cerca de los Estados Unidos y tan lejos de Dios."

Históricamente, eso puede haber sido cierto, pero ya no es así. Aún antes del advenimiento del Tratado Norteamericano de Libre Comercio, las naciones de las Américas Central y del Sur estaban refiriéndose a México como su "Coloso del Norte."

Hoy los mexicanos, antes que los argentinos, están surgiendo como "los yanquis" de la América Latina.

Con su historial de estabilidad política, México ha tenido un éxito cada vez mayor para extender sus tentáculos económicos hacia el sur. Las inversiones, los técnicos, el desarrollo industrial, los bienes de comercio y la ideología se hallan entre sus exportaciones a las repúblicas hermanas de la América Latina.

Con la aprobación de NAFTA, México podría convertirse en un conducto de distinta clase para las relaciones comerciales en expansión entre las Américas del Sur y del Norte. A continuación de las oportunidades económicas que se vislumbran con las naciones del Aro del Pacífico, el potencial de mercado más rico se halla en nuestro propio jardín delantero.

El mercado de NAFTA excede de 350 millones de personas y empujea a la Comunidad Económica Europea. Utilizando eso como base, México está moviéndose rápidamente para convertirse en el asociado económico predominante de las naciones en desarrollo de la América Latina.

Al hacer esto, México espera compensar las intrusiones tanto de los Estados Unidos como de los japoneses. México sueña con llegar a ser el corredor de poder político y económico más importante de la América Latina. Es una ambición que se halla bien dentro de su alcance. Las naciones de las Américas Central y del Sur están ansiosas de beneficiarse de la precipitación que ellos vislumbran que resultará del acuerdo NAFTA.

Algo que la mayoría de los residentes de los Estados Unidos desconocen es que las naciones de la América Latina han tenido un acuerdo de libre comercio durante más de un decenio. Usándolo como trampolín, los empresarios mexicanos han descendido como enjambre sobre el resto de la América Latina. Sus gestiones agresivas han enajenado algunas veces a sus vecinos de ritmo más lento, casi de igual modo que las tácticas de alto poder de los Estados Unidos molestaron una vez a las sensibilidades de los mexicanos.

Hoy, México está utilizando muchas de las técnicas empresariales que aprendió de su vecino del norte. Naciones tales como Chile, Colombia y la Argentina esperan también llegar a ser participantes activas de NAFTA. Estas no están preparadas a dejar que México sea la única que coseche los beneficios económicos, por razón de su ventaja geográfica únicamente.

Súbitamente, la frase quejumbrosa: "México, tan cerca de los Estados Unidos" ha tomado una significación nueva. México se halla en la posición envidiable de convertirse en los ojos y los oídos económicos de la América Latina, así como en el articulador de los cambios que están comenzando a cubrir el hemisferio, incluyendo en su propio estado meridional de Chiapas.

No hay duda de que el Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) que gobierna a México, necesita volver a definirse a sí mismo o bien se enfrentará a su desaparición. Las voces y aspiraciones de todos los mexicanos no pueden negarse. El cambio económico no será suficiente; debe ser social y político igualmente.

Téngase en cuenta que, en 1910, México fomentó la primera revolución social del siglo XX. No fué sino hasta la revolución de Cuba que la América Latina pasó por un desafío tal a sus conceptos políticos fundamentales. A pesar de su orientación socio-democrática, México sigue siendo el modelo que otras naciones de la América Latina aspiran a imitar.

De muchos modos, México es un micro-cosmo y un faro para la América Latina de igual manera que lo son los Estados Unidos para el resto del mundo. Como en otros países de alrededor del mundo, muchas personas de la América Latina ansían una reforma social, así como la estabilidad política y económica.

Hoy, a medida que el PRI de México lucha para resolver su crisis de Chiapas y rescatar su imagen, se le puede culpar de muchas desigualdades. Pero ningún otro partido gobernante de la América Latina disfruta de su longevidad e historial de logros.

Si el PRI, que ha sido el partido de gobierno de México desde 1929, puede ser el instrumento para obtener un tratado de libre comercio que abarque a toda la América Latina -- incluyendo a las naciones del Caribe -- justificará con creces su existencia turbulenta.

(Raymond Rodríguez, de Long Beach, California, es profesor universitario jubilado y contribuyente periódico de Hispanic Link.)

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

cannot be denied. Economic change won't be enough; it must be social and political as well. Bear in mind that in 1910, Mexico fomented the first social revolution of the 20th century. Not until the Cuban revolution did Latin America undergo such a challenge to its basic political concepts. Despite its socio-democratic orientation, Mexico remains the model that other Latin American countries aspire to emulate.

In many ways, Mexico is a microcosm and a beacon to Latin America in the same way the United States is for the rest of the world. Like other countries around the globe, many of those in Latin America yearn for social reform as well as political and economic stability. Today, as Mexico's PRI struggles to resolve its crisis in Chiapas and rescue its image, it may be faulted for

many inequities. But no other ruling party in Latin America enjoys its longevity and record of accomplishments.

If the PRI, Mexico's ruling party since it was formed in 1929, can be instrumental in bringing about a free trade agreement that encompasses all of Latin America -- even the Caribbean nations -- it will more than justify its hectic existence.

(Raymond Rodríguez, of Long Beach, Calif., is a retired university professor and regular contributor to Hispanic Link.)

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## News Briefs

For example, a lender policy that only provides loans of \$60,000 or more for single family residents would exclude many minority applicants from consideration because of personal income levels or the value of homes in some ethnic neighborhoods.

The Interagency Task Force policy statement will become a federal regulation as soon as all participating agencies formally approve it.

### Foster Care for the Elderly

The New York Times reports that Foster care for the elderly is growing across the country. The government, health policy experts and families are looking for alternatives to save money in caring for older people and provide them with the greatest freedom in choosing a safe and comfortable place to live. With monthly costs averaging about \$1,000, one third of nursing home costs, supporters say foster care should play an increasingly vital role in caring for the elderly.

Oregon and Washington, two states that have had extensive experience with foster care for the elderly, have found few drawbacks. So far, cases of abuse are few, but those who work in the field said they will have to be vigilant in looking out for such problems as foster care programs proliferate. The problems that do arise most often tend to involve emotional attachments. When an elderly person becomes too ill to stay in foster care and must move on to a nursing home, experts say the move can be wrenching for both parties.

There are no overall figures on how many older people are living in foster homes since there is no single agency that monitors the dozens of programs nationwide. Experts estimate that there may be tens of thousands of older people in foster homes and they see those numbers increasing. "We started this program as a response to a need we saw," said Eleanor Frankel, director of programs for the Bergen County Visiting Homemaker and Home Health Aide Service, which administers a pilot adult foster-care project in northern New Jersey. We saw people wanting to be cared for in a home environment, she said.

### GAO: Sex Harassment in Fed Law Agencies

3/9/94 -- The Chicago Tribune reports that the General Accounting Office released a report Tuesday on its investigation of sexual harassment in the DEA and to a lesser extent the ATF. It found that in both agencies, sexual harassment cases were handled poorly. GAO investigators singled out the DEA for refusing to cooperate with congressional investigators by restricting access to records.

The GAO reviewed all 22 sexual harassment complaints identified by the DEA from January 1989 to May 1993, and interviewed 63 current and former DEA employees. GAO investigators concluded that the DEA's equal employment opportunity program was filled with inadequacies, creating an environment in which employees feared reprisal if they brought a complaint. Women DEA employees reported that their grievances were minimized and that in some cases their supervisors were informed of their complaints, which are supposed to be kept private. And when the DEA employees filed complaints, the process on average took 382 days before resolution.

Federal workers must use an internal process first to make a discrimination complaint. Congress is considering changing the law to bring the federal government in line with private industry by providing for an independent EEOC investigation. The GAO report along with the testimony of DEA employees was presented before a House oversight committee hearing headed by Rep. William L. Clay, D-MO.

### House Tackles Stark's Health Bill

The New York Times reports that the House Ways and Means Committee's subcommittee began analyzing a health reform bill proposed by its chairman, Rep. Pete Stark, D-CA. Stark's bill would expand Medicare to cover the unemployed, part-time and seasonal workers, low income people and people who have no connection to the labor force.

Like Clinton's bill, the Stark proposal would require employers to pay at least 80% of the cost of health insurance for their employees. The bill also suggests a new federal payroll tax, equal to eight-tenths of 1 percent in wages and salaries. Stark said his bill would guarantee insurance for all in the U.S., but he proposes a leaner package of health benefits, with less coverage for long-term care and mental health services.

Meanwhile, AP reports that hundreds of doctors, dentists, psychologists and restaurant owners arrive on Capitol Hill to lobby their various positions. About 200 restaurant owners carried messages asking Congress to drop any mandate forcing them to provide health insurance for their workers. The American Psychological Association sent more than 300 of its members to meet with their senators and representatives, pleading that mental health coverage be included in any new health care reform legislation.

### Senator Makes Appeal For Women's Health

AP reports that Senator Patty Murray, D-WA, pleaded with colleagues Tuesday to spend more on women's diseases. "As we work on health-care reform and the budget for the remainder of the 1994, we must make sure that women's health-care concerns are not forgotten or swept under the rug," Murray said in a Senate floor speech.

She said her friend, Melinda Denton, wife of former Washington State Sen. Donn Charnley, was diagnosed with an ovarian tumor last summer and died last week. "The shock of her death holds me hostage," Murray said. "How could a woman in her 40s, close to my own age, be gone so swiftly?" Little is known about ovarian cancer, she said. "Two out of every three women diagnosed with ovarian cancer will die ... the opposite of those diagnosed with breast cancer."

Murray named other female friends and family who have died of cancer. "I believe I speak today for many women my age, who are confused by the word on the street about diseases affecting women," she said. "We go in faithfully for pap smears, but does early detection really work? Is taking the tests the only thing we can do?"

# Mexicans Are Losing The Battle of the Bulge

By Christine Tierney

MEXICO CITY - Mexicans are losing the battle of the bulge and it's no wonder -- an average meal of tacos with a beer has more calories than two McDonald's Big Mac hamburgers and a large Coke.

"I can't think of anything in the traditional Mexican cuisine that isn't fattening," said Dr. Aquiles Ayala, a physician and nutritionist in Mexico City.

"The essence of Mexican cuisine -- bread, rice, beans and tortillas -- is already loaded with carbohydrates, and now there's lots of fattening junk food, potato chips, tostadas, doughnuts and pork rind snacks," Ayala said.

Between 50 percent and 60 percent of adult Mexicans are overweight, estimates Enrique Caballero, a doctor at the National Medical Centre in Mexico City who specializes in glandular disorders.

"Most people in Mexico consume more calories than they need," he says. Even worse, many of them are empty calories.

Mexicans, for instance, drink more Coca-Cola drinks, on a per capita basis, than Americans or anyone else in the world, according to the company's own figures.

Poor Mexicans, accustomed to believing that a little cushion of fat protects against illness, pile on calories in the form of heavy starches and carbohydrates but still suffer worrisome protein deficiencies, Caballero says.

Better-off Mexicans have the money to buy meat and the domestic help to prepare salads -- a time-consuming chore in Mexico where every leaf needs to be disinfected -- but they indulge in too many fatty foods, sauces and cheese, he says.

The trend in Europe and the United States towards healthier foods has been slow in coming to Mexico. "It's easy to find taquerias (taco restaurants), but to find restaurants that serve nutritious food here is difficult," Caballero says.

An average serving of five tacos -- corn or flour tortillas typically stuffed with minced meat and peppers and melted cheese -- and a beer comes to about 1,500 calories, according to Ayala.

That's the equivalent of two Big Macs -- the most fattening item on McDonald's menu at 560 calories each -- a large Coke and a regular cheeseburger.

To give an idea of what 1,500 calories represents, it's about as many calories as a medium-sized woman needs to get through an entire day.

"We don't have very much information about obesity and calorie consumption for many countries in Latin America, but yes, we know that obesity is rising throughout Latin America," said Dr. Cecilio Moron of the Food and Agriculture Organization's regional office in Santiago, Chile.

Sketchy data compiled by the FAO show Mexican women have a 36 percent obesity rate. In the most closely comparable U.S. studies, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that 34 percent of American women are overweight or obese, while 58 percent of Hispanic-American women are overweight or obese.

FAO studies on obesity put Mexico somewhere in the middle of the spectrum for Latin America, with the highest levels of obesity in the region registered in Uruguay and Chile.

Above the heavy traffic of Mexico City's Reforma

Boulevard, the statues of three trim Aztec emperors suggest that excess weight was not always a problem in Mexico.

Aztecs and other indigenous groups in pre-Columbian Mexico had an excellent diet, rich in fibre and protein and high in calcium without being high in fat, said Hector Burgos at the National Institute of Nutrition of Mexico City.

Fatty meats, lard and dairy products were introduced to the Mexican diet in the 16th-century by Spanish colonisers who brought cows and pigs to the area known as Mesoamerica for the first time.

Although excess weight can bring on diabetes, heart and other ailments, dieting in Mexico also entails risks.

Some of the lowest-calorie foods, vegetables, fruits, fish and water are more likely to carry bacteria or pesticide residue than cooked foods and bottled soft drinks.

Additionally, some of the diet aids available in Mexican pharmacies can be dangerous. Diuretics, amphetamine-based diet pills and hormones to speed up the thyroid gland can have harmful side-effects ranging from the depletion of essential minerals to damage to the nervous system, Caballero says.

de la primera pagina

serven a los hispanos."

Pero aún antes de entonces, Clinton tiene la tarea de nombrar rápidamente a 25 miembros para la comisión, que reflejen la diversidad y los intereses de la comunidad hispana.

A George Bush le tomó un año el hacer eso. Yzaguirre, de La Raza, fue uno de sus 16 miembros, pero se encontró rápidamente a sí mismo como una voz minoritaria en un organismo que incluía a varios comerciantes, a la golfista Nancy López y a un miembro que tenía presuntos vínculos con el movimiento del "inglés solamente."

Entre sus miembros había seis que no eran hispanos, siete méxicoamericanos, dos cubanoamericanos y un sólo puertorriqueño que era californiano de largo tiempo -- "difícilmente," hizo notar un analizador de Hispanic Link en aquel momento, "el epicentro de la falla de enseñanza de aquel grupo."

Para evitar otro desastre, Clinton debe moverse con mayor rapidez y hacerlo mejor que su predecesor.

(Patricia Guadalupe informa desde Washington, DC., para Hispanic Link Weekly Report, la red "Radio Bilingüe" con sede en California y el programa de noticias por cadena de radio "Latino USA," con sede en Texas.)

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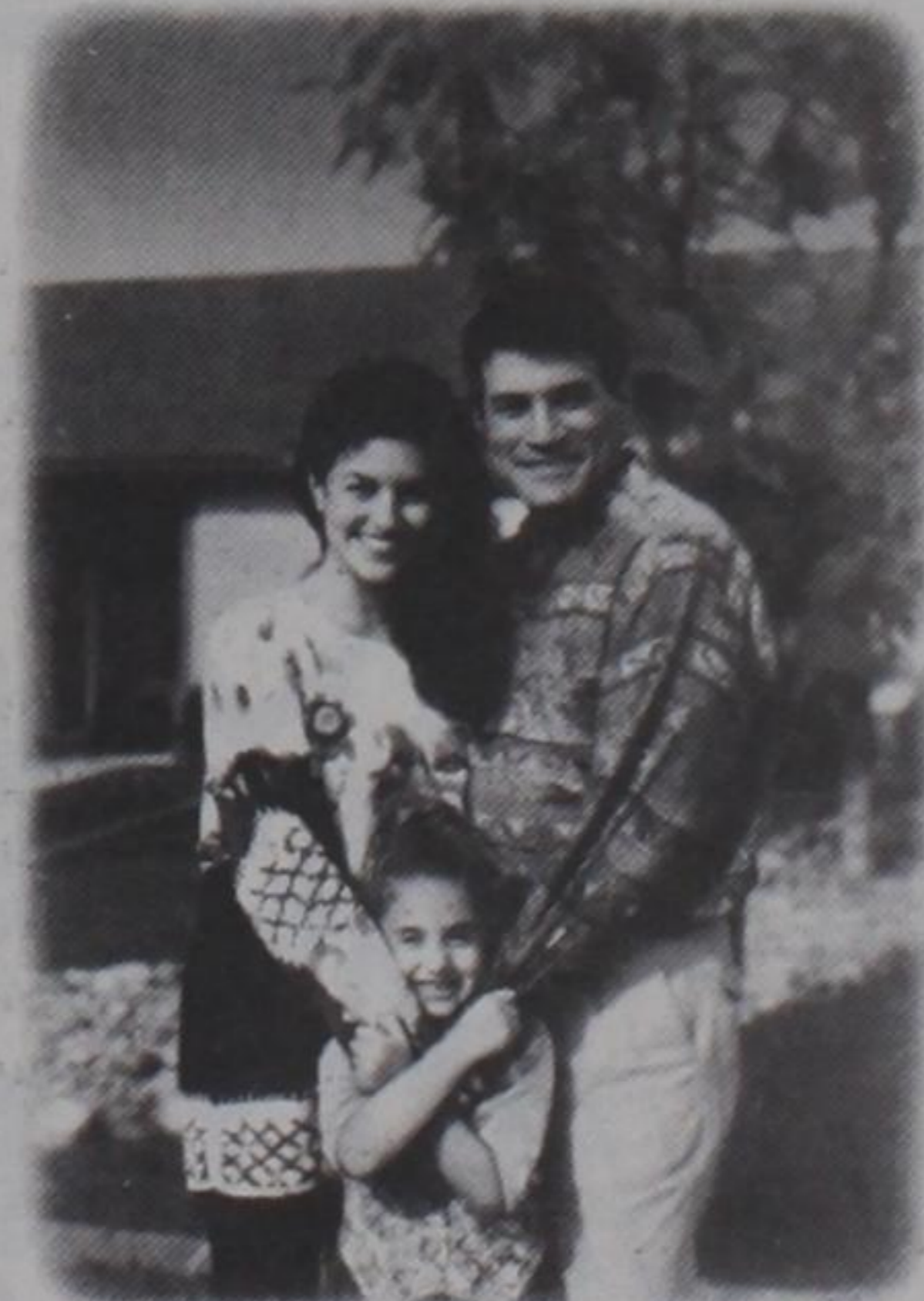
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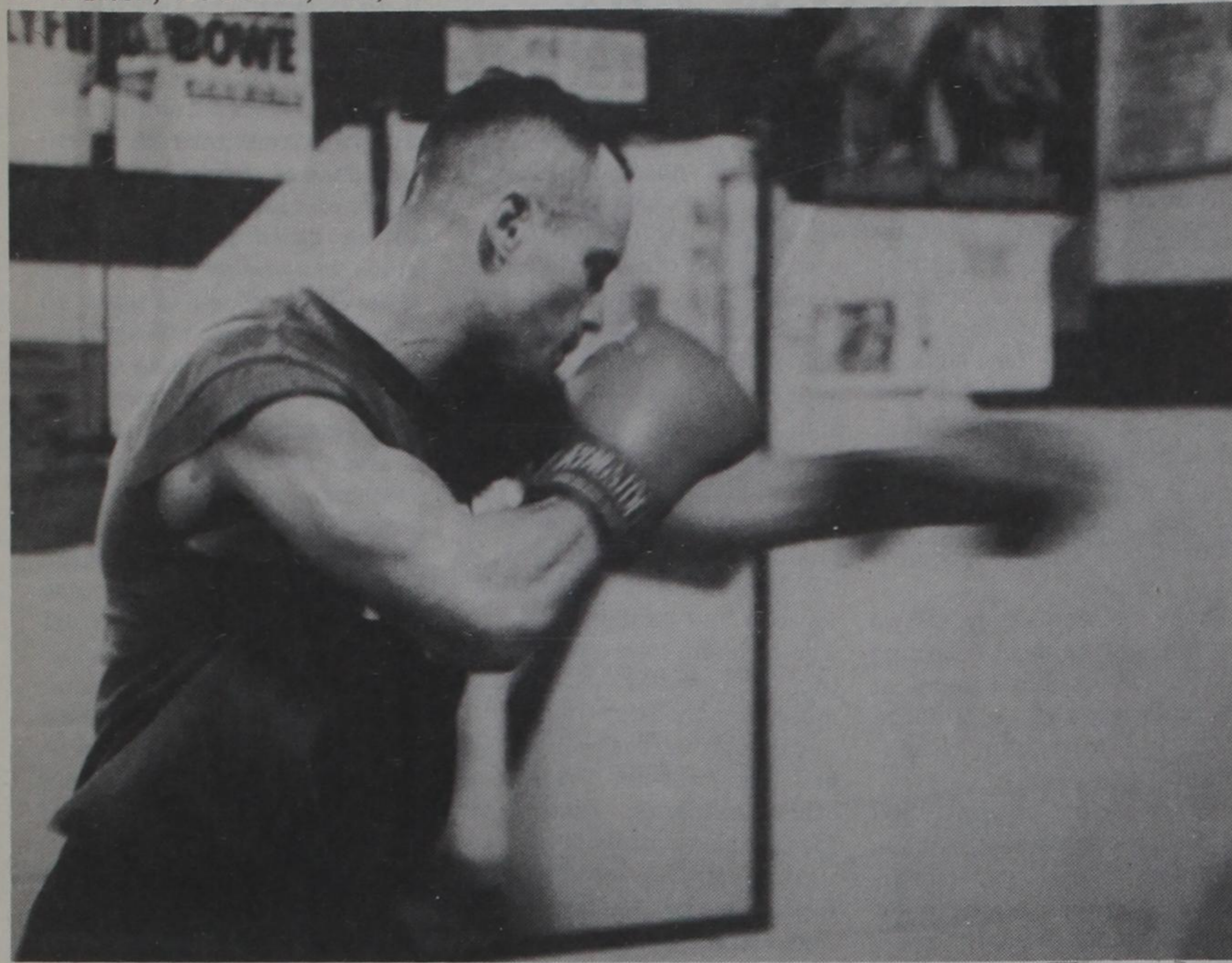
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Grant Anderson will be on the fight card against Valentino Jalamo from the Amarillo Warlords. The fights are scheduled for Saturday starting at 7 p.m.

## World Cup Countdown

By Alan Baldwin

NEW YORK - With 100 days to go to kickoff, World Cup fever is still about as rare as a blade of grass on the plastic pitch at Giants Stadium.

But local organizers insist that, like the soon-to-be-replaced green astroturf at the New York venue, the old ways of thinking will soon be swept away.

"Things are happening, the pace is quickening and the excitement is building," said senior press officer John Griffin when asked about the state of play.

"Operationally we are right in line with where we want to be...if we stick to our plans then there is no doubt it will be the greatest World Cup ever staged."

Most daily newspapers, except Spanish language ones, in the nine World Cup cities are still more likely to devote column inches to angling and outdoor pursuits than soccer.

But in New York, hosting matches up to and including a semifinal, Griffin said more and more official World Cup merchandise was appearing in shops and, as a press officer, he had noticed an increasing media interest.

The examples he cited, small beer by European or Latin American standards, show inroads are being made.

The New York Times carries a World Cup notebook every Tuesday, the Washington Post runs team profiles on Sundays, the tabloid New York Daily News has several soccer stories a week and the national USA Today most days.

In the cold northeast, still hit by snow and low temperatures, some venues admitted frankly that they were waiting for the weather to improve before they expected to detect any great rise in World Cup enthusiasm.

"When you have a bad climate its hard for people to think along the line and imagine sunny days ahead," said Boston venue press officer Derek Rae. "But you could certainly say there has been an upswing in interest here."

Volunteers were being recruited and work was being carried out to bring the field in line with FIFA rules.

Rick La Plante, whose San Francisco venue has no such climatic considerations, had a different view.

"We're still a way out from the event, especially for America. Americans are going to get excited about this but not until pretty close to the start of the event."

In the meantime, construction work is underway at the majority of the nine venues, including Chicago's venerable Soldier Field stadium which hosts the opening match on June 17 between

champions Germany and newcomers Bolivia.

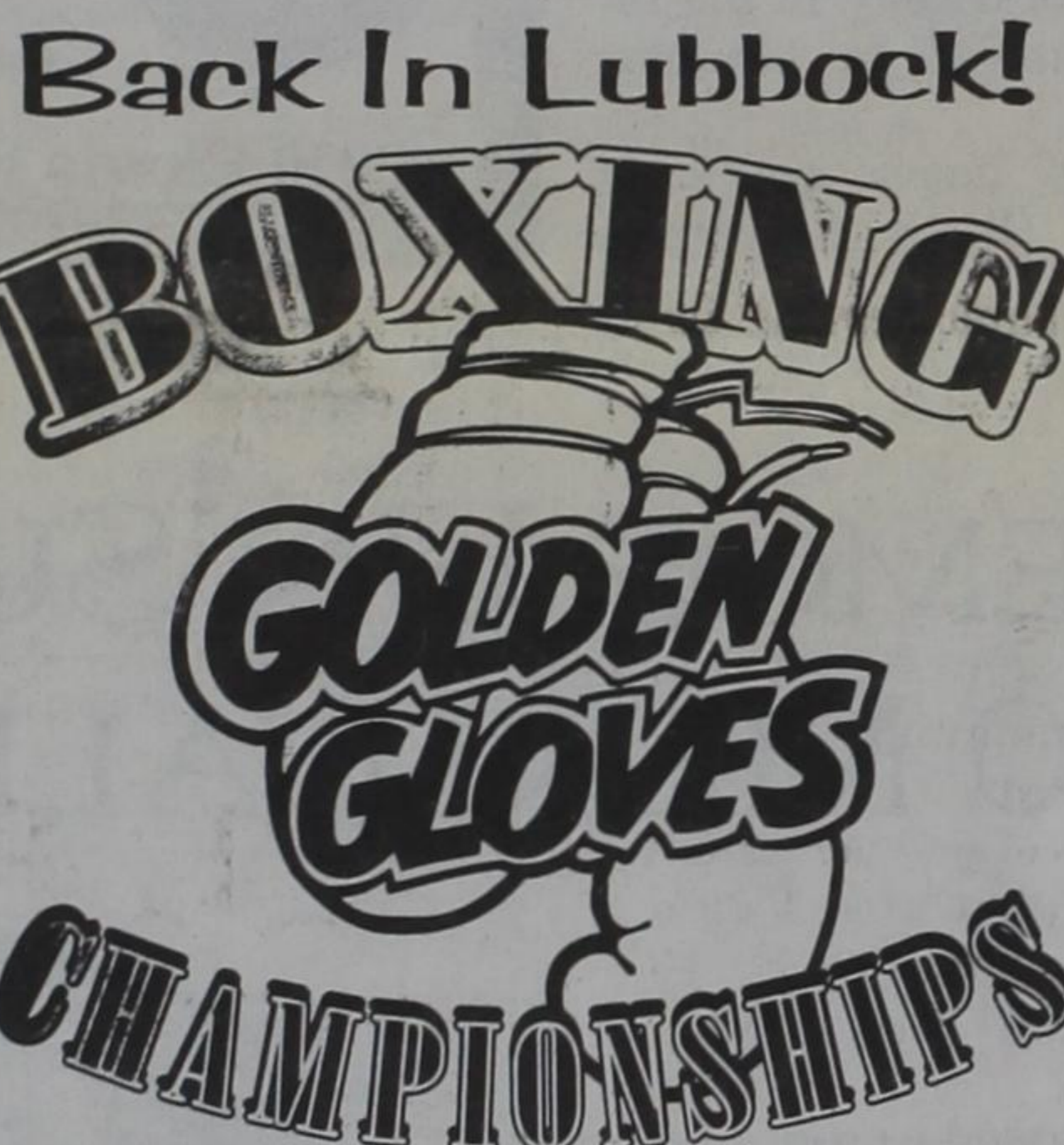
The stadium, on the shores of Lake Michigan, is undergoing a \$14.1 million overhaul with scaffolding shrouding the building and builders working round the clock.

"It needs a facelift," said press officer Jim Froslid. "You'd need a hard hat to visit it at the moment."

The grass playing field will need some time to get in shape due to the recent cold weather and snow but no games will be allowed on it before the finals start.

World Cup organizers in many cases do not take over the designated stadiums until May or even early June but the majority, regularly used by American football or baseball teams, need little in the way of structural work.

Orlando's Citrus Bowl stadium has heavy machinery digging up the area where the pitch used to be so that a new, FIFA regulation pitch can be laid for the teams from the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, Morocco and Mexico.



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## Baseball

SAN DIEGO - Jolted by their near-empty baseball stadium last summer and three Mexican soccer games that packed the place this winter, the San Diego Padres have hired a Tijuana ad company, agreed to recruit players from Veracruz and planned two exhibition games in Tabasco.

The effort is obvious. Like companies nationwide, the Padres are trying to tap into Mexico's big new market of consumers - just across the border but a marketing world away.

Still, Padres' president Dick Freeman says, no one in the front office has any idea whether advertising campaigns and exhibition games will accomplish the team's goal: luring Mexican fans.

"We need to know more about the market, need to try to understand it," Freeman said. "Right now, we're just beginning."

He is not alone. Two months after the North American Free Trade Agreement went into effect, U.S. firms are trying to figure out where to start, what to do and whom to ask for help.

"The psychological change has been dramatic," said Ernesto Grijalva of San Diego's Chamber of Commerce. "Before, there were a lot of people waiting on the sidelines and now they actively want to get involved. But they're still trying to figure out that first step."

Some are ahead of the game. Sara Lee Corp. of Chicago last week announced a joint venture to sell its Jimmy Dean and Hillshire Farm meats in Mexico. Giro Sport Design Inc., based near Santa Cruz, Calif., is making bicycle helmets in Mexico and hopes to sell there soon.

But the vast majority of U.S. companies are only just becoming aware of millions of Mexicans with money in their pockets. Many have

long shared a "misconception that everyone in Mexico is poor," Grijalva said.

The baseball business, with so many knowledgeable, enthusiastic fans in Mexico and other Latin American nations, has a relative advantage over other businesses.

The Florida Marlins aggressively target Caribbean and Latin American countries, and the Houston Astros and Texas Rangers this year sent players to visit Monterrey and Mexico City.

The Los Angeles Dodgers have long touted their major Hispanic stars, like Mexican pitcher Fernando Valenzuela, to attract a certain market.

The Padres never exactly ignored their southern neighbors. Games have been broadcast on Spanish-language radio and television stations for years.

But there was little outreach. Last summer, the team's former director of broadcasting said 7 p.m. game times wouldn't draw Mexicans because they work 3-9 p.m. after taking afternoon siestas.

This year is different. "Now there's a sense that there's a lot of people in Baja California, and they have money to spend," Freeman

said. The team, which plays in one of baseball's smallest TV markets, is eyeing the 1.5 million to 2 million people right across the border.

What caused the attitude adjustment?

NAFTA was a psychological boost, Freeman said, although technically it makes little difference to the club.

Then there were those soccer games.

On three nights in October, November and January, thousands of Mexicans poured across the border to watch their national soccer team play at San Diego Jack Murphy Stadium.

The Padres, who lost 101 games in 1993 and won only 61 after trading away most of their big-salary players, suffered through a summer of dismal attendance, including one day when only 6,021 showed up. No wonder that soccer crowds of up to 56,000 were a shock.

"We did question some of our assumptions after that," Freeman said. "We had doubted that people would drive up and wait at the border on week nights."

The international border is so congested that cars must often wait an hour to clear U.S. Customs. "It's just a big problem as I see it," Freeman said.

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# Dos Telenovelas Son Hits En Telemundo

"Tres Destinos" una tele-novela presentada en Telemundo sigue siendo uno de los mas populares shows de la temporada. La telenovela hizo historia despues que estreno la primera vez que Telemundo presento un carácter multinacional empesando el 24 de enero. El lanzamiento de "Tres Destinos" de Telemundo fue tan espectacular como el estreno de una gran pelicula, con despliegue publicitario y estrategia de mercadeo a escala nacional e internacional.

Filmada en escenarios naturales en e.U., Puerto Rico y México, el guión de "Tres Destinos" es del "rey de las telenovelas", Angel Del Cerro. se trata del relato de tres hermanas (una estudiante, una bailarina de caberet y una monja) y de los hombres que

aman y odian y por los cuales viven o mueren. Una trama plena de pasión, intriga, romance y pedado que garantizó su éxito en este género de programas sin-tonizados diariamente por millones de personas en el mundo entero.

Colaboran en el concepto precursor de "Tres Desti-

nos" destacados actores y actrices de América Latina y España, entre ellos, Lumi Cavazos, Osvaldo Rios, Alejandra Maldonado, Caridad Ravelo y el veterano Rodolfo de Anda.



Alejandro Aficionados de las telenovelas ahora pueden disfrutar de la actuación de María Conchita Alonso como "Alejandra" una nueva tele-novela que transmite Telemundo a las 8 de la noche.

"Alejandra" es la historia del despertar de una mujer...y del poder que tiene el amor para transformar vidas y destinos.

Ademas de Alonso, quien logró el difícil "cross-over" al mundo cinematográfico norteamericano, la telenovela lleva en los otros roles, Luis José



Baez un brillante doctor y al polifacético actor argentino Jorge Schubert, quien tien un reconocido historial actoral. Alonso lleva el role de una doctora que regresa a su pueblo natal después de haber terminado su internado en el Amazonas.

## El Editor's Entretenimiento

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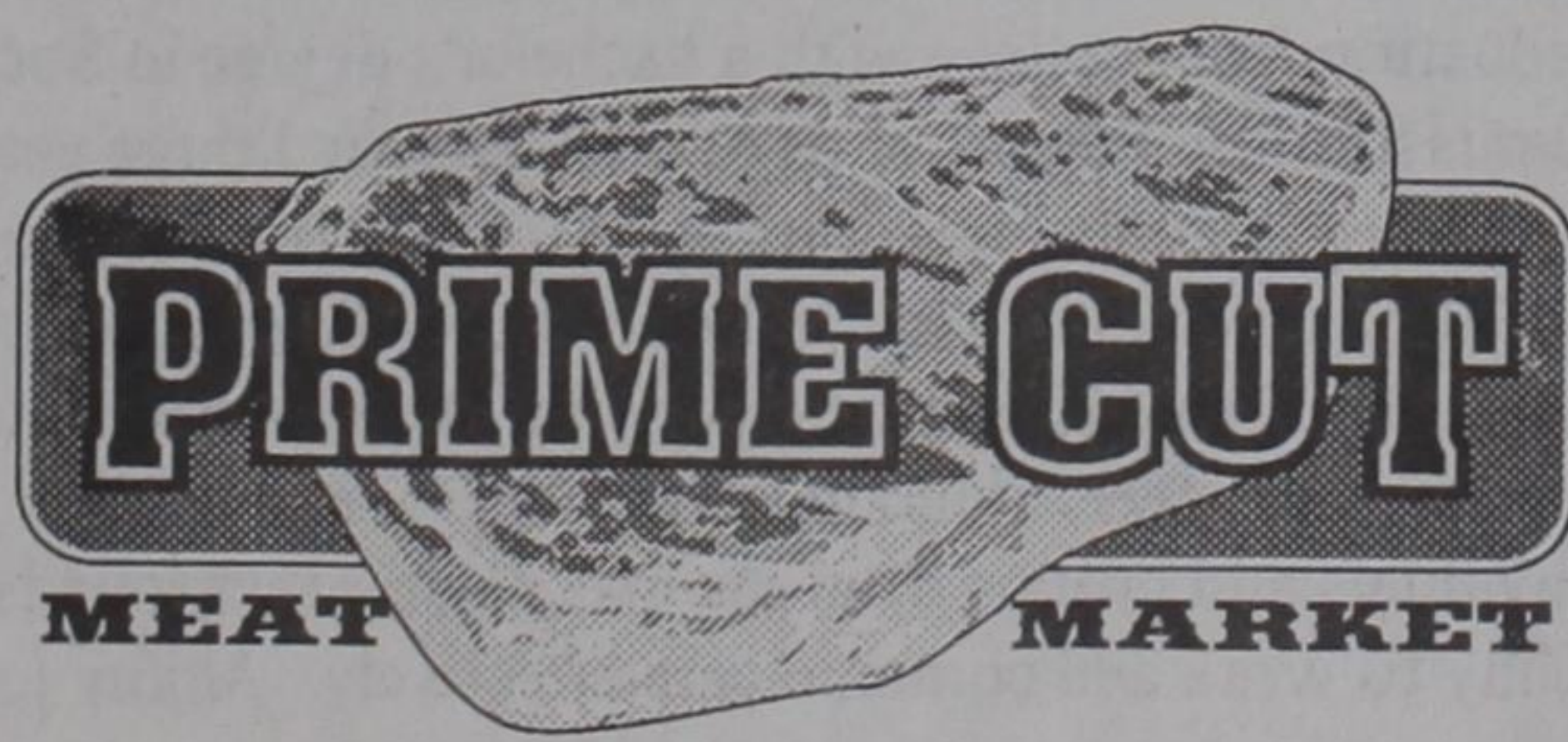
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# Corazón de Cristal on the way to gold

By Chito de la Torre

Twenty-five thousand people can't be wrong about Los Palominos' third CD, *Corazón de Cristal*. On the street for less than two months, the fast selling project really is an outstanding accomplishment for the four Arreola brothers from Uvalde. Their arrangements have given the traditional rancheras and cumbias just enough of a Tejano flavor to push Los Palominos ahead of the crowd.

"People call us the Relámpagos of the 90's," says accordionist Johnny Arreola who at 24 is not only the leader of the group but also the oldest. "But the difference is that we put in Tejano riffs that are more like love songs. Son más románticas."

Six good paced rancheras and one that's more like a ballad with its slow beat make up the bulk of the CD. Most interesting is "Voy A Limpiar Mi Vida." It reflects Los Palominos philosophy of singing more love oriented songs.

Even though "Voy A Limpiar Mi Vida" sounds like the traditional beer-drinking, grit inducing norteña, it's lyrics make it unlike any other. The twist is that after being left the protagonist turns over a new leaf instead of turning to booze.

"The words are the first thing we look at. Next is the melody. But if the words are good, we'll even change the melody."

"Para Que Peleas," with plenty of harmonizing also breaks the mold

of the traditional conjunto sound to establish a totally new genre, a love ballad a la norteña. The tendencies towards love songs is probably a reflection of producer Mando Lichtenberger's (of La Mafia) preferences for the style.

But it is one of the three cumbias on the unit that's making the big splash for the group. The title track, "Corazón de Cristal," was what earned them the "Pacesetter" position on Billboard's Latin 50 in early February. It also has lead the way to remarkable sales.

"El previo sold 13 thousand," says Arreola. "We expected to sell 25 thousand units." But that had been their goal for the CD's entire run. "Sony (the label they record on) thinks we're going to make it to gold." Sales of 50 thousand or more will earn a group a gold record.

Ironically, the sound that lead people to compare Los Palominos to traditional conjuntos like Ramon Ayala's, also lead people to assume they were Mexican. And that meant that the Tejano stations were not inclined to play their music. It took a Mexican publication distributed in Texas that started to make people look at them.

"Because of Furia Musical Magazine, people here started noticing us," explains Arreola. They were making good progress in the Valley, but markets like Dallas, Houston, and even San Antonio were not giving them a break because they sounded too Norteño. *Corazón de Cristal* has definitely gotten them out of that rut.

from page 2

make sure this just doesn't stay on paper. We need to monitor it on an ongoing basis."

Adds an approving U.S. Rep. José Serrano (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, "Our next step will be to push for greater resources toward bilingual education... (and the) recognition of the importance of Hispanic-serving institutions of higher education."

But even before then, Clinton has the task of expeditiously appointing 25 members to the commission who reflect the Hispanic community's diversity and interests.

It took George Bush a full year to do that. La Raza's Yzaguirre was one of its 16 members, but he quickly found himself to be a minority voice on a body that included several businessmen, golfer Nancy López and one member with reputed ties to the English-only movement.

Among its members were six non-Hispanics, seven Mexican Americans, two Cuban Americans and only one Puerto Rican who was a long-time Californian -- "hardly," a Hispanic Link analyst noted at the time, "the epicenter of that group's educational fault."

To avoid another disaster, Clinton must move faster, and do better, than his predecessor.

(Patricia Guadalupe reports from Washington, D.C., for Hispanic Link Weekly Report, the California-based Radio Bilingue network, and the Texas-based radio news network show "Latino USA.")

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Los Palominos

## EL EDITOR



RESOLUTION TRUST CORPORATION  
 Resolving The Crisis  
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### SMALL INVESTOR PROGRAM

#### How To Buy Real Estate Seminar

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PROCTER & GAMBLE



## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sra. Sofía Martínez

San Juan nos relata, en su Evangelio, que había en Jerusalén una piscina llamada Betsaida. A su alrededor se reunían los enfermos, esperando que las aguas fueran removidas por el ángel de Dios. El primer enfermo que se metía, en aquella aguas, quedaba curado inmediatamente. (Juan 5, 1-9).

La Santa Misa es uno de los momentos privilegiados para que los que estamos enfermos de nuestro cuerpo, y de nuestra emociones y de nuestro espíritu, podamos encontrar nuestra sanación.

Cuando a Jesús le llevaron a un paralítico par que lo curara, lo primero que hizo fue liberarlo de sus pecados. Luego lo curó. el mismo proceso sigue nuestra Misa: antes de pedirle al Señor que nos libere de nuestras enfermedades, tenemos que romper las cadenas del pecado que nos estorbaría para ser curados. Nuestros pensamientos negativos, nuestros rencores, nuestras impurezas y nuestros egoísmos envivenan nuestro interior. de allí brotan nuestras enfermedades. Nuestros males brotan de la fuente envenenada de nuestra subconsciencia. Primero hay que senear lo interno: reconocer, ante Dios, nuestros pecados de

pensamientos, de palabras, de obras y todas las cosas buenas que hemos dejado de hacer.

El canto del "Gloria" es un himno de alabanza que tiene sentido terapéutico, ya que nos motiva para abrirnos al poder libertador de Dios Padre bondadoso.

La Comunión es el momento en que podemos tocar a Jesús. La mujer que sufría de hemorragias, con solo tocar el manto del Señor Jesús, quedo curada. Aquí no se trata de tocar un pedazo de trapo, aquí tocamos con nuestras manos y nos comemos el Cuerpo y la Sangre de Jesucristo vivio y verdadero. Lo indispensable es "que creamos como aquella mujer hemorroisa". Alrededor de Jesús había muchas personas. Solo la mujer con hemorragia quedo curada. Necesitamos fe (creer) para acercarnos a Jesús, para "comulgar". La Comunión no obra "automaticamente". Nosotros cremos en las "aspirinas" y en las "inyecciones" y algunas "hierbas medicinales"; ahora debemos de creer en Jesucristo, bajo la forma de Sacramento, que se acerca a nosotros y nos toca. Si tuvieramos un granito de fe, podríamos ver muchas cosas que solamente Dios nos puede dar.

A nosotros, ahora, en el Nuevo Testamento, se nos anima a acercarnos a Jesucristo en el Calvario, a tocarlo, a creer que "por Sus llogas hemos sido sanados."

La Santa Misa es como la piscina de Betesda; allí se renueva la obra salvadora de Jesús en el Calvario. Se renuevan las aguas "sanadoras" que brotan de Sus Santisimas llagas. (Isaías 53). (Juan 5, 1-9). Mateo 26, 26-27).



302 40th - Lubbock TX. 79408  
 Pastor: Rev. Edward Sena, Tel: 797-4321  
 Escuela Dominical (Sunday School) - 9:45 A.M.  
 Culto Matutino (Morning Worship) - 10:45 A.M.  
 Estudio Misionero (Mission Work) - 5:00 P.M.  
 Culto (Afternoon service) - 6:00 P.M.  
**GETTING EVERYONE TOGETHER**

COORDINACION DE COLORES EN EL RECINTO DE MI ESCUELA SECUNDARIA evitar la penetración de influencias extrañas. Su mensaje implícito es: "Apártese."

La población afroamericana de la escuela se agrupa cerca de la cafetería, bajo la estructura de un techo. El ambiente es de fiesta. Pero a medida que me aproximaba caminando, el sonido bullicioso de los estudiantes que celebran se termina casi por completo. Un saludo cortés, pero frío, indica que mi intrusión no es agradable.

Los estudiantes blancos no se reúnen en grupos grandes. Se hallan desperdigados por todo el recinto en bolsones. Ellos también parecen estar satisfecho con las divisiones de hecho. "Ellos no nos molestan, y nosotros no los molestamos a ellos," es el comentario hecho por uno de éstos.

Lo más aterrador para mí es que muchos de los alumnos creen que la segregación es el orden natural de las cosas, como si estuviera impuesta desde arriba. Así es como ellos ven al mundo: La gente separada no por medio de leyes hechas por el hombre, sino por leyes naturales.

Puede que este punto de vista sea razonable si la única experiencia de uno ha sido la segregación.

¿Por qué es que estos estudiantes, que asisten a la misma escuela y se mezclan en las mismas clases, se resisten a la integración?

Recuerdo haber sido transportado en autobús en el decenio de 1960 a las escuelas blancas fuera del barrio. Durante nuestros espacios de tiempo para almorzar, los es-

tudiantes latinos, afro-americanos y blancos compartíamos juntos los alimentos insulsos de la cafetería. Había una mezcla genuina entre la mayoría de los estudiantes.

Para mí, el misterio que rodeaba a los anglo-americanos quedó resuelto. Después de sentarme junto a un chico rubio por seis horas al día durante 10 meses, me di cuenta de que él era exactamente igual que cualquier otro chico de mi edad.

Empero, en la escuela donde enseño hoy, los muros de sospecha y desconfianza mantienen vivos a los mitos destructores. Hay poca comunicación. Las mentes y los corazones están cerrados por las "diferencias." Los alumnos se dividen por origen étnico y raza y se retiran a sus fortalezas, permaneciendo en ellas hasta que suene la campana.

Ellos alegan que se sienten cómodos al estar con los de su propia clase. Ellos no se dan cuenta de que, como seres humanos, todos somos de la misma clase.

¿Quién de entre ellos -- o de entre nosotros, de quienes ellos han aprendido -- tiene el valor de infringir las prácticas existentes, de retar a la tradición errónea?

Se necesita de personas valorosas para hacer eso.

Hoy, a la hora del almuerzo, el sol calentaba y yo miraba a un niño iraquí y a otro niño mexicano jugando juntos. El primero estaba practicando su español; parecía ansioso de aprender. Ambos sonreían mucho en la compañía recíproca.

Yo sonreí también. Cada nueva temporada trae su heraldo de esperanza.

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

### Notice to Contractors of a Proposed

#### Texas Highway Maintenance Work

Sealed proposals for Contract No.: 064XXM4109  
 Sealed proposals for JANITORIAL MAINTENANCE REST AREA on US 385 highways in ANDREWS County will be received at the Texas Department of Transportation until 1:30 P.M., April 12, 1994 and then Publicly read.

All prospective bidders are encouraged to attend the Pre-Bidders' Conference which will be held at the Texas Department of Transportation's District Office at:

3901 East Highway 80  
 Odessa, Texas 79761

10:00 A.M.; Tuesday, April 5, 1994

Bidding proposals, plans and specifications will be available at the office at:

3901 East Highway 80  
 Odessa, Texas 79761  
 Telephone (915) 332-0501

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### EMPLOYMENT

**RN's NEEDED.** All shifts; competitive salary, benefits, etc. Send resume to: Personnel Department, Hereford Regional Medical Ctr. P.O. Box 1858, Hereford, TX 79045 or Call: (806) 364-2141 Ext. 125.  
 EOE/AA

### POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Summer Camp Paid Positions Available: Program Director, Craft Director, Nurse-Health Supervisor, CIT Director, Waterfront Director (Must be WSI), Lifeguards, Cook, Unit Leaders, Assistant Unit Leaders, Apply At

Caprock Girl Scout Council  
 2567 74th Street  
 Lubbock, Texas 79423  
 (806) 745-2855

An Affirmative Action Agency

### FARM WORKER COMMUNITY ADVOCATE

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

### DEFENSOR DE LA COMUNIDAD AGRICOLA

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

### de la primera pagina

un sólo padre -- no fueron la creación de los trabajadores agricolas chicanos recién llegados."

Y agrega: "Los síntomas del deterioro cultural se hallan todos a nuestro derredor, pero las últimas personas del mundo a quienes deberíamos estar culpando son los inmigrantes recientes."

Quizás si Pogo, el personaje de las tiras cómicas, no estaba muy desorientado cuando musitó: "¡Hemos encontrado al enemigo, y somos nosotros mismos!"

## SUMMER JOBS AVAILABLE

If you are in in-school youth, age 14-21  
 JobSource+ would like to talk to you!  
**Summer Youth Employment & Training Program**  
 you must meet some income guidelines, and, if you do, you could be on your way to a money-making summer!

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

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### Position Available

**KAMC-TV, Ch 28, Your Home Station,** is taking applications for a full-time sales assistant. Communication and computer skills are required. \$1000 per month starting. Expected Starting Date: March 21. Apply in Person at 1201 84th Street or send resumes to P.O. Box 3790, Lubbock, TX 79452. Deadline for Applications: 5 p.m. March 16  
 KAMC is an Equal Opportunity Employer

### El Editor Newspaper

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

# City of Lubbock

## Human Relations Coordinator

We are seeking qualified candidates for the position of Human Relations Coordinator. The Human Relations Coordinator reports directly to the Director of Human Resources and is responsible for the coordination of administration and compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); facilitating the employee grievance process and monitoring the Affirmative Action Plan for the City of Lubbock.

Interested candidates will have any combination of education and experience equivalent to graduation from college with a bachelor's degree in Sociology, Psychology, Public Administration, Personnel or related field, and three years responsible administrative experience in human relations or related social programs. Knowledge of laws and regulations including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, Vocational Rehabilitation Act, and the Age Discrimination Act. Knowledge of minority relations and other community relations issues. Ability to meet and deal effectively with individuals and groups from diverse ethnic backgrounds and socio-economic levels. Ability to write and communicate effectively. Ability to investigate complaints and resolve issues.

Apply at the City of Lubbock, 1625 13th Street, Room 104, Personnel Department. Salary Range: **\$24,814.40 - \$28,017.60.** The close date for applications is **March 19, 1994.** (The City of Lubbock is under the Texas Open Records Act and information from your resume/application may be subject to release to the public.)

The City of Lubbock is an Equal Opportunity Employer  
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