

Dictamen De Tribunal Supremo Amenaza Adelanto Politico Hispano

Por Jon Higuera y Rebecca Starrick

La decisión del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia de los Estados Unidos del 29 de junio, que dejó sin efecto un plan de redemarcación congresional de Georgia diseñado para asegurar la representación de los electores negros, abrirá la puerta a más demandas contra los distritos de mayoría hispana a los niveles federal, estatal y local, según afirman los analizadores políticos hispanos.

La decisión del alto tribunal, adoptada por 5 votos a favor y 4 en contra, dictaminó que la raza no puede ser el factor determinante al trazar los límites de una elección y que los distritos de Georgia en cuestión infringían los derechos de protección equitativa bajo la ley de algunos electores a tenor de la Décimo-Cuarta Enmienda a la Constitución.

Los políticos y activistas comunitarios hispanos están reaccionando incisivamente al fallo del tribunal, diciendo

que deja de tomar en cuenta las infracciones de la Décimo-Cuarta Enmienda contra aquéllos a quienes se ha negado representación anteriormente.

"Nos han quitado nuestras oportunidades económicas y de la enseñanza, y ahora nuestras oportunidades políticas", dijo el presidente del Grupo Congresional Hispano, Representante Ed Pastor, demócrata por Arizona, en una conferencia de prensa en el Capitolio convocada por los grupos negro e hispano, el día en que se anunció la decisión mencionada.

A continuación de las elecciones congresionales de 1992, la membresía hispana en el Congreso aumentó de 11 a 17, debido en gran parte a una enmienda de 1982 a la Ley de los Derechos Electorales. Por lo menos dos de los hispanos que resultaron electos en 1992 -- los Representantes Luis Gutiérrez (demócrata por Illinois) y Nydia Velázquez (demócrata por Nueva York) -- se enfren-

tan a demandas judiciales que alegan que sus distritos fueron trazados arbitrariamente sobre motivos raciales para asegurar la representación hispana.

"No renunciaré al derecho de mi comunidad de tener una representación equitativa", promete Velázquez. "El reto puede ser el de reunir una coalición de base amplia, lo cual es lo que he hecho ya". El 28 de junio, Angel Díaz, republicano que se postuló contra Velázquez en 1992, presentó una demanda judicial en el tribunal federal de Brooklyn, contrarrestando los límites. El está representado por la Campaña de la Fundación para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza en Pro de los Estados Unidos Imparciales en cuanto al Color.

El alto tribunal dilató la expedición del dictamen en tres casos en controversia de Texas, así como en otro de Carolina del Norte, y desestimó una demanda referente a un distrito de Luisiana basándose en un tecnicismo.

Pero la decisión sobre Georgia podría tener un efecto de largo alcance sobre los titulares hispanos tanto como sobre los negros, dice Arturo Vargas, presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Designados (NALEO en inglés): "El mismo día que el tribunal adoptó medidas para salvar a la lechuga moteada, puso a la representación política latina en la relación de las especies en peligro de extinción. Esto abre las compuertas para establecer demandas en cualquier distrito".

El fallo dispone que las legislaturas estatales deben dar a las consideraciones raciales un peso igual que a los límites naturales, la densidad, la contigüidad y los intereses comunitarios al trazar las líneas de los distritos.

"Si los latinos son una minoría en un partido minoritario, puede ser más difícil el asegurar nuestros intereses", dice Vargas, agregando que en la redemarcación que

News Briefs

Poll: Immigrants Views on America

The Associated Press reports that a USA Today/CNN/Gallup Poll found that 61 percent of legal immigrants favor a national identity card to distinguish citizens and legal residents from undocumented immigrants.

The survey found that 37 percent want to build a wall along the Mexican border and that 35 percent want to bar undocumented immigrants from public schools and hospitals.

Other findings included:

- 90 percent said they felt welcome in the United States.
 - 59 percent said it was better for immigrants to blend into the U.S. culture rather than cling to the culture of their birth nation.
 - 86 percent are either U.S. citizens or plan to become citizens.
 - 30 percent said the US should reduce immigration, 44 percent said it should stay at current levels and 15 percent said they should increase it.
 - 61 percent said they had never felt discrimination as an immigrant
 - 93 percent said people who work hard can get ahead in the United States.
 - 75 percent agree that the United States is a melting pot in which people of different countries combine into the American culture.
 - 40 percent view the United States as a racist society.
 - 75 percent believe political freedom is better in the US than in their birth country
 - 66 percent believe fair treatment under the law is better in the US than in their birth country
 - 54 percent believe the United States is better for raising children
 - 49 percent said safety from crime was better in their birth country
 - 48 percent felt moral values are better in their birth country
- USA Today noted that since the survey was limited to English-speaking people, the sample would tend to over-represent immigrants from English-speaking countries or those who have lived in the United States for several years.

Cisneros Counters Plan to Dismantle HUD

The Associated Press reports that HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros said a Republican plan to dismantle the Department of Housing and Urban Development would prevent thousands of people from owning homes and leave pressing urban problems to the states.

Under the proposed legislation, the current FHA loan portfolio would be sold and a new program would be developed from scratch. Other HUD programs - from removal of lead-based paint to enforcement of civil rights laws in housing - would be transferred to other agencies.

The lead sponsor of the bill, Rep. Sam Brownback (R-KS), estimated that eliminating HUD could save taxpayers \$17 billion over five years. He said it would end a centralized bureaucracy that has not solved urban problems since its inception in 1965.

States could devise their own housing programs without vouchers, if they met certain national standards. In states that declined to have any housing program, the Department of Health and Human Services would provide the vouchers.

Cisneros questioned GOP savings estimates and said that running the FHA loan program without some middle-class participation is difficult. "To remain solvent, it has to be able to take some moderate-income people as well as the very poor. Otherwise, it becomes a liability of the government," he said.

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Food Stamp Error Rates Down

The Associated Press reports that according to the Agriculture Department, 7.65 percent of the \$22.7 billion in food stamps paid out last year went to people who either were not entitled to receive them, or collected more than they should have.

The USDA survey found that Americans collected \$1.7 billion in food stamp benefits they did not deserve last year. Federal and state officials told the Government Accounting Office that caseworker errors occur for many reasons, including large caseloads, high turnover, inadequate training, poor supervision and the complexity of food stamp regulations.

The survey also found thousands of other low-income Americans were denied \$608 million in food stamps that they should have received because of mistakes in welfare offices across the country.

States review food stamp overpayment and underpayment rates to learn how accurately they decided benefits. USDA then checks some of those reviews and calculates the national error rates. Last year's overpayment rate was down from 1993. In that year 8.29 percent of food stamps went to people who were not entitled to the benefits they received, at a federal cost of \$1.8 billion.

The department has asked Congress to approve changes that would allow for more aggressive collection of overpayments, including a plan that would take the money out of recipients' tax refunds.

Robert Greenstein, director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, said the vast majority of food stamp benefits are "being spent appropriately, and are going to the right people in the right amounts."

Robert Rector, a welfare expert with the Heritage Foundation, said USDA's estimates understated the fraud, and do not reflect the possibility that many recipients are working off the books and concealing their incomes. "This is the tip of the iceberg. The actual levels of fraud are vastly higher than USDA is stating."

Bishops Appeal to Keep Welfare

The Associated Press reports that Catholic bishops are appealing to Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole to fight efforts by conservative Republicans to eliminate welfare benefits of

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EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper



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"El respeto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz"

Lic. Benito Juárez

Vol. XVIII No. 41

Week of July 6, 1995 to July 12, 1995

Lubbock, Texas

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

You can believe that the schools in Midland and Odessa are happy about the

Texas State legislature for reducing the amount of time a student has to stay out of sports because of bad grades. The No Pass-No

Play rule was modified in this last session with the suspension period for failing athletes was shortened.

The most damage could have been done if legislators had passed the Home-rule charter without restrictions. Progressive legislators were able to tack on an amendment that requires that any change in school governance by home-rule charter schools that would move from single-member election plans be sent to the U.S. Department of Justice for clearance. At least we're safe for the next two years but one can imagine what is going to happen if Dole or Gramm get to be president.

Progressive legislators also managed to maintain some state oversight in the use of public school funds and curricula and managed to keep the republican and Mike Moses plan of vouchers for private schools. We can also be thankful that they amended the bill to discourage school segregation by requiring that petitions and elections to permit de-annexations of breakaway sub-districts to be conducted district wide and requiring a 25 percent turnout to validate such an election. I can imagine Lubbock easily being split into two district, west and north/east if this hadn't happened.

One good thing that will probably affect Lubbock in the next few months is that legislator preserved the ability of school districts to use cumulative voting to give minorities a shot at electing school board members. Minorities are expected to ask our school board to change the method in which at-large trustees are elected in the near future.

Two other good points is that they preserved bilingual programs, defeated an effort to require that the TAAS test be administered in English only and amended the provision for public education grants so that receiving schools cannot discriminate against students on the basis of race, color, national origin or academic record.

Supreme Court Ruling Threatens Hispanic Political Progress

By Jon Higuera and Rebecca Starrick

The June 29 U.S. Supreme Court decision striking down a Georgia congressional redistricting plan designed to ensure black voter representation will open the door to more challenges of Hispanic-majority districts at the federal, state and local levels, Hispanic political analysts claim.

The court's 5-4 ruling said race cannot be the dominant factor in drawing an election boundary and that the Georgia districts in question violated some voters' equal-protection rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Hispanic politicians and community advocates are reacting sharply to the court's ruling, saying it fails to take into account the Fourteenth Amendment violations of those who have been denied representation in the past.

"They've taken away our economic opportunities, educational opportunities and now our political opportunities," Congressional Hispanic Caucus chairman Ed Pastor (D-Ariz.) charged at a Capitol Hill press conference called by the black and Hispanic caucuses the day the decision was announced. Following the 1992 congressional elections, Hispanic membership in Congress increased from 11 to 17, due in large part to a 1982 amendment to the 1965 Voting Rights Act. At least two Hispanics who won in '92 -- Rep. Luis Gutiérrez (D-Ill.) and Nydia Velázquez (D-N.Y.) -- face legal challenges that allege their districts were racially gerrymandered to ensure Hispanic representation.

"I won't relinquish my community's right to fair representation," Velázquez vows. "The challenge may be to put together a broad-based coalition, which is what I've already done." On June 28, Angel Díaz, a Republican who ran against Velázquez in 1992, filed suit in Brooklyn federal court challenging the boundaries. He is represented by the Campaign for a Color-Blind America Legal Defense and Educational Foundation.

The high court delayed ruling in three disputed Texas cases as well as a North Carolina case and threw out a challenge to a Louisiana district on a technicality.

But the Georgia decision could have a far-reaching impact on Hispanic as well as black officeholders, says Arturo Vargas, president of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials: "On the same day the court took steps to save the spotted owl, it moved Latino political representation onto the endangered species list. It opens the floodgates for challenges to any district."

The ruling dictates that state legislatures must give racial considerations the same weight as natural boundaries, compactness, contiguity and community interests when drawing district lines.

"If Latinos are a minority in a minority party, it may be more difficult to ensure our interests," says Vargas, adding that in the redistricting leading up to the '92 elections, partisan interest took precedence over Latino interests.

Writing for the majority, Justice Anthony Kennedy

said good-faith efforts to comply with the Voting Rights Act of 1965 do not insulate redistricting plans from constitutional attack.

Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund president Antonia Hernández asserts, "The court essentially sanctions using the Fourteenth Amendment as a shield to protect the over-representation of whites and as a sword to strike down districts which give blacks and Latinos equal representation." MALDEF has successfully filed many of the lawsuits leading to greater Hispanic political representation.

Both the Hispanic and black caucuses will ask the U.S. Department of Justice to continue vigorously enforcing the Voting Rights Act.

The 17 Hispanic members of Congress represent 4 percent of the 435-member body, while the country's Hispanic population is about 10%. There are no Hispanics in the Senate.

(Jonathan Higuera and Rebecca Starrick report for Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C.)
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Affirmative Action - Progress Not Preference

The Washington Post reports that a study by Temple University researchers found that affirmative action policies do not bring diversity and improve performance in the workplace.

The researchers found that businesses and universities that practiced affirmative action had more minorities in management. However, they found no significant difference in the numbers of minorities and women employed by these companies.

The researchers said that the study results weakened the argument that affirmative action policies had no actual impact on promotion of minorities. The results also showed that companies had a long way to go before minorities and women were treated fairly. "Everyone would like to think that racism and sexism in our reward system has been cleaned out, but our findings imply that is not true," said Alison M. Konrad, associate professor of human resource administration at Temple's school of business and management.

They published the study, examining 138 employers in the Philadelphia area, in the June issue of the Academy of Management Journal. It found no significant difference in: the rank of the highest ranking minority, the percentage of women in management and the percentage of women and of Tom Elkin, assistant executive director of the California Public Employees Retirement System, predicted that only

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How Would Cesar Chavez Want His Work To Be Honored?

By Rick Martinez

I envision in Heaven an air-conditioned International Harvester and César Chávez is at the wheel; reaping a harvest of rewards sown during 66 years on earth.

And Chávez chuckles, I imagine, when he peers earthward and sees that his name continues to churn up controversy even though he's been dead and buried for two years. A few weeks ago, for instance, community college leaders in San Antonio considered a motion to name a new college for the founder of the United Farm Workers. A proponent argued it was appropriate since half community is Hispanic and many have roots in the migrant labor tradition. The idea was rejected as too controversial.

Then there's the Lansing, Mich., brouhaha where voters decided last month to change a street back to its original name of Grand Avenue, rejecting the City Council's action a year earlier to name a main artery for Chávez. Chávez Avenue advocates are considering legal action. The same street scenario played out in Fresno, Calif., in 1993 when a few months after Chávez's death the city council designated a street in his name, only to take down the signs after criticism by old-timers.

In San Fernando, Calif., city leaders also sidestepped a street-naming issue in June by naming a memorial plaza for Chávez instead.

I had the opportunity to cover UFW issues during my many years as a reporter in California. I understand why the

name invokes so much emotion in people who want to name schools, streets and plazas and just about anything after the man. Yet, I wonder whether Chávez would have wanted it that way.

Whether they know it or not, these Chávez advocates are really memorializing the work of the early Chávez whose single-mindedness of purpose took farm labor orga-



nizing to unparalleled heights during the 1960s and '70s.

These numerous memorials to Chávez are not really aimed, I submit, at the Chávez who during the last decade of his life presided over a UFW that was a shell of what it once had been, neutralized by a changing political climate in California that put up powerful barriers to farm-labor organizing.

Chávez spent a considerable amount of time during the final years of his life fighting a court decision against the UFW that had been brought by a California grower. The la-

bor leader died on the eve of yet another hearing in the case in Arizona.

The Chávez so many wish to honor was that man who in '60s took the UFW to national prominence, buoyed in his fight by Robert Kennedy's unflagging and well-publicized support.

It's the Chávez who went on a hunger strike for workers' rights. It's the small man who

university appearance in Riverside, Calif. I asked him, in this melee, about his place in history, and whether he was disappointed that he remained one of the few Hispanics with any national prominence. He said only, "That's not a question I can answer."

Over the years, I attended many rallies where Chávez was keynote speaker. Like those who went to Delano for his funeral, people are driven by the desire to honor Chávez and to be part of the grand farm labor movement -- at least for a few hours.

Maybe that's a subtext for all these Chávez honors. People want honor a movement abandoned by so many during the waning years of Chávez's life. Name a school for Chávez and his name lives on.

If Chávez issued a press statement from the pearly gates, perhaps he'd say, "Don't name parks after me. Support the UFW and its reaffirmation to take to the fields and organize again."

In that vein, perhaps the best tribute of late came in Yakima, Wash., where the UFW won that state's first ever union election for farm workers at a winery.

Coupled with success of a string of recent election victories in California, the UFW reports membership of 15,000. That's far below its peak of 100,000 in the mid-70s, but it's an upswing that may keep Chávez smiling at the wheel of that International Harvester.

(Rick Martinez is a reporter for the San Antonio Express-News.)

¿Como Quisiera Cesar Chavez Que Se Honrara a Su Trabajo

Por Rick Martinez

Vislumbro en el Cielo a un tractor—International Harvester con acondicionamiento de aire y a César Chávez al timón, recogiendo una cosecha de recompensas sembradas durante 66 años en la tierra.

Y Chávez se ríe entre dientes, me imagino, cuando mira hacia abajo y ve que su nombre sigue provocando controversia, aún cuando él ha estado muerto y sepultado durante dos años.

Hace unas pocas semanas, por ejemplo, los dirigentes universitarios de San Antonio consideraron una moción para ponerle a una nueva universidad el nombre del fundador de los Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos. Un proponente argumentó que era adecuado, ya que la mitad de la comunidad es hispana y muchos tienen raíces en la tradición de los trabajadores migratorios. La idea fue rechazada por ser demasiado controvertida.

Entonces hay el alboroto de Lansing, Michigan, en el que los electores decidieron el mes pasado volver a ponerle a una calle su nombre original de Grand Avenue, rechazando la acción del Consistorio Municipal un año antes, en el sentido de nombrar una arteria principal con el nombre de Chávez. Los partidarios de la Avenida Chávez están considerando iniciar acción legal.

El mismo escenario callejero ocurrió en Fresno, California, en 1993, cuando pocos meses después de la muerte de Chávez, el consistorio municipal designó a una calle en su honor, sólo para quitar los letreros después que hubo críticas por parte de los vecinos antiguos.

En San Fernando, California, los dirigentes municipales también echaron a un lado un asunto de nombrar una plaza conmemorativa con el nombre de Chávez en vez de lo primero.

Tuve la oportunidad de informar sobre los asuntos de

los Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos durante mis muchos años como reportero en California. Comprendo por qué el nombre produce tanta emoción en personas que quieren nombrar a escuelas, calles y plazas, así como cualquier otro lugar, en honor del hombre. Empero, me pregunto si Chávez lo habría deseado así.

Ya sea que lo sepan o no, estos partidarios de Chávez están realmente memorizando el trabajo del Chávez del principio, cuya singularidad de propósito llevó a la organización de los trabajadores agrícolas a alturas sin precedentes durante los decenios de 1960 y 1970.

Estas numerosas conmemoraciones de Chávez no están encaminadas realmente, propongo yo, al Chávez que durante el último decenio de su vida presidió a un sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos que era una cáscara de lo que había sido una vez, neutralizado por un clima político cambiante en California que levantó obstáculos poderosos a la organización de los trabajadores agrícolas.

Chávez pasó una cantidad de tiempo considerable durante los últimos años de su vida combatiendo una decisión judicial contra los Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos que había recaído en un litigio presentado por un cultivador de California. El dirigente laboral murió en vísperas de otra audiencia más sobre el caso en Arizona.

El Chávez a quien tantos desean homenajear fué aquel hombre que, en el decenio de 1960, llevó a los Trabajadores

Agrícolas Unidos a la prominencia nacional, sostenido en su lucha por el apoyo infatigable y bien publicado de Robert Kennedy.

Es el Chávez que se declaró en huelga de hambre por los derechos de los trabajadores. Es el hombre pequeño que tropezó su cabeza contra las de los maleantes contrarios al sindicato en las tierras labrantías polvorientas cerca de Bakersfield, Fresno, Coachella y cualquier otra cantidad de lugares fuera de los caminos donde los hombres, las mujeres y los niños mexicanos trabajaban por pagas de hambre.

Comprendo la devoción. Yo estuve allí como reportero cuando 30,000 personas convergieron sobre Delano, California, para asistir al entierro de Chávez hace dos años. Políticos y pobres por igual lucharon por la oportunidad de llevar el féretro de madera de pino sin pintar aunque fuera por unos pocos pasos.

Una de las últimas veces que vi a Chávez, él estaba siendo asediado por los fanáticos de los Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos durante una comparecencia en una universidad en Riverside, California. Le pregunté, en medio de ese alboroto, sobre su lugar en la Historia, y si él se sentía desilusionado por ser uno de los pocos hispanos remanentes en la prominencia nacional. El dijo solamente: "Esa no es una pregunta que yo pueda contestar".

Durante los años, asistí a muchas asambleas en las que Chávez fué el orador principal. Como los que fueron a Delano para su entierro, la gente resulta impulsada por el deseo de homenajear a Chávez y ser parte del gran movimiento de los trabajadores agrícolas -- al menos durante unas cuantas horas.

Puede que ése sea un subtexto para todos estos honores dedicados a Chávez. La gente quiere homenajear a un movimiento abandonado por tantos durante los años últimos de la vida de Chávez. Nómbrase a una escuela por

Resist Attack on the Nonprofit Sector

A coalition of nonprofit organizations have joined together under the leadership of Independent Sector, with assistance from OMB Watch, to fight the attack on the nonprofit sector. The coalition's first target is to stop a bill that is being drafted by Reps. Ernest Istook (R-OK), David McIntosh (R-IN), and Robert Ehrlich (R-MD) that would prohibit the use of federal funds for advocacy and stop many organizations that engage in advocacy from receiving federal funds even when federal funds are not used for advocacy.

Note: the draft bill would prohibit advocacy "until Congress provides specific exceptions in SUBSEQUENT Acts." Thus, even if your current statute requires advocacy (e.g., Legal Services Corporation, Developmental Disabilities Act, Older Americans Act, etc.), you will be prohibited from doing so.

Although the bill has not been introduced, Independent Sector has obtained a copy of a draft (call (202)223-8100 for a copy). OMB Watch has prepared a two page summary of the bill (write ombwatch@rtk.net for a copy of the analysis). It is expected that the bill will be "marked up" in committee shortly after the July 4 recess. After the mark-up, the bill will move to the House floor.

We hope to stop the bill in committee so that we do not need to fight it on the House floor. We need your help to register opposition to the members of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, which is the committee of jurisdiction.

Key Points to Make:

The draft bill is a gag rule. It would condition the receipt of federal grants on what nonprofit organizations say and do with their private dollars. Can you imagine that happening with defense contractors? For that matter, if they can gag nonprofits, why not everyone who receives federal subsidies (e.g., home mortgage deductions)?

Nonprofits are already prohibited from using federal funds to lobby. There is no systemic pattern of abuse of the current rules. If there were problems, it would suggest the need to beef up enforcement, not the need for new laws.

Cutting off the advocacy voice of the nonprofit sector is neither grant reform nor good government. Expanding the definition of lobbying to include advocacy will seriously undermine the historical relationship between nonprofits and government. Nonprofits work with government to provide services throughout

this country and are best suited to identify policy gaps and suggest needed changes.

Advocacy -- from all points on the political spectrum -- is good for the country. Nonprofits are not only involved in service delivery, research, and much more, they are also advocates. By speaking for those people with less resources or skills, as well as enabling such people to speak for themselves, nonprofits help give greater life to democratic principles. Government should be finding ways of encouraging citizen participation, not discourage it -- which is precisely the result of the Istook/McIntosh/Ehrlich draft bill.

What You Can Do:

Write to the members of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee members. Please call, write, and e-mail them. We need to let them know that the Istook/McIntosh/Ehrlich bill is a bad idea.

PLEASE E-MAIL <ombwatch@rtk.net> TO LET US KNOW WHAT ACTION YOU TOOK! Let's be civil, but very organized in our response to this bad bill.

All mail can be sent to: Member Name, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515

All e-mail has the extension: <@hr.house.gov> Although Ernest Istook isn't on the Committee, his phone is 225-2132, FAX is 226-1463, and E-Mail is <istook@hr.house.gov>.

High Court Moves to Right

The Associated Press reports that the 1994-95 Supreme Court term was one of its most conservative in forty years. The AP said the court moved aggressively to the right in rulings on affirmative action, voting rights, school desegregation, religion and privacy.

Elliot Minberg of the liberal People for the American Way said, "Taken together, the affirmative action, school desegregation and redistricting rulings will make it almost impossible in many cases to design and implement effective remedies to the problems of racial discrimination and segregation."

Identical 5-4 majorities controlled the three race-related decisions. The Justices in the majority were Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, and Justices Antonin Scalia, Clarence Thomas, Sandra Day O'Connor and Anthony M. Kennedy.

In each, Justices John Paul Stevens, David H. Souter, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen G. Breyer were united in dissent.

Kennedy did help form the 5-4 majority that ruled states cannot impose term limits on someone's service in Congress without amending the Constitution.

US Students Not Prepared

The Associated Press reports that the American Federation of Teachers concluded in a study that U.S. schools are doing a poor job of preparing students for the work force. The study released yesterday found that students in France, Germany and Scotland reached higher levels of achievement, and do so earlier than American students.

The report notes that the United States has the largest number of university graduates in the world, but it raises concerns about the education given the 75 percent of U.S. students who do not graduate from college. Federation President Albert Shanker said the report suggested that U.S. schools are concentrating too much on preparing youngsters for college and ignoring students who will be seeking jobs in a rapidly changing world.

The report cites a previous U.S. Education Department report showing that standards for judging American students vary greatly, depending on where they live and go to school. It showed that a student who earned an A in math at a school with many economically poor students could get a D at a more affluent school.

Students in Europe "are motivated to work hard because they see a direct relationship between their performance in school and the options that will be available to them after they complete their compulsory education," the report said.

In contrast, it said, studies show that American employers pay little attention to school achievement or teacher recommendations when hiring students who don't go to college.

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El Tiempo y Los Acontecimientos Alcanzan al Embargo Sibre Cuba

Por Jorge Luis Romeu

Cuba es nuevamente un tema caliente. Cuatro acontecimientos importantes y estrechamente relacionados lo hacen así. Individualmente y en conjunto, surtirán un efecto considerable en el futuro de esta isla del Caribe.

Primero, el gobierno de Clinton elaboró calladamente su trato con el gobierno de Castro, que permitió por último a los "balseros" salir de Guantánamo. Cuba no alentará a más "balseros" a salir en balsas y los Estados Unidos no aceptarán a más refugiados. De ahora en adelante, por no estar amparados por la "Ley de Ajuste de los Cubanos", ellos tendrán que hacer fila, como cualesquiera otros posibles inmigrantes.

Tanto Clinton como Castro obtuvieron de este trato lo que deseaban.

Segundo, el proyecto de ley Helms-Burton, presentado hace poco al Congreso, propone el fortalecimiento del embargo estadounidense contra Cuba. En el mismo, el Senador Jesse Helms (repblicano por Carolina del Norte) y el Representante Dan Burton (repblicano por Indiana) proponen que cualquier nación que comercie con Cuba pierda su condición de "nación más favorecida" en su comercio con los Estados Unidos.

Algunos grupos cubano-americanos se oponen inflexiblemente a cualquier ablandamiento -- mucho menos levantamiento -- del embargo. Ellos lo ven como forma de ayudar a derrocar a Castro y restablecer la democracia en Cuba.

Empero, muchos comerciantes estadounidenses, al observar de qué modo los europeos, japoneses y hasta israelíes vienen obteniendo gran parte de los nuevos negocios generados en Cuba, están impacientes por conseguir un pedazo de la acción. Ellos argumentan que, como en el caso de China, el suavizar o levantar el embargo llevará más libertad y cambio a Cuba.

El proyecto de ley Helms-Burton ha producido una controversia tal que el programa "Moneyline" de la CNN fue transmitido desde La Habana durante toda una semana. El moderador Lou Dobbs entrevistó a varios funcionarios importantes de Cuba, incluyendo a Ricardo Alarcón, presidente de la Asamblea Nacional de Cuba, la legislatura de "sello de goma" que aprueba cualquier cosa que le envíe Castro. Alarcón fué antes Ministro de Estado y algunos dicen que es un posible sucesor de Castro.

Al preguntársele sobre el historial de Cuba en materia de derechos humanos, altamente cuestionable, Alarcón dijo a la CNN que Cuba no aceptaría las condiciones de los Estados Unidos para suavizar al embargo. El agregó que Cuba no estaba interesada por fomentar el pluralismo y la democracia a cambio de las relaciones y el comercio con los Estados Unidos.

Carlos Lage, uno de los vice-presidentes de Cuba, y Roberto Robaina, el actual Ministro de Estado, dos de los funcionarios más jóvenes del gobierno de Castro que envejece, han manifestado opiniones muy semejantes.

El tercer acontecimiento fué la puesta en libertad de dos inconformes políticos encarcelados, Sebastián Arcos Bergnes e Yndamiro Restano, dirigentes respectivos del Comité por los Derechos Humanos en Cuba y del Movimiento Armonía. Restano, que ya está en Francia, ha dicho claramente que continuará su trabajo por la reforma política y económica de Cuba.

Por último, en un discurso sorpresivo, César Gaviria, secretario general de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, declaró que Cuba no debería ser mantenida fuera de la OEA por más tiempo. En una reunión de alto nivel de la OEA en Haití, Gaviria argumentó que los vínculos políticos y económicos más próximos harían más para abrir la sociedad cubana que el estado actual de cosas, al que él caracterizó como "reliquia de la Guerra Fría".

¿Cuál es la hebra común entre los cuatro? El dinero, sencilla y llanamente. ¡La economía, estúpido! Durante 36 años, la economía de Cuba sobrevivió gracias a las subvenciones de la Unión Soviética y del Bloque Oriental. Castro nunca pudo crear una base económica sólida. La economía de Cuba se derrumbó después del colapso del imperio soviético y millones de dólares de subvenciones diarias dejaron de correr hacia La Habana.

Como consecuencia de la quiebra de Cuba, Castro empezó a vender los pedazos remanentes de la economía cubana -- la industria turística a los españoles; la industria de los cítricos a los israelíes; la empresa telefónica a los mexicanos, y así por el estilo.

Ahora los negocios estadounidenses quieren su parte. Para esto, Castro necesita proyectar una mejor imagen internacional. De modo que pone en libertad a varios activistas de los derechos humanos y políticos bien conocidos -- y encarcela a otros para que todos sepan quién manda todavía.

El embargo de los Estados Unidos no ha logrado su meta en 30 años. Puede que el levantarle haga eso, si decenas de miles de turistas estadounidenses se vierten sobre Cuba con ejemplares del New York Times bajo sus brazos.

Castro sigue siendo partidario de vender el país a los capitalistas extranjeros y, con eso, la soberanía de Cuba. Si la tendencia continúa, en diez años los intereses comerciales europeos, japoneses y posiblemente estadounidenses serán los propietarios y administradores de los recursos cubanos. Entonces no importará quién esté nominalmente al timón.

Durante 36 años, Castro ha sido un mago que siempre ha

podido sacar un conejo del sombrero y continuar su llamada "revolución".

Aún cuando él venda el país al capital extranjero, a los ojos de sus seguidores, Castro habrá sido capaz de sacar todavía otro conejo -- porque él continuará en el poder.

Si esto sucede, las oportunidades de que él permita una transición pacífica al pluralismo, como ocurrió en España, Chile y Portugal, serán muy ligeras. Pero también, ni Franco, ni Pinochet ni Caetano deseaban una transición tampoco. Sus acompañantes los obligaron.

Aunque el embargo nunca ha funcionado, el levantarlo no significará que Cuba será más libre que lo que es ahora. Sólo todos los cubanos, dentro y fuera de nuestra isla hermosa y sufrida, pueden lograr esto.

Pero el resto del mundo puede ayudar -- ejerciendo sobre la dictadura de Castro la misma presión que puso sobre la de Pinochet.

(Jorge Luis Romeu es catedrático adjunto de la Universidad Estatal en Cortland, Nueva York, y columnista del "Syracuse Post-Standard.")

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VP Gore Slams Anti-Immigrant Views at Latino Political Conclave

HUD Secretary Cisneros Urges Latino Political Action

AUSTIN, TX—Vice President Al Gore denounced anti-immigrant sentiments in the United States and urged the members of the National Association of Latino Appointed and Elected Officials (NALEO) gathered here to begin developing a workable immigration policy.

Speaking to 600 participants in NALEO's 12th annual convention, Mr. Gore told Latino politicians that a federal commission's recommendations on immigration should be a "framework, not a blueprint," for reforming the nation's immigration policy.

"We call on the American people to ignore and reject the forces of hatred and division," Mr. Gore said. "We call on the American people instead to raise their voices in celebration of what legal immigration has done to create the way of life we call the 'American Dream.'"

Mr. Gore's comments indicated that the Clinton administration is softening its endorsement of the proposal made this month by the U.S. Commission on Immigration



VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE addressed the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials at the Austin Convention Center.

Reform. The panel, which recommends a reduction in legal immigration by about one third, from 800,000 to 500,000 each year, is headed by former Austin congresswoman Barbara Jordan.

"It is not the final word," said Mr. Gore during a breakfast speech to members of NALEO. Calling

America "a nation of immigrants," Mr. Gore blasted some proposals in Congress that would limit benefits to naturalized Americans. He pledged that Latino leaders nationwide would be consulted throughout the formulation of the administration's immigration reform policy.

Arturo Vargas, NALEO's executive director, praised Mr. Gore's remarks, saying: "It's reassuring that the administration has not yet endorsed the Barbara Jordan commission proposals, which we find in some of its recommendations to be particularly misguided."

"We call on the American people to ignore and reject the forces of hatred and division."

AL GORE Vice President

Immigration issues, as well as access to education and the information superhighway, were major topics discussed during the group's three-day Austin convention.

Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros, speaking at the convention's closing banquet, urged conference participants to get involved in the debate on immigration and affirmative action and in the 1996 presidential election.

"Issues are being discussed that will take the Latino community forward or backward," said Mr. Cisneros. "We should stand with the people who move our community forward."

Belén Abriles, welcoming participants on behalf of Philip Morris Companies Inc., observed that: "NALEO is that voice speaking for reason, fairness and opportunity for all Americans." A longtime supporter of NALEO, Philip Morris was a co-sponsor of the closing banquet along with General Motors and Hughes Electronics. "We are excited to see the rapid increase in the number of Hispanic elected officials," Ms. Abriles concluded.

Other conference participants included Congressmen Xavier Becerra, (D-CA); Ed Pastor, (D-AZ); and Bill Richardson, (D-NM) and Texas Attorney General Dan Morales. ■



right: Arturo Vargas, NALEO's executive director; Belén Abriles, public programs specialist, Philip Morris Companies Inc.; Betsy Giles, public affairs director, Miller Brewing Company; HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros; and G. Randy LaCava, Manager, Corporate Affairs, Molson Breweries USA Inc.

Menudazo Sports and Music Festival - Read El Editor Next Week for All the Details

Claramente Comprometidos



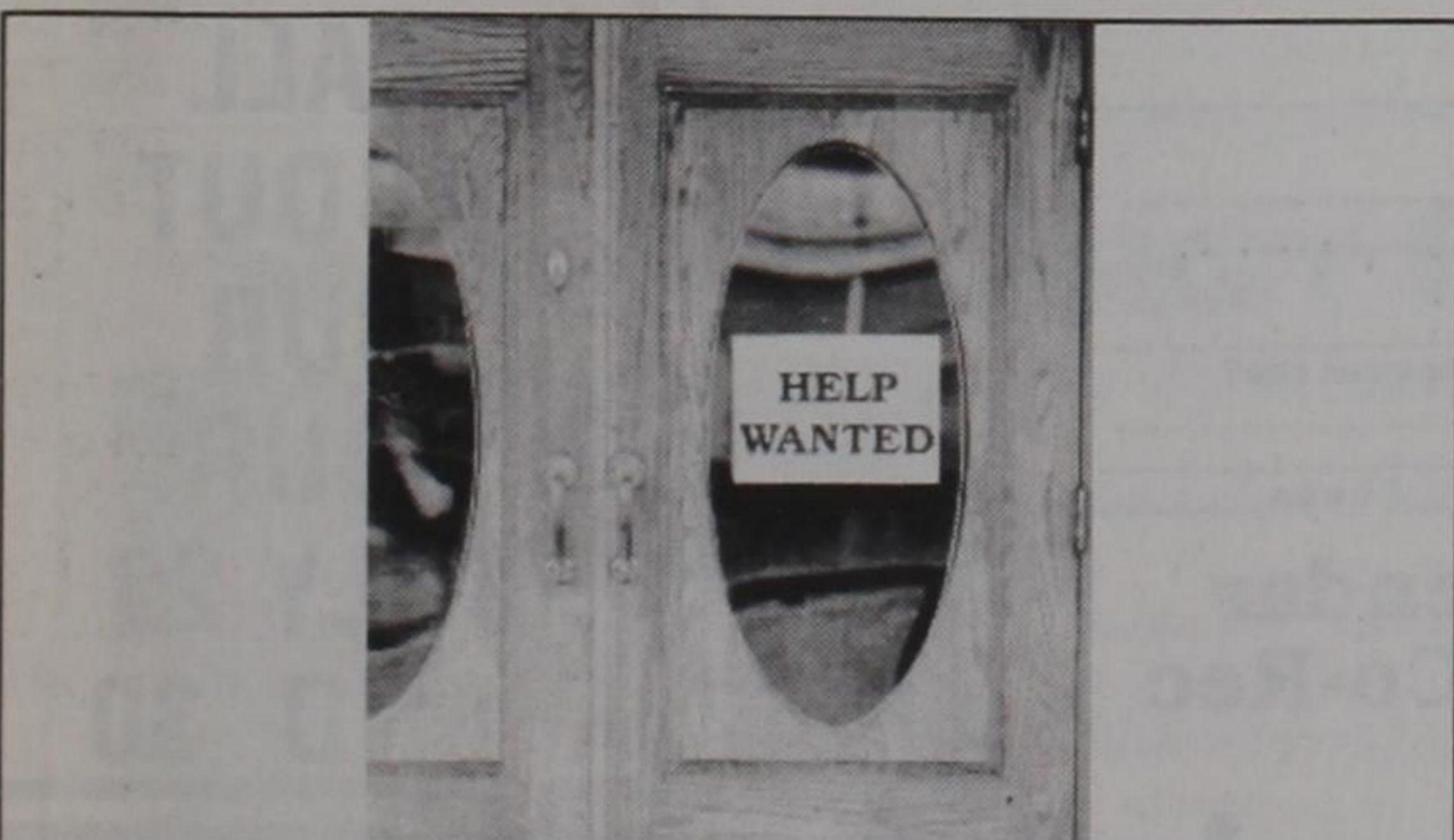
El trabajo del National Council of La Raza, el U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, SER-Jobs for Progress, Inc., y el Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, es esencial para el progreso de nuestras comunidades. Es por ello que la compañía R.J. Reynolds Tobacco está comprometida a ayudar a crecer a estas organizaciones. Y en ninguna otra área es más visible este apoyo que en el Programa de Carteles de Servicio Público de R.J. Reynolds.

Este programa pone a disposición de estas organizaciones cientos de carteles de muy alta visibilidad en docenas de ciudades de costa a

costa. El resultado simplemente es que se luce más el trabajo de desarrollo comunitario que realizan día tras día.

Esta es solamente una de las muchas maneras en que R.J. Reynolds, en cooperación con varias empresas de carteles y anuncios, demuestra su continuado compromiso al progreso de la comunidad Hispana.

Claramente un compromiso que trabaja para todos nosotros.



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Por ejemplo, usted no puede discriminar contra un empleado o solicitante debido a su lugar de nacimiento o su estado de inmigración. También es ilegal despedir o negarle empleo a alguien por no ser ciudadano americano. Usted no puede pedir documentos específicos, como la tarjeta de residencia (green card), para comprobar permiso de trabajo. Tampoco puede negarle trabajo a personas calificadas que tengan permiso de trabajo.

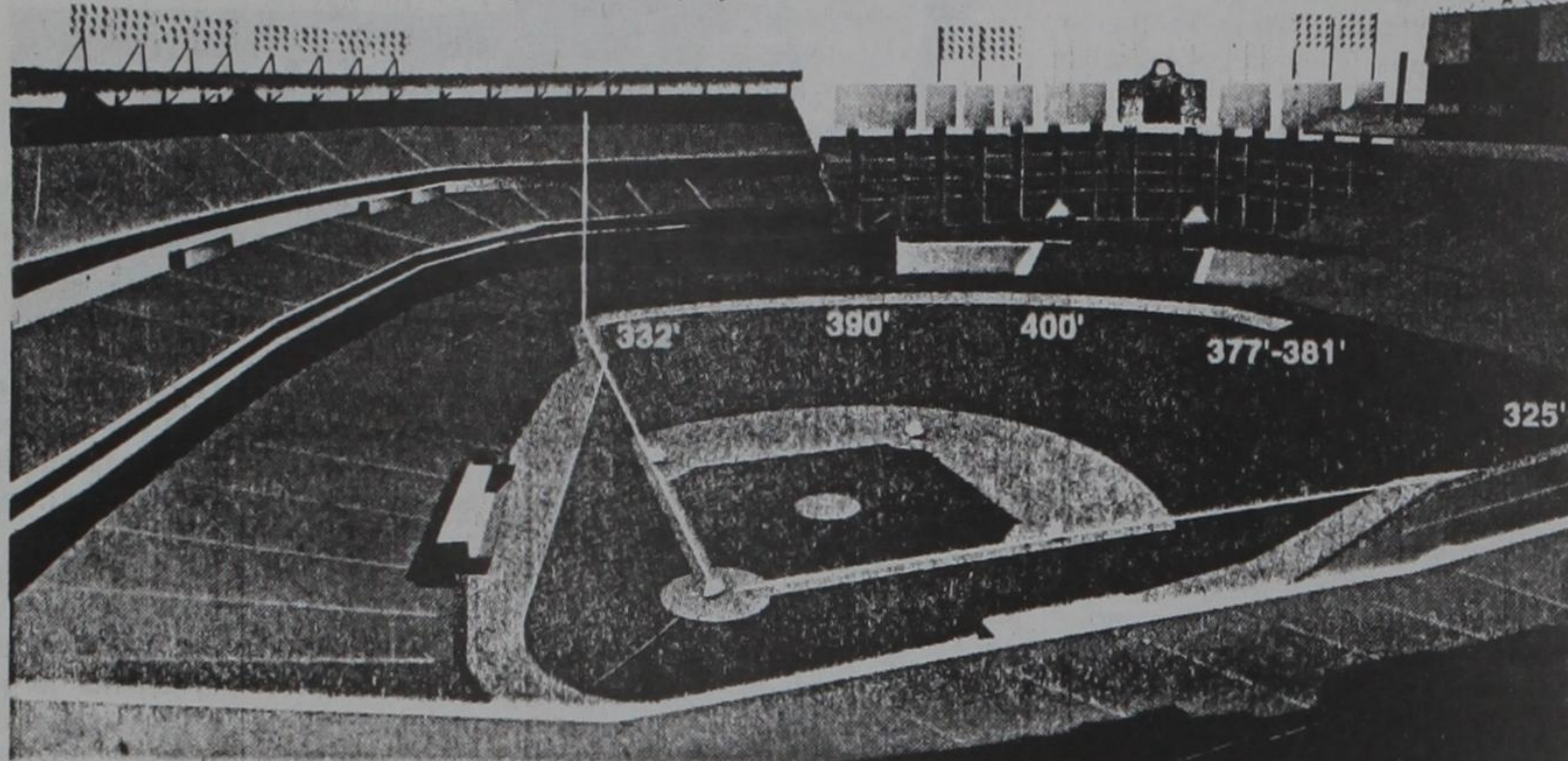
Infórmese. No deje que su negocio se encuentre forzado a pagar costosas multas. Para más información, llame al 1-800-255-7688 (el número de teléfono para personas con problemas de audición (TDD) es 1-800-237-2515) o escriba a la siguiente dirección: Office of Special Counsel (Oficina del Consejero Especial), U.S. Department of Justice (Departamento de Justicia de los EE.UU.), P.O. Box 27728, Washington, DC 20038-7728.

Sports-Deportes

1995 ALL-STAR GAME

THE BALLPARK IN ARLINGTON

On July 11, the Texas Rangers will host the 66th annual All-Star Game. It will be the very first time that the Mid-Summer Classic will be held in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex and the third time the game has been played in the state of Texas. The 1968 and 1986 All-Star games were played in the Houston Astrodome.



Judge to Meet Doctors In Rosi Case

ROME, July 4 (Reuter) - An Italian sports judge said on Tuesday he would meet Gianfranco Rosi's doctors before reaching a verdict on the World Boxing Organisation (WBO) super-welterweight champion's failure to pass a dope test.

Mario Mendicini, judge for the Italian Boxing Federation, said after meeting Rosi in Rome that he would meet the three doctors on July 10.

The boxer, whose urine twice showed traces of banned amphetamines in tests after he beat holder Verno Phillips of the United States in Perugia on May 17, has protested his innocence but left the meeting without talking to reporters.

"There are many things to evaluate and so I think there won't be any ruling on the 10th," said Mendicini, who ruled out Rosi's request for further urine tests.

Under the rules of the Italian Boxing Federation and the Italian National Olympic Committee, Rosi risks a two-year ban which would almost definitely end his career.

The WBO is also expected to strip him of his title.

Tarango Ordered to Pay Record Fine for Walk-out

LONDON (Reuter) - American Jeff Tarango paid a heavy price for his on-court outburst and walk-out from the Wimbledon championships when the All-England club fined him a record \$15,500 Monday.

The fine, the highest imposed in the tournament's 118-year history, related only to the dramatic events on Court 13 on Saturday when the 26-year-old left-hander from Manhattan Beach, California, shouted at the crowd and abused the umpire before packing his bags and trudging away from his third-round match against German Alexander Mronz.

The events which followed the match, including the allegations Tarango made against French umpire Bruno Rebeuh, will be subject to further investigations, Tournament Referee Alan Mills said in a statement.

Tarango was fined \$10,000 for verbally abusing Rebeuh,

whom he called "the most corrupt official in the game," \$5,000 for failing to complete the match and \$500 for un-sportsmanlike conduct in telling the crowd to "shut up."

The fines will be deducted from his prize money -- worth \$23,000 as a third-round loser -- and forwarded to the Grand Slam Development Fund.

Tarango has 10 days in which to appeal against the decision.

In his official report on the incident, umpire Rebeuh also detailed the part played by Tarango's French wife Benedicte in the affair.

She gatecrashed her husband's news conference Saturday, admitting that she had slapped Rebeuh "because this guy deserve a lesson."

In his report Rebeuh says "On my way back to the referee's office with Stefan Fransson, the Grand Slam supervisor, Mrs Tarango walked up behind me, pinched and twisted my arm and then slapped my face twice and said "anyway, I will see you again..."

That incident happened in public in front of the referee's office and will also be subject to further investigation.

One point clarified by the official report was that Tarango was fined \$500 for "un-sportsmanlike conduct" when he shouted "shut up" to the crowd. On Saturday Rebeuh mistakenly warned him for an audible obscenity.

After the match, which Mronz won by default 7-6, 3-1, Tarango held a long news conference at which he accused Rebeuh of showing favouritism toward certain players in return for their friendship.

The comments he and his wife made then, will be dealt with separately.

Tarango returned to Wimbledon Sunday for talks with Mills and said that he would stay "until justice is reached," a sentiment echoed by his wife.

"I don't regret anything. I am a little hot-headed but that is my Latin temperament," she said.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STARTERS

Player	Votes	Position
Ivan Rodriguez, Texas	1,151,708	Catcher
Frank Thomas, Chicago	895,576	First Base
Carlos Baerga, Cleveland	1,152,652	Second Base
Wade Boggs, New York	884,651	Third Base
Cal Ripken, Baltimore	1,698,524	Shortstop
Albert Belle, Cleveland	1,056,134	Outfield
Kenny Lofton-x, Cleveland	975,801	Outfield
Kirby Puckett, Minnesota	997,623	Outfield

x-replaces Ken Griffey Jr. (injured) 1,204,748 votes

NATIONAL LEAGUE STARTERS

Player	Votes
Mike Piazza, Los Angeles	1,195,136
Fred McGriff, Atlanta	871,904
Craig Biggio, Houston	825,062
Vinny Castilla-x, Colorado	604,823
Barry Larkin-y, Cincinnati	948,945
Barry Bonds, San Francisco	1,392,130
Lenny Dykstra, Philadelphia	903,952
Tony Gwynn, San Diego	898,951

x-replaces Matt Williams (injured) 1,029,519 votes; y-replaces Ozzie Smith (injured) 1,367,518 votes

Future All-Star games

Year	Sites
1996	Veterans Stadium, Philadelphia
1997	Jacobs Field, Cleveland
1998	Coors Field, Colorado
1999	Site to be determined
2000	Joe Robbie Stadium, Miami

1995	Honorary Captains
American League	Nolan Ryan
National League	Ferguson Jenkins

All-Star Game wins

Year	Winning League
NL	1957-1967, 1970-1971, 1973-1974, 1976-1977, 1979-1980, 1982-1983, 1985-1986, 1988-1989, 1991-1992, 1994-1995
AL	1958-1959, 1968-1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1981, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1993

1 tie

Lakers and Magic Talking Comback for the Superstar

HONOLULU, Hawaii (Reuter) - Retired superstar Earvin "Magic" Johnson is considering making a comeback with the Los Angeles

Lakers, the team he led to five National Basketball Association championships.

"The Lakers have asked me to return," Johnson told the

Honolulu Advertiser. "We're talking about it, so we have to see what happens. It's nothing that's definite yet."

Johnson, who is in Maui for his annual fantasy camp, has previously hinted at a desire to return to the game. This is believed to be the first time the Lakers have publicly said they are considering such a move.

"I think the decision he made four years ago to retire was a decision I think he regretted," Lakers general manager Jerry West told the Advertiser. "There's a very definite possibility that he will play. We would like an answer soon so we can start doing things for the season."

Johnson, who turns 36 next month, would have to give up

his minority ownership rights to the Lakers if he decides to return to the NBA.

One of the NBA's all-time greatest players, Johnson retired prior to the 1991-92 season after announcing that he had contracted the virus that causes AIDS.

After his retirement, Johnson returned to play in the 1992 NBA All-Star Game and the 1992 Barcelona Olympics as a member of the U.S. "Dream Team" that won the gold medal.

Johnson announced his intention to return to the NBA prior to the 1992-93 season but changed his mind when several prominent players expressed reservations about sharing the court with an HIV-positive player.

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EL EDITOR MENUDAZO

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Co-Ed Tournament

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27, Individual 3 Button Shirts for 1s
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Individual Tournery T-Shirts for 4th
Entry Fee Deadline July 18 - \$125

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El Editor

News Briefs

young mothers and their children. The country's clergymen argue that taking away assistance could lead to abortions.

Conservative Republicans have threatened to filibuster the GOP's plan to overhaul the welfare system unless the legislation imposes a "family cap," a policy to deny cash assistance to children born to women on welfare.

The letter to Bob Dole, written by the Most Rev. John H. Ricard, said that denying benefits to children because of the age of their mother, or their family's dependence on welfare, is likely to encourage abortion. This is especially likely in states that pay for abortions but not for assistance to these children, said Ricard, auxiliary bishop of Baltimore.

Clinton Attacks GOP On Welfare

The Associated Press reports that President Clinton accused congressional Republicans of engaging in "pure fantasy" by aiming to move welfare recipients into jobs while denying them child-care benefits.

"We don't want more welfare mothers staying at home, living on welfare, just because they can't find child care," Clinton said in his weekly radio address. "Cutting child care will make it harder for parents to get off and stay off welfare."

Clinton said he supported setting a time limit on welfare benefits, but that cutting off child-care benefits to save money would be shortsighted.

Clinton said his administration would continue to give states more flexibility in administering the welfare program by granting waivers to free them from federal rules when they have good ideas of their own. Clinton announced that Virginia would be the 30th state to receive a waiver.

About 14.2 million Americans received Aid to Families with Dependent Children in 1993, up from 11.1 million in 1975. Benefit levels vary from state to state, averaging \$365 a month.

Court Rules Against Race-Based Redistricting

The Washington Post reports that a Supreme Court decision yesterday repealed a Georgia redistricting plan designed to increase minority representation in Congress.

By a one-vote margin, the court ruled that Georgia legislators used race as the predominant factor in setting the boundaries of the contested district, and thus violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.

The Post says the stunning nature of the ruling is that the Justice Department and the states had acted under the assumption that the Voting Rights Act encouraged just this kind of calculation and aimed at exactly the result achieved: the creation of minority districts where feasible in certain areas where there was a presumption of past discrimination.

The court said that race could be considered in drawing the districts, but it must not be the overriding consideration. Moreover, the court ruled that Justice Department attorneys should approve redistricting plans that do not set minorities back, not press for the best possible plans for minorities.

The Post concludes that the ruling changes the political landscape in a way that does great harm to minorities and amends the ground rules that have made recent progress possible: imagining a more damaging resolution of this case is difficult.

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San Antonio Stunned By Kelly Closing

By Renee Haines

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (Reuter) - San Antonio, which bills itself as Military City, U.S.A., reacted with shock to a government commission's vote Thursday to close most of Kelly Air Force Base, the city's largest employer.

"Shocked" was the word used most, followed by "stunned," as officials from Mayor Bill Thornton to members of San Antonio's congressional delegation reacted to the news in a city that houses five military bases.

"They've cut too far," Thornton said at City Hall, where surprised cheers at an unexpected decision to spare Brooks Air Force Base, which employs 3,960, quickly turned to silence at the vote to close Kelly.

"The economy of San Antonio is going to be devastated," said Lou Georges, vice president of the American Federation of Government Employees' Local 1617, which represents Kelly's mostly civilian work force. "Realignment is a nice way of saying a base has closed. They broke our back."

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's vote, now awaiting the signature of President Clinton in July, would shut down Kelly's Air Logistics Center, a maintenance and repair depot for the Air Force's largest planes. Most of the jobs would be potentially "realigned" to air logistics centers in other states.

Kelly employs 22,937 military and civilian personnel, with 12,766 assigned to the Air Logistics Center. More than 10,400 of the center's employees are civilians. Of Kelly's remaining units, the commission suggested that most be realigned to neighboring Lackland Air Force Base.

How much would remain of the original Kelly is unclear. Under commission procedures, the changes would be implemented within six years of final approval.

Union officials in this mostly Hispanic city noted that Hispanics comprise more than 65 percent of Kelly's civilian work force.

"Nationwide, 46 percent of all Hispanics employed by the Air Force are employed by Kelly," Georges said. "You can take affirmative action and throw that right out the window."

Kelly's roots run deep in San Antonio, where the base opened as an Army air field in 1916. The city is ringed by four Air Force bases and one Army base and is also home to one of the nation's largest retired military populations.

The mayor was meeting Thursday with other city leaders to consider taking the city's case to the president.

Illegal Immigrants Targeted

WASHINGTON - A House task force set up by Newt Gingrich proposed firm measures to curb illegal immigration Thursday, including requiring hospitals to report illegal aliens who come to emergency rooms for treatment and denying federal education funds for undocumented children.

Under the 62-page plan submitted to the House speaker, virtually all federal benefits would be denied to illegal aliens. They still could receive emergency medical treatment, but hospitals would be required to report undocumented patients to federal authorities for deportation.

Gingrich, R-Ga., broadly endorsed the proposals, calling them "specific, common-sense, practical recommendations."

He estimated the task force plan, which also calls for a fortified border and a constitutional amendment ending automatic citizenship for children born of undocumented immigrants on U.S. soil, would cut illegal entries by at least 70 percent.

An estimated 5 million undocumented aliens are in the country, with the majority residing in California, New York, Texas and Florida.

Rep. Lamar Smith, R-Texas, who, as chairman of the House subcommittee on immigration will have first crack at acting on the proposals, embraced the task force's goals Thursday but did not comment on specifics.

His own bill to curb illegal immigration does not cut off health and education benefits, nor does it address the birthright citizenship guaranteed under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

In a statement, the National Council of La Raza, a Hispanic civil rights group, accused the task force of pandering to public opinion on illegal immigration.

"It is not consistent with

American values to throw children out of school and onto the streets," and lawmakers should "cease the dangerous and ugly game of immigrant bashing for political gain," the group said.

Last November, California voters approved the controversial Proposition 187, which, like the task force, would deny public education and nonemergency health care to illegal immigrants and would additionally require doctors, teachers and welfare workers to turn in those suspected of being in the country illegally.

The California measure, challenged on the basis of a 1982 Supreme Court ruling that illegal immigrants are entitled to public education under the Constitution, remains stalled in the courts.

The task force, headed by Republican Rep. Elton Gallegly, one of 23 Californians on the 54-member panel, would leave the decision on schooling illegal aliens up to the states but would deny them any federal funds for the aliens' education.

"Essentially, they say states make this decision at their peril. We should be punishing the parents, not the kids and not the states," said Rep. Jane Harman, who, with fellow California Democrats Howard Berman and Anthony Beilenson, dissented from several panel recommenda-

tions, including those related to health and education benefits and the doubling of border-patrol agents.

In a statement, the three Californians said the Border Patrol cannot absorb the full 1,000 additional agents a year the panel recommends without putting untrained personnel at the border.

The task force also recommended two large-scale pilot projects - a tamper-proof Social Security card and a computerized registry - to help employers verify the immigration status of potential hires. Illegal immigrants using fraudulent documents would be treated as counterfeiters, with criminal penalties of up to 15 years.

In testimony before Smith's subcommittee Thursday, T. Alexander Aleinikoff, executive associate commissioner for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, endorsed the notion of an employment verification project, provided it is tested and evaluated over several years.

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A TODAS LAS PERSONAS INTERESADAS:

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION ha hecho solicitud a la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para la renovación del permiso Núm 29277 para una Bateria de Tanques en Seminole Deep. en Seminole, Condado de Gaines, Tejas. La dirección de la planta es 2.6 millas norte de Seminole en la carretera 214 y 1.3 millas oeste en la carretera de condado. Mas información con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la sección de avisos públicos de esta publicación. Este aviso se Publicará en la edición de la semana de el 30 de Marzo hasta el 5 de Abril.

SE ACERCA EL ÚLTIMO TORNADO.

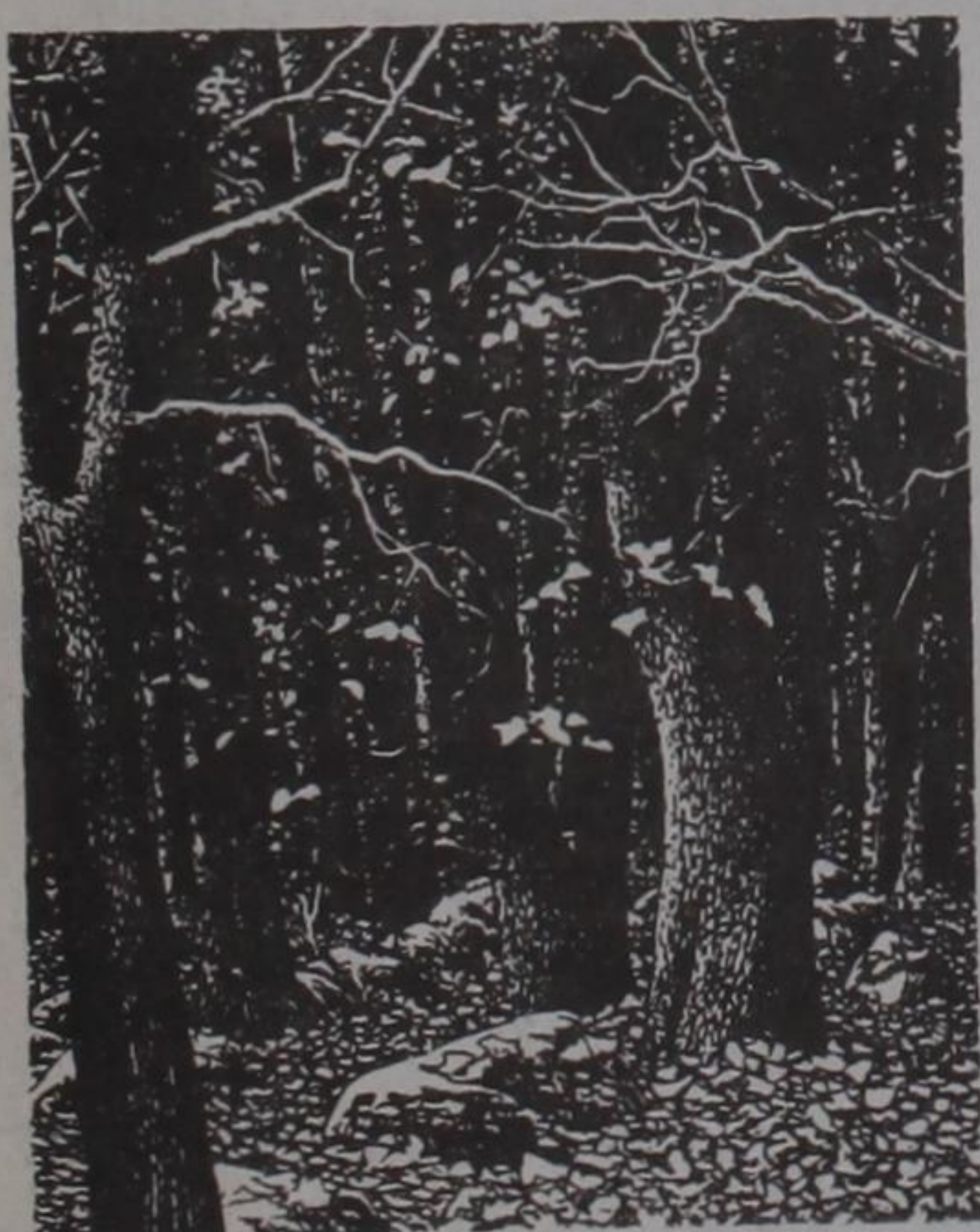


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Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Para nosotros los Cristianos Catolicos, Dios es un Dios personal, infinitamente amoroso, sabio y justo, que desea tener una relación personal con cada uno de nosotros. Dios es tambien creador de todo lo que existe, y sostiene todas las cosas con el poder de Su Palabra. (Hebreos 1,3). Dios ha de ser reconocido como Dios y nosotros somos Sus criaturas...o nada estara en el orden debido. "Yo soy Dios; no existe otro". (Isaias 45, 22).

Jesucristo es plenamente dios y plenamente hombre. Por Su encarnación unica podemos decir que Jesus es Dios, y lo confesamos como el apostol Tomas: "Señor mio y Dios mio". (Juan 20, 28). Esto no se lo podemos decir a nadie mas, por mas santo que sea. Solamente Dios, es "Señor y Dios nuestro". Jesucristo es el unico Salvador de toda persona, El es el "unico mediador entre Dios y nosotros". (Tim. 2,5).

Un mal comun de nuestro tiempo es teneñr una idea muy podbre de nuestra propia imagen. Pensamos negativamente de nosotros, nos rebajamos y pensamos que valemos muy poco. Dios responde a nuestro sentimiento de inferioridad revelandonos que El nos creo a Su imagen de Dios, que esta siendo formada en nosotros a traves de Jesucristo y del Espiritu Santo. Hasta que veamos a Dios cara a cara tendremos la completa revelacion. (I Juan 3, 1-2).

La salvación consiste en una union amorosa con Dios, que conseguiremos al quitar el pecado, lque nos estorba para conseguir esa union. A traves de la muerte de Jesus en la cruz Dios nos concede el perdon de nuestros pecados, cuando nos acercamos a confesar arrepentidos y con el firme proposito de no volver a pecar. Todavia mas, Dios nos llena con el Espiritu Santo, por quien llegamos a conocer a Dios como nuestro propio "abba", o "papa". El fiel conocimiento de Dios es el que salva. La Vida Eterno consiste en conocer al Unico Dios Verdadero, y a Su enviado,

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Jesucristo" (Jn. 17,3).

Los Crisitanos Catolicos afirmamos la existencia del mundo espiritual (un mundo tan real como el material, pero invisible para nosotros). Ese mundo incluye a dios, y a los angeles, y las almas de los que han muerto y el lugar de los justos que se llama "Cielo". Pero tambien incluye a los espíritus malignos y su lugar que es llamado "infierno". Asi como los angeles son enviados de Dios para ayudarnos a vivir en la luz (Hebreos 1,14), tambien existen espíritus malos que nos tientan para que hagaamos lo malo para que nos alejemos de Dios. (I Pedro 5,8). A esos espíritus malos...no debemos de obedecerlos. Dios nos ama de veras, no dio la mas grande prueba de Su amor: "Tanto amo Dios al mundo que le dio Su Unico Hijo para que todos los que crean en el no mueran, sino que tengan Vida Eterna". (Juan 3,16).

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from page 1

levó a las elecciones de 1992, los intereses partidistas tuvieron prioridad sobre los intereses latinos.

Al redactar el fallo por la mayoría, el Magistrado Anthony Kennedy dijo que las gestiones de buena fe para cumplir las disposiciones de la Ley de los Derechos Electorales de 1965 no aislaron a los planes de redemarcación del ataque constitucional.

La presidenta del Fondo Méxicoamericano para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza (MALDEF en inglés), Antonia Hernández, afirma: "El tribunal sanciona esencialmente el uso de la Décimo-Cuarta Enmienda como un escudo para proteger la representación excesiva de los blancos y como una espada para revocar los distritos que dan a los negros y latinos una representación equitativa". MALDEF ha presentado con éxito muchas de las demandas que han llevado a una mayor representación política para los hispanos.

Pero los grupos hispano y ne-

gro pedirán al Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos que continúe haciendo cumplir vigorosamente la Ley de los Derechos Electorales.

Los 17 miembros hispanos de la Cámara de Representantes representan el 4% del cuerpo de 435 miembros, mientras que la población hispana del país es un 10% de la población total. No hay ningún hispano en el Senado.

(Jonathan Higuera y Rebecca Star- rick informan para Hispanic Link News Service en Washington, DC.)

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health plans that proved high quality would still be in existence by 2000.

The main themes that emerged from the conference were that purchasers of health care were united in their desire for greater attention to quality and that they would develop a plan to gather uniform and comprehensive data.

They held the conference as part of a general reevaluation or Phase 2 of the health care revolution. The conferees agreed that over the long term such follow-up studies would be a major factor for both improving health and controlling costs.

NEA Urges Keeping the Ed Dept

The Associated Press reports that the National Education Association has criticized proposals in Congress to eliminate the Education Department. However, not all delegates to the national convention agreed with that opinion.

"Personally, I think it's a waste of money," said Andrew Balash, who teaches high school French in Geneva, Ohio. "I really believe parents and teachers in their local schools know what's best for that school."

Even among teachers who support the Education Department, many said they wanted the agency to stay mostly hands-off, pushing neither too many regulations nor too much paperwork.

Education Department officials contend they have cut back on regulations in recent years and are promoting local control. They point out their role is limited because the federal government provides just 6 percent of public schools' money. The rest comes from state and local taxes. Critics say the agency pushes its views by requiring states and local schools to toe a regulatory line to receive money.

PERMISO DE CONSTRUCCION

A TODAS LAS PERSONAS INTERESADAS:

Por el presente se les notifica que AMERADA HESS CORPORATION ha solicitado la renovación del Permiso de Calidad de Aire Número 29277 de la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para continuar operando una Bateria de Tanques en Seminole Deep en Seminole, condado de Gaines, Tejas. El sitio de la planta existente y propuesta es 2.6 millas norte de Seminole en la carretera de condado. Esta planta va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: materia particulada, óxidos de nitrógeno, óxidos de azufre, monóxido de carbono, sulfuro de hidrógeno, hidrocarburos incluyendo per no limitándose a: metano, etano, propano, butano, pentano, hexano, y heptano.

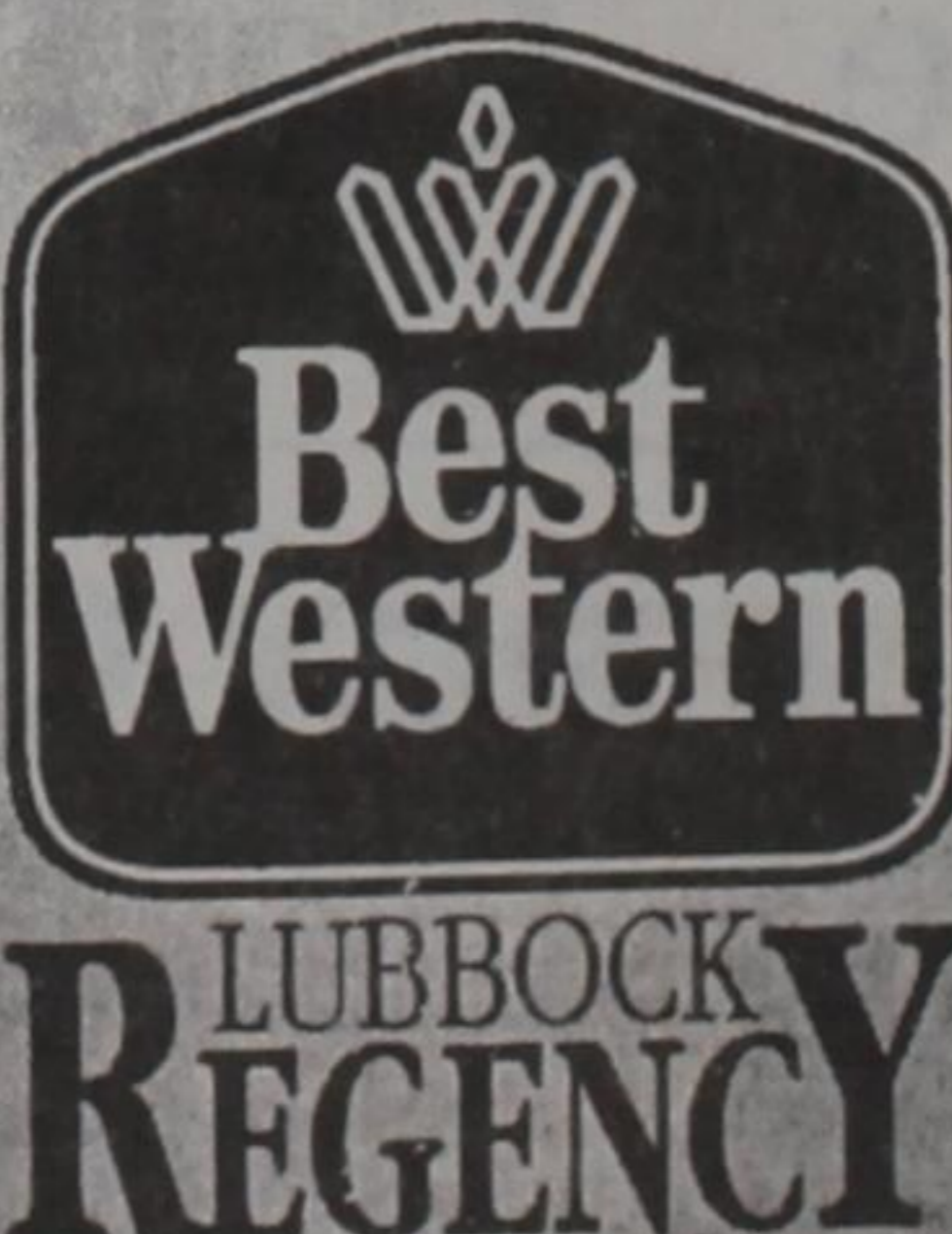
Una copia de todos los materiales en el archivo público puede ser inspeccionada o copiada en la oficina regional del TNRCC ODESSA Regional Office, Air Program, located at 1901 East 37th Street, Suite 101 Odessa, Texas 79762, teléfono (915) 367-3871, y en la oficina central del TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Tejas 78753, teléfono (512) 239-1000. Los archivos del cumplimiento de las leyes de la planta, si existen, pueden ser evaluados por el público en la oficina regional del TNRCC. Cualquier información relacionada a la solicitud o a cualquiera de sus aspectos técnicos puede obtenerse escribiendo a Sra. Timi M. Dutchuk, TNRCC Office of Air Quality New Source Review Program, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 en Austin o a la oficina regional del TNRCC en Odessa.

Usted puede enviar comentarios escritos con respecto a esta solicitud de permiso a la Oficina de Calidad de Aire, Sección de Revisión de Fuentes Nuevas en Austin. Todos los comentarios escritos recibidos durante los 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso serán considerados por el Director Ejecutivo para determinar si se renueva o no el permiso. Todos los comentarios escritos estarán disponibles para inspección del público en la oficina de Calidad de Aire en la Oficina Central del TNRCC en Austin. Este aviso se Publicará en la edición de la semana del 29 de Junio hasta el 5 de Julio y en la edición de la semana del 6 de Julio hasta el 12 de Julio.

Cualquier persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la planta propuesta puede solicitar que la Comisión lleve a cabo una reunión pública informal y/o una audiencia en controversia sobre la solicitud de acuerdo a la sección 382.056(d) del Código de Salud y Seguridad de Tejas. La Comisión no esta obligada a llevar a cabo una audiencia en controversia si se considera que las bases de la petición son irracionales. Todas las peticiones para audiencia en controversia deben ser recibidas por escrito dentro de los 15 días del período de comentarios aunque se haya celebrado o planeado una reunión pública informal sobre este asunto. Si usted desea solicitar un audiencia pública, deberá someter su solicitud por escrito. Usted debe proporcionar su (1) nombre, dirección postal y número de teléfono durante el día; (2) el número del permiso u otra referencia apropiada a esta solicitud; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripción breve de como al renovar el permiso se le perjudicaría a usted o a las personas que usted representa; (5) una descripción de la posición de su propiedad en relación a las operaciones del solicitante; y (6) su propuesta de como ajustar el permiso de forma que se responda a sus inquietudes para que usted pueda retirar su petición de una audiencia. Peticiones para una audiencia pública deben ser enviadas por escrito a Office of the Chief Clerk, Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, Teléfono (512) 239-3300.

Para que el permiso sea renovado para esta planta, el solicitante debe demostrar que todas las fuentes de contaminantes cumplen con las Reglas y Reglamentos de Calidad de Aire del TNRCC y los reglamentos aplicables del Gobierno Federal.

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