

Ancianos Hispanos Son Presa Facil Para El Fraude Del Medicare

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Los ancianos latinos son susceptibles al fraude del Medicare debido a las barreras idiomáticas -- y es un problema cada vez mayor, dicen los activistas de la atención a la salud en todo el país.

"Es una preocupación importante para nosotros," asevera Carmen Velázquez, directora del Centro Médico Alivio en Chicago, entidad no lucrativa de atención a la salud. "Tenemos que estar constantemente vigilando. Hay muchas personas dedicadas a las prácticas engañosas en nuestra comunidad, y muchos ancianos no comprenden bastante de lo que se les está diciendo en inglés."

Poco menos que el 17% de los usuarios del Medicare son hispanos. Una mayor parte del fraude con el Medicare, según dice el Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos, lo cometen los llamados "intermediarios," organizaciones que proporcionan servicios a los ancianos bajo contrato con el gobierno federal.

Es por el mejor interés de los contratistas sin escrúpulos, advierte un investigador del Departamento de Justicia, el cobrar por cuantos servicios como sea posible, aunque los presten o no. "Algunas de estas personas creen que el



gobierno pagará de todos modos, sin hacer preguntas, lo cual ha sucedido definitivamente, y estamos tratando de cambiarlo."

El problema se hace especialmente agudo en la Florida, donde una cantidad cada

vez mayor de jubilados y personas mayores son de habla hispana, así como ancianos inmigrantes recién llegados. Una práctica común, dice la Dra. Ariela Rodríguez, del Centro de Actividades y Nutrición de la Pequeña Habana en Miami, es la de vendedores ambulantes vestidos como médicos para visitar a los ancianos latinos.

"En nuestra cultura hay respeto por la profesión médica, de modo que si alguien llega vistiendo una bata blanca, se le presta más atención," dijo ella. "Muchos de nuestros ancianos viven con muy poco (dinero) cada mes, y creen que estas personas les están dando algo gratis. Les piden que firmen algo y, antes de que uno lo sepa, se lo cobran a su cuenta del Medicare. Es algo escandaloso."

La Dra. Rodríguez agrega que, debido a que una mayoría de los servicios no se cobra directamente al cliente, muchos no prestan atención de la cantidad, o pasan por alto el aviso sobre la cuenta que les llega. "Muchos no saben a dónde acudir en busca de ayuda."

Además, dice la Dra. Aida Giachello, de la Universidad de Illinois en el Centro del Medio-Oeste para Investiga-

ción, Adiestramiento y Cursos de Acción sobre la Salud de los Latinos, la tendencia hacia la atención administrada -- HMODs en inglés -- para los clientes del Medicare es problemática para la comunidad latina.

"Ellos (los HMODs) nos quieren porque no lo usamos tanto como otros grupos. Tendemos a ser un grupo de ancianos más joven que otros, pero ellos (los HMODs) reciben el pago de todos modos. Entonces, cuando los latinos quieren ir al médico, encuentran que hay poco personal bilingüe o bicultural -- o demasiadas clínicas que están lejos de donde ellos viven."

Desde el año pasado, el Departamento Federal de Salud y Servicios Humanos de los Estados Unidos (HHS en inglés) ha estado administrando un programa piloto en cinco estados para combatir el fraude, tanto de Medicare como de Medicaid. Ha propuesto ampliar el programa a los 50 estados y a Puerto Rico. Hasta la fecha, la "Operación supervisión del fondo gener-

al." Las barreras idiomáticas Restablecimiento de la Confianza" ha recobrado \$42.3 millones en restituciones, Sigue en la Pagina 4

News Briefs

U.S. Kids Read Well

American students were outperformed only by Finnish children in a study that measured reading comprehension among students from 32 developed nations.

Among Americans, black children and young people whose parents didn't graduate from high school had lower reading levels than other students, the National Center for Education Statistics said Monday.

But students whose parents were active in their schools scored significantly better than the international average, regardless of other factors, the report said.

"We are not suggesting that we are where we want to be. We are not. We have a long way to go," Education Secretary Richard Riley said Monday. "Thomas Jefferson would be pleased but he would expect more, and so do we."

"Although the tests may not have stretched this country's students to their maximum, American students have, on the whole, turned in a creditable performance," the education center's report said.

The report examines a 1992 study comparing reading comprehension of fourth- and ninth-graders in 32 nations, with eastern and western Germany treated as separate countries. The original study was organized by an international coalition of government agencies and research institutions based in The Hague, the Netherlands.

U.S. fourth-graders outperformed students from all other nations studied except Finland and Sweden, and they tied with those from Sweden, the report said. U.S. ninth-graders scored below Finnish students but performed about the same as students from 15 other countries, including Sweden, France, Canada and Portugal.

"I'm not surprised by the study," said Kathy Echave, a reading specialist in Washington. "I've thought for a long time that there's not really anything wrong with the way U.S. kids read, that this whole business is a little out of shape."

The study also found:

- About 70 percent of white students have above average reading levels, compared with 30 to 40 percent of black children and 50 percent of Hispanic students.

- Students' reading levels increase with the amount of education their parents had.

- Poor students don't read as well as wealthier students.

- Girls read better than boys in ninth grade, but about the same in fourth grade.

- Students being raised by two biological parents or a single mother read better than students with other family structures.

"Parents are the missing link in improving American education, and schools simply must do a better job of reaching out and involving parents," Riley said. "Sending a report card home was perceived to be enough at one time. It is not enough."

The optimistic results of the education center's report seem to contradict a 1992 study by the National Assessment of Educational Progress, which found that fewer than 6 percent of U.S. students performed at an advanced reading level.

However the NAEP test measures U.S. students against government goals, whereas the international study compares students in different countries, said Marilyn Binkley, author of the new report.

"(This) is an easier test in the sense that it is more basic in what it was asking than the NAEP test," she said.

The developed countries studied were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (east and west), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Others surveyed were Botswana, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Slovenia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

Affirmative Action Debate Engages Few in California

Although affirmative action has been debated extensively in Congress and during the Republican presidential primaries, California's anti-affirmative action measure has yet to catch fire with voters, reports the Washington Post.

With the election still five months away, the issue has barely registered as important in polls, there has not been any grass-roots uprising, and politicians have not yet seized on the issue as many expected. In addition, analysts said, many people are divided between their desire to improve opportunities for minorities and their wariness of what they perceive as racial quotas.

The apathy could change, analysts said, if either side raises enough money to pay for an aggressive television advertising campaign to stir up voters over some of the issues underlying the ballot initiative, including race and gender equality and merit-based opportunity.

Still, despite polls that show the anti-affirmative action side leading comfortably and occasional protest rallies against it, the "California Civil Rights Initiative" continues to be met with ambivalence and a lack of interest.

A Los Angeles City Council-sponsored "Day of Dialogue," held last week in hopes of stimulating public discussion of the initiative, drew only a handful of participants at many of the 50 discussion sites scattered around the city.

At one session, held at the Museum of Tolerance in West Los Angeles - a citadel of civil rights activism - the four members of the public who showed up were outnumbered by facilitators from the city government.

Black and Hispanic organizations have been relatively low-key in their opposition to the initiative so far, deferring to the women's rights organizations.

The initiative states that the state "shall not discriminate against or grant preferential treatment to any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity or national origin in the operation of public employment, public education or public contracting."

Critics contend that some subsections of the measure are so loosely worded that it could be used to discriminate against women and minorities if it passes.

Allan Parachini, spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union, said the title and the wording of the California Civil Rights Initiative are deliberately misleading, which has confused voters and fostered indifference. "It's a sneak attack on the ability of women and minorities to find employment on an equal basis," Parachini said.

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High-Tech Border Patrol Can't Keep Pace

By PETER ANDREAS

About 1.6 million Mexicans reside illegally in the United States.

While 1 million to 3 million Mexicans enter the United States illegally each year, only about 100,000 are believed to stay permanently.

Most come for temporary employment.

Mass labor migration from Mexico is a long-established pattern, arising from a variety of push-and-pull factors that date back to the 19th century.

But the recent pattern of labor migration has been reinforced by growing U.S.-Mexican economic integration.

U.S. officials maintain that increased economic links between the United States and Mexico help curb migration. Yet these ties often have the opposite effect.

As economic integration -- both legal and illegal -- between the United States and Mexico has deepened and spread, so too has U.S. border policing.

Between 1990 and 1996, there has been a 65 percent increase in the number of agents and an 89 percent increase in the number of support staff for the Border Patrol along the southwest border.

Legislation currently pending before Congress could beef up the Border Patrol even further -- creating a 10,000-agent force by the end of the decade.

The U.S. Customs Service is also reasserting its presence along the border. For example, it reportedly spent \$350 million to improve and update facilities on the southwest border and sent almost 1,000 additional inspectors there between 1989 and 1993.

In February 1995, customs announced as much as a 20 percent increase in resources devoted to inspecting cross-border traffic as part of an initiative along the U.S.-Mexican border called Operation Hard Line.

"We intend to blitz this bor-

der with Operation Hard Line," said Commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service George Weise, adding, "This is a war."

To help filter out illegal cross-border activity, border-control strategists are developing an elaborate net of state-of-the-art electronic surveillance technology.

Surveillance technology is a major component of the multi-year border enforcement strategic plan announced in early 1994.

According to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Commissioner Doris Meissner, U.S. border-control strategists are increasingly turning to technologies and equipment designed initially for military purposes.

Magnetic footfall detectors and infrared body sensors, originally used in Southeast Asia, are scattered along the more remote stretches of the border.

Along the border south of San Diego, Army reservists have constructed a 10-foot-high steel wall made up of 180,000 metal sheets originally designed to create temporary landing fields in the desert during the Persian Gulf War.

Mexicans call it the "iron curtain." Graffiti on the steel barricade reads "Welcome to the New Berlin Wall."

Experimental technologies developed for the Army and the CIA are now being tested for border enforcement. For example, the Border Patrol is evaluating a photo-identification system developed by Hughes Aircraft.

According to Robert Bach, director of policy research at the INS, "The technology came out of the CIA and the Department of Defense. They used it, and it was made available to the INS."

The system, he said, "is a clear example of this administration's initiatives to convert military and intelligence technology to domestic applications."

Other devices include an



electric current that stops a fleeing car, a camera that can see into vehicles for hidden passengers, an ion scanner designed to detect hidden drugs and a computer that checks commuters by voiceprint.

A Border Research and Technology Center was opened in Southern California in March 1995 to test these devices. The purpose of the center is to adapt military and intelligence technology to the problems of border control.

The tightening of border controls also involves growing links between the military and law enforcement. Strict rules against the use of the military for law enforcement functions have gradually been loosened since the early 1980s.

Military personnel on the border are used for support activities, such as surveillance and intelligence, communications, cargo inspection, road repair, fence construction and training.

In January 1996 the Clinton administration announced an expansion of the military's role along the border.

Military equipment, such as helicopters and interceptor and radar planes (including AWACS), has also been provided for the border interdiction campaign. In some cases, the drug war is aided by Cold War leftovers.

For example, the North American Aerospace Defense

Command, which was originally created to track incoming Soviet missiles and bombers, has redirected some of its activities toward targeting drug smugglers.

Yet despite the rapid buildup of border policing, many clandestine border-crossers are adapting rather than being deterred. As border controls are tightened, migrants increasingly rely on professional people-smugglers, or "coyotes," who take them across the border for a fee.

Forcing migrants to depend on smugglers is creating a highly profitable and increasingly sophisticated binational underground business in "human trafficking."

As one Border Patrol agent puts it, "The more difficult the crossing, the better the business for the smugglers."

Tactics by the border-enforcers -- such as higher and more impenetrable fencing and more extensive and sophisticated surveillance technology -- are countered with new tactics by the smugglers. Such tactics include entry through more remote points along the border, increased use of fraudulent border-crossing documents, and more payoffs to corrupt officials.

The interplay between law enforcement and law evasion thus fuels its own dynamic of escalation.

For example, as a sign of Continued on Page 6

Un Corresponsal No Tan Extranjero Prosigue El Relato de Mexico

Por Alfredo Corchado

MEXICO -- Yo le llamo el "Experimento Moreno" -- estas nuevas épocas sin precedentes en el periodismo diario en el "Dallas Morning News." Pero trataremos de eso después.

Al vivir en la Ciudad de México, acostumbraba a ver caras morenas. Cerca de 20 millones de ellas existen en este valle. Hay algo cómodo y sin embargo retador acerca de estar alrededor de los matices, la cultura y la música con los que uno creció.

Es una vida de conflicto constante. Nunca me siento más "estadounidense" que cuando estoy en México, lejos del país que se convirtió en mi hogar y que me formó y moldeó en lo que soy ahora. Empero, nunca me siento más mexicano que cuando estoy en los Estados Unidos, lejos de la tierra donde nací y a la que ansiaba regresar algún día.

En un minuto escucho a Javier Solís cantar "Esclavo y amo," mientras saboreo un trago de tequila para quitarme el dolor auto-infligido. Al próximo minuto estoy hablando sobre los asombrosos "Bulls de Chicago," la serie "Friends" de televisión o la estrategia de la campaña para la re-elección de Clinton.

Hablemos de cosas tangibles. Hay mañanas en que me pregunto en qué lado del Río Bravo me desperté. Tan confuso como eso pueda ser para mí, imaginémosnos al trabajo que espera a los pobres editores allá en Dallas.

Para Ricardo Chavira, el editor de noticias extranjeras, no soy tan inusitado. En verdad, soy bastante normal. Entre los 10 principales periódicos estadounidenses en inglés, somos el único equipo que consiste en un corresponsal mexicanoamericano y un editor extranjero mexicanoamericano.

De vez en cuando compartimos relatos de nuestra crianza en California, el

amor imperecedero de nuestros padres por los estados mexicanos de Chihuahua y Durango, y el respeto que nos pasaron por su idioma nativo. Comparamos notas sobre las mejores canciones que haya cantado alguna vez el Trío Los Panchos, o la fábula de Javier Solís de harapiento a rico.

Intercambios y compartir de experiencias semejantes, estoy seguro, ocurren cada día en el periodismo de los Estados Unidos. Obsérvese la relación estrecha entre el editor y el reportero que rastrean sus raíces hasta Inglaterra, Israel, Irlanda o Escocia. A menudo me sentí muy solo y los envidiaba, no por quienes eran ellos, sino por el nivel de comodidad y camaradería que ellos probablemente ni siquiera sabían que tenían.

Como corresponsales extranjeros en México, nos enfrentamos con el reto atemorizador de informar sobre un país, o sobre toda una región, por cuenta propia. Y a menudo somos culpables de fomentar estereotipos y de adherirnos primordialmente a las tres Des: La Deuda (exterior), las Drogas, y la Destrucción.

Relatamos estas historias principalmente desde la perspectiva de un estadounidense, la cual complica estos estereotipos de muchos modos.

El equipo del "Dallas Morning News" en Ciudad México tiene la suerte de contar con Ricardo Chavira a bordo. Aunque nosotros informamos tanto de lo bueno como de lo malo, Ricardo insiste apasionadamente en que los artículos se manifiesten desde un punto de vista mexicano, en que capten la experiencia, los matices y las idiosincrasias mexicanas que forman esta nación fascinadora y complicada.

Esto es crítico, porque aún cuando sea nuestro vecino, por lo general continúa siendo un país incomprendido del cual se informa

defectuosamente. En resumen, los mexicanos saben mucho más de nosotros que lo que sabemos de ellos.

Estamos tratando de que eso cambie.

Considérense las serenatas, la tradición eterna de las provincias de México, donde los jóvenes de ambos sexos dan vueltas a la plaza del pueblo buscando amor. Vi esto inicialmente como un artículo importante. Ricardo me ayudó a moldearlo en algo mayor, de pueblos abandonados por los jóvenes más audaces, ambiciosos y trabajadores de México.

El hizo esto al expresar su apreciación profunda de la cultura mexicana, sus experiencias de viajar a través de México, primero como un joven con sus padres, después como un corresponsal, una de varias plazas que él desempeñó en la revista Time. Los intercambios de rutina con él me instilan un sentido de dirección y confianza que transforma a los relatos pequeños en artículos más refinados y urgentes.

Quizás si algún otro editor habría mostrado un interés parecido, pero es difícil superar al entusiasmo, la pasión y la perspicacia de Ricardo, que hacen de los relatos una lectura mejor. Al final, se llama a eso periodismo perspicaz.

Desgraciadamente, éste no es el caso en los Estados Unidos, donde hay una gestión sin precedentes para sellar la puerta desde México hacia los Estados Unidos. Las inferencias para las personas de ambos países -- durante los años venideros -- son tremendas.

Empero, los medios informativos de los Estados Unidos van muy a la zaga en su reclutamiento de hispanos con la sensibilidad y la perspicacia que les permitan decir esos relatos u orientar esa información de modo refinado e inteligente. Las caras hispanas en las redac-

ciones de los Estados Unidos continúan siendo -- al nivel del 3.2% -- menos que un tercio de su presencia en la población.

Lo que nos lleva de regreso al "Experimento Moreno." En el "Dallas Morning News," los hispanos ya no están más limitados a los empleos de servicio o secretariales. En una visita reciente a las oficinas del "News" en Dallas, me abrumó la cantidad de hispanos que trabajan en papeles claves de adopción de decisiones. Aparte de Ricardo, está Gilbert Bailón, editor administrativo adjunto, unido a los editores metropolitanos auxiliares, columnistas, editores de corrección, fotógrafos y reporteros.

El 5% de la redacción es ahora hispano, en un trámite lento de integración que empezó hace cinco años. Aunque es necesario hacer mucho más, esta redacción comienza a lucir mucho más como la América del Norte, con su cara que cambia constantemente.

Rudolfo de la Garza, vicepresidente del Centro Tomás Rivera, un grupo orientado hacia los cursos de acción, resumió ese sentimiento durante una visita breve a la redacción. El exclamó: "¡Caramba, ustedes tienen muchos mexicanos aquí!"

Puede que esto no sea un experimento después de todo, sino un compromiso. De ser así, el "Morning News" está simplemente llevando a cabo una tradición periodística de crear equipos de reporteros y editores para iluminar y enseñar mejor a los lectores sobre algunos de los asuntos más complicados y urgentes, tanto interiores como globales.

(Alfredo Corchado ha sido corresponsal de "The Dallas Morning News" en Ciudad México durante año y medio.)

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Sittin' Here Thinkin'

Demography Is Destiny

by Ira Cutler

In 2011 I will reach 65 years of age just in time to see the demise of Social Security, Medicare and the entire system of services and care to the elderly that exists today. People like me, the baby boomers who were born in 1946 - 1950, will arrive at our dotage all together in a wave of geezers so big that we will overwhelm the public systems and ultimately destroy them. Recently I looked at the numbers and they are frightening.

In 1950 the elderly (those over 65) made up 8.1% of the population and by 2050 this will rise to 20.4%. The whole nation, at that percentage, will have a higher proportion of elderly than Florida does today and if you have been to Miami Beach or St. Petersburg you know that that means lots and lots of old folks walking around everywhere. Before you write this off by saying that 65 is not as old as it used to be, take note that the oldest elderly, those over 85, will rise from 7 million today to nearly 19 million by 2050. Willard Scott will be congratulating people, regularly, on their 115th birthdays.

The impact of this population explosion will be felt economically, socially and culturally and it will rock the society. The ratio of elderly to wage earning workers will double from 1990 to 2050 and a shrinking working age group will be asked to support the massive numbers of old and young. The numbers, the proportion of earnings that the 20-64 group would have to contribute to carry all the rest of us, simply do not compute and something will have to give.

It is a big mistake, therefore, to think that this is only about the elderly. Those whose advocacy interest is focused on education, children's services, arts, highways or space exploration will be blindsided by the elder boom if they are not alert to it. The baby boom generation, whatever else you may say about it, knows how to operate politically and will be present in force in Congress and the state houses seeking assurances of continued services and benefits. The competition between the health care and education budgets, for example, will be brutal.

The strain of this inter-generational competition -- some predict warfare -- will be especially difficult because the racial and ethnic composition of the old and young will be so different -- older whites at the top end of the age scale and, increasingly, African-American and Hispanic children at the youngest end.

The aging of the population is also on a collision course with a health care system that is undergoing massive and very fundamental changes. Increasingly reports suggest rising fears, particularly among the elderly, that managed care plans have gone beyond mere cost containment and that the primary goal of quality care has given way to a strategy of simply maximizing profits at whatever health cost to patients. Yet the only serious ideas on the table to deal with Medicare and Medicaid costs are to place them into managed care systems. The word "rationing", particularly when referring to health care for the elderly, will never be spoken by a politician but a managed care system offers the structure and discipline to carry it off.

Too often, we approach social issues in isolation from each other and fail to fully appreciate how interwoven everything is. The aging of our population, for example, is very closely tied to labor and employment issues. Recently, in a story which got too little notice, the Service Employees' International Union (SEIU) announced bold goals for organizing millions of workers, with particular emphasis on low paid home health care and nursing home workers.

I, for one, wish this group every success. I want the home health care workers that show up at my house to be well trained, to like their work and to be well compensated for doing it. Most of the service that elderly people need does not require a medical degree and the difference between living out your older years at home versus entering a nursing home can, and often does, depend on having some help with cooking meals, mowing lawns and cleaning the house.

These health care jobs will make up a growing part of the labor market and their importance is at least twofold: they are the backbone of the health care system and, with proper compensation, they may hold part of the key for turning welfare recipients into workers. Issues of race and ethnicity show up here as well -- even today most of the care workers are minorities while most of the patients are white.

Immigration plays a factor in the demographics, too. There simply are not enough children around today to grow up and support my generation. Without some significant level of immigration, particularly an influx of younger workers who can balance off the elderly bulge and help to support us, it is hard to see how we can ever get all this straight. Contrary to the notion that immigrants are bleeding us dry, we perhaps ought to start recruiting immigrants in quantity for our own self-preservation.

Even if the public systems were well structured and functioning perfectly the demographics would present a very serious problem for our society. The biggest dangers may be our complacency about it and the political games that get played out on issues such as these. For sure, nothing but total fantasy will show up in an election year. Addressing the aging of America forthrightly would have all the political appeal of Walter Mondale being honest enough to admit that tax increases were needed. There are, after all, only a few feasible ways out of this mess and none of them are very much fun.

Two things occur to me immediately as ways to push towards a meaningful policy debate. The first is that we had better stop thinking about welfare, immigration, health care policy and services to the elderly as though they were separate things. In fact, they tie together so tightly that messing with any one of them causes changes in the others.

The second is that there is nothing sacred about age 65 as the time when you get to sit back and collect pension benefits. Moving that age, even to 68 or 70, creates enormously different and much more manageable numbers. When 65 was originally selected as the retirement age for Social Security part of its appeal was that so few people ever reached it. A pension at 65 was a reward for living so long. In 1933 Willard Scott would have been (maybe he was) congratulating people on reaching that age, showing their picture and saying how beautiful they were.

Personally, I am pessimistic and plan to start saving up like a squirrel for a long winter. I do not think it makes sense to expect that a safety net will exist by 2011 and I have a date with a beach house and a hammock that does not include being poor.

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

A Not-So-Foreign Correspondent Pursues Mexico's Story

By Alfredo Corchado

MEXICO CITY -- I call it the Brown Experiment -- these unprecedented new times in daily journalism at the Dallas Morning News. But more on that later.

Living in Mexico City, I'm used to seeing brown faces. Some 20 million of them exist in this valley. There's something comfortable and yet challenging about being around the nuances, language, culture and music you were raised with.

It's a life of constant conflict. Never do I feel more "norteamericano" than when in Mexico, away from the country that became my home and shaped and molded me into who I am today. Yet never do I feel more Mexican than when I'm in the United States, away from the land where I was born and longed to return someday.

One minute I'm listening to Javier Solís' "Esclavo y amo" while downing a tequila shot to wash away the self-inflicted pain. The next minute I'm talking about the amazing Chicago Bulls, the TV series "Friends" or Clinton's reelection campaign strategy.

Talk about tangibles. There are mornings when I wonder which side of the Río Grande I awoke. As confusing as it may be for me, imagine the task that awaits the poor editors back in Dallas.

To Ricardo Chavira, the News' foreign editor, I'm not that unusual. In fact, I'm pretty normal. Among the top 10 U.S. newspapers, we're the only team consisting of a Mexican-American correspondent and Mexican-American foreign editor.

Every now and then we share stories of our upbringing in California, our parents' undying love for the Mexican states of Chihuahua and Durango, and the respect they passed on to us for their native tongue. We compare notes about the best songs ever sung by El Trío Los Panchos, or Javier Solís' rags-to-riches fable.

Similar exchanges and shared experiences, I'm sure, take place every day in U.S. journalism. Witness the keen relationship between the editor and reporter who trace their roots back to England, Israel, Ireland or Scotland. I often felt so alone and envied them, not for who they were, but for the comfort level and camaraderie that they probably didn't even know they had.

As foreign correspondents in Mexico, we're faced with the daunting challenge of covering a country, or an entire region, on our own. And we're often guilty of promoting stereotypes and sticking mostly to the three Ds: debt, drugs and destruction. We tell those stories mainly from an "americano" perspective, which in many ways compounds those stereotypes.

The Dallas Morning News team in Mexico City is lucky to have Ricardo Chavira on board. While we too cover the good with the bad, Ricardo passionately insists on stories being told from a Mexican viewpoint, capturing the Mexican experience, the nuances and idiosyncrasies that make up this fascinating and complex nation. This is critical because, even though it's our neighbor, it generally remains a misunderstood

and poorly covered country. In short, Mexicans know much more about us than we know about them.

We're trying to change that.

Consider serenatas, the timeless tradition in the provinces of Mexico where young women and men circle the town square looking for love. I initially saw this as a feature story. Ricardo helped me mold it into something bigger, of towns being deserted by Mexico's boldest, most ambitious and hardest-working young men. He did this by relaying his deep appreciation for Mexican culture, his experiences of traveling through Mexico first as a youngster with his parents, then as a correspondent, one of several posts he held at Time magazine.

Routine exchanges with him instill in me a sense of direction and confidence that transforms little stories into more sophisticated and compelling articles. Perhaps some other editor would have shown similar interest, but it's hard to top Ricardo's enthusiasm, passion and insight which make stories a better read. In the end, that's called insightful journalism.

Unfortunately, this isn't the case across the United States, where there's an unprecedented effort to seal the gateway from Mexico to the United States. The implications for the people of both countries -- for years to come -- are tremendous.

Yet, the U.S. media are still far behind in recruiting Hispanics with the sensitivity and insight to tell those stories or to direct that coverage in a sophisticated, intelligent

manner. Hispanic faces in newsrooms across the United States remain -- at 3.2 percent -- less than a third of their presence in the population.

Which brings us back to the Brown Experiment. At the Dallas Morning News, Hispanics are no longer limited to janitorial or secretarial jobs. On a recent visit to the News' office in Dallas, I was overwhelmed by the number of Hispanics working in key decision-making roles. Aside from Ricardo, there's Gilbert Bailón, the deputy managing editor, along with assistant metro editors, columnists, copy editors, photographers and reporters. About 5 percent of the newsroom is now Hispanic, a slow process of integration that began five years ago. Though much more needs to be done, this newsroom is beginning to look a lot more like North America, with its constantly changing face.

Rudolfo de la Garza, vice president of Toma's Rivera Center, a policy-oriented group, summed up the sentiment during a brief visit to the newsroom. He exclaimed: "Wow, you have a lot of Mexicans here!"

Maybe this isn't an experiment after all, but a commitment. If so, the Morning News is simply carrying on a journalistic tradition of creating reporter/editor teams to best illuminate and educate readers on some of the most complex and compelling issues, both domestic and global.

(Alfredo Corchado has been Mexico City correspondent with The Dallas Morning News for a year and a half.)
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News Briefs

Child Nutrition Cuts OK'd

The June 14 issue of the Community Nutrition Week newsletter reports the GOP bill recently passed by the House Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee cuts about \$3.3 billion in projected spending in child nutrition over six years. Clinton would save close to that amount in his program.

About a quarter of Summer Food programs will close if the cuts are implemented, says Food Research and Action Center's Ed Cooney.

Cooney, FRAC's deputy director, criticized Republicans who defend feeding a child for 10 months of the school year, but not the other two.

Anti-hunger advocates were pleased, however, that the GOP took out a provision allowing governors vast transfer and waiver authority within the child nutrition programs. Governors could have lowered free and reduced price rates in their states, for example.

Abortion Law May Be Reinstated

The Supreme Court on Monday opened the way for partial reinstatement of a Utah law restricting abortion, reports Associated Press.

The justices set aside a lower court ruling invalidating the law as an undue burden on women's privacy.

By a 5-4 vote, the court said the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals wrongly struck down the entire state law after finding one part of it unconstitutional.

Utah Attorney General Jan Graham had urged the justices to reinstate at least part of the invalidated state law. That could be the effect of Monday's decision, although the ruling itself is a procedural one and does not deal with the substantive issue of abortion.

The court's four dissenters said, "The underlying substantive issue in this case generates what Justice (Oliver Wendell) Holmes once described as a kind of hydraulic pressure that motivates ad hoc decision-making."

They said the nation's highest court should have steered clear of an issue that "is purely a question of Utah law."

Women on Welfare Must Name Fathers

Women applying for welfare must first identify the father of their children under an order prepared for President Clinton's signature today, report Associated Press.

Clinton is also to sign a second directive establishing a central database in Washington helping states track parents who skip support payments. Spokesman Mike McCurry said Clinton was signing the papers today and would explain the action in an address to the American Nurses Association.

The second directive would establish a 25-state pilot project in which the Department of Human Services in Washington compiles the names of "deadbeat parents" from those states. McCurry said it would help the states track the parents as they move from state to state or change jobs.

S.F. Gangs Help Start Anti-Gun Campaign

San Francisco political and community leaders unveiled a campaign Monday to reduce access to guns, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

The anti-gun drive, spurred by the group "Brothers Against Guns," will use bus shelter ads and former gang members to publicize the message: "It ain't cool no more. Guns are an unacceptable commodity in our neighborhoods."

"We want to end the gun violence in San Francisco," said Shawn Richard, who founded Brothers Against Guns after his brother, Tracy, 20, was shot dead on Easter last year. "We want all communities to work together. I don't think people realize the pain they cause when they kill another human being."

Gannett advertising will provide ads on 15 bus shelters in the Western Addition, Bayview-Hunters Point and the Ingleside districts. The ads, stressing that "human life is priceless," will feature a black background with a white chalk-like outline of a human body.

According to a study by the Pacific Center for Violence Prevention, approximately 37 percent of the firearm-related deaths in California are of young people between the ages of 10 and 25. The study said an average of 1,000 handguns are purchased in California every day.

Supervisor Michael Yaki will introduce legislation today banning the sale of cheap handguns known as Saturday night specials, along with a measure outlawing permits to sell weapons within 1,000 feet of community centers or schools.

Health, Min Wage Deals Near

Senate majority leader Trent Lott says there may be a deal on health insurance as soon as this week, and indicated he had made what could be a major concession on the minimum wage, reports Associated Press.

While on CBS' "Face the Nation" he said he hoped to work with President Clinton to resolve remaining differences on health insurance legislation. "He is the president of the United States. I am the majority leader of the Senate. We need to be working together for the good of the country," Lott said.

He said "the iron is hot. If we get it done this week it will happen, if we don't it may never happen." The administration says it would accept a small medical savings account pilot project as part of the bill.

Lott also said he has given Senate Democratic leader Tom Daschle of South Dakota a new proposal for breaking the deadlock over the minimum wage.

The House has passed legislation that would raise the current \$4.25-an-hour minimum by 90 cents, but Senate action has been stalled by Democratic objections to the measure being tied to a bill that would allow employers and workers to form groups to discuss quality, efficiency and safety issues.

Flores Competes In Showstoppers Dance



Rosemary Flores, a member of Lubbock Fine Arts School of Dance and Gymnastics, recently competed in Showstoppers Regional Dance Competition at the Civic Center Theater. She placed first in the Senior Lyrical Jazz-Modern Category where she performed to "I Am Going to Be Strong" and first in Senior Jazz Category with "It's Oh So Quiet". She was also selected as the Top Overall Dancer in the Senior Division which had 30 dancers ages 13 and over. This

qualified her to perform in the opening number of the American Dance Championships National TV show taped in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. She was also a member of a large group which performed a character routine to "Newsies", a lyrical Jazz-Modern to "Earth Song" and a large group production ballet to "Rodeo". These three groups also received first place awards in their respective categories and were named as the top Overall winners in both the Junior and Senior Divisions.

Rosemary is a Junior at Texas Tech University where she is working on a double major in Dance and mathematics in Education at the secondary level.

Happy Sweet Sixteen -- Jennifer Rosa Prieto, de parte de Maria Prieto, family and friends.



photo by Omar Rodriguez

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Our Lady of Grace Jamaica

The United States Achievement Academy announced today that Angelo Gomez has been named a United States National Award winner in Mathematics.

This award is a prestigious honor very few students can ever hope to attain. In fact, the Academy recognizes less than 10% of all American high school students. Angelo is now enrolled in Biology Classes at Estacado and hopes someday to go into the medical field.

Angelo is the son of David Gomez and Rita Hernandez His grandparents are Emilio and Connie Gomez and Victoria Covarrubio of Lubbock.

The members of Our Lady of Grace Invite you to join with them for their annual "Hloha" Hawaiian style Jamaica '96, June 23rd starting at 12 noon til 8 pm/

Events include food, music, games snowcones, youth talent show, animal petting zoo, major raffle, 2 on 2 basketball, horse-shoe and volleyball tournaments. If interested in tournaments call 763-4156 9 am til 5 pm.

Music will be provided by Johnny G. y El Momento, Arena, Secreto, Pura Vida, D.J. Max and Peligro.

the sound system is provided by Johnny G and eddie Moreno and Texas Possie. The Jamaica is sponsored by Conquistador Plumbing, Montelongo's Restaurant, Stinnett's Food Mkt. Felix West Paints, Guajardo's Funeral Chapels, Air Pro, Air Condition and Heating, Carlos Longoria, J&A Muffler, and taqueria Jalisco

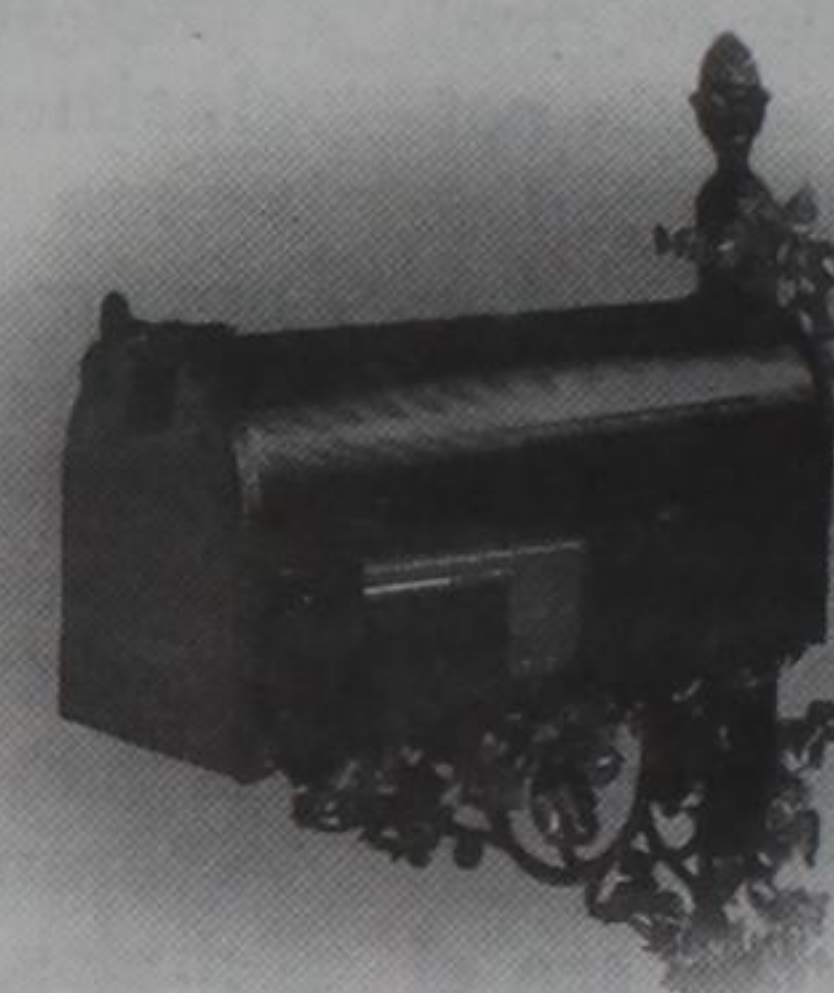


ESTE ACCIDENTE FATAL FUE CAUSADO POR LOS JOVENES TOMANDO DROGAS Y LLENDO DEMASIADO RÁPIDO.

Cada año, miles de gente joven mueren en accidentes de carro causados por las drogas y el alcohol. Pero ahora puede destruir su vida sin tocar el acelerador. El número de casos reportados del SIDA entre jóvenes ha aumentado el noventa y seis por ciento en los últimos dos años. Si usa el alcohol o las drogas y olvida, sólo por un momento, lo peligroso que puede ser el sexo, usted está jugando con su vida. Llame 1-800-66-AYUDA para ayuda e información.

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\$60,000.....	\$2,500	uisitos. Y en
\$90,000.....	\$4,000	algunos casos,

es posible que sus pagos mensuales no sean mucho mayores que su alquiler. Pídale detalles a cualquier agente de bienes raíces o institución de préstamos. O llame al 1-800-CALL FHA. Y vea lo fácil que es tener su casa propia.

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Asimilacion -- Al Estilo Sur-Americano

Por Warren Bratter

Afif, Yacoub y yo estamos sentados a una mesita en un café congestionado a la orilla del mar. Delante de nosotros hay tacitas de café aromático, platillos de baklavá enchumbados en miel y vasos grandes de agua fría.

Afuera, en el calor al rojo blanco del sol tropical, pequeños grupos de madres y niños se sentaban junto al malecón bajo sombrillas portátiles. Dentro, nuestra conversación regresa al éxito electoral de Abdalá.

Afif Abukanan es el propietario de una mueblería local. Yacoub Sayd es el dueño de una tienda de víveres más abajo de la cuadra. Aunque Afif nació en Beirut y Yacoub en Damasco, y aunque sus nombres y los de los políticos sean de origen árabe, no estamos en Hamra en Beirut, ni estamos hablando de un político del Oriente Medio.

En vez de eso, nuestra conversación ocurre lejos del Mediterráneo. Estamos mirando al Caribe desde nuestros asientos en el Café El Arabs sobre el Paseo de Colón, en Puerto de la Cruz, Venezuela.

Venezuela es el país adoptivo de estos dos hombres. El político cuya fortuna electoral estamos debatiendo es otro sur-americano de padres procedentes del Oriente Medio, el populista ecuatoriano Abdalá Bucaram.

Afif y Yacoub no están interesados en si Bucaram gana o pierde las elecciones presidenciales decisivas próximas. Mis anfitriones están preocupados sobre otro aspecto de esas elecciones -- los orígenes del Medio Oriente tanto de Bucaram como de su rival, Jaime Nebot; y la medida notable en que esta comunidad de inmigrantes ha adquirido poder político y prominencia económica en una generación, en las naciones donde se han asentado.

Afif y Yacoub me recuerdan que el nuevo presidente ecuatoriano, cualquiera que sea el nuevo presidente del Ecuador, no será el primer sur-americano de origen sirio-libanés que haya logrado esa situación.

El se unirá a otros tres sirio-libaneses de primera generación -- Carlos Menem (de la

Argentina); Julio César Turbay Ayala (de Colombia) y Jacobo Majluta (de la República Dominicana) -- que prestaron servicios como jefes de estado en sus respectivas naciones.

Como los Bucaram y los Nebot hace casi 40 años antes que ellos, los Abukanan y los Sayd decidieron irse del Medio Oriente a Sur-América. En 1956, a continuación del conflicto del Canal de Suez, ambas familias abordaron un barco de vapor para el viaje, que era entonces de 25 días, hacia una vida nueva.

Puesto que cada uno de ellos ya tenía familiares establecidos en Venezuela, esta nación llegó a ser su puerto de destino. Ellos podrían haber escogido con la misma facilidad a la Argentina, el Brasil, Chile, Colombia y el Ecuador, ya que estas naciones sur-americanas tenían igualmente comunidades sirio-libanesas importantes.

En su tierra adoptiva, como las generaciones anteriores de inmigrantes del Oriente Medio, Afif y Yacoub se convirtieron en "turcos," no en libaneses o sirios. La designación incorrecta no era ni un insulto ni una señal de ignorancia sobre la geografía del Oriente Medio. Puesto que los primeros inmigrantes sirios y libaneses llegaron a la América del Sur portando pasaportes expedidos por el Imperio Otomano Turco, la palabra "turco" fue introducida y ha permanecido en el español de la América del Sur como el término genérico para cualquier persona que proceda del Oriente Medio.

Ese uso de la geografía para clasificar indiscriminadamente a una comunidad inmigrante no es inusitado en el español de la América del Sur. Por ejemplo, en muchas naciones sur-americanas, se conoce aún a los judíos como "polacos" y se refieren a los asiáticos como "chinos," las cuales son referencias idiomáticas claras en cuanto a las procedencias geográficas de los inmigrantes originales.

El interés de Afif y Yacoub en los orígenes del Medio Ori-

Sigue en la Pagina 5

Spanish-Speaking Elderly Easy Prey For Medicare Fraud

By Patricia Guadalupe

Latino elderly are susceptible to Medicare fraud because of language barriers -- and it is a growing problem, health-care advocates across the country say.

"A major concern for us," Carmen Velazquez, director of the Alivio Medical Center, a nonprofit community health center in Chicago, calls it. "We have to be constantly on watch. There are so many people engaged in deceitful practices in our community and many elderly don't quite understand what is being told to them in English."

Slightly less than 17 percent of Medicare recipients are Hispanic. A majority of Medicare fraud, according to the U.S. Department of Justice, is committed by the so-called "middleman" organizations that provide services to the elderly under a fee-for-service contract to the federal government.

It is in the unscrupulous contractors' best interest, warns one U.S. Department of Justice investigator, to charge for as many services as possible whether rendered or not. "Some of these people think that government will just pay without asking questions, which has definitely happened, and we are trying to change that."

The problem is particularly acute in Florida, where a growing number of retirees and elderly is Spanish-speaking and recently arrived immigrant senior citizens. A common practice, says Ariela Rodriguez, M.D., of the Little Havana Activities and Nutrition Center in Miami, is for door-to-door solicitors dressed as doctors to visit the Latino elderly.

"In our culture there is a

multas, arreglos y pagos excesivos. También ha establecido cambios para ayudar a frenar el fraude, incluyendo el no aceptar más los números de apartados postales como direcciones y vigilar las cuentas que llevan una cantidad inusualmente alta de actividad.

Aunque se considera que ese programa tiene éxito, los administradores del departamento de salud dicen que les preocupa el que los recortes presupuestarios puedan disminuir la cantidad asignada para las medidas contra el fraude. "Todo este dinero de vigilancia es discrecional," dijo Judy Berek, asesora principal del administrador para la integridad de programas en HHS. "Esperamos que se apruebe un proyecto de ley propuesto en el Congreso para separar los fondos de son una preocupación especialmente aguda en el programa de Medicaid para las familias de ingresos bajos, especialmente porque el Medicaid no avisa al cliente quien ha solicitado pagos por los servicios prestados. El



respect for the medical profession, so if someone comes wearing a white smock, you may pay attention to them more," she said. "Many of our elderly are living on very little (money) each month, and they think this person is giving them something for free. They ask them to sign something and before you know it, all of these things are being charged to your Medicare account. It's scandalous."

Rodriguez adds that because a majority of services are not directly charged to the client, many do not initially question the amount or they disregard the account notification altogether. "Many don't know where to turn for help."

Additionally, says Aida Giachello, M.D., of the Uni-



ocho por ciento de los clientes del Medicaid son latinos. "Es realmente difícil saber cuando se comete el fraude. Nuestra comunidad se halla enteramente a oscuras," dice Rodríguez.

Dice Jane Delgado, presidenta y directora ejecutivo de la Coalición de Organizaciones Hispanas de Salud y Servicios Humanos en Washington, D.C.: "Sencillamente no hay dinero suficiente. El subir los impuestos sobre algunas cosas, tales como el tabaco, es un modo de recaudarlo, pero nadie quiere hablar de eso. Es difícil hacer cosas sin gozo de apoyo."

and guidelines to help curb fraud, including no longer accepting post-office-box numbers as addresses and "red-flagging" accounts with an unusually large amount of activity.

While the program is regarded as successful, HHS administrators say they worry that budgetary cuts may reduce the amount earmarked for the anti-fraud measures. "All of this oversight money is discretionary," said Judy Berek, senior advisor to the administrator for program integrity at HHS. "We are hoping that a proposed (congressional) bill to separate oversight money from the general fund is approved."

Language barriers are an especially acute concern in the Medicaid program for low-income families, particularly since Medicaid does not notify the client who has solicited fees for services rendered. Eight percent of Medicaid clients are Latino. "It is really hard to know when fraud is committed. Our community is in the dark completely," Rodriguez says.

Says Jane Delgado, president and CEO of the Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations, "There just isn't enough money. Raising taxes on some things, such as tobacco, is one way, but no one wants to talk about that. It's hard to do unpopular things."

(Patricia Guadalupe is editor of the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C.)
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A Todas Las Personas Interesadas

BROWNFIELD-LITTLEFIELD, LBP, ha hecho solicitud a la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para el permiso Núm. 32747 abajo registracion standard de exención núm 93 para constuir una **Planta Hornada de Concreto** en el Condado de Hockley, en Levelland, Tejas. La dirección de la planta propuesta es **2000 South West Avenue**. Más información con respecto a esta solicitud se encuentra en la sección de avisos públicos de esta publicación. Este anuncio se publicara en los días de 20 y 27 de junio, 1996.

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Report: Texas Tech In FB Flap

HOUSTON-A former Texas Tech football player told the NCAA an assistant coach and academic counselor helped him cheat on a correspondence course at a Bible college in 1993, the Houston Chronicle reported Wednesday.

Stephen Gaines, a starting defensive lineman in 1992 and 1993, said he described for the NCAA how he received final-exam answers and other course work through the Texas Tech athletic department.

Gaines said the assistance allowed him to receive credit for a correspondence course from Southeastern College of the Assemblies of God in Lakeland, Fla., the school whose correspondence-course program played a major role in FBI and Southwest Conference investigations at Baylor two years ago.

That investigation led to university-imposed sanctions, the dismissal of coach Darrel Johnson and the convictions of three of his assistants on 12 counts of mail fraud, wire fraud and conspiracy.

Gaines said Rhudy Maskew, a Texas Tech assistant coach, and Ronn Reeger, then a member of the academic



counseling staff, provided a copy of an exam on which the correct answers were marked.

After studying the completed test, Gaines said, he took an exam in which the questions were identical to those he had been given. He received an "A" in the class, Southeastern College's Old Testament Survey course.

Maskew spent 10 years on the football staff, coaching defensive ends and outside linebackers, before leaving in January 1995 to enter private business. He returned in February as backfield and kicking coach.

Reeger currently serves as events manager for the athletic department.

Gaines also told of a class at Howard County in Big Spring, Texas, that he got credit for without attending, and said Texas Tech head coach Spike Dykes managed to get him enrolled in a junior college in January of 1992 at no expense so he could re-establish eligibility.

The Chronicle said it obtained phone records showing Dykes made telephone calls to Gaines' home and to Navarro College in the days leading up to Gaines' enrollment at the junior college in Corsicana, Texas.

Joe Hornaday, Texas Tech's assistant athletic director for public relations, declined to arrange an interview with

Dykes, who underwent triple coronary bypass surgery May 31.

Hornaday said athletic department employees have been told to direct questions dealing with the NCAA inquiry to Robert Sweazy, the university's faculty athletic representative.

Sweazy referred questions to Donald Haragan, the school's interim president. Haragan was out of his office Monday and Tuesday and could not return calls, according to his administrative assistant, Sharon Nelson.

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Magic May Offer Shaq \$55M

ORLANDO, Fla. - Shaquille O'Neal, who becomes a free agent on July 1, will be offered a four-year salary package worth \$54.76 million to keep him from jumping from the Orlando Magic to another NBA team.

The Orlando Sentinel, citing unidentified sources, reported the figure in Wednesday editions.

O'Neal's financial agent, Leonard Armato, said the reported offer was news to him. "I don't have a reaction."

O'Neal has been talking to officials of the Los Angeles Lakers, among others, the newspaper said.

A Lakers executive said he had been informed by "someone important in

Shaq's camp" that the Magic plan to offer O'Neal \$10.2 million next season and escalate 20 percent each year, the Sentinel said.

Neither individual was identified.

The newspaper said sources close to Shaq and in the Magic front office confirmed the figures but that the annual payments could be reconfigured within the total package.

"We think we can put together a win-win situation that will make Shaq happy with the dollars and happy with the competitive direction of this franchise," Magic president Bob Vander Weide said.

O'Neal was reported to be traveling and unavailable for comment.

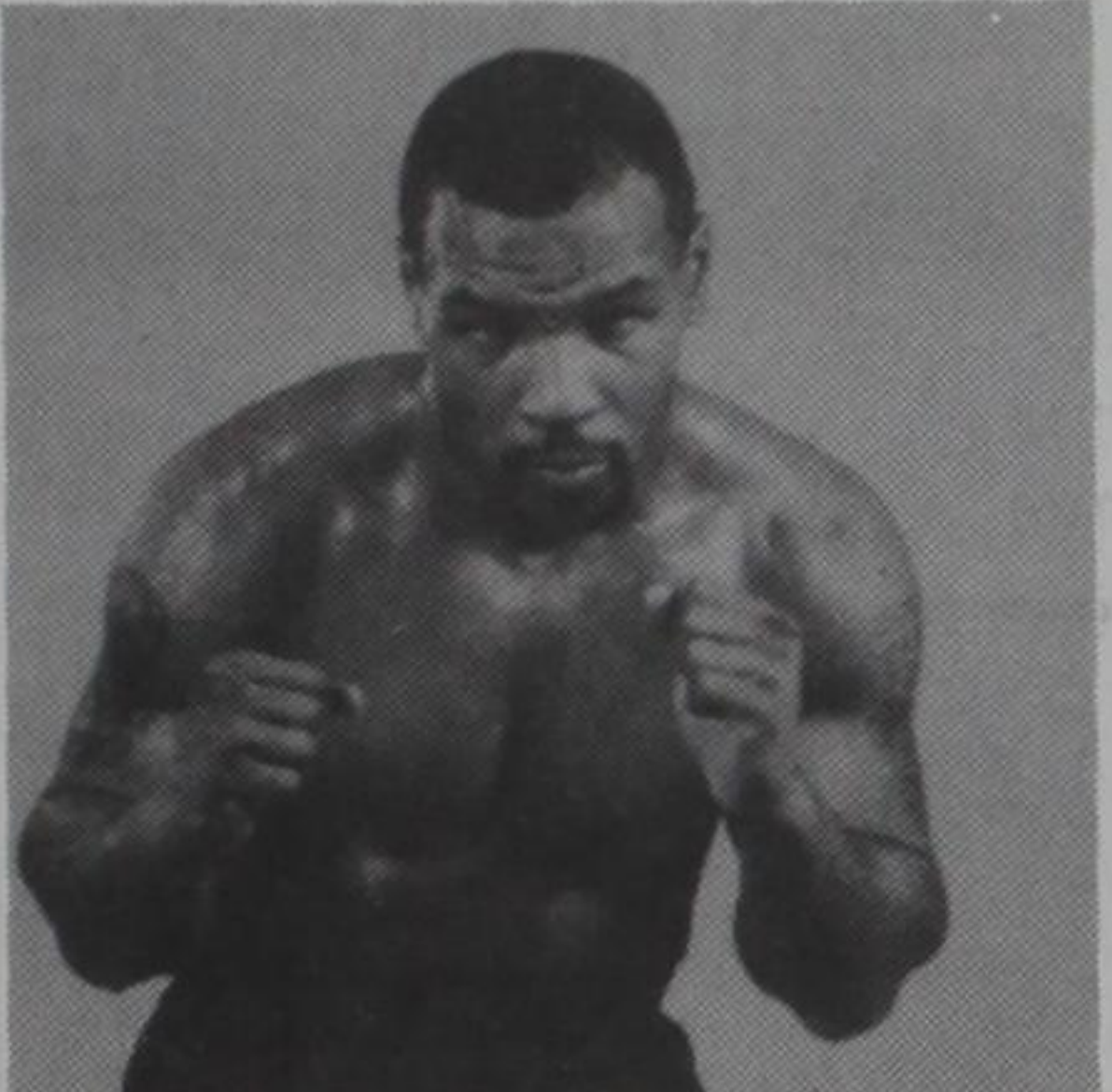
Riddick Bowe Challenges Tyson

NEW ORLEANS - Five years ago, Riddick Bowe knocked out Bruce Seldon in less than two minutes. On Wednesday, Bowe challenged Mike Tyson to do the same.

Bowe offered to bet Tyson \$100,000 that Tyson, the WBC champion, wouldn't knock out Seldon, the WBA titleholder, in less than 1 minute, 48 seconds on July 13 in Las Vegas.

"I'm writing you this letter to personally challenge you to knock out Bruce Seldon - real quickly. Just in case you've forgotten, I knocked Seldon out in 1:48 of the first round," Bowe wrote in a letter to Tyson.

"I'd like to bet you \$100,000 that you can't finish off Seldon in less time than I did. I



hope you're up to the challenge Mike, because you're calling yourself the best heavyweight in the world."

The letter was mailed to Tyson in care of his promoter, Don King. Efforts to reach King were unsuccessful.

Bowe is training in New Orleans for his bout against Andrew Golota in New York on July 11.

De La Pagina 4

ente de dos políticos ecuatorianos es una fuente de orgullo comunitario para ambos hombres. Es una afirmación de los impulsos de asimilación de sus vidas y las de sus pueblos.

Afif y Yacoub son "turcos" que hablan español sin acento; que viven donde quieran, no en los enclaves étnicos;

cuyos niños asisten a las mismas escuelas que los demás ciudadanos; que leen los mismos periódicos que otros venezolanos; que apoyan a los mismos equipos de béisbol; y que, si prefieren reunirse en las "pastelerías" elegantes para beber "café fuerte," comer "baklavá" y "kataifa" y hablar sobre Beirut, Damascus y Jabal Békka, están ejer-

citando preferencias personales basadas sobre tradiciones familiares y nostalgia; y no seleccionando el separatismo étnico ni haciendo un gesto simbólico a nombre del arabismo pan-sur-americano.

Al concluir nuestra conversación, Afif no pudo resistir la ironía de la integración con éxito en todos los aspectos de las vidas económica, política y social de sus sociedades sur-americanas por parte de los sirio-libaneses, y la continua adhesión cultural y política a los "ghettos" de sus más numerosos primos figurativos del Medio Oriente en los Estados Unidos; pero eso es otro relato.

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Gutiérrez

for county commissioner precinct. 3

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MENUDAZO '96

SPORTS & MUSIC FESTIVAL

MacKinzie Parks - Lubbock

July 26, 27 and 28

Softball, Volleyball, Horseshoes, Washers, Golf, & More

Softball Tournaments

World Hispanic Qualifier for Men, Women, Co-Rec, Old Timers (45 and over), Women's Fast Pitch

\$135 entry fee Mens 1-6 Team and individual prizes; \$110 Women and Co-Rec. 1-4 individual prizes; \$85 Old Timers 1-3 trophies, every old timer gets T-shirt if entered by 7-19; GG and MVP prizes in each division

Many more prizes for individual Players. All players get goodie bags from Lubbock merchants which include discounts and free items & coupons to restaurants, bars & entertainment events
Entry Deadline July 23 for Softball
 Call for Entry Fees & Deals on Other Tournaments

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Festivities will include Food and Game Booths, Live Music by Area bands and Radio Remotes during games.

"Custom Classic"

Softball Tournaments
 June 28 - 30, 1996
 Clovis, New Mexico

Mens Class "B/C" ***
 Mens Class "D"
 Womens Competitive
 Womens Recreation**

USSSA Sanctioned (All teams must show proof of registration or re-register.)
 State & Divisional Berths will be awarded in all classes. (men & women)
 Double elimination with CONSOLATION BRACKET (Weather Permitting)

PER DIVISION	TEAM AWARDS	PER DIVISION
Champions: Team Trophy plus \$300 Gift Certificate (All About Sports)	2nd Place: Team Trophy plus \$200 Gift Certificate (All About Sports)	3rd Place: Team Trophy plus 1 set Team Shirts (Design-A-Tea) 14 max.
4th Place: Team Trophy plus 15 T-Shirts	Consolation Champions: Team Trophy	
1st Place Team Manager will receive Large Full Ice Chest.	2nd Place Team Manager will receive Large Full Ice Chest.	3rd Place Team Manager will receive Large Full Ice Chest from Pepsi-Cola.
Awards for the Offensive Player and Defensive Player in Each Division MVP Plaque and Special Award from All About Sports.		
Souvenir T-Shirts and Caps will be for sale during tournament!		

Entry Information: Entry Fee \$150.00
 Bats furnished by Star Sports & All About Sports
 Rosters: Must be turned in before first game
 Must be signed by your Area Director. NO EXCEPTIONS!!
 Entry Fee Deadline: June 25th, 1996 10:00pm. NO EXCEPTIONS!!
 All money must be paid by deadline. NO EXCEPTIONS!!
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 WOMEN'S B/C/D Thursday, July 4, 1996
 6:00 P.M.

Scorekeepers provided
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 STATE AND DIVISIONAL BERTHS AWARDED
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EL EDITOR, Lubbock, June 20, 1996



Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

El descanso del sábado se cambió por el descanso del domingo en recuerdo de los dos importantes misterios: la Resurrección de Jesucristo y la Venida del Espíritu Santo sobre los Apóstoles, que sucedieron en domingo.

en este cambio se puede ver de una manera muy clara el paso de la religión judía a la religión fundada por Jesucristo que la reemplazó heredando sus dogmas, pero con ritos diferentes que le dan una forma exterior del todo nueva.

La costumbre de santi-

ficar el domingo o primer día de la semana, en lugar del sábado, séptimo día, se cambió en los tiempos de los Apóstoles. La Iglesia no dió, por entonces, ningún decreto tocante a este punto para no contrariar a los judíos recién convertidos, que debían de acostumbrarse poco a poco a santificar el domingo en lugar del sábado. El primer decreto acerca de la santificación del domingo apareció en el Concilio de Elvira, el año 300.

La santificación del domingo es muy importante porque el domingo es el "Día del Señor". Y, porque el descanso es muy necesario tanto para el alma como para el cuerpo. Dios quiere que le dediquemos un día por semana para hacer más fáciles y más íntimas sus relaciones con sus hijos en este mundo, y para promover los homenajes que los pueblos deben ofrecerle a Aquel que gobierna todos los imperios. (Hechos 20.7).



PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR

POR PASTOR FRANK GARCÍA
Lubbock, Texas

LA VERDAD

¿QUE COSA ES VERDAD?
Por Pastor García

¿Qué cosa es verdad? En Juan 18:38 leímos que esta fue la pregunta que le hizo Pilato a Cristo, cuando Cristo le decía que su reino (reino de Cristo) no era de este mundo. Luego Pilato respondió: "Soy yo judío, tu gente los pontífices te han entregado a mí, ¿qué has hecho?"

Y en Mateo 26:59, leímos que los Príncipes de los sacerdotes y los ancianos y todo el consejo, buscaban falso testimonio contra Jesús para entregarlo a muerte. ¿Quiénes eran estos TU GENTE? estos eran los sacerdotes y los príncipes los ancianos y todo el consejo, con su cabeza humana EL PONTIFICE. según leímos en Mateo 26:59-68. Donde terminaron con escupirle el rostro a Cristo y dándole bofetadas. INCREIBLE PERO CIERTO. Así que según la Escritura, fueron los sacerdotes los que entregaron a Cristo a muerte. (Aunque los espirituales sabemos que fueron nuestros pecador los que llevaron a Cristo al Monte Calvario)

Así que Cristo explicó claramente a Pilato que su reino no era de este mundo. Y al Pontífice que era la cabeza humana, del consejo, dijo: "Desde ahora abéis de ver al Hijo del hombre sentado a la diestra de la potencia de Dios, y que viene en las nubes del cielo." Lo que está Cristo diciendo, es que ya se había acabado este asunto del pontífice. Y que de aquí en adelante Cristo sería el único y suficiente Pontífice puesto por Dios, y con toda potestad de su poder. "En los cielos y en la tierra," según nos dice Mateo 28:18-20. Y en Efe.1: 22,y23 Pablo nos dice: "Y sometió todas las cosas bajo sus pies, (incluyendo la cabeza humana) y diólo por cabeza sobre todas las cosas a la iglesia, la cual es su cuerpo, la plenitud de aquel que hinche todas las cosas en todos."

Como la religión de Cristo no es de este mundo, sino del cielo; entonces Dios, no le dejó cabeza humana. Sino que Cristo es la cabeza de la Iglesia. Con sus señales distintivas en sus sienes, manos, costado y pies; y su resurrección. Pero si alguno piensa ser cabeza de la Iglesia, que nos enseñe estas señales. Esta es la verdad de la Biblia.

No solamente Pilato no sabía ésto; todavía hay gente que no lo sabe. Según leemos en las estadísticas diarias. Las noticias de la semana pasada, en cuanto a la buena visita del Señor Juan Pablo II, a Guatemala, Nicaragua y El Salvador, acusaba a los misioneros protestantes por sembrar confusión e insertidumbre y duda; ante la religión tradicional de los Romanos Católicos. Donde el 30 por ciento de los 10.7 millones de Guatemaltecos se identifican como Protestantes. Abandonando la Iglesia Católica y su enseñanza. Y el Señor Juan Pablo II culpa a los protestantes. Bueno: alguien tiene que tener la culpa de todo ésto. Pero no somos los pretestantes. Sino que es la predicación de la palabra de Dios, para la salvación personal. Así que esperamos que no solamente los laicos, sino que también los sacerdotes obedezcan a la fe de Cristo, para que se cumpla en ellos lo que nos dice Hechos 6:7, "Y crecía la palabra del Señor, y el número de los discípulos se multiplicaba mucho en Jerusalén: también una gran multitud de los sacerdotes obedecían a la fe." ¡QUÉ BONITO! Así que adelante Hnos. misioneros.

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From Page One

U.S. resolve, in September 1993 the Border Patrol in El Paso, Texas, initiated "Operation Blockade" - later renamed "Operation Hold the Line" - in which 450 agents working overtime covered a 20-mile area of the border.

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Illegal border crossings there plummeted. The limits of such a Maginot-line strategy soon became clear: Suppressing the flow in one area simply redirected it elsewhere. New points for illegal entry quickly emerged on both sides of the 20-mile El Paso blockade.

The Border Patrol's El Paso operation has subsequently been adapted and modified for border control efforts in neighboring states.

In 1994 "Operation Gatekeeper," which cost \$46 million in its first year, was initiated in the San Diego area. Not surprisingly, this operation has sparked a dramatic rise in illegal crossings in the more remote areas east of San Diego and along the Arizona border.

The Border Patrol has subse-

quently launched "Operation Safeguard" in Arizona.

Escalation in law enforcement is to an extent driven by political logic. High-profile policing operations have powerful symbolic appeal and help appease domestic pressure to "do something."

Perhaps ironically then, migration specialists concede that closer U.S.-Mexico trade ties will probably stimulate even more migration - adding as many as several hundred thousand to the number of Mexicans migrating to the United States annually.

This, in turn, will strengthen the already extensive cross-border migration networks that are so crucial as a social base and bridge for new arrivals.

In other words, migration is

a cumulative process: Future migrants will build on the settlement networks and job contacts established before them.

And so the ongoing flow of migration feeds the escalation of law enforcement - in what can only be called an increasingly high-tech game of cat-and-mouse.

(Peter Andreas is a doctoral candidate in government at Cornell University, a Research Fellow in the Foreign Policy Studies Program at the Brookings Institution and an SSRC-MacArthur Foundation Fellow on Peace and Security in a Changing World.)

(He is also a coauthor of "Drug War Politics: The Price of Denial," to be published this summer by the University of California Press.)

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED GAS RATE CHANGE

On May 31, 1996, Energas Company filed Statements of Intent to change its gas rates with each incorporated city listed below. The proposed changes will take effect no sooner than 35 days after filing. Each city may suspend the proposed effective date for an additional 90 days.

The company proposes to increase rates to General Service (residential and commercial), Small Industrial Service, Large Gas Air Conditioning and/or Electric Generating Gas Service, and the Air Conditioning Rate Rider. Additionally, the company is proposing to offer a new service, General Service-State Institutions, to state agencies. The company may implement a different rate design than proposed provided the increased revenue does not exceed that specified herein.

The proposed changes are expected to increase the company's annual revenues by approximately 7.6 percent or \$7.7 million. The proposed changes could affect approximately 200,000 gas consumers in the following communities:

Abernathy	Lake Tanglewood	Post
Amherst	Lamesa*	Quitaque
Anton	Levelland*	Ralls
Big Spring*	Littlefield	Ropesville
Bovina	Lockney	Seagraves
Brownfield*	Lorenzo	Seminole
Buffalo Spring Lake	Los Ybarez	Shallowater
Canyon*	Lubbock*	Silverton
Coahoma	Meadow	Slaton
Crosbyton	Midland*	Smyer
Dimmitt	Muleshoe	Springlake
Earth	Nazareth	Stanton
Edmonson	New Deal	Sudan
Floydada	New Home	Tahoka
Forsan	Odessa*	Timbercreek Canyon
Friona	O'Donnell	Tulia
Hale Center	Olton	Turkey
Happy	Opdyke West	Vega
Hart	Palisades	Wellman
Hereford*	Pampa*	Wilson
Idalou	Panhandle	Wolfthor
Kress	Petersburg	
Lake Ransom Canyon	Plainview*	

*The level of revenue increase in these communities constitutes a "major change" as defined by state law.

Copies of the filing are available at the Energas Office at 5110 - 80th Street, Lubbock, Texas 79424, and your local Energas Office.

ENERGAS.

Permiso De Construcción
A Todas Las Personas Y Entidades Interesadas:

Por el presente se les notifica que se dara oportunidad al publico para hacer comentarios publicamente concerniente a la registracion standard de exención núm 93 hecho por **BROWNFIELD-LITTLEFIELD, LBP** para una registracion Exención Standard Núm. 32747 para construir una **Planta Hornada de Concreto** en el Condado de Hockley, en Levelland, Tejas. La dirección de la planta propuesta es **2000 South West Avenue**. Esta planta va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: **Materia particulada incluyendo (pero no limitado a) concreto, agregado y tierra del camino.**

Una copia de todos los materiales en el archivo público puede ser inspeccionada en la oficina regional de la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Texas **TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office, Air Program, 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3509, teléfono (806) 796-3494**, y en la oficina central del TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Tejas 78753, teléfono (512) 239-1250. Preguntas sobre este registracion se deben dirigir a **MS. Kelly Brown, TNRCC**, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, Division de Revisas de Nuevas Fuentes (MC-162) P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 en Austin o a la oficina regional del TNRCC en Lubbock.

Una copia de todos los materiales pueden ser evaluados por el público en la oficina de la . Cualquier información relacionada a la solicitud o a cualquiera de sus aspectos técnicos puede obtenerse escribiendo a **Mr. Edward Rapier, TNRCC Office of Air Quality New Source Review Division (MC-162), P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087** en Austin o a la oficina regional del TNRCC en Lubbock.

Toda persona interesada puede inspeccionar y submitir comentarios escritos a la Oficina de Calidad de Aire, Division de Revisión de Fuentes Nuevas en de el TNRCC. . Cualquier persona viviendo permanentemente dentro de una-cuarta (1/4) milla de la locación propuesta de esta planta puede solicitar solicitar 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.

Todos los comentarios escritos y solicitudes para una audiencia en controversia deben de ser por escrito y recibidos durante los 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso. To comentar por escrito submido al serán considerados por el Director Ejecutivo del TNRCC para hacer una decision sobre esta registracion. Todos los comentarios escritos estarán disponibles para inspección del público en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC.

Todas las peticiones para 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 otorgar el permiso se le perjudicaría a usted o 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 (MC-105), Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, teléfono (512) 239-3300.

Este anuncio se publicara en los dias de 20 y 27 de junio, 1996.