

Clinton Attacked on Appointment of Judges

BALTIMORE - President Clinton missed his chance to put liberal judges on federal courts when Democrats dominated the Senate, a federal appeals court judge told an American Bar Association audience Sunday. "In the first two years Clinton had a real opportunity, which he blew," said Judge Stephen Reinhardt of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

"The Republicans weren't afraid to have bloody battles" over confirmations when Presidents Reagan and Bush were in office, Reinhardt said. During those years, Senate Democrats "confirmed right-wing judge after right-wing judge."

"When they (Democrats) won the presidency they were too meek to appoint the people that they believed in," the judge said. Reinhardt said Clinton chose "able, excellent, moderate, fine judges," but added that he regretted the

president did not nominate people like liberal Harvard law professor Laurence Tribe.

Abner Mikva, former White House counsel to President Clinton, noted that the president's nominations of appellate judges Rosemary Barkett of Florida and Lee Sarokin of New Jersey stirred controversy.

But Mikva said,

"There's no question that this

president and other presidents decide where to use up their political chits."

Mikva and C. Boyden Gray, counsel to President Bush, tangled briefly over Gray's assertion that Clinton has an abortion-rights litmus test for judicial nominees. Mikva said Clinton has named at least two district court judges who oppose abortion.

"I thought the Reagan administration employed a litmus test," added Nicholas Katzenbach, attorney general for President Johnson.

Most members of the ABA panel agreed that occasional bruising Supreme Court nomination battles, such as those over Robert Bork and Clarence Thomas, are the inevitable result of a judicial nominating process played out in the political arena.

"Because we have no division between law and politics, we can't be surprised that all of the tools of a mass political democracy are used," said John O. McGinnis, a professor at Benjamin Cardozo Law School.

"It's messy; it always will be messy," added Nan Aron of the liberal Alliance for Justice.

Presidents have every right to nominate judicial candidates who support their views about how the Constitution should be interpreted, most panelists agreed.

But Katzenbach said a nominee's ideology should not make a difference. "It suggests that the courts are really political institutions," he said.

Antonia Hernandez, president of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, said the judicial nominating process "is still an old boys' crony system." Those who choose judicial nominees tend to look to large law firms and federal prosecutors' offices instead of the smaller firms where

Hispanic attorneys tend to work, she said.

University of Virginia government professor David M. O'Brien suggested ending the practice of calling Supreme Court nominees to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"The process has become such that every participant ... plays to his or her constituency," he said.

"There is a great deal of lying going on on all sides," O'Brien said, adding that it might be better to rely on the candidates' record and the testimony of other witnesses.

No other panelists endorsed that idea, though, and Aron suggested instead that judicial nominees should "state their views and then be proud that they hold those views. Nominees can answer questions about their overall judicial philosophies without saying how they would rule in a particular case," panelists said.

Justice David H. Souter "was willing to talk up to a point about his philosophy in a way that set people's minds at ease," said Christopher H.

Schroeder, a law professor at Duke University.

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr., a Washington lawyer who was White House counsel to Reagan, said he would tell any judicial nominee to watch videotapes of past confirmation hearings to find out which questions to answer and which ones to dodge.

"If you're enough of a cynic and you're good enough you'll get through the process," Culvahouse said.



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News Briefs

Immigrant Payments Big Part of SSI

A Social Security Administration official said Tuesday the number of elderly, blind and disabled immigrants receiving cash through one federal welfare program has risen more than 14 percent each year since 1985, reports Associated Press. The growth mirrors recent increases in immigration to the United States, Deputy Commissioner Carolyn Colvin told a Senate panel.

Non-citizens - legal immigrants and refugees - now make up 12 percent of all recipients in the Supplemental Security Income program, Colvin told members of the Senate Judiciary Committee's immigration subcommittee.

They also tend to be poorer than U.S. citizens on the program's rolls, she said, because "non-citizen recipients, particularly the aged, may not receive significant income from other sources, such as Social Security."

Colvin testified as the House and the Senate prepare to vote on two Republican plans that would reduce the number of foreigners allowed to immigrate to the United States. President Clinton has also said he'd like to see legal immigration reduced.

In general, elderly and disabled immigrants without sponsors and those in the country for more than five years are eligible to apply for SSI, one of the nation's fastest growing entitlement programs. Elderly and disabled refugees - many fleeing persecution in their homelands - may apply for it immediately upon entry.

Overall, immigrants use all forms of welfare at roughly the same rate as citizens do, according to a study by the Urban Institute. But non-citizens account for nearly 25 percent of the growth in SSI from 1986 to 1993, according to the General Accounting Office, Congress' investigating arm.

The number of new SSI applications from immigrants has more than tripled since 1982, said Susan Martin, executive director of the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, which was appointed by Congress.

Congress Fails to Protect Food, Water

According to a Physician's group, an overwhelming majority of the 104th Congress failed to protect children's health in 1995 by voting against federal legislation designed to safeguard health and the environment, reports Nutrition Week.

Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) graded members of Congress on their voting records on their commitment to maintaining safeguards that protect children from environmental health threats. Senators' voting records on food safety inspection, cancer-causing pesticides in food, water safety, public information about hazardous chemicals, and counter legislative water safety restrictions.

Although Democrats generally received high marks, very few Republicans were graded C or above in food and water safety.

New AIDS Therapies Too Expensive

The New York Times reports that while the latest development in the battle against AIDS - protease inhibitors - is a promising one, the drugs may prove too expensive for those without health insurance.

Short-term studies show the combination of protease inhibitors with standard older ones are the most potent therapy against HIV. But the combination anti-HIV therapy costs \$12,000 to \$18,000 a year. The many other medications that patients with advanced AIDS may need for related conditions could raise the bill to \$70,000.

The AIDS Action Council in Washington [HN1591], the AIDS Healthcare Foundation in Los Angeles [HN5497], and a group of 20 leading non-government AIDS researchers and clinicians warned that the costs of the new therapies might make them unaffordable for the vast majority of Americans infected with HIV.

Dr. Charles Farthing of the AIDS Healthcare Foundation said that while the range of treatments had expanded and the number of people needing treatment had grown, budget constraints had forced state and federal programs to pay for fewer drugs.

These advocates urged drug companies to lower the costs of protease inhibitors and private insurers to cover the new drugs and the monitoring tests that are required. And they called on the federal government to increase financing for the new drugs through the Ryan White CARE Act.

Agentes de la Frontera Reciberan Mejor Pago

Por Joseph Torres

Imaginense a miles de viajeros de habla hispana que se presentan diariamente a la Aduana de los Estados Unidos en el Aeropuerto Internacional de Miami, sólo para encontrar inspectores que no hablan más que inglés. Líneas interminablemente largas. Personas de vacaciones y comerciantes desilusionados. Inspectores comunicándose primitivamente por señas, cuando el inglés no puede comunicarles con sus clientes.

Este era el plan que los inspectores de aduanas latinos habían fijado para entrar en acción el 17 de enero en Miami, donde 8 millones de viajeros — la mitad de ellos de habla hispana — pasan anualmente.

Durante dos años, los inspectores habían solicitado del Departamento de los Estados Unidos reconocer el valor de esta habilidad adicional. La misma dice que las dependencias federales que tienen responsabilidades para el cumplimiento de la ley pueden autorizar un diferencial de hasta el 5% del sueldo básico para los trabajadores que usan sus talentos multilingües.

Como ejemplo, la Oficina Federal de Investigaciones (FBI en inglés) paga un diferencial idiomático de hasta el 5% a sus agentes en San Juan, Puerto Rico. La Administración para el Cumplimiento de las Leyes de Narcóticos (DEA en inglés) ha empleado también los diferenciales idiomáticos.

Después que los medios de información "saltaron" sobre el asunto, los funcionarios del Tesoro autorizaron rápidamente a la Aduana para comenzar a negociar con el Sindicato Nacional de Empleados de Hacienda sobre la puesta en práctica del diferencial. Las charlas están señaladas para empezar el 27 de febrero.

A medida que los Estados Unidos llegan a ser una nación más diversa y un participante mundial, las disputas sobre los diferenciales de pago en los centros de trabajo por las habilidades idiomáticas tienen la seguridad de llegar a ser más comunes, aún cuando ambas partes concuerden, por lo general, en que los trabajadores multilingües son indispensables



que usen sus habilidades idiomáticas adicionales, pero no se les paga por ello.

Steve Ortiz, presidente del capítulo de "Personnel Management of Aztlan" para Los Angeles y el Condado de Orange, que es una organización de administradores de recursos humanos hispanos, afirma: "Hay definitivamente un 'techo de vidriado' para los profesionales hispanos de los recursos humanos".

Aunque algunas empresas privadas y dependencias del gobierno pagan un diferencial pequeño, el mundo empresarial encierra a los trabajadores hispanos multilingües. A menudo se paga menos a los administradores de habla hispana, no obstante que se les singulariza para trabajar con los que no hablan inglés.

Irma Rodríguez, directora para derechos idiomáticos del Fondo Méxicoamericano para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza (MALDEF en inglés), dice que a muchos hispanos se les niegan los ascensos porque se les ve como más valiosos en las plazas, donde se exige tener el dominio de un idioma extranjero.

Patricia Lara Garza, directora ejecutiva de la Alianza Hispana para el Realce de las Carreras, en Chicago, que es un servicio de referencia para las empresas del grupo "Fortune 500", señala que los empleados hispanos tienen a menudo la responsabilidad de abogar por un diferencial para ellos mismos.

En los gobiernos estatales y Continua en la página 5

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Lubbock, Texas

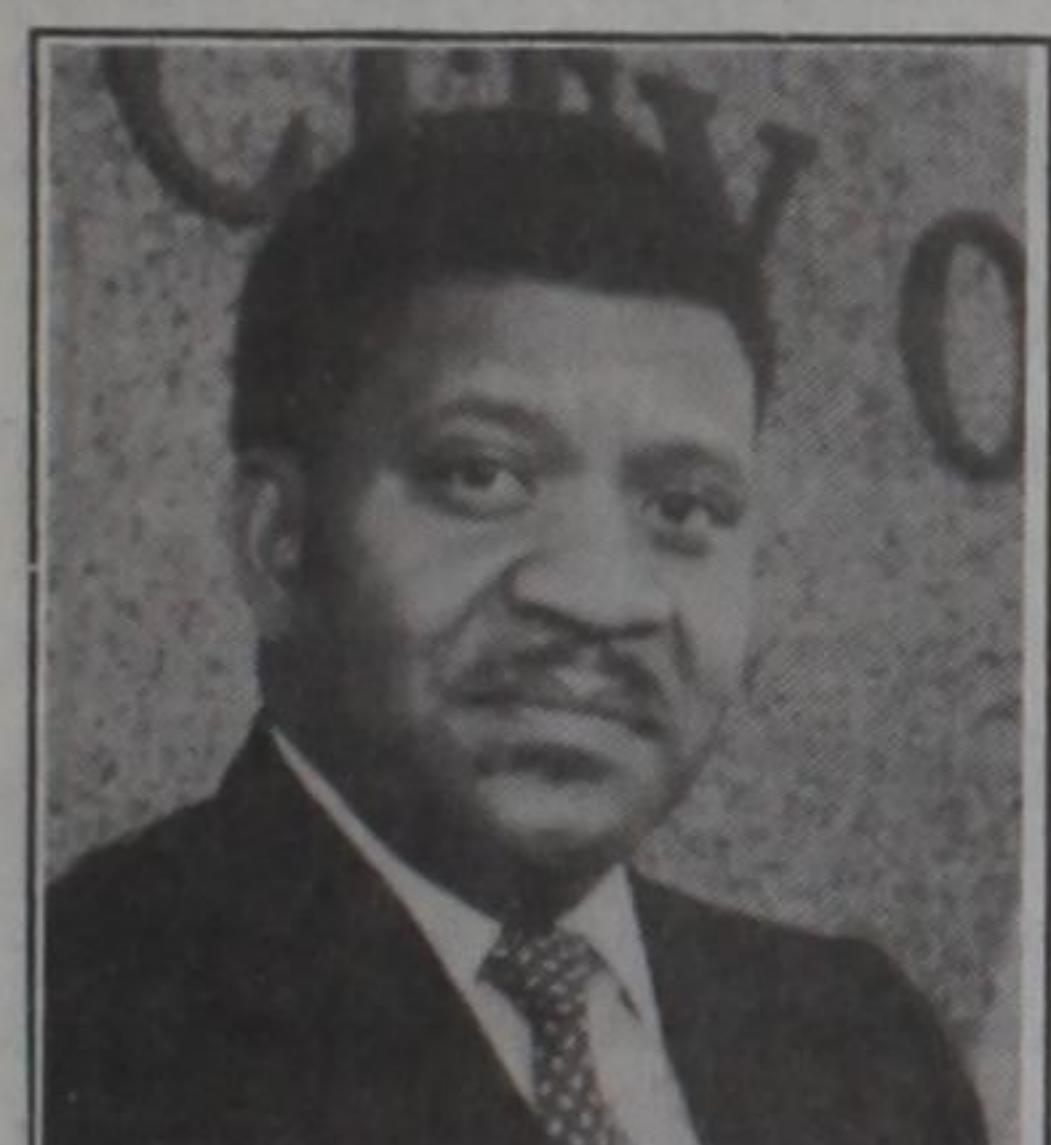
"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"
Lic Benito Juarez
ESTABLECIDO 1977
ESTABLISHED 1977

EL EDITOR
West Texas Oldest Weekly Spanish Newspaper

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

Although I had known of T.J. Patterson for some time, it was not until 1977 when he started his newspaper then called the Lubbock Digest and I started El Editor that I really got to know him. It was after 10 years of



fighting in Federal Court to get representation on the City Council in 1980 that T.J. decided to run for the position to represent District 2.

Throughout the years, T.J. has continued the struggle to have good representation on the Council and to make our City Fathers listen to our needs.

T.J. announced this week that he will seek a third term as City Councilman. He says that there are many goals that remain to be reached, among them and most important are attention to economic development in East Lubbock and of course crime and especially juvenile crime.

T.J. wants to return to the City Council post to work toward the betterment of our community, we know that he can do it and he has our support. Good Luck!

Subscríbase Ahora
A El Editor
Llame a Bob
806-763-3841

El Editor, Lubbock, Tx. February 8, 1996

Language Lesson

By Joseph Torres

Imagine thousands of Spanish-speaking travelers reporting daily to U.S. Customs at Miami International Airport only to find inspectors who spoke just English.

Endlessly long lines. Frustrated vacationers and business persons. Inspectors communicating in primitive sign language when English failed to connect them with their clients.

This was the plan Latino customs inspectors were set to put into action Jan. 17 at the airport, where six million to eight million travelers — about half of them Spanish speakers — pass annually.

For two years the inspectors had petitioned the U.S. Department of Treasury and U.S. Customs Service for a small pay increment for those workers who had a second-language skill and used it on the job.

In 1994, the U.S. Congress passed legislation giving Treasury authorization to pay a language differential. But nothing happened.

Finally, last month, frustrated Hispanic customs officers developed and announced their "English-only" work scheme. After the media jumped on the story, Treasury officials quickly authorized Customs to begin negotiating with the National Treasury Employees Union on implementing the differential. Talks are scheduled to begin Feb. 27.

As the United States becomes a more diverse nation and global player, disputes over workplace pay differentials for language

skills are certain to become more common, even though both sides generally agree that multilingual workers are essential to the efficient, effective operation of service and enforcement units.

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management recognizes the value of the added skill. It says that federal agencies with law enforcement responsibilities may authorize a differential of up to 5 percent of base salary for workers who use multilingual talents.

As an example, the FBI pays up to a 5 percent language differential for its agents in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Drug Enforcement Administration has also used language differentials. Customs inspector George Rodriguez, a leader in the Miami protest, points out that multilingual inspectors routinely are burdened with extra work and responsibilities. In Miami, he says, they are regularly called on to assist monolingual co-workers in translations or filling out forms.

He accuses Treasury and Customs of discriminating against the Spanish language for not having implemented the differential. Hispanic business and advocacy groups cite numerous cases in the private as well as public sector where employees are required to use their extra language skills but not paid for them.

Steve Ortiz, president of the Los Angeles/Orange County chapter of the Personnel Management of Aztlan, an organization of Hispanic human re-

sources managers, asserts, "There is definitely a glass ceiling for Hispanic human resource professionals."

While some private companies and government agencies pay a small differential, the corporate world pigeonholes multilingual Hispanic workers. Often, Spanish-speaking managers are paid less, yet singled out to work with non-English-speakers.

Irma Rodriguez, language rights director for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, says many Hispanics are denied promotions because they are seen as more valuable in positions where fluency in a foreign language is required.

Patricia Lara Garza, executive director for the Hispanic Alliance for Career Enhancement in Chicago, a referral service for Fortune 500 companies, points out that it is often up to Hispanic employees to advocate a differential for themselves.

In state and local governments, guidelines vary. For example, in California state employees whose job requires multilingual skills are paid an additional \$60 a month. In Illinois, it's 5 percent of the employees' base pay.

Hispanic advocacy groups such as MALDEF and the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund have been addressing the issue for years.

In 1990, MALDEF sued, but lost, a case against Tucson, Ariz., which required its Hispanic police officers to conduct English-Spanish translations, assuming that all Hispanics were

fluent in Spanish.

In 1991, MALDEF reached a settlement with the phone company Contel of California. The company's work policy required Hispanic employees to speak Spanish whenever required. If not, they were disciplined.

In a similar case in the mid-'80s, PRLDEF represented Hispanic New York City police officers who were forced by the department to perform translations. An accommodation was reached in which multilingual officers would translate on a voluntary basis.

PRLDEF also reached an agreement in the late '80s with the New York Department of Social Services to reduce the number of cases that case workers had to close if they also helped co-workers with translations or interpretations.

The concept of extra pay for extra work and extra skills is one embraced by our free-enterprise nation. Traditionally, we value the ideals that reward education and hard work. Yet, when language skills are added to the equation, the issue is turned on its head.

Is it any wonder that we Hispanics sometimes use terms such as "racist" and "nativist" to describe the system we live and work in — or to prove the point, even go so far as to threaten to speak English only?

(Joseph Torres is a reporter with the national newsmagazine *Hispanic Link Weekly Report* in Washington, D.C.)

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Sittin' Here Thinkin'

The Next Generation

by Ira Cutler

Editorial writers, pop sociologists and weekly magazines have, with a single sweeping phrase, trashed an entire generation. They call them "Generation X" and my daughter does not like it a bit.

These writers have divided us into three neat classifications: the Depression/World War II Generation, the Baby Boomers, and Generation X. A shorthand description of the characteristics of each has become part of conventional thought: the WWII folks were hardworking, clear-eyed, self-sacrificing people who loved God and Country and had stable families. The Baby Boomers smoked pot but had a social conscience, a political agenda, and tried to make the world a better place.

Generation X, they say, has no values and no goals. It does not have any distinct features so it does not even get a real name. It is made up of self indulgent couch potatoes who spend their time cruising the Internet and drinking cafe latte. They call them "slackers" and compare them unfavorably to the legendary heroes of the 60's who stopped the Vietnam War, marched against racism and overthrew Nixon. Never mind that most of us did not march at all — we watched it on television.

I think the story of my generation is that we learned, painfully, that our country could wage an immoral war and lose it, that a president could be corrupt and forced from office, that leaders could be assassinated, that wars on poverty could not be won, that racism was not just practiced by rural southern sheriffs but was a national and chronic disease. The story line for our generation is about disillusionment.

Our kids never had innocence or optimism to lose. They are the children of the already cynical and disappointed, and the country's flaws have been, for them, obvious from the first.

It is my sense that this generation was dealt some pretty awful cards. The so-called Generation X is the first whose financial prospects do not come close to matching their parents. They are locked out of decent housing, are told that social security will be worthless to them. They cannot imagine job security or a long term attachment to or from a company. The college degrees they worked for, often without access to the wealth of financial aid that we enjoyed, have turned out to be no guarantee of a good job.

They are the first to live with AIDS as a constant presence, the first to watch large numbers of their parents' marriages dissolve before their eyes. They have experienced broken homes and families — not just broken by divorce but by their parents' mobility. They have no sense of a home place — few of them live where their families have lived for a long time. Most are only distantly connected to their family's religion and heritage.

They are called a generation that has no social conscience, no political direction, no heroes except doomed losers like suicidal rock stars. If so, then perhaps we need to look at the examples put before them. People develop a political identity in large part by picking sides — by deciding to be a Humphrey liberal or a Goldwater conservative. Their generation has seen few exciting social/political heroes to side with and no clear and simple issues dividing good and evil. We had great heroes, enemies and issues: George Wallace, Nixon, King and Kennedy, civil rights, Vietnam and The War on Poverty. Our parents, I think, had it even better (in an odd sort of way) with Hitler, Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt, the Depression, World War II and the rise of Communism.

Generation X has seen Reagan, Bush and Clinton in the White House. No clear cut obvious villains except maybe Newt Gingrich. The national crisis for Generation X was the television spectacle of the Gulf War, which lasted fewer days than a good mini-series. The real enemies before them are de-personalized social forces like the federal deficit and abstractions like multinational corporations. These are invisible enemies that do not help to define a personal political vision. And so in large numbers they crowd to the Internet or to MTV where they can see things for themselves and hear from people who seem to be like them. But they fear that soon they will lose the Internet to corporations like Microsoft (Bill Gates is seen as a legitimate enemy) and lose things like MTV to puritanical censorship.

I am not sure that it makes any sense to talk about any group of people in broadly descriptive terms. The variations within any large group are so wide that anything you say is entirely untrue for many. When this is done to people by grouping them by race, religion, national origin, or gender we call it prejudice and bigotry. You could not write in a polite magazine that blacks or Norwegians are valueless, that women have no drive, that Jews are selfish, without raising an uproar. Somehow generalizing and stereotyping by generation escapes this sort of censure and is considered legitimate social analysis.

Well, if they can be condemned as a group, then I guess they can be defended that way as well. For me, taken as a whole, overgeneralizing wildly, and all in all, I don't see that they are doing badly. Maybe this is much ado about nothing, news for a slow news day. Maybe everybody, included the aging, creaky and suddenly humorless baby-boomers ought to lighten up, surf the Net and listen to some grunge.

Ira Cutler, HN4072, 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'.



Tejano Democrats Realiza Primera Convención

Más de 300 demócratas hispanos provenientes de diferentes localidades del estado de Texas se reunieron en San Antonio los pasados 26 y 27 de enero para presentar la Convención Fundadora de los Tejano Democrats, una organización política recién formada cuyo propósito es de otorgarle poder a la comunidad hispana para hacerla una fuerza política influyente dentro del estado de Texas y del Partido Demócrata. La organización ratificó su constitución y leyes y entrevistó a candidatos buscando elección a puestos públicos estatales en las próximas elecciones Primarias del Partido Demócrata.

La organización concentrará sus esfuerzos para registrar nuevos votantes hispanos, redefinir los temas del Partido Demócrata y, más que todo, para incrementar el número de hispanos que participen votando en la Elección General de 1996.

Demócratas hispanos se hicieron presentes de todas las regiones de Texas, incluyendo Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, el Valle del Río Grande, Corpus Christi y de Oeste de Texas. La nueva organización ya cuenta con una membresía en exceso de 800.

Tejano Democrats será dirigido por el Presidente Senador Estal Gonzalo Barrientos (d-Austin), los Vice-Presidentes Adefa Callejo de Dallas y Norberto Salinas de Mission

recovering 25 percent of the cost of doctors' bills.

Republicans: The GOP's latest offer would produce \$168 billion in savings. Their proposal would boost the monthly Medicare premium to recover 31.5 percent of the cost of doctors' bills, meaning an estimated premium in 2002 of \$88.90. The Republicans are also counting on significant savings by encouraging Medicare recipients to switch to private managed-care plans.

MEDICAID

Clinton: Saves \$59 billion, partly through giving states

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Durante la Conferencia de los Periodicos Hispanos de los Estados Unidos (National Association of Hispanic Publishers) Manuel Orona, publicador de El Editor del Permian Basin fue reconocido por su servicio como miembro de la mesa directiva de dicha Asociación. Orona representó a los periodicos del Estados de Texas durante los ultimos 2 años.

Tambien durante la Convención se reconocio ambos Periódico El Editor de Lubbock y el Permian Basin por su excelencia en reportes escritos en El Editor. El Editor gano segundo lugar por "Mas Sobretaliente Reportaje en la Política y Economía en la Comunidad Hispana" fue dado a los periodicos por su historia "La Cortina de Tortilla" escrita por Alberto Avendaño. (En foto de izquierda a derecha Bidal Aguero del periódico de Lubbock, Luis Rossi, presidente de la Asociacion, y Manuel J. Orona.

When Spirits Die, Burn the Village and Build a New One

By Tomás Romero

With all due respect to the sincerity of people-of-color brethren and first lady Hillary Clinton, the saying "It takes a village to raise a child" has become a tiresome cliché. It's a poor excuse for absent, lazy fathers and community members abdicating personal responsibility.

When spirits die, it's time to burn the old village and rebuild.

Before people can presume they're entitled to bring salvation to someone else's child, they ought to clean the manure out of their own barns. Until then, they can stay the hell away from my kids.

I appreciate the special, celebrated values passed on by Martin Luther King Jr. But, frankly, I've grown tired of showboat marches, press conferences, fiery oratory of politicians and other bully-tactic egotists with self-serving agendas.

Are we ready for another wise saying? Try this old Chinese thought: "After enlightenment comes the laundry."

Every community -- white, black, brown, yellow, red -- has a right to pick leaders or whomever it wishes to celebrate. Even trash. But don't

expect the rest of us to go along with the charade for the sake of misguided coalition politics.

If we want to have a meaningful gathering, we should try talking to our own kids. Changes should begin in our own homes. Over the past month, I saw scores of men diagramming football plays on bar napkins, telling each other what the Pittsburgh Steelers had to do to upset the Dallas Cowboys. Everyone an expert on that topic.

When is the last time any of them read a book on child-rearing and development, father-son relationships?

Joseph Ilardo, author of "Father-Son Healing," offers the cultural conditioning self-test. Ask yourself whether traits listed are typical of males or females.

-- Keeps his or her emotions under control

-- Stays cool under pressure

-- Is emotionally expressive

-- Is logical and cold

-- Is empathetic and warm

-- Is the strong, silent type

-- Is able to ask for help

-- Behaves as though invulnerable

-- Tends to be isolated emotionally

-- Is uncomfortable in mo-

From Page 2

greater leeway in running the program. Would keep the federal guarantee of coverage for all eligible poor people.

Republicans: Save \$85 billion. Eliminates guarantee that any qualified person gets health coverage and instead provides states with lump-sum grants and allows them to determine eligibility.

BASIC GOVERNMENT

Clinton: Cuts \$297 billion from current funding levels.

Republicans: Cut \$349 billion from current funding levels.

TAXES

Clinton: Proposes cutting taxes by \$98.5 billion including a \$500 per child tax credit. This tax relief would rise to about \$130 billion if the economy performs better than the Congress Budget Office is currently projecting. Would raise \$59.4 billion through closing corporate loopholes.

Republicans: Propose a \$202 billion tax cut including a \$500 per child tax credit that would extend to parents with higher incomes, and a reduction in capital gains tax. Would raise \$26 billion by closing corporate loopholes.

ments of vulnerability.

My guess is a good number of "village" men wouldn't even try to answer such touchy/feely questions. And they want to nurture and help raise my children?

No thanks, keep your mitts off.

Ilardo writes: "Long before they become fathers, men (and women, too) learn gender-based ways of thinking, feeling and behaving. For example, men learn to be tough, to compete, ignore their own pain and perform. They learn that to be a man, they must put aside imagination, tenderness and vulnerability. Such traits are for children."

We learn the specifics of fathering by observing our own fathers, absorbing father stereotypes from literature and the media.

Mostly we learn how our only role is to "provide and protect." Even when we live in the same household, we escape into the workplace. "The world of work is masculine, whereas home and hearth are feminine," Ilardo says.

In our current culture, roles have become blurred for women. But, even as more of them necessarily assume dual roles of being providers and nurturers, men remain distanced, on the sidelines emotionally.

They afford their children, studies show, less than 11 minutes of quality time per week.

Meanwhile, village children desperately -- too frequently on their own -- try to contend with peer-group pressures and aggressive behavior, watch 3-year-olds get murdered, deal with poor self-images, sadness, fearfulness, conflicting adult expectations and so many other critical life decisions.

If village "chieftains" really want to impress me, they can emulate one dark-skinned father I watched the other day. In 30 minutes I observed more skilled nurturing, life-lesson teaching and value-instilling than we see in 10 years worth of professional football games and action movies.

(Tomás Romero writes a weekly column for the Denver Post.)

Michael Jackson

rey del pop, se quedó sin reina

Por Paulina Herrera
Correspondiente del *El Tiempo Latino*

LOS ANGELES — Argumentando diferencias irreconciliables, Lisa Marie Presley inició los trámites de divorcio para quedar legalmente separada de su flamante y polémico esposo, Michael Jackson.

La hija del legionario Elvis Presley, solicitó que la Corte Superior de Los Angeles diera por terminada su relación matrimonial con Jackson, la misma que inició el 26 de mayo de 1994, cuando ambos viajaron a la República Dominicana en donde contrajeron nupcias desatando todo tipo de especulaciones. No hubo un noviazgo previo, o al menos, no trascendió a la luz pública.

Voceros de Lisa Marie indicaron que la pareja está formalmente separada desde el pasado 10 de diciembre, cuando el astro del pop se encontraba convaleciente en una clínica de Nueva York después de haber caído desmayado durante la filmación de un concierto especial que transmitía la cadena HBO. El programa fue cancelado sin nueva fecha para transmitirse.

Desde el inicio de su matrimonio, tanto Lisa Marie como Jackson alimentaron el fuego del escándalo publicitario.

Los críticos afirmaron por una parte que el matrimonio fue una tabla de salvación para el cantante, ahora de 37 años de edad, que en aquel entonces enfrentaba varias acusaciones judiciales que involucraban a menores de edad.

Lisa Marie, quien recientemente cumplió 27 años de edad, según los críticos, buscaba con su matrimonio impulsar su propia carrera como cantante.

Lo cierto que el matrimonio, en su momento, distrajo la atención de la opinión pública de las acusaciones de abuso infantil que se entablaron contra Jackson. Finalmente hubo un acuerdo millonario extrajudicial en el cual Jackson tuvo que entregar una fuerte cantidad de dinero a un niño de 14 años de edad. Después de entonces, se descartaron todos los cargos judiciales.

Una fuente cercana a la pareja dijo al periódico *Los Angeles Times* que el matrimonio fue una salida de escape: Lisa Marie tomó el matrimonio como un compromiso... pero desafortunadamente, problemas que se suscitaron hace varios meses, la llevaron a tomar esta decisión", dijo la fuente. "Aparentemente desde principios de diciembre era inminente la separación definitiva", agregó.

Presley autorizó a su publicista de Los Angeles, Paul Bloch, a informar a los medios de comunicación sobre su divorcio el jueves pasado, al filo del mediodía.

A su vez, Lee Solters, publicista de Jackson, confirmó el breve comunicado de prensa afirmando que la pareja había llegado a un "común acuerdo sobre los lineamientos del divorcio.



El astro del pop Michael Jackson.

acordando también que podría seguir una relación de amigos".

Al momento del anuncio, Lisa Marie estaba en su casa en Los Angeles, mientras que Jackson permanecía en Nueva York.

Para Lisa Marie este fue su segundo matrimonio mientras que para el rey del pop fue el primero. Anteriormente, Lisa Marie estuvo casada con Danny Keough, de quien se divorció seis años después, procreando a dos hijos.

El matrimonio Jackson-Presley comenzó curiosamente con una ceremonia privada en el escondido poblado de La Vega, en la República Dominicana. Al principio la pareja, negó la información de la boda durante los primeros tres meses, momentos en los que —se especula— prefirieron vivir "una luna de miel de ensueño".

"Estoy muy enamorada de Michael", dijo Lisa Marie finalmente cuando admitió su matrimonio, once semanas después del 26 de mayo de 1994.

La primera presentación en público que realizó el matrimonio fue en el mes de septiembre de 1994, durante la ceremonia de entrega de los premios MTV en Nueva York.

"Nadie se imaginó que esto podría pasar", comentó Jackson dándole un prolongado beso a su novia que se mostró tímida y hasta un poco seria ante las cámaras de televisión.

El año pasado la pareja ofreció la primera entrevista a la comentarista Diane Sawyer, de la cadena ABC, en la cual afirmaron estar "profundamente enamorados y estamos tratando de tener un bebé".

Sawyer puso en su pregunta la curiosidad de su auditorio: "Tiene una vida sexual?"

Y Lisa Marie se apresuró a contestar:

- Yes! Yes! Yes!

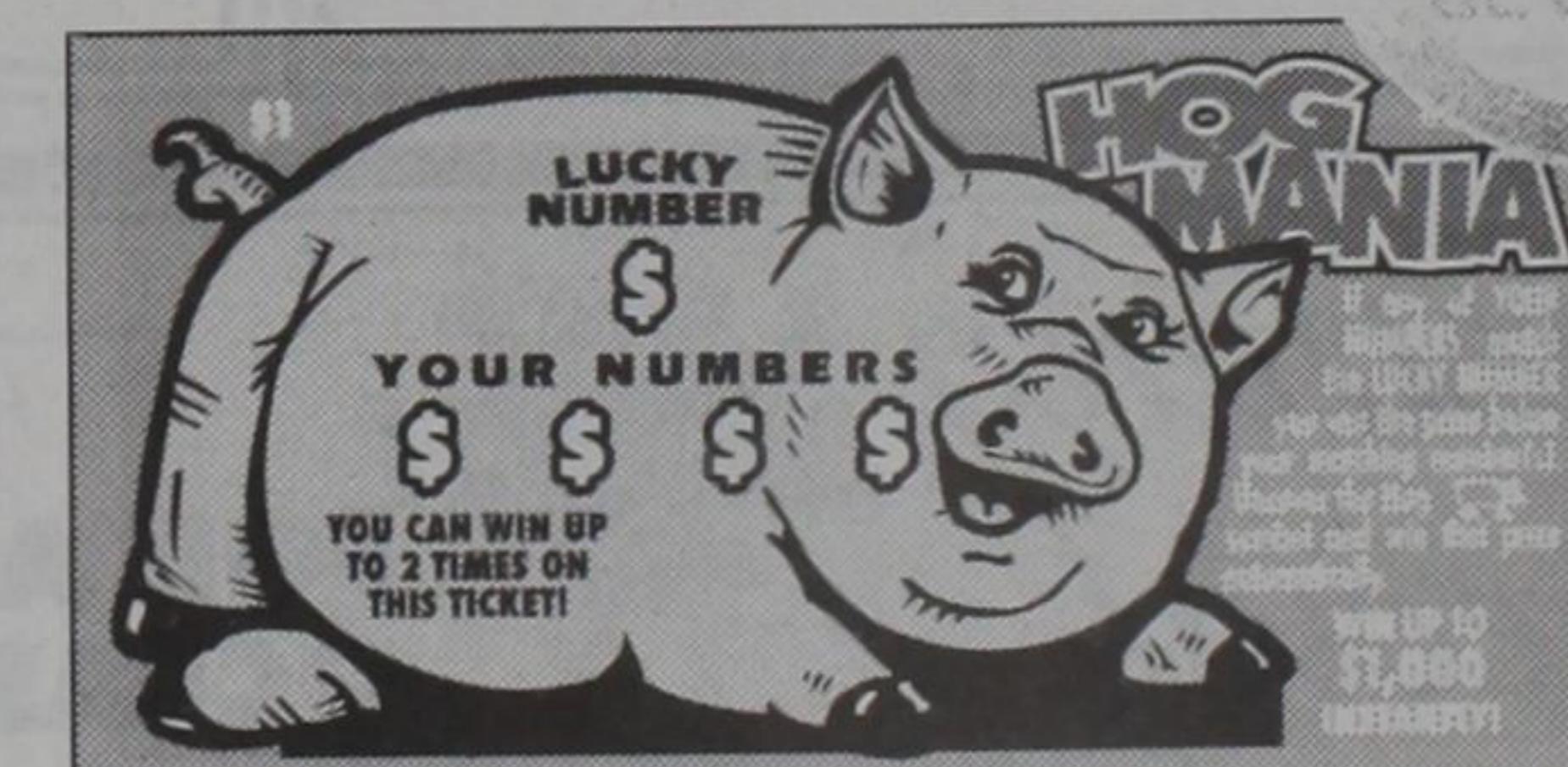
Según los allegados a la pareja, el divorcio fue una decisión tomada tiempo atrás, aún cuando su anuncio fue repentino y ocurrió en un momento muy estratégico para la carrera de Jackson.

Las ventas nacionales de su reciente álbum: *History: Past, Present and Future Book I*, fueron en descenso a finales de 1995. Las cifras no alcanzaron las dos millones de copias vendidas, mucho menos de lo que se esperaba originalmente cuando se invirtieron 30 millones de dólares en su promoción.

Por otra parte no todo es drama en la vida del astro del pop: su álbum está nominado en cuatro categorías al Grammy, entre las cuales se encuentra la del Mejor Álbum del Año.

Congratulations to Jennifer Riojas and Ascencion Guerrero Jr. III on there 7 lb. 1 oz. baby boy!! **Joel Alexander Riojas Guerrero** was born on Monday, Feb. 5, 1996 at 8:11 a.m. at Highland Hospital. Lots of Love and Blessings from your family:

Your Dad Tony Riojas (Grandpa); Your Brothers and Sisters: Mikey, Christopher, Little Tony, Jessica, Amanda. Also, Congratulations for newly grandparents Ascencion "Chon" and Josie Guerrero.



Aviso De Final De Juego.

Tres de los juegos más populares de la Lotería de Texas, Boot Scootin' Bucks, Longhorn Loot, y Hog Mania se hecharon a correr y si no te apuras se te van a escapar. Aunque estos juegos cerraron oficialmente el 1ro. de febrero, tú tienes hasta el 30 de julio de 1996 para comprar los boletos restantes y reclamar tus premios.

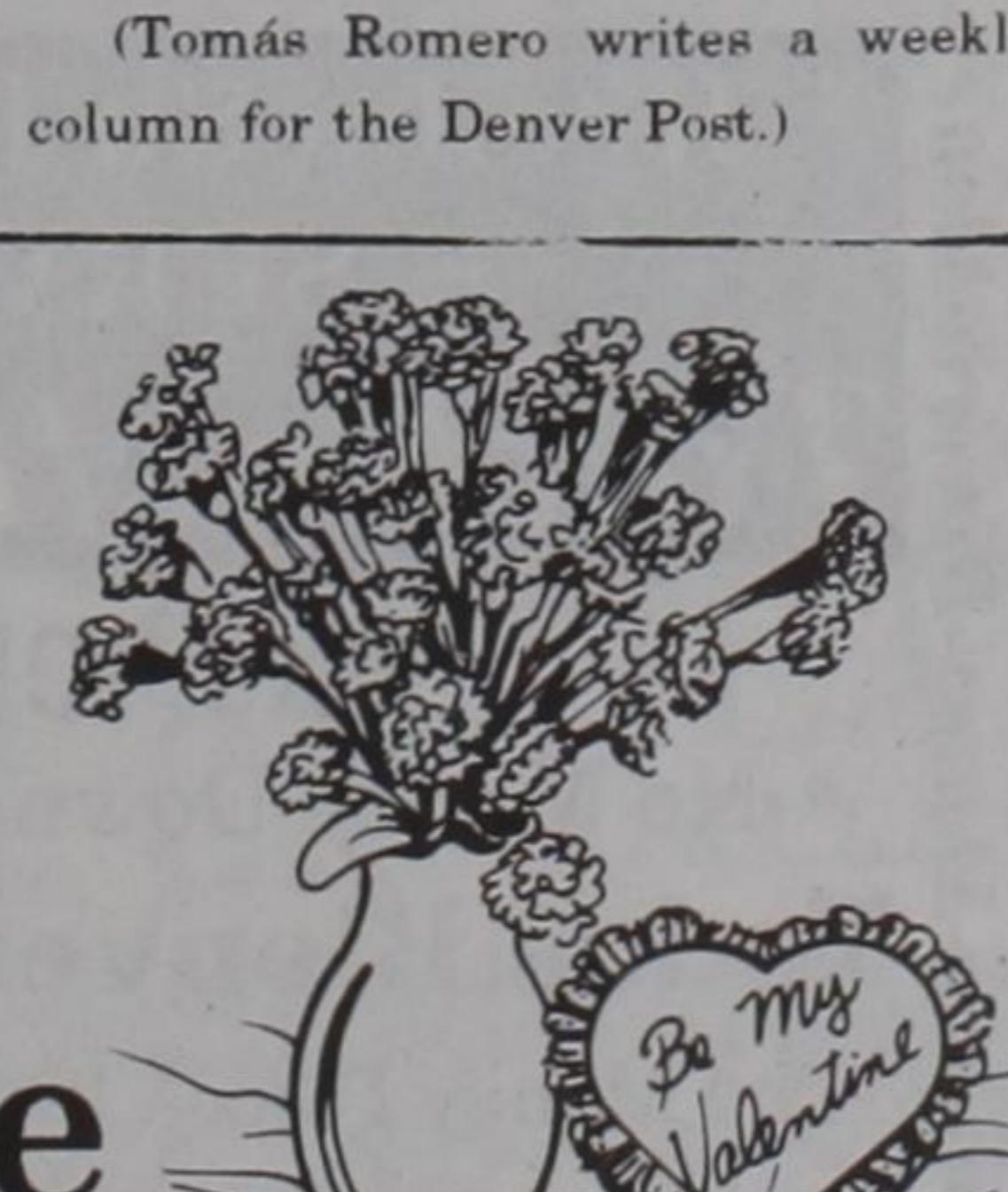
Recuerda que en Boot Scootin' Bucks ganas si sacas tres botas en fila, ya sea horizontal, vertical o diagonal. Raspa donde dice "prize" (premio) y podrás ganarte hasta \$500. En Longhorn Loot, ganas si sacas tres cuernos al estilo tic-tac-toe. Busca tu premio donde dice "prize bag" (bolsa del premio) ya que podría ser de hasta \$5,000. O simplemente encuentra el cochinito en Hog Mania y podrás ganarte hasta \$1,000 automáticamente.

Los premios menores de \$600 pueden ser reclamados en dondequieras que veas el anuncio oficial de la Lotería de Texas. Los premios de \$600 o más deberán ser reclamados en uno de los 24 centros de reclamo de la Lotería de Texas, o por correo, usando una de las formas de reclamo que tienen los comerciantes de la Lotería.

¿Tienes preguntas? Llama gratis al Teléfono de Servicio a Clientes de la Lotería de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).



Boot Scootin' Bucks probabilidad de ganar, 1 en 4.7. Longhorn Loot probabilidad de ganar, 1 en 4.7. Hog Mania probabilidad de ganar, 1 en 4.6. Debes tener 18 años para poder jugar. ©1995 Texas Lottery



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El Editor, Lubbock, Tx. February 8, 1996



Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

En el Credo de los Católicos existen las palabras: Creo en la Comunión de los Santos, esto significa que los bienes espirituales de la Iglesia son de todos y para todos los miembros unidos entre sí como miembros de una familia y de un mismo cuerpo.

"La palabra "comunión" quiere decir aquí "Comunicación, comunidad". Del mismo modo que hay comunidad de bienes entre todos los miembros de una familia, hay igualmente en la Iglesia comunidad de bienes espirituales entre todos los que la componen.

Se da el nombre de Santos,

VALORES

VALORES DE LA VIDA DEVOCIONAL

Por Pastor Frank García

por un momento nos ocuparemos en hablar de los valores de una vida devocional. Porque ésto, es muy necesario y urgente saber de estos valores, hoy día, porque toca a nosotros vivir en los tiempos, y días que dijo Cristo que vendrían según nos dice Mateo 24:37-39. "Mas como en los días de Noé, así será la venida del Hijo del hombre. Porque como en los días anteriores del diluvio estabas comiendo y bebiendo, casándote y dando en casamiento, hasta el día que Noé entró en el arca. Y no conocieron hasta que vino el diluvio y se los llevó a todos." Así será también la venida del Hijo del hombre.

Los predicadores decimos, que Cristo es el remedio a todos los problemas humanos y la respuesta a toda las preguntas. Y que Cristo Jesús es el perfecto ejemplo de una vida bien equilibrada. Porque desde su nacimiento, combinó lo mental, físico y social con lo espiritual. Y que ésto es el todo del hombre, o ésto es el todo del humano. La Escritura dice: "Porque no tenemos un pontífice que no se pueda compadecer de nosotros" Hebreos 4:15. Lo que no dice la Escritura es que Cristo valla hacer la parte que nos toca a nosotros. ¡Cuidado! Si las gentes pudieran conocer los valores de una vida equilibrada, no hubiera tanta corrupción como hoy día. Cristo pudo vivir una vida equilibrada porque utilizó su espíritu alma y cuerpo. Y aunque El sabía que solamente estaría con nosotros por treinta y tres años y medio, no por ello se desatendió de honrar los valores de una vida devocional, viviendo de balde o inutilmente; sino que desde su niñez se aprendió un oficio carpintero Ayudando y obedeciendo a sus padres en el hogar, y no se fue del hogar a los 18, años porque él no era americano sino cristiano. Cristo no le dejó a sus padres la carga, o la parte que le pertenecía a él. Tu dirás, pero Cristo era el Hijo de Dios y tenía espíritu alma y cuerpo. Mira, chiquito: nosotros también lo tenemos. La Biblia dice en 1 Tes. 5:23 "Para que nuestro espíritu alma y cuerpo sean guardados enteros para la venida del Señor Jesucristo." Esto es lo que nos hace valer tanto delante de Dios. Pero mucha gente no está dispuesta a vivir una vida equilibrada donde cada quien asuma sus deberes y responsabilidades. Por eso hay y habrá siempre problemas en nuestra nación, en nuestra sociedad. Porque las gentes no saben honrar estos valores cristianos. Hay padres que dejan a sus hijos a la avenida, dejando el hogar. Esto es una falta grande delante de Dios, porque aunque es cierto que Dios nos da el saber cómo traer hijos a este mundo, pero no nos ha dado el derecho de hacerles sus vidas miserables. Esto es un pecado delante de Dios. Porque Dios estableció el hogar donde los hijos tubieren el amor de papá y mamá y que fuera la primera escuela del niño. Al no suceder así, se tendrá que sufrir irremediablemente las consecuencias. Por lo que pedimos, ayúdanos Dios.

P.O. Box 207 Lubbock, Texas 79408-0207

Viene de la Pagina 1

locales, las directrices varían. Por ejemplo, los empleados del gobierno estatal de California cuyos empleos exigen habilidades multilingües reciben una paga adicional de \$60 mensuales. En Illinois asciende hasta a un 5% de la paga básica de los empleados.

Los grupos defensores de los hispanos, tales como MALDEF y el Fondo Puertorriqueño para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza (PRLDEF en inglés), han venido enfocándose sobre el asunto durante años.

En 1990, MALDEF hizo una demanda judicial en un caso que perdió contra la Ciudad de Tucson, Arizona, la cual exigía que sus agentes de policía hispanos efectuaran interpretaciones de inglés a español, asumiendo que todos los hispanos tenían el dominio del español.

En 1991, MALDEF llegó a un acuerdo con la empresa telefónica CONTEL de California. El curso de acción de trabajo de la compañía exigía que los empleados hispanos hablaran español siempre que se les pidiera. De no hacerlo así, se les disciplinaba.

En un caso semejante a mediados del decenio de 1980, PRLDEF representó a los agentes de policía de la ciudad de Nueva York que fueron obligados por su departamento a efectuar traducciones. Se llegó a un acuerdo en el cual los agentes multilingües traducirían a base voluntaria.

PRLDEF también llegó a un acuerdo a fines del decenio de 1980 con el Departamento de Servicios Sociales de Nueva

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Cuide Su Salud-Care For Your Health

Govs OK Medicaid Changes

The nation's governors put forth their ideas for revamping the multibillion-dollar Medicaid and welfare programs Tuesday, winning praise from the White House and congressional Republicans but no endorsements.

President Clinton said the spirit with which the Democratic and Republican governors achieved this "very impressive accomplishment" should jump-start the balanced budget talks that stalled several weeks ago.

Clinton said at the close of the National Governors' Association winter meeting he wants the Congressional Budget Office to review the Medicaid proposal and had concerns about a few details but said, "I am convinced we can work these out." He also praised the governors for insisting on provisions providing day care to people moving from welfare to work and predicted passage of welfare reform this year.

Funding for states would be based on a state's need, but they would be able to tap into a separate pot of federal dollars during emergencies or economic downturns. The funding formula would be worked out later.

The proposal also seeks "complete flexibility" for states to determine the amount, duration and scope of services and says they must be free to use "all available" health care delivery systems without seeking special permission from the federal government.

Key elements of welfare, Medicaid proposals:

Welfare

Working from welfare legislation President Clinton vetoed in January, the governors would:

- Add \$4 billion to pay for general child care services.
- Add \$1 billion to the welfare contingency fund.
- Provide cash bonuses to states that exceed employment-related performance targets.
- Maintain bonuses for states that reduce out-of-wedlock births.
- Give states the option of restricting benefits to children born or conceived while the family is on welfare.
- Extend foster care, adoption assistance and food stamps to all who qualify.

Medicaid

The governors would:

- Retain coverage guarantees for pregnant women, poor children, the elderly and people with disabilities.
- Give states "complete flexibility" to determine the amount, duration and scope of services provided to recipients.
- Grant states freedom to use "all available" health care delivery systems without seeking special permission from the federal government.
- Base funding on need, but allow states facing emergency situations or economic downturns to tap a separate, unlimited pool of federal dollars.

White House Wary of Govs' Medicaid Reforms

A proposal by the nation's governors to reshape the \$155 billion-plus Medicaid program got a lukewarm reception at the White House today, reports Associated Press.

White House press secretary Mike McCurry expressed concerns over the agreement the governors hope can break the budget impasse in Washington. He said the White House was awaiting details on the proposal's funding and its allowance for state flexibility. "We have heard some things about it that have caused the president some concerns," the press secretary said.

None of the principals provided details of the agreement. But Colorado Gov. Roy Romer, a Democrat, said the agreement would guarantee coverage for the most needy, including pregnant women and children, the elderly and the disabled. Clinton said he would not accept any Medicaid reforms that failed to meet those criteria.

LA INFORMACION AYUDA A LOS QUE SUFREN DE ACIDEZ ESTOMACAL

(DM)—El Instituto Glaxo de Salud Digestiva (Glaxo Institute for Digestive Health, GIDH) ofrece importante información acerca de la acidez estomacal - mal común del sistema digestivo. Esta información está disponible en español y aparece en el reciente número del boletín *Inside Tract* que publica el GIDH.

Inside Tract ofrece respuestas a las preguntas más comunes acerca de la acidez estomacal, incluyendo: cómo evitarla; cuándo es recomendable ver al médico o otro profesional de la salud; y qué preguntas hacer al médico o farmacéutico acerca de los antiácidos y otros medicamentos para combatir la acidez. Los consumidores también reciben junto con esta información, una receta para hacer enchiladas buenas de digerir.

"Comer alimentos muy sazonados, y tomar mucho café puede producir acidez", afirmó el Dr. Walter Peterson, MD, Profesor de Medicina de la Facultad Médica Southwestern de la Universidad de Texas, y miembro del Buró de Consejería Científica del GIDH. "Las comidas picantes irritan el esófago directamente, y el café puede estimular la producción de ácidos en el estómago, dando lugar al malestar conocido como acidez estomacal o agruras", agregó el Dr. Peterson.

El Dr. Peterson recomienda reducir el consumo de alimentos como tomates, cebollas, y pimientos. También sugiere otros cambios en el estilo de vida de los que sufren

de acidez estomacal, como la moderación al consumir alcohol y cafeína, comer despacio, y dejar de fumar.

"Si usted padece de acidez dos o tres veces a la semana o más, es hora de ver a su médico", sugiere el Dr. Peterson.

Para recibir un copia complementaria de *Inside Tract* con información acerca de la acidez estomacal en español, escriba a GIDH, P.O. Box 2032, West Caldwell, NJ 07004, o llame gratis al 1-800-232-GIDH (4434).

Fundado en 1991, el Instituto Glaxo de Salud Digestiva apoya la investigación científica y la educación del paciente en todos los aspectos de las enfermedades digestivas. Glaxo Inc. financia al GIDH con fondos destinados a la educación.

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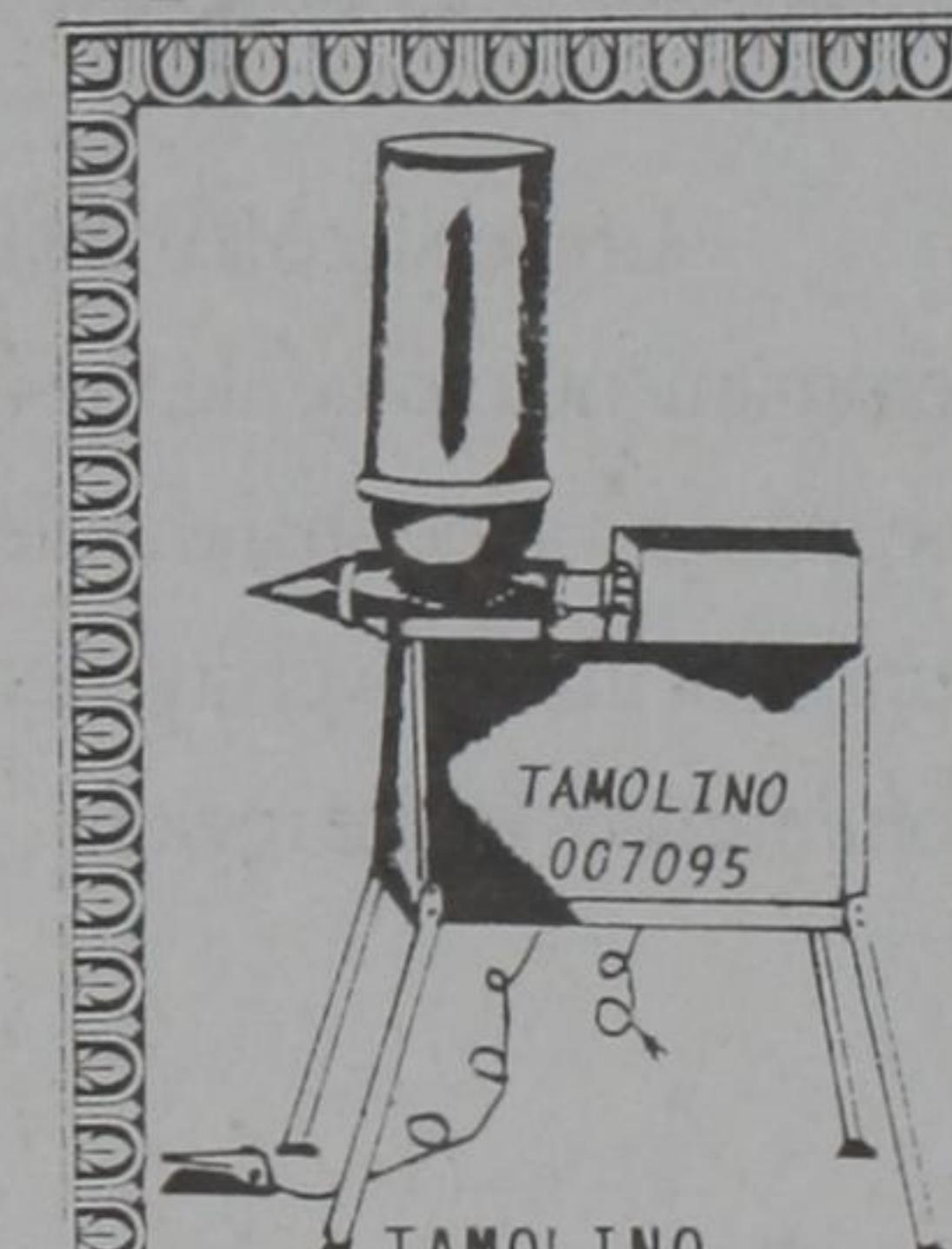
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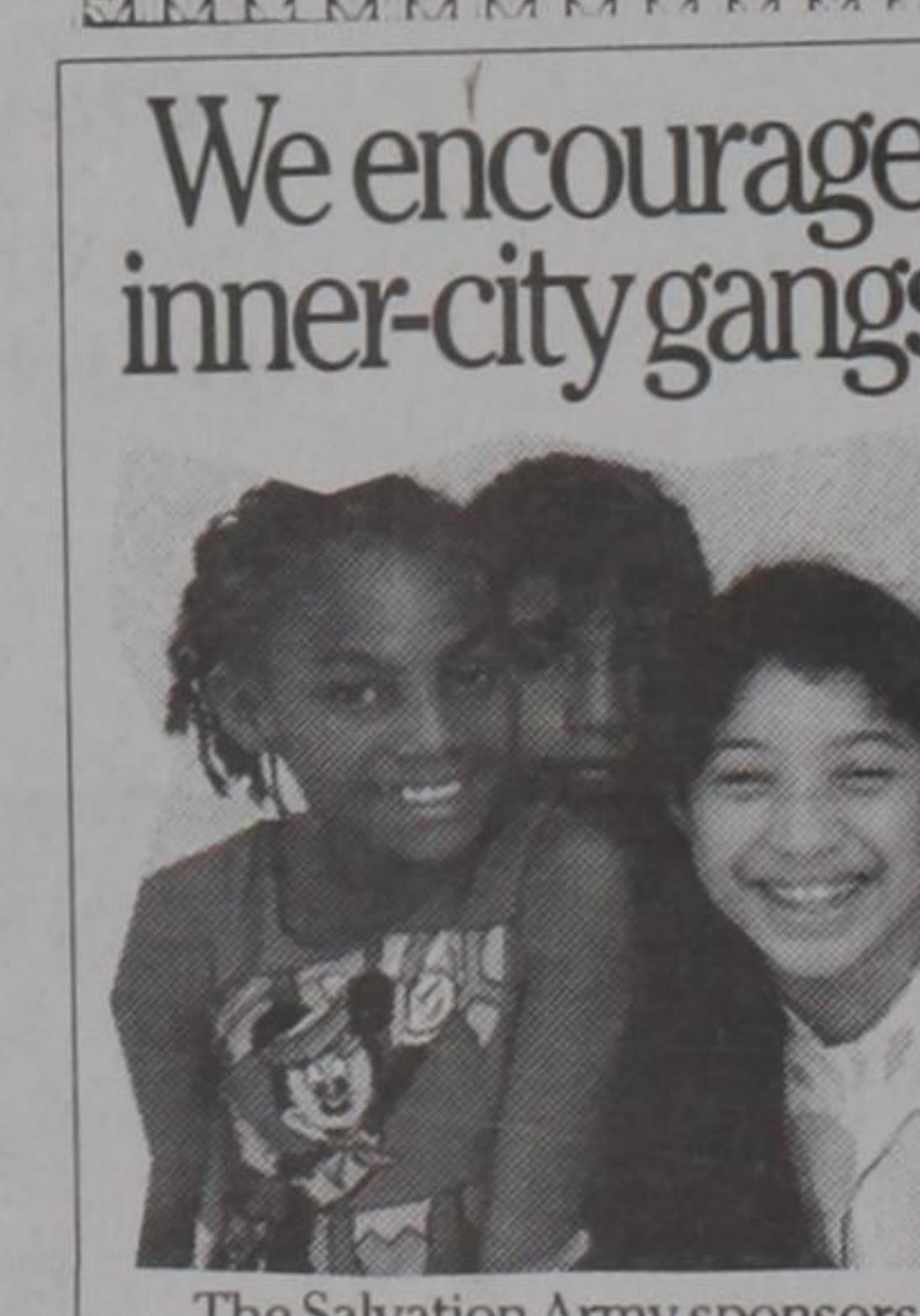
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An open letter to our Shareholders:



University Medical Center

After careful deliberation over a period of several months, the Board of Managers of University Medical Center has decided to reject all proposals concerning the lease of the Medical Center. At this time, the Board feels that the missions of University Medical Center, and in particular its partnership with the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine, can best be served by maintaining local control and governance.

In view of the rapidly changing healthcare environment, the Board felt that it was a prudent business strategy to explore options that would assure the continued success of UMC. After serious consideration of a number of alternatives, the Board was guided in its decision by its commitment to the taxpayers of the community, to its employees, and to the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center and its School of Medicine. The Board has been entrusted with significant responsibilities to maintain and continually enhance the hospital's provision of high quality healthcare for the benefit of its patients. The continuation of local control is the best method to guarantee that these responsibilities are met.

University Medical Center has enjoyed an outstanding record of clinical and financial success over the past ten years. The Board feels that its Executive Management Team, Medical Staff, and employees are highly capable of continuing this success into the future. In order to ensure this future success, the Board will be working with its Executive Management Team and the leadership of Texas Tech to develop a management and medical staff structure which will ensure that University Medical Center is able to function effectively and efficiently in this highly competitive healthcare environment. Over the upcoming weeks and months, a great deal of work will be done to formalize and finalize those strategic and organizational steps necessary to ensure the ongoing viability of University Medical Center and the School of Medicine.

University Medical Center will move forward to face the healthcare challenges of the future with a renewed commitment to provide the highest quality healthcare as a solid partner of the Texas Tech Medical School and with the interest of the shareholders and the citizens of West Texas uppermost in our mind. By working together, we are confident that University Medical Center will continue to be a premier provider of quality healthcare services for all communities of the region.

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