Heritage

Month

Wed. - Sept. 16

to October 16

Lubbock

Hispanic

Chamber

Luncheon

Noon til 1

Sept. 16th

Santa Fe Rest.

5501 Slide

Presentation of

Official Schedule

Of Activities

During Month In

Lubbock and

Area.

By STEVEN A. HOLMES

WASHINGTON -- The nation's burgeoning Hispanic population is closing in on 30 million and in seven years will overtake blacks as the country's largest minority, the Census Bureau reported yesterday.

"It may happen sooner, because black fertility has dropped," said the report's author, John Reed, a social science analyst with the bureau's Ethnic and Hispanic Statistics Branch.

The report found that there were 29.7 million Hispanic Americans last year, or 11 percent of the population, and 34.2 million black Americans, or 12.8 percent.

Census Bureau demographers say immigration and

relatively high birth rates will push the number of Hispanic residents to more than 36 million by 2005, compared with about 35.5 million African-Americans.

Already, "this is the closest that Latinos ever have come to the black population in absolute numbers," said Manuel de la Puenta, chief of the Ethnic and Hispanic Statistics

In fact, the gap between the Hispanic and black populations can be viewed as somewhat narrower than the raw numbers suggest. As an ethnic rather than racial group, Hispanic Americans are categorized not only as Latino but also as either black, white, Asian/Pacific Islander American Indian. When the

925,000 Hispanic blacks -- a group generally made up of some Puerto Ricans, Dominicans and Cubans -- are subtracted from the total black population, the difference in size between the country's two largest minority groups shrinks even further.

The report was further evidence of a rapidly changing American population and of the continuing impact of immigration from Latin America and high birth rates among Hispanic women. Census Bureau figures indicate that the Hispanic population will have doubled from 1980 to 2005, and the National Center for Health Statistics reported recently that Hispanic children now outnumbered black child-

Some Hispanic leaders say the important point is that Hispanic and black Americans together now make up a hefty slice of the population and that both suffer from greater poverty, discrimination, lack of education and crime than

whites. "These groups make up a significant part of the population," said Sonia Perez, director of Research for the National Council of La Raza. "In terms of jobs, in terms of education, we should care about how both groups are doing, and not just whether one is

doing better than the other or growing faster than the other."

The estimate of the Hispanic population and the projections for its growth were based on a yearly survey of 65,000 homes conducted by the Census Bureau. A hard count must await the 2000 census, whose accuracy, some demographers say, will depend on whether Congress allows the bureau to use statistical sampling to augment traditional counting methods. The bureau estimates that the 1990 census missed about 5 percent of all Hispanic residents.

News Briefs

Census Findings on Poverty Questioned

Philanthropy Journal Online News reports charitable groups don't see eye to eye with a new U.S. Census Bureau study that says poverty usually is a temporary condition. Using data from 1993 to 1994, the Census Bureau calculated that approximately 55 million people, about 21% of the U.S. population, experienced poverty for a least two straight months. Of that number, half managed to escape poverty in less than five months. But the figures were calculated before welfare reform legislation was enacted, so the report may not accurately reflect today's conditions.

Charitable organizations say they are seeing as many, if not more, people needing long-term help. Col. Tom Jones, national community relations and development secretary at the Salvation Army's national headquarters in Alexandria, VA, says "We're finding as many people hungry. Some certainly can be helped in a shorter period of time, but some need help longer... We're not just getting single men in need of shelter for one night, but single moms with children who need a home for as long as six months," says Jones. In the last ten years, the Salvation army has converted many of their 10,000 shelters to apartments where families could live.

Welfare Reform's New Focus on Fathers

A New York Times article by Jason DeParle notes that with tough new rules in place for welfare mothers, the focus is now turning to welfare fathers. Amid a growing sense that the nation's ambitious welfare overhaul cannot succeed without them, dozens of programs have sprung up in the last few years, seeking to raise the incomes of these men and strengthen their ties to their children.

The effort has quickly gained government and philanthropic support. Nearly all the states given federal welfare-to-work grants this year have pledged to include fathers in their programs. Surprisingly, some congressional Republicans have proposed a multibillion-dollar program for poor, unwed fathers

Representtive E. Clay Shaw Jr., (R-FL), the main author of the 1996 welfare reform law that made unprecedented spending cuts, is now supporting a \$2 billion "Fathers Count" bill. Community groups, including faith-based organizations, would use the money to provide poor fathers with job training and parenting advice and encourage them to marry. Most of the men served by the new programs do not receive cash benefits themselves, but their children, and the children's mothers, do.

Welfare dependency is largely seen as a problem of absent, non-supporting fathers. Only about 5% of the nation's three million welfare families report a father in the home; almost 70% of the women on welfare were unmarried when they had their first child. The issue has acquired new urgency in an age of time-limited welfare. With legions of poor, single mothers now leaving welfare, their need for a financial and parenting partner becomes especially acute.

Shaw acknowledges the "strange politics" of his evolution from program cutter to program proponent, but says the forces put in play by the welfare law left no other choice. "People say, 'Do these guys deserve our help?'" Shaw said. His answer is, "No, but their kids do."

More Companies Offering Work-Site Schools

Washington Post Staff -- An increasingly popular corporate employee benefit is sprouting up around the country -- worksite schools, also known as satellite schools.

The companies involved -- including technology firm Hewlett-Packard Co. in Santa Rosa, Calif., and retailer Target Corp. in Minneapolis -- like work-site schools because they are an attractive, cost-effective tool for recruiting and retaining employees in a tight labor market. And cash-strapped public school districts bursting at the seams like them because they reduce school system costs and relieve overcrowding. Timestarved working parents say they gain more time with their children while commuting and lunching together. And the schools enable parents to be more involved in their children's education -- a factor that educators say is vitally important to academic performance.

"There's a tremendous amount of interest now from the employer side, but also from legislators, educators and mayors," said Mary Anne Ward, president of CorporateFamily Schools, which specializes in helping companies establish work-site schools.

Most of the work-site schools operate as public-private partnerships. The local public school system provides teachers, curricula and instructional materials, and the companies provide the school facilities (usually on land they already own), maintain them and sometimes pay for utilities. The work-site schools are paired with "host" neighborhood schools that provide administrative support and share art and music teachers. The companies typically also supply the schools with amenities, such as computers, playground equipment, audiovisual gear and refrigerators.

The biggest concentration of work-site schools is in Florida, where retirees have balked at funding school construction but where the student population continues to surge.

Another reason the schools have proven popular is that they can be built surprisingly inexpensively, particularly compared with day-care centers, which need special facilities for naps and feeding and require the operator to pay the teachers' salaries. At a work-site school, however, portable classrooms are adequate for housing students. Some critics have questioned whether the company schools

are elitist, offering special perks to a fortunate few and leaving other schools stripped of involved parents. That was one reason some Santa Rosa residents initially opposed Hewlett-Packard's plans to build a school there. Other critics have raised concerns about anchoring child-

ren's school lives in the shifting sands of Corporate America,

where takeovers, mergers and downsizing can change the

makeup of a work force almost overnight.

El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz." "Respect for the Rights of Others Is Peace" Lic. Benito Juarez

Vol XXI No. 50

Week of September 10, to September 16, 1998

Lubbock, Texas

Economist Jared Bernstein,

who co-authored the study with

Schmitt, sees the decline in an-

ti-discrimination policies as ex-

acerbating the disparity in in-

comes among Hispanic and

at the National Council of La

Raza, makes the point that Lati-

no college graduates are more

likely to receive degrees from

state universities than from

more prestigious private institu-

tions. Degrees from the latter

families, when adjusted for in-

flation, fell from \$30,348 in 1989

to \$26,780 in 1996, the study re-

ports, while they increased for

blacks from \$26,158 to \$27,131

slightly, from \$46,564 in 1989 to

economic environment favors

highly skilled workers, noting

that many textile and service

sector industries have closed

down. Too few Hispanics have

the education and training to

compete for the high-skilled

rates for Hispanics rose more

than for any other ethnic group

welfare as having nothing to do

with the higher poverty rates.

She suggests instead that an in-

crease in Hispanic single-parent

D.C., is a reporter with the national

news journal Hispanic Link Weekly

(Vanessa Colon of Washington,

The study shows that poverty

Perez sees the dismantling of

For whites, they declined

Santos observes that today's

Average incomes for Hispanics

attract higher wages.

during the same period.

\$45,783 in 1996.

jobs, he adds.

from 1989 to 1996.

households is a factor.

Sonia Perez, research analyst

blacks and whites.

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero I saw the movie -- now

video - "Titanic" for the first time this week -- or rather I should say I saw most of it, since it's hard to keep me still for 3 hours at a time watching something other that the

Cowboys winning for once. It was a good film but I can't say one way or another whether it deserved 11 academy awards since I'm not an avid movie goer. For sure it well deserved the

Oscar for longest movie. In thinking about how the movie could relate to this column, I found very little to relate to - so why am I writing about it? I guess I should mention I was kind of although I didn't see one brown face or black face, I could relate to the discrimination shown to the lower class passengers and to the determination shown by the films star - what's his name

die anyway. His determination reflects what many in our community exert in trying to succeed in communities all around us and including Lubbock. This discrimination experienced by the poor passengers surely exhibits the same type of attempts at genocide lead by attempts to prohibit affirmative action, bilingual education, ethnic studies and countless other projects promoted by the ultra-

- to save his girlfriend only to

*****Also Important** Guadalupe Zamora, representative of CASA Juanajuato, Dallas, will be in Lubbock at the Fiesta Restaurant on Saturday, the 12th at 6 pm to speak with native "Juanajateños" and others about the possibility of forming a CASA JUANA-JUATO in Lubbock. There are 10 throughout the United

conservatives.

States. The purpose of the CASA are: to provide a social network for persons from Juanajuato, to provide practical assistance in problems relating to work, immigration, etc., to provide opportunities to strengthen the relationships between Juanajuato, Mexico and persons living in the U>S>, and other purposes that will be discussed at the reception with Mrs. Zamora. Bishop Placido Rodriguez a native of Juanajuato will be present for the occasion. For more information call, Steve Hay at Catholic Family Services.

Call

Hispanic Wages & Family Income Decline, Report Finds

By Vanessa Colon Real wages and family income for Hispanics declined between 1989 to 1997 while their poverty rate increased, according to a

ding that the population in 1996 is not the same as in 1989.

Richard Santos, professor of economics at the University of New Mexico, says, "Immigrants

198 Hispanics		997		IALES
Hispanics		, o i	1989	1997
	\$12.93	\$11.53	\$7.82	\$7.43
Whites	18.95	18.20	9.84	10.0
Blacks	13.71	12.92	8.76	8.49
Asians	18.42	18.66	10.18	10.20
	1989	1997	1989	1997
Hispanics	C. 10211011111111111111111111111111111111	\$17.37	\$14.13	
Whites		21.45	14.78	16.09
77 1	1011	16 51	14.51	14.66
Blacks	16.11	16.51	14.01	14.00

report released Sept. 7 by the Washington, D.C.-based Economic Policy Institute.

Whites

Blacks

"The State of Working America 1998-1999" examines disparities that exist in the U.S. economy despite positive growth in the 1990s.

The study finds that the median hourly wage for all ethnic groups fell, except for white women and Asian Americans. From 1989 to 1997, it dropped \$1.40 per hour for Latinos, and \$0.39 for Latinas.

John Schmitt, an economist who co-authored the report, says that the influx of immigrants accounts in part for the decline in Hispanic wages, adshould not be blamed for lower wages." The minimum wage has remained low for several years, he points out, adding that Hispanic women, in particular, tend

8.6

26.1

to work at jobs that pay less. The study reveals that among college-educated workers, the average hourly wage for Hispanics trails that of whites and Asians as well.

"College-educated Latinos have been encountering more discrimination," explains Santos, commenting that the dismantling of affirmative action in California and similar retreats elsewhere have discouraged Hispanics from seeking better-paying jobs.

Report.) Disminuyen Los Salarios E Ingresos

De Los Hispanos, Seguen mínimo ha continuado siendo universidades privadas tienden a

milia de los hispanos disminuyeron entre 1989 y 1997, mientras que sus tasas de pobreza aumentaron, según dice un informe publicado el 7 de septiembre por el Instituto de Polí-

tica Económica (EPI, por sus si-

glas en inglés) de Washington,

Los salarios e ingresos por fa-

Por Vanessa Colón

El informe, titulado "La Situación de los Trabajadores en Estados Unidos, 1998-1999", examina las disparidades que existen en la economía de los Estados Unidos, a pesar del crecimiento

positivo en el decenio de 1990. El estudio halla que el salario promedio por hora para todos los grupos étnicos disminuyó, excepto para las mujeres anglosajonas y los asiáticos. Desde 1989 hasta 1997, disminuyó en \$1.40 por hora para los latinos, y en \$0.39 para las latinas.

El economista John Schmitt, uno de los autores del informe, dice que el influjo de inmigrantes explica en parte la disminución de los salarios hispanos, agregando que la población de 1996 no es la misma que la de

1989. Richard Santos, catedrático de economía en la Universidad de Nuevo México, dice: "No debe culparse a los inmigrantes por los salarios más bajos". El salario bajo durante varios años, precisa él, agregando que las mujeres hispanas, en particular, tienden a trabajar en plazas que pagan menos

El estudio revela que entre los trabajadores con educación universitaria, el salario promedio por hora para los hispanos va a la zaga de aquéllos para los anglosajones y los asiáticos también.

"Los latinos con preparación universitaria han estado encontrando más discriminación", explica Santos, comentando que el desmantelamiento de la acción afirmativa en California y otros reveses en otras partes han desalentado a los hispanos de buscar empleos con mejor paga.

El economista Jared Bernstein, el otro co-autor del estudio con Schmitt, ve que la falta de cursos de acción eficaces contra la discriminación exacerba la disparidad en los ingresos entre los hispanos y los negros y anglosajones.

Sonia Pérez, vice presidente 1989 hasta 1996. Consejo Nacional de La Raza, señala que los latinos graduados de universidades tienen más probabilidades de recibir bachilleratos de universidades estatales que de instituciones privadas más prestigiosas. Los títulos conseguidad en las un factor.

atraer salarios mayores.

Los ingresos promedio para las familias hispanas, al ajustárseles por la inflación, disminuyeron desde \$30,348 en 1989 a \$26,780 en 1996, informa dicho estudio, mientras que aumentaron para los afroamericanos desde \$26,158 hasta \$27,131 durante el mismo espacio de tiempo.

Para los anglosajones, dismiligeramente, desde nuyeron \$46,564 en 1989 hasta \$45,783

Santos observa que el ambiente económico actual favorece a los trabadores de habilidades elevadas, haciendo notar que muchas industrias textiles y del sector de servicio han cerrado. Muy pocos hispanos tienen la instrucción y la capacitación que les permitan competir por los empleos de altas habilidades, agrega él.

El estudio muestra que las tasas de pobreza para los hispanos aumentaron más que para cualquier otro grupo étnico desde

Pérez ve que el desmantelamiento de la asistencia económica pública no tiene nada que ver con las tasas de pobreza más altas. Ella sugiere, en vez de eso, que el aumento de las familias hispanas con un sólo padre es

¿Qué Pasaría Si Los Esutdios Estadounidenses Y Los Estudios Etnicos Fueran La Misma Cosa?

POR JOAN WALSH, PNS

BERKELEY, CA -- Casi 30 años después que una huelga estudiantil presionó a la Universidad de California-Berkeley a crear uno de los primeros departamentos de Estudios Étnicos en el país, su cátedra está proponiendo lo que parece ser herejía para algunos -- unir los Estudios Étnicos con una disciplina nueva, los Estudios Estadounidenses.

"Lo veo como una manera de redefinir no sólo los Estudios Estadounidenses, pero qué significa ser estadounidnese", comenta el profesor Ling-chi Wang, co-creador del departamento. También es una manera de redefinir Estudios Étinicos, que está luchando contra desafíos dentro y fuera de la universidad. El número de estudiantes que se concentran en estudios étnicos en Berkeley ha disminuido cada año durante los años 90, desde 400 a 200. Al mismo tiempo, la disciplina ha sido criticada por el Regente Ward Connerly, que está contra la acción afirmativa, y que recientemente pidió una examinación de los Departamentos de Estudios Étnicos como baluartes del "aislameinto forzado" por parte de los estudiantes de color. La decisión de Wang no tiene nada que ver con la de Connerly, aunque no está de acuerdo con Connerly. La proposición de Wang, hecho meses antes de la crítica de Connerly, crearía un departamento de Estudios Estadounidenses con cuatro "concentraciones" -- Africano-Americano, Americano-Nativo, Chicano, Asiático-Americano y Estudios Étnicos Relativos -junto con la concentración ya existente, Estudios Estadounidenses.

Wang ve el cambio como una manera de transformar la disciplina -- para ligar la raza y la etnicidad a la identidad estadounidense. El reconoce que también es una manera de estabilizar su departamento, que ha sido víctima de su propio éxito. Wang piensa que algunos de los problemas comenzaron en 1989, cuando Berkeley empezó a exigir que sus estudiantes tomaran un curso sobre "Culturas Estadounidenses" comparando por lo menos dos grupos étnicos y la experiencia estadounidense.

Se crearon requisitos similares a lo largo del país, pero Berkeley incluyó a "Estadounidenses Europeos" como un grupo étnico y permitió que se ofrecieran los cursos requiridos en cualquier departamento.

Desde entonces, se han ofrecido casi 300 cursos sobre Culturas Estadounidenses en

"I see it as a way to redefine

It's also a way to redefine

Ethnic Studies, which is strug-

gling with challenges from with-

in the university and without.

The number of Ethnic Studies

to under 200 today. At the same

time the discipline has drawn

the fire of anti-affirmative ac-

who recently called for an exam-

ination of Ethnic Studies De-

partments as bastions of "self-

imposed isolation" for students

do with Connerly's, which he

opposes. The department chair's

Wang's move has nothing to

of color.

not just American Studies, but

what it means to be American,"

says Professor Ling-chi Wang, a

co-founder of the department.

New Campus Debate:

40 departamentos. "Hoy uno puede estudiar la literatura asiática-americana en el departamento de Letras, no sólo en Estudios Asiático-Americanos", dice Wang. Añade con aprobación: "Los Estudios Étnicos crearon la beca que permitió ofrecer estos cursos en otros departamentos".

Pero el requisito también ha permitido que los estudiantes interesados en temas de raza y etnicidad se vayan a otros departamentos, y la matriculación en los cursos del departamento ha caído bruscamente, salvo los cursos que cumplen con los requisitos de Culturas Estadounidenses. "Antes rechazábamos 1000 estudiantes cada semestre", agrega Wang. La caída en matriculaciones y el prejuicio contra cursos obligatorios significa que el departamento está ofreciendo menos cursos de alta categoría -- lo cual resulta en una caída en concentraciones.

Mientras tanto, el pequeño programa de Estudios Esatounidenses -- que no representa un departamento, carece de una faultadad completa, y ofrece un plan de estudios basado en cursos ofrecidos en otros departamentos -- ha crecido en más de 300 concentraciones en sólo cuatro años. Su popularidad se debe, en gran parte, a su flexibilidad, que permite a los estudiantes crear concentraciones personales desde una gran lista de cursos.

Al unirse los dos departamentos, el programa de Estudios Estadounidenses de Berkeley se convertiría "instantáneamente en el mejor programa del país, y el más diverso, en cuanto a la facultad y el plan de estudios", opina Wang.

La proposición es apoyada por Percy Hintzen, cátedra de los Estudios Africano-Americanos - actualmente independiente de los Estudios Étnicos -- pero Hintzen nota que muchos de sus colegas tienen reservaciones. "Pienso que la proposición reconoce que el tema de diferencia es clave para el estudio de Estados Unidos", dice Hintzen. "Pero obligando los Africano-Americanos, que han servido como portavoz para el estudio de la diferencia, y que representan el mejor departamento de Estudios Étnicos, a 'integrarse' -- bueno, nuestra usted puede imaginar preocupación".

Barbara Christian, la fundadora del departamento de Estudios Africano-Americanos, tiene sus dudas. "Apruebo de la idea de rescatar a Estados Unidos y los Estudios Estadounidenses, pero pienso que todavía falta mucha discusión. El simbolismo de no tener un departamento de Estudios Étnicos o Estudios Africano-Americanos podría ser profundo.

¿Tendríamos la autonomía para hacer el trabajo que queremos"? En Estudios Estadounidenses existen las mismas preocupaciones sobre la autonomía. Algunos comparan la proposición de Wang a la idea de unir Estados Unidos con Puerto Rico -- con 18 puestos en la facultad y una historia de 29 años, los Estudios Étnicos podrían aplastar al programa de Estudios Estadounidenses, que no tiene una facultad completa, y ofrece un plan de estudios basado mayormente en cursos de otros departamentos. Pero Pedro Noguera, un profesor en el Graduate School of Education que también ofrece cursos en Estudios Étnicos y Estu-dios Estadounidenses, apoya la proposición. "Sería un error seguir colocando estudios étnicos en los márgenes de la universidad", opina Noguera.

El nuevo director del programa Estudios Estadounidenses, Donald McQuade, no quiso comentar sobre la proposición, igual que Carolyn Porter, déc ano de Estudios Interdisciplinarios. Parece existir la esperanza que la proposición será rechazada por oponentes en el propio departamento de Wang. Esa es una posibilidad. Los estudiantes volviendo a la universidad están discu-tiendo el ataque de Connerly y la propo-sición de Wang. "No existe la oposición, necesariamente, pero hay pregun-tas", dice Caroline Streeter, estudiante que busca un Ph.D en Estudios Étnicos.

"Sufrimos muchas pérdidas políticas con la aprobación de la Proposición 209 y la disminución en el número de estudiantes negros y latinos", comenta Streeter. "Entonces es problemático entegrar nuestro

perfil y autonomía". Los estudiantes graduados han pedido discutir la proposición de Wang durante la reunión de la facultad de Estudios Étnicos en septiembre. Wang está de acuerdo. "Pienso que debe haber mucha participacion y debate. Siento el peso de 30 años de Estudios Étnicos sobre mis hombros, pero no quiero presidir sobre su muerte. Pienso que sin un cambio drástico, los Estudios Étnicos se acabarán dentro de

una década".

Sittin' Here Thinkin'

by Ira Cutter

Opportunities Missed

History happens when things line up right. The right conditions, the right national or international trends, the right leaders in place to steer the change to a conclusion. Sometimes history brings good out of bad: the Depression caused enormous advances in how our society cares for its less fortunate citizens, for example the creation of the Social Security system. Social Security is an interesting example because the idea was not new in the 1930's. Social economists, and Socialists, had been calling for something like a national old age pension for decades. But it took the right combination of economics, politics and leadership to take the idea off the shelf and make it happen.

Sometimes, though, the history that could have happened gets sidetracked and delayed. Sometimes somebody drops the ball, or other things intervene, or the energy for change runs out just a little short of the goal. Looking back, I am thinking that the 1990's was the decade when the stars lined up, or should have lined up, for national health insurance in the United States. Conditions were right on a number of fronts.

First, the bogeyman was gone. The country had long since become accustomed to government sponsored health care. Since the 1960's tens of millions of Americans had received health care paid for by the government under Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs. The specter of socialized medicine, raised to combat Medicare's creation, had been beaten down again and again. The government was paying for health care for millions and the sky was not falling in. Meanwhile managed care, a relatively new financing invention, was showing promise at curbing excesses and keeping costs predicable and under control. Experiments were underway to marry managed care and government financed health care and the results were encouraging.

Second, the money was there. The 1990's turned out to be an historically prosperous time for individuals and a time when the government had the opportunity to enjoy huge revenue surges while it achieved huge savings in defense related expenditures. With extremely low unemployment rates the number of people receiving health insurance at the workplace or able to pay a portion of government sponsored care was at an all time high. In other words, for a brief time national health insurance was not just desirable, it was affordable.

Third, I would argue that the country was ready, in the early 1990's, for some modest growth in social programming. Many believed that the Reagan era had been too harsh - ketchup as a vegetable and all - and that a softening was due. It was not by accident that George Bush called for, even if he did not deliver, a kinder and gentler America.

An idea that was growing in familiarity and no longer scary, the revenue to do it, and a growing national mood to be generous should have been the raw material for a successful effort to improve the lives of millions. But it did not happen.

The political skills to bring these pre-conditions together into an acceptable national health insurance system were not in evidence. Despite the fact that the public generally favored health care for all, those opposing national health insurance put up a spirited campaign that raised concerns about the stability of one's own care if the new system were put into place. Not understanding the new system, being comfortable with current care and afraid to lose it, many citizens grew wary of any change and the polls reflected that understandable wariness.

Then the Administration, the leaders of the pro-health care forces, caved in like a house of cards and, in the process, essentially gave up on progressive legislation for the rest of the decade. The Clinton administration, reeling from their defeat in advancing health care, bruised by the resulting Democratic defeats in Congress in 1994, adopted a moderate to conservative agenda of balanced budgets, cops on the street, family values and welfare reform that continues today. The bizarre new strategy was to adopt Republican ideas before the Republicans could pass them and, in so doing, beat them at their own game. No more big ideas, no more pushing to the next generation of New Deal societal reform. It was too hard, too damaging in the popularity

polls. The results of failure are apparent. The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation recently published an extensive report entitled "Uninsured In America" and it is a startling thing to read. According to Kaiser there are now 41 million people who are uninsured, nearly 18% of the total non-elderly population. Of those currently insured, almost a third were uninsured at some time during the previous two years. The uninsured are hard working ordinary people - nearly eight out of ten uninsured are full time workers or their dependents. They are the near-poor, the poorly paid, no-benefits workers who do the hardest work in our society. Increasingly, too, they are the temporary and part time workers that companies employ so as to avoid having to pay decent fringe benefits.

19% of the uninsured are children, almost 10 million of them, and 85% of them live with a parent who is employed full time. The Children's Defense Fund reports that infant mortality in the United States still ranks far behind most of the Western industrialized world, way behind almost all of Europe. The infant mortality rate in the United States is twice that of Japan and a good ways behind Slovenia.

The defeat of national health insurance, the failure to take advantage of the opportunity for positive change, will have long lasting effects. No serious politician will recommend national health insurance for at least the next decade. The idea has been relegated to the pile of ideas that have supposedly been examined and proven to be bad, and it will rot there along with public welfare, affirmative action, school de-segregation, and others. Even if, in a decade or two, the political winds were right, it is unlikely that the resources will be there - as we speak the stock market is crashing down around us and every day the horde of baby boomers marches towards an uncertain retirement. By the decade that begins with 2010 the first wave will be hitting 65 and threatening to overwhelm social security and pension sys-

We had the moment for national health care, and we blew it. Who knows when it will come again.

And so here we are at Labor Day once again and the vast gulf between America's haves and its have-nots is widening in terms of income, housing, personal safety, health care and prospects for a successful future. Working people cannot get themselves or their children to the doctor, folks, in a society where the number of multi-billionaires increases every year. This is not right.

Ira Cutler, HN4072@handsnet.org, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverant, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

kickoff in and around his home district: a breakfast with labor leaders at a downtown Dallas hotel, a barbecue lunch with an auditorium full of workers at a union hall in a suburb north of Fort Worth, then a sun-baked picnic in a wooded area called Flagpole Hill in the urban sprawl of northeast Dallas.

As in most political circles, the fallout from the president's troubles was a matter of much debate. Former Speaker Jim Wright, who for 35 years represented the Fort Worth district where the union hall is situated, was knocking back a plate of barbecue on the other side of the hall while Frost worked the room.

Some candidates want him to come, some do not. It depends on the district and the dynamics of the race. The Democrats' congressional

districts had held fairly steady:

campaign committee is in the midst of a series of joint fundraising events with the party's Senate campaign committee and the Democratic National Committee; the next one is planned for next Monday in New York. That event had a goal of \$3 million, but some \$3.2 million has already been raised for it, Frost said, leading some to predict that as much as \$3.5 million will eventually come in.

And Frost said his reports from the field showed that those Republican seats the Democrats believe they have the strongest chance of winning continued to be within reach.

What If American Studies & Ethnic Studies Were One In the Same? BY JOAN WALSHBERKEdropped sharply, except for

LEY, CA. -- Almost 30 years afcourses that meet the Americanter a bitter student strike led Cultures requirement. the University of California-Berkeley to create one of the nation's first Ethnic Studies Departments, its chair is proposing what seems like heresy to some -- merging Ethnic Studies with the newer discipline of American Studies.

Meanwhile, the small, interdisciplinary American Studies program -- which is not a department, has no full-time faculty, and offers a curriculum based mostly on courses cross-listed in other departments -- has grown to more than 300 majors in just four years. Much of its popularity derives from its flexibility, majors at Berkeley has been dewhich lets students tailor indiclining steadily since the early vidualized majors from a broad 1990s, from a peak of about 400 list of approved courses.

tion Regent Ward Connerly, States," says Wang.

tions.

"I think the proposal recognizes that the question of difference is central to the study of America," Hintzen says. "But telling African Americans, who have been spokespersons for the study of difference, andwho have been the premier department in Ethnic Studies, that they must 'integrate' -- well, you can imagine the concern."

Barbara Christian, an African American Studies founder, is skeptical. "I laud the idea of redeeming America and American Studies, but I think there needs to be a lot more discussion. The symbolism of not having an Ethnic Studies or an African American Studies department, could be really profound. Would we really have the autonomy to do the work we want?"

In American Studies, concerns about autonomy are just as pronounced. Some liken Wang's proposal to the United States proposing to "merge" with Puerto Rico -- with 18 full time faculty positions and a 29 year history, Ethnic Studies could overwhelm the small, new American Studies program, which has no full-time faculty, and offers a curriculum based mostly on courses in other departments.

But Pedro Noguera, a professor in the Graduate School of Education who also teaches courses in both Ethnic Studies and American Studies, backs the proposal. "To continue to position ethnic studies at the mar-

gins of the university would be a mistake," Noguera argues.

The new head of the American Studies program, Donald McQuade, declined to comment on the proposal, as did the Dean of Interdisciplinary Studies, Carolyn Porter. There seems to be some hope the proposal will be defeated by opponents in Wang's own department.

That's a possibility. Returning students are discussing Connerly's attack as well as Wang's proposal. "There's not necessarily opposition, but there are a lot of questions," says Caroline Streeter, who is pursuing a Ph.D in Ethnic Studies.

"We've suffered a lot of political losses, with the passage of Prop. 209 and the declining number of black and Latino students here," Streeter notes. "That makes it problematic to give up our profile and our autonomy."

Graduate students have asked to discuss Wang's proposal at the first Ethnic Studies faculty meeting in September. Wang welcomes this. "I think there needs to be a lot of participation and debate. I feel the burden of 30 years of Ethnic Studies on my shoulders, but I don't want to preside over its death. I truly believe without a serious change, Ethnic Studieswill die within the decade."

proposal, made months before Connerly's critique, would create an American Studies department with five "concentra-

tions" --African American, Native American, Chicano, Asian American and Comparative Ethnic Studies -- along with the existing group major in American

Studies. Wang sees this as a way to transform the discipline -- making race and ethnicity central to the question of American identity. He admits it's also a way to stabilize his department, which has been a victim of its own success. He thinks some of the trouble began in 1989, when Berkeley first required undergraduates to take an "American Cultures" course comparing at least two different ethnic groups and their American experience.

Similar requirements were instituted around the country, but Berkeley included "European Americans" as an ethnic group and allowed required courses to be taught in any department.

Since then, nearly 300 American Cultures courses have been offered in 40 departments. "Today you can study Asian American literature in the English department, not just in Asian American Studies," Wang adding approvingly, "Ethnic Studies created the scholarship that allowed these courses to be taught elsewhere."

But the requirement has also allowed students curious about issues of race and ethnicity to go elsewhere, and enrollment in the department's courses has

"We used to turn away 1,000 students a semester," Wang notes. The decline in majors and

the bias toward mandatory courses mean the department is offering fewer upper-division courses -- which leads in turn to a further decline in majors.

Merging the two would make Berkeley's American Studies program "instantly the largest, the most diverse and hopefully the best, in terms of faculty and curriculum, in the United

The proposal is supported by Percy Hintzen, chair of African American Studies -- currently independent of Ethnic Studies -but Hintzen notes that many of his colleagues have reserva-

For 1 Leading Democrat, It's A Long Time Til November

By RICK LYMAN

DALLAS -- Rep. Martin Frost, D-Texas, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, finds himself facing two months of campaigning over uncertain ground for a party whose leader is up to his eyeballs in scandal.

"All I can say is that the situation is impossible to gauge," said Frost, a 10-term congressman. "We'll know a lot more in the next couple of weeks. But I think it's going to be a very late-developing election."

His main sources of solace, he says, are that he thinks the Democrats still have several shots at wresting seats from Republicans, that campaign fundraising does not seem to have been affected by the scandal and that the ground is just as uncertain for his opponents, who must guard against appearing to place partisanship above statesmanship.

The calls Frost has been getting in recent days from nervous excited candidates have tended to fall into two categories, he said.

"Incumbents are concerned about what's going to happen in the next month, with the release of Ken Starr's report and what Congress might do about it," he said. "The new candidates, who are just trying to get

into office, want to talk about the issues we've developed and how they're resonating in the campaign."

Frost, a lawyer and former journalist who represents the heavily black and Hispanic neighborhoods of south Dallas and south Fort Worth along with a bunch of white suburbs in between, said he had better answers for the newcomers than

for the incumbents. "The reality is that you can't tell at this point what's going to happen in the next month," he said. "And I don't know -- nobody knows -- how the people are going to respond to whatever comes out."

Not long ago, many Democrats were predicting that the strong national economy combined with widespread disapproval of Starr's approach to his investigation of President Clinton would redound in the party's favor, helping win back a few more of the seats that were lost in the conbored hopes of retaking control

Frost says that his position throughout the year has been that the Democrats stand a 50-50 chance of winning back House control, and that he sees

their majority.

nothing as yet to cause that outlook to change. But voicing optimism is part of Frost's job as head of the party's congressional campaign effort, and even he is not immune to the unease that is growing among Democrats with Starr's report to Congress expected as early as this week.

"The question is whether Democrats will turn out in November," Frost said. "Most people's view about the Clinton investigation seems to be, Can't we get this behind us, can't we get this over with? People are just turned off politics. Thus, it becomes an issue of which side can get its base into the voting

booth." He rattled off the uncertainties: How much of the Starr report will be made fully public? Will congressional impeachment hearings be held, and, if so, will they begin before or after November? What further sordid details might come out? Will the president say more than he alservative Republican landslide ready has? And, most perplexing of 1994. Democrats even har- of all in a climate where the president's job approval ratings of the House, where a net gain have remained high despite all of only 11 seats would restore the disclosures, will any of it make the slightest difference to voters?

> "There's no way to tell how it's going to go," Frost said. For Labor Day, Frost's staff had him on a busy campaign

In one measure of the president's political health, Frost asserted that requests from candidates for Clinton to visit their

Felix Sanchez Teaches Latino Entertainers A New Role

Felix Sanchez, the CEO of TerraCom, a Washington, D.C.based consulting firm, last year teamed up with actors Jimmy Smits and Esai Morales to form the National Hispanic Foundation for the Arts, a non-profit organization dedicated to bringing educational opportunities to Latinos interested in careers in the arts. Sanchez is pairing this effort with his work in preparing Latino stars to become effective spokespersons in Washington and elsewhere for worthy causes. To support its education mission, the NHFA hosts its second annual gala in the capital on Sept. 22, during Hispanic Heritage Month. Sanchez discusses his mission and motives with Hispanic Link staff writer Patricia Guadalupe.

Q. You're originally from San Antonio. How did you end up in Washington doing what you're doing?

A. I came to Washington 15 years ago. I'm a lawyer by training. I came to work here with (then Senator) Lloyd Bentsen (D-Texas) as a legislative assistant for three years. That gave me an understanding of how to function in this arena. After working for two trade associations in congressional relations, I opened up my own government relations firm. While involved with the Dukakis/Bentsen presidential campaign, I met Esai Morales. With Esai and other celebrities like Jimmy Smits, have strived to create a more effective presence for Latino actors here.

Q. What prompted you to establish the arts foundation?

A. Jimmy and Esai came up with the idea of a foundation to support young people interested in entertainment industry careers, not just in front of the camera, but behind the camera. Part of the idea was to show the people whom Jimmy, Esai, Sonia Braga and others had helped how they could help, too.

Q. What has happened in the year since its inception?

A. We've delivered a message that has resonated. The next frontier is Hispanic image management. Very few people have an understanding of who we are. Whenever issues like civil

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rights or race are discussed, Hispanics rarely are part of the dialogue. With Jimmy and Esai at the forefront, we are galvanizing a constructive message to people who look at the Hispanic market from an advertising and commercial point of view.

Q. What do you do when Latino celebrities comes to Washington to testify before Congress or meet with President Clinton or his aides?

A. We make very extensive preparations. We prepare a briefing book to acquaint them fully with all the issues involved. We put together a series of questions and answers. We help them draft their presentation. We also act as a Rolodex so that they keep track of the relationships and bonds they are building with every visit.

Q. What's the status of your scholarship program?

A. We've started at the graduate school level at five universities - New York University, Columbia, Yale, UCLA and the University of Southern California, where the entertainment industry goes for talent. We're trying to build a support system for the students, to create stronger ties for the new generation. We're working on internships and fellowships for these students in a business that says it can't find qualified Hispanics. We will expand to other, non-traditional schools once we develop a reputation for providing a quality talent pool.

Q. At what age do you first try to reach students?

A. This year we hope to implement an outreach program to middle school and high school

students. From Brownsville to New York, there are high schools for the performing arts. We want to explain to the students all the jobs that are part of the industry, and how they can fit in. This will help create the writers, producers and directors who can assist in "green- lighting" projects, which in turn results in more and better Latino casting.

Q. What issues are celebrities interested in when they come to Washington?

A. It varies, of course. But we try to focus them on one topic -the under-representation of Hispanics in the broadcast, entertainment and telecommunications industries. Along with Smits, Morales, Sonia Braga, Michael de Lorenzo and other seasoned professionals, we get up-and-coming talent like Kamar de los Reyes, Jacqueline Torres, Rene Levon and Rosalind Sanchez.

Q. What kind of reception do they get when they come here? Are they taken seriously?

briefed they have been and if they're addressing a topic they have legitimately claim to. We keep them focused and on message. If they're speaking on an issue important to our community, such as the lack of national Hispanic images, then they're on point. We want to utilize our political contacts and strengths to encourage the industry to correct this massive problem.

Q. Do you have any specific current projects addressing it?

A. Right now we're working with a coalition of groups to do a CEO media forum, hopefully sometime in October with the president. We're building internship programs with companies that have had a record of low Hispanic employment. We're also working with Federal Communications Commission Chairman Bill Kennard on issues of employment and ownership in broadcast. And we've visited with Judith Winston, the executive director of the President's Initiative on Race, to focus on this issue specifically.

Q. What reactions are you re-

A Complete support and alignment. We are also working with Hispanic corporate people like (US West chairman and CEO) Sol Trujillo and political leaders like (California State Assembly Speaker) Antonio Villaraigosa. We have a top-down strategy. Traditionally we have gone from the bottom up, to Sometimes, it is just hard for community relations or outreach access to the second floor. We persons, not with the people who can actually make the decisions. We're building alliances in a different way. For example,

while we have the support of Congressional Hispanic Caucus, we've gone out to other leaders in the political system in a bipartisan way, to (Senate Majority Leader) Trent Lott (R-Miss.) as well as (Minority Lead-A. That depends on how well er) Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), to Gen. Colin Powell, as well as activists like Ethel Kennedy, Bill Cosby, Rosie O'Donnell. We've broadened our base.

Q. How do you ensure that the contacts will result in continuing support?

A. That's why we created this organization. There has to be follow-through. Even if there is a short-term relationship, like emceeing a dinner, we develop a partnership, a long-term relationship. We're a nascent organization, but we've already touched a nerve with our objectives and resilience. We're being very constructive, methodical and strategic in our work.

Q. Why are you based here in Washington and not in Los Angeles or New York?

A. Hispanics in the entertainment field haven't developed a strong relationship with the White House and national politicians. By being here, we can see to it that we aren't ignored when other celebrities are invited into Washington's inner cir-

Q. Where do you envision the foundation being in five years?

A. We hope to be a clearinghouse for talent, to have a Web page that provides all the resumes. We want access, close contact with all the entertainment companies. The biggest problem with retention is the lack of promotion of talent. Even if you get in on the ground floor, you may not have need to change that.

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Sosa, McGwire & the Color Line

By Joseph Torres

Like millions of baseball fans across the country, I have been enjoying the pursuit of Roger Maris' single-season home run record of 61 by the Chicago Cubs' Sammy Sosa and the St. Louis Cardinals' Mark McGwire.

Even after McGwire caught Maris, I still search the box scores every morning to see whether he or Sosa homered the night before. I even found a way on the Internet to get up-tothe-minute, play-by-play information so I can follow both players in action.

I have marvelled at the tapemeasured home runs McGwire has hit during his career. It is also a thrill to watch Sosa, a national hero in his native Dominican Republic, become a household name in the United States,

Both men deserve to break the record. It is also refreshing to hear them praise each other publicly. Together, they have pumped new life and enthusiasm into baseball.

But even as baseball reaches new glory days, we are reminded that the issue of race can cast a shadow over the pursuit of Maris' record, when a black Latino is competing against a white man.

On Aug. 23, in a game against the Houston Astros, Sosa homered twice off of his countryman, Astro pitcher Jose Lima.

The next day, Chicago Tribune baseball writer Phil Rogers wrote an article headlined, "Friendly fire: Lima's HR pitches to Sosa raise questions," which speculated whether Lima aided Sosa by throwing him fat pitches that were sent sailing over the

He wrote, "When Lima served up home runs No. 50 and 51 to Sosa, it brought to light the split allegiance of the Houston Astros right-hander.

"More to the point: With his team leading 13-2 in the eighth inning, did he groove the 1-0 fastball that Sosa lifted into the

breeze for the cheapest of home

Rogers added that he hoped the home run race did not become a "clash of cultures," explaining that nearly 95 percent of the ballplayers who were playing when Maris broke Ruth's record were U.S. citizens, while now more than 20 percent of the game's best players, including at least 89 Dominicans, are born outside the 50 states.

He noted, "As McGwire and Sosa move closer to Maris, it is a given that some Dominican pitchers will find themselves facing both of the sluggers. Will they be more careful pitching to McGwire than Sosa?"

If that passage made you want to vomit, you're not alone. People of color have heard such questions too often before.

Did Rogers ask whether white pitchers pitch tougher to Sosa because they'd rather see a white man break the record?

Roger's sole evidence for ques-

tioning Sosa's two home runs off Lima was based entirely on the players' ethnicity.

At the very least, Rogers is guilty of irresponsible journalism for posing a question that is based on a racist premise. His question is the same as accusing all Italians of being in the mob or justifying rounding up U.S. citizens of Japanese descent during World War II because the nation feared their loyalty.

If sports is a metaphor for life, then Roger's question proves what Hispanics have also known, that they are constantly viewed with suspicion and forced repeatedly to prove their "110 percent allegiance."

people to believe that Hispanics really can achieve greatness on their own merit.

(Joseph Torres is the editor of Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C.) Copyright 1998, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syn-



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De La Hoya to Fight Ike Quartey If He Gets By Chavez



Oscar De La Hoya Poses With Julio Cesar Chavez

LAS VEGAS -- Oscar De La Hoya still has some business to take care of against Julio Cesar Chavez, but that hasn't stopped his promoter from lining up his next fight.

De La Hoya, assuming he beats Chavez Sept. 18, will fight unbeaten Ike Quartey in a welterweight unification bout Nov. 21, promoter Bob Arum said Thursday.

Arum said he was meeting with Quartey on Friday to finalize the fight, which would be for the WBC and WBA 147-pound

"Everybody has agreed on the fight," Arum said. "Quartey has already agreed to the purse."

Quartey was to have fought IBF champion Felix Trinidad in November, but that fight is now off because of a promotional bat-

tle over Trinidad.

Arum said Quartey would get \$4.6 million for the pay-per-view event, while De La Hoya would be guaranteed \$9 million. The fight will be in Las Vegas, most likely at the UNLV campus arena, he said.

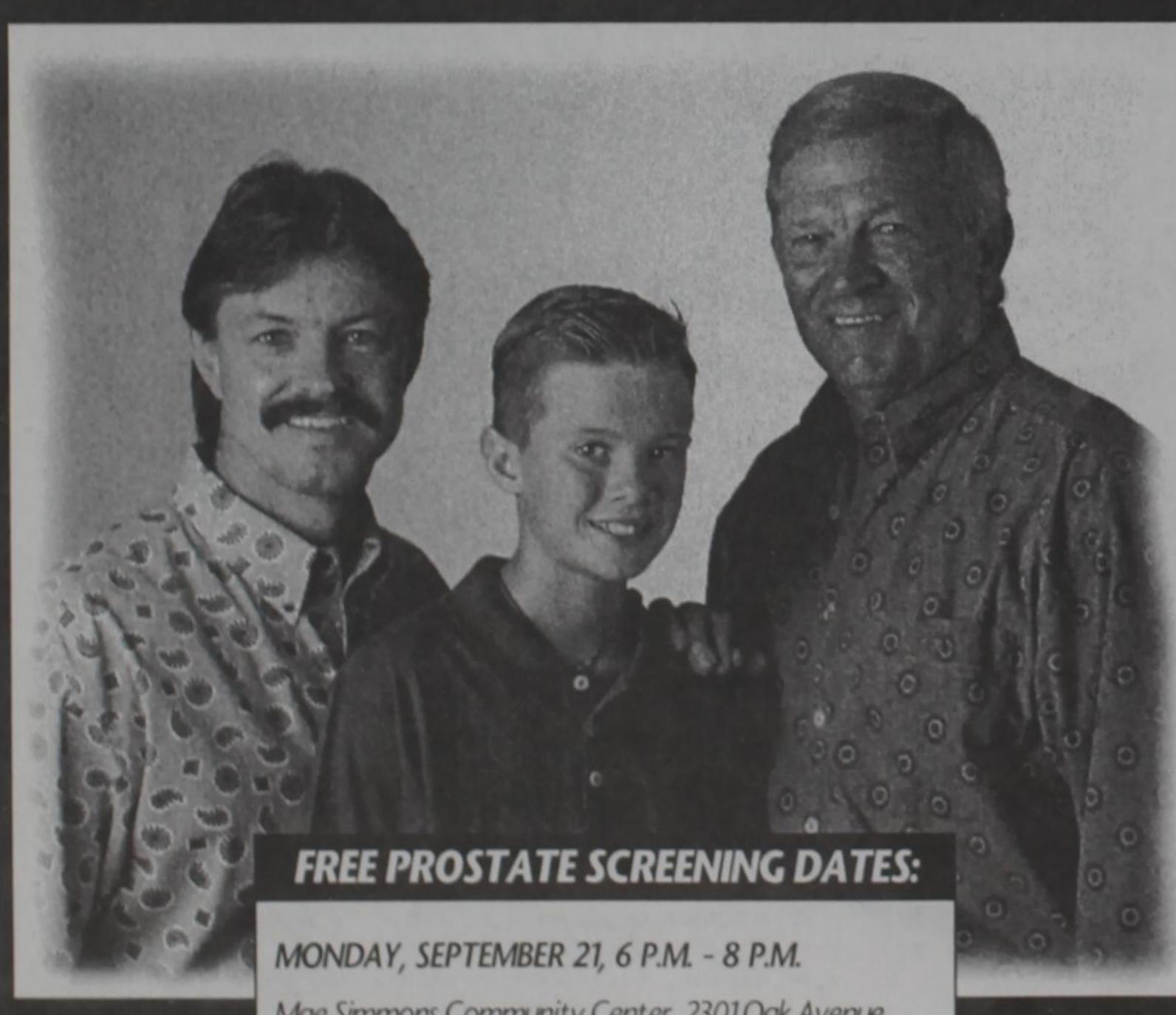
Quartey, of Ghana, is 34-0-1 with 29 knockouts and has held the WBA welterweight title since 1994. De La Hoya is 28-0.

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Sosa, McGwire Y La Linea Del Color

Por Joseph Torres

Como millones de fanáticos del béisbol de todo el país, he estado disfrutando del seguimiento del historial de 61 cuadrangulares de Roger Maris en una sóla temporada por parte de Sammy Sosa, de los Cachorros (Cubs) de Chicago y de Mark McGwire, de los Cardenales de St. Louis.

Aún después que McGwire alcanzara a Maris, todavía reviso las reseñas de los juegos todas las mañanas para ver si él o Sosa batearon algún cuadrangular la noche anterior.

Hasta encontré el modo, a través de la Internet, para obtener información al minuto, jugada por jugada, a fin de poder seguir a ambos jugadores en acción.

Me he maravillado por los cuadrangulares bien medidos que McGwire ha bateado durante su carrera. También es emocionante observar a Sosa, que es un héroe nacional de su país natal, la República Dominicana, y que se ha convertido en un nombre familiar en los Estados Unidos igualmente.

Ambos hombres merecen romper la marca. También es refrescante el escuchar que ambos se elogian mutuamente en público.

Juntos han infundido vida y entusiasmo nuevo al béisbol.

Pero aún cuando el béisbol llega a nuevos días de gloria, se nos recuerda que el asunto de la raza puede lanzar una sombra sobre el alcanzar la marca de Maris, cuando un latino negro está compitiendo contra un hombre anglosajón.

El 23 de agosto, en un juego contra los Astros de Houston, Sosa bateó dos cuadrangulares frente a su compatriota, el lanzador José Lima, de los Astros.

Al día siguiente, el periodista de deportes para el periódico Chicago Tribune, Phil Rogers, escribió un artículo titulado: game they needed. "Fuego amistoso: Los lanzamienplantean preguntas", el cual escerca.

le hizo los lanzamientos a Sosa fronts -- scoring, total yards and para sus cuadrangulares Nos. 50 rushing yards -- this was an ofy 51, eso sacó a relucir la fideli- fensive attack not seen around dad dividida del lanzador de los here since 1996. Astros de Houston".

"Más aún: Con su equipo ga- a better time.

nando por 13 carreras contra 2 en la octava entrada, ¿le hizo él ranuras a la pelota que le lanzó a Sosa, cuando el conteo del bateador estaba en 1 bola y 0 "strikes", y que Sosa levantó a la brisa para el más barato de los cuadrangulares?"

Rogers agregó que él esperaba que la carrera de los cuadrangulares no se convirtiera en "unchoque de culturas", explicando que casi el 95% de los peloteros que estaban jugando cuando Maris rompió la marca de Babe Ruth eran ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, mientras que ahora más del 20 por ciento de los mejores jugadores de ese deporte, incluyendo por lo menos a 89 dominicanos, han nacido fuera de los 50 estados.

El hizo notar: "A medida que McGwire y Sosa se aproximan cada vez más a la marca de Maris, es una constante el que algunos lanzadores dominicanos se hallarán enfrentándose a ambos bateadores. ¿Tendrán ellos más cuidado al lanzarle a Mc-Gwire que a Sosa?"

Si esos párafos le dieron náuseas, no es el único. Las personas de color han oído tales preguntas demasiado a menudo con anterioridad.

¿Preguntó Rogers si los lanzadores anglosajones le hacen lanzamientos más difíciles a Sosa porque les gustaría más ver que

un hombre blanco rompa la mar-

La única evidencia de Rogers para poner en tela de juicio los dos cuadrangulares de Sosa frente a Lima se basó por completo en la raza de ambos jugadores.

Cuando menos, Rogers es culpable de irresponsabilidad periodística por plantear una pregunta que se basa en una premisa racista. Su pregunta es la misma que acusar a todos los italianos de ser miembros de la Mafia, o justificar la recogida de los ciudadanos estadounidenses de ascendencia japonesa durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial, porque la nación dudaba de su

Si los deportes son una metáfora para la vida, entonces la pregunta de Rogers prueba lo que los hispanos han sabido también: Que se les ve constantemente con sospecha y se les obliga reiteradamente a probar " su "fidelidad al 110 por ciento".

Algunas veces, resulta dificil para las personas el creer que los hispanos podamos realmente lograr la grandeza por nuestros propios méritos.

(Joseph Torres es el editor de Hispanic Link Weekly Report en Washington, D.C.)

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Dallas Cowboys

It was just one game, one measly game against a team they have never lost to at home during this decade. But for the confidence-hungry, turmoil-ridden Dallas Cowboys, it was just the

The Cowboys' 38-10 victory tos de cuadrangulares de Lima over the Arizona Cardinals in the season opener at Texas peculaba si Lima ayudó a Sosa al Stadium was their first of any hacerle lanzamientos fáciles que kind since last Nov. 16. They le permitieron al bateador im- shed their mistake-prone ways of pulsar la pelota por encima de la a dreadful 0-5 preseason to put up 432 yards of total offense, in-Rogers escribió: "Cuando Lima cluding 183 rushing. On all

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The Cowboys, next week, are at the defending Super Bowl champion Denver Broncos. The last time the Cowboys faced a defending Super Bowl champion on the road, they were humiliated, 45-17, at Green Bay last season, starting a five-game tailspin from which they never recovered. But the Cowboys shouldn't

be lacking for confidence against the Broncos. When Troy Aikman (256 yards passing, 2 TD passes, 2 TD runs), Michael Irvin (9 receptions, 119 yards), and Emmitt Smith (28 carries, 124 yards) play like they did against the Cardinals, the Cowboys cannot be stopped.

The one thing new coach Chan Gailey (who is still the only undefeated coach in club history) knows is that his team can't struggle early against the Broncos like it did against the

Cardinals.

Sunday, Aikman and company could muster just 74 yards on their first five drives. The hitand-miss running game especially bothered Gailey, who knows that a similar slow start against the potent Broncos could mean a long day.

"The circumstances of the Cardinals game allowed us to make plays to eventually win,"

Gailey said.

The Cowboys were efficient on defense, limiting the Cardinals to 45 yards rushing and forcing quarterback Jake Plummer into 19 incompletions on 33 attempts for 166 yards. But the Broncos bring AFC rushing champion Terrell Davis and a passing game that features quarterback John Elway, tight end Shannon Sharpe and wide receiver Rod Smith.

And Gailey has to be concerned because his best defensive lineman, tackle Leon Lett, still has not fully recovered from a sprained left knee suffered during training camp. Lett was helped off the field twice against the Cardinals and he was not credited with a defensive statis-

And so the Cowboys, this week, can feel good about a victory that had been a long time coming. But they'll have to play even better to defeat the Bron-UPON FURTHER REVIEW:

For the first time since early in his career, Aikman threw passes from the shotgun formation in a regular-season game. Like it was planned in the off-season, the strategy gave Aikman an extra split second to pass and he was not sacked. But Gailey admitted Monday that he was not expecting the other benefit of the shotgun, which allowed Aikman to put the ball down and scramble for positive yardage. Aikman was the game's second-leading rusher with five carries for 45 yards. "Being in the shotgun, on third downs, lends itself a little more to you being able to scramble," he said. "The lanes open up; you can see a little better." Aikman's 17-yard scramble on third and 8 led to a fourth quarter touchdown for the Cowboys. He also had a 23yard run late in the first half. "He made himself into Slash," said Gailey, who coached allpurpose quarterback Kordell

'Slash" Stewart in Pittsburgh.

Texas Tech Football En Español

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Study of Affirmative Action At Top Schools Cites Far-Reaching Benefits

By ETHAN BRONNER

A major new study of the records and experiences of tens of thousands of students over 20 years at the some of the nation's top colleges and universities concludes that their affirmative action policies created the backbone of the black middle class and taught white classmates the value of integration.

The study, which challenges much of the conservative thinking about affirmative action, is to be released Wednesday by Princeton University Press in a book titled "The Shape of the River: Long-Term Consequences of Considering Race in College and University Admissions." It was written by two former Ivy League presidents, William Bowen of Princeton University, an economist, and Derek Bok of Harvard University, a political scientist.

Examining grades, test scores, choice of major, graduation rates, careers and attitudes of 45,000 students at 28 of the most selective schools, the authors say that although they are both advocates of race-conscious admissions policies, they wanted to test the assumptions underlying such policies.

Having completed the work, they say it should put to rest major objections to such policies, especially that both whites and blacks are ultimately cheated by them.

With its rich database and carefully calibrated tone, the study will most likely lead the charge in a liberal counteroffensive to recast the debate over affirmative action, which in the last two years has been rolled back in California and Texas and is under serious challenge in Michigan and Washington.

The counteroffensive, involving books, articles and academic conferences, seeks to broaden the notion of "merit" beyond tests and grades and hails affirmative action less as a means of overcoming past discrimination -- an older argument with decreasing political support -and more as a way to insure a healthier future for whites and blacks. Among the other new studies are "Chilling Admissions: The Affirmative Action Crisis and the Search for Alternatives," published by the Civil Rights Project of Harvard University, and "The Black-White Test Score Gap" from the Brookings Institution.

The Bowen-Bok study limits itself to the practice of race-con-

scious admissions in elite higher education; that is, to considering the race of applicants to be a critical factor in whether they should be admitted, as important as, say, their region of origin or

their extracurricular activities. The study begins by documenting the problem clearly: blacks who enter elite institutions do so with lower test scores and grades than those of whites. And as they work their way through liberal arts colleges like Yale and Princeton and state schools like the Universities of Michigan and North Carolina, black students receive lower grades and graduate at a lower

But after graduation, the survey found, these students achieve notable successes. They earn advanced degrees at rates identical to those of their white classmates. They are even slightly more likely than whites from the same institutions to obtain professional degrees in law, business and medicine. And they become more active than their white classmates in civic and community activities.

The authors call black graduates of elite institutions "the backbone of the emergent black middle class" and say that their influence extends well beyond the workplace. "They can serve as strong threads in a fabric that binds their own community together and binds those communities into the larger social fabric as well."

One of the most striking findings is how much an elite college education serves as a pathway to success for all races. Blacks who graduate from elite colleges earn 70 percent to 85 percent more than do black graduates generally.

Blacks and whites report fairly substantial social interaction at college, which they say helped them relate to members of different racial groups later in life. Finally, the more selective the college, the more likely were blacks who attended it to graduate, obtain advanced degrees and earn high salaries.

The authors' focus on selective universities illustrates what they consider an often-ignored point: the debate over race-conscious admissions is relevant only to about 25 percent of American universities. The rest take all or nearly all who apply.

Bowen and Bok say there are many other facts that have been overlooked in the debate as well.

"Until now, this issue has involved much emotion but little evidence," said Bowen, who is now president of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which sponsored the research. "When the Supreme Court decided Brown vs. Board of Education in 1954, it relied heavily on social science studies. We hope our data influence the current Supreme Court when it rules on affirmative action."

A number of recent developments show that race-conscious admissions policies, approved within limits by the Supreme Court in its splintered 1978 Bakke ruling, are in trouble with the American public and may face re-examination by the

In the 1996 Hopwood case, for example, the 5th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals barred the use of race in university admissions, both public and private, in Texas, Louisiana and Mississip-

A pair of cases, expected to go to trial in mid-1999, challenges the undergraduate and law school admission systems at the Arbor, charging that they give illegal advantage to black and other minority applicants. In 1996, California banned the consideration of race in its public university admissions. In the state of Washington, a similar ban is up for voter approval in November.

"The Shape of the River" draws on data about students who entered college in 1976 and 1989 and on lengthy follow-up confidential questionnaires with them. It focuses on blacks because of the quantity of data available and because blacks have been the heart of the debate. But the authors say a companion study of Hispanic students is under way.

Eighty percent of those receiving questionnaires responded. The database, called College and Beyond, was built by the Mellon Foundation beginning in late 1994. It provides statistical life histories as well as personal views of 45,184 individuals on education and occupation, income, retrospective views of college, interaction with other races and civic participation.

The 28 institutions involved in the study were Barnard College, Bryn Mawr College, Columbia University, Denison University, Duke University, Emory University, Hamilton University, Kenyon College, Miami Univers-

ity (Ohio), Northwestern University, Oberlin College, Pennsylvania State University, Princeton University, Rice University, Smith College, Stanford University, Swarthmore College, Tufts University, Tulane University, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt University, Washington University, Wellesley College, Wesleyan University, Williams College and Yale University.

Bowen and Bok say in their book that a "race-neutral" admissions policy would be disastrous for American society, reducing black percentages at top schools to less than 2 percent from the current 7 percent.

As an illustration of what that would mean, they constructed a rough profile of 700 black students admitted in 1976 under race-conscious policies. Of the 700, 225 obtained professional degrees or doctorates; 70 are now medical doctors, 60 are lawyers, 125 are business executives and more than 300 are ci-University of Michigan at Ann vic leaders. Their average annual earnings are \$71,000.

> A more troubling question, the authors acknowledge, regards the white students whom these black students displaced. Would society have been better off if they had attended instead of the blacks?

> "That is the central question," the authors write, "and it cannot be answered by data alone." It is a clash of "principle versus principle, not principle versus expediency." They come down firmly on the side of admitting the blacks, saying that society needs them because of the scarcity of black professionals.

> But they added a statistical argument and illustrated it with an analogy to parking spaces for handicapped drivers drawn from a forthcoming article by Thomas J. Kane. "Eliminating the reserved space would have only a minuscule effect on parking options for non-disabled drivers," Kane writes. "But the sight of the open space will frustrate many passing motorists who are looking for a space. Many are likely to believe that they would now be parked if the space were not reserved."

Bowen and Bok point out that if more than half of the blacks accepted at selective colleges had been rejected, the probability of acceptance for another white applicant would rise only 2 percent, to 27 percent from 25 percent.

In other words, like handicapped parking spaces, race-conscious admission policies have a major impact on the minority group in question whereas eliminating them would only marginally help members of the majority community.

One commonly voiced objection to affirmative action that the

mitted through race-sensitive policies do not keep up with their white colleagues, they end up failed and stigmatized, an argument put forth by Stephan and Abigail Thernstrom in their influential book "America in Black and White" (Simon and Schuster, 1997).

"When students are given a preference in admission because of their race or some other extraneous characteristic," the Thernstroms wrote, "it means that they are jumping into a competition for which their academic achievements do not qualify them and many find it hard to keep up."

But Bowen and Bok say their data contradict that assertion. They found that the black dropout rate for the elite institutions practicing affirmative action was 25 percent, much lower average of 60 percent. The more plish. selective the college, the lower the black dropout rate.

Retired Gen. Colin Powell, one of a handful of people given advance copies of the book, said he was deeply impressed by the quality of the study and by its conclusion that blacks given a chance to attend elite colleges went on to lead successful lives.

Asked about the stigma that opponents say affirmative action imposes on blacks who attend these schools, Powell dismissed

authors seek to demolish is the it, saying, "I would tell black assertion that since blacks ad- youngsters to graduate from the schools magna cum laude and get one of those well-paying jobs to pay for all the therapy they'll need to remove that stigma."

Generally, the authors say, their findings offer robust support for the way in which selective colleges have engaged in admissions procedures, examining merit in a broad context and assessing both the needs of the institution and the society.

"If you ask what bothers the public about these admission policies, it is probably the sense that there is some unfairness here," Bok said. "I have two responses. One is that there is a tendency to equate fairness with high school grades and scores that is not well-founded in terms of admissions practices. Second, fairness is something that really has to be defined in terms of what the institution is than the national black dropout legitimately trying to accom-

> "In the case of universities and colleges, race turns out to be very relevant because we are interested in what students can teach one another and race is a part of that in an increasingly diverse society. Well-prepared minorities have a special leadership role because there have been so few in the past. So what is fair involves the question of the purpose of a university. And, ultimately that question is not soluble with data.

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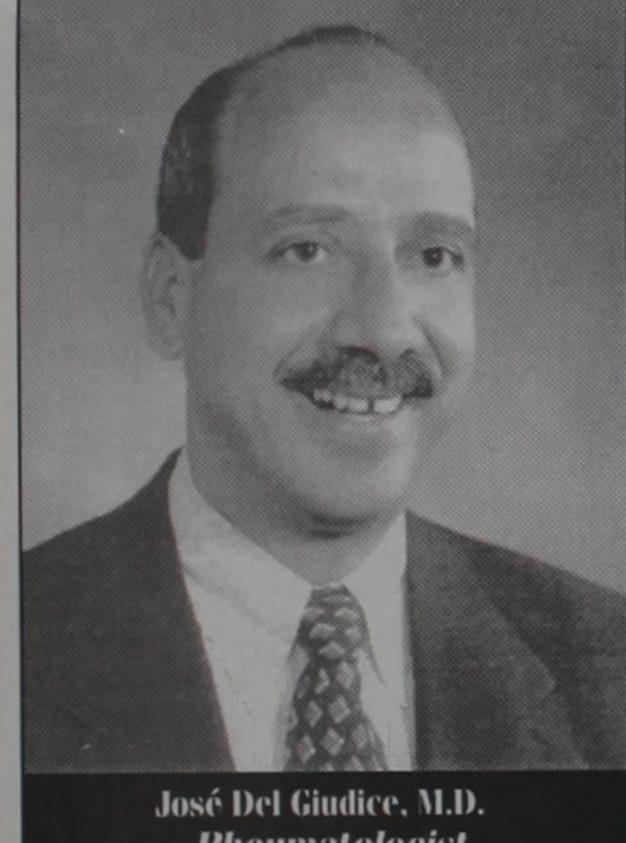
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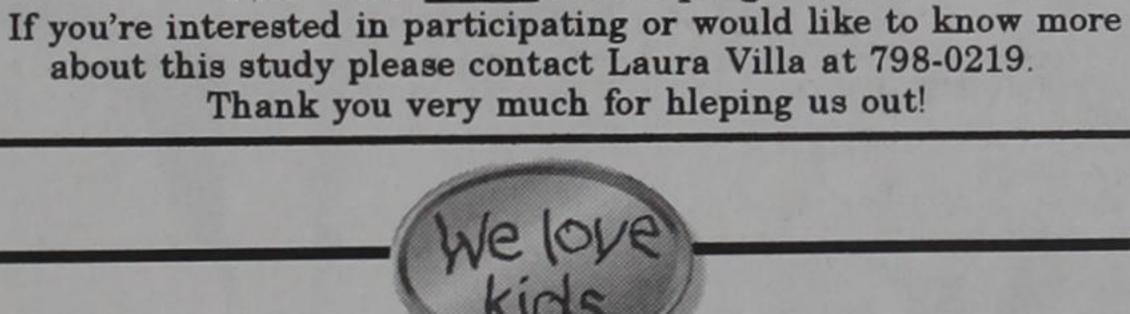
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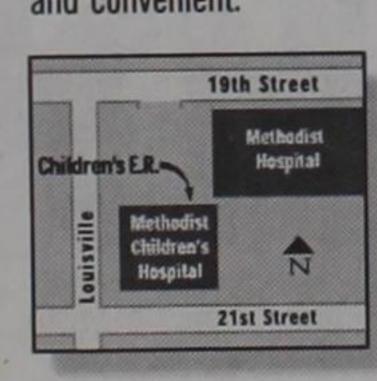
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Artistas Latinos Aprenden Un Nuevo Papel

Por Patricia Guadalupe

El año pasado, Félix Sánchez, presidente de TerraCom, una empresa de asesoría con sede en Washington, D.C. fundó junto con los actores Jimmy Smits y Esaí Morales, la Fundación Nacional Hispana Para Las Artes, (NHFA, por sus siglas en inglés) una organización sin fin de lucro dedicada a traer oportunidades educativas a hispanos interesados en la carrera de las artes. Sánchez tambien funje como asesor político a los artistas que desean ser parte del proceso legislativo en Washington. Para apoyar el trabajo de la fundación, la NHLA lleva acabo su segunda gala de recaudación de fondos el 22 de septiembre, durante el Mes de Herencia Hispana. Sánchez recientemente discutió su trabajo con Patricia Guadalupe, reportera de Hispanic Link Weekly Report.

P. Usted es oriundo de San Antonio. ¿Qué lo trajo a

Washington?

R. Llegué a Washington hace 15 años. Soy abogado de oficio y vine aquí para trabajar con (el entonces senador) Lloyd Bentsen (demócrata de Texas) como asesor de asuntos legislativos, por tres anos. Eso me dio un entendimiento de como se hacen las cosas aquí en Washington. Luego despues de trabajar en asuntos legislativos dentro de dos empresas, fundé mi propia empresa de relaciones gubernamentales. Y mientras estaba trabajando con la campaña presidencial de Dukakis/Bentsen, conocí a Esaí Morales. Con Esaí otros artistas como Jimmy Smits, he tratado de crear una más efectiva presencia política para artistas latinos aquí en Washington.

P. ¿Qué le hizo comenzar la fundacion de las artes?

R. Jimmy y Esaí tuvieron la idea de crear una fundación para apoyar a personas jovenes que estén interesados en el campo artístico como carrera, no solamente en frente de las camaras, si no tambien detras de las mismas. Parte de la idea tambien era enseñar como Jimmy, Esai y Sonia Braga habían ayudado a los demás y como la gente podía ayudar a otros.

P. ¿Qué ha pasado en el ano desde que se fundara?

R. Hemos podido ayudar a crear una imagen positiva de nuestra comunidad. La siguiente frontera es el manejo de la imagen latina. Pocos tienen un buen entendimiento de quiénes somos. Cada vez que se discute un tema como los derechos civiles, los hispanos raramente forman parte del diálogo. Con Jimmy y Esaí al frente, hemos puesto en adelante un mensaje positivo a los que ven el mercado hispano de un punto de vista comercial y de mercadeo.

P. ¿Qué hace cuando artistas latinos llegan a Washington para testificar ante el Congreso o para hablar con el presidente

Clinton?

R. Hacemos preparaciones bastante extensas. Preparamos un texto de información para que se familiarizen con todos los temas. Preparamos una serie de posibles preguntas y repuestas. Le ayudamos con su presentación. Tambien somos con un "rolodex" mental de nombres y contactos para que sepan con quién hablan y para que puedan darle seguimiento.

P. ¿Cual es el estatus de su

programa de becas?

R. Hemos comenzado a nivel de pos-grado en cinco universidades, New York University, Columbia, Yale, UCLA y el University of Southern California, a donde la industria artística va en busca de talento. Estamos tratando de establecer un sistema de apoyo para los estudiantes, para crear lasos fuertes en la nueva generación. Estamos trabajando tambien para crear trabajos becados, para los estudiantes en un campo que dice nunca encuentra hispanos preparados. Vamos a extender el programa a otras universidades tan pronto desarrollemos una reputación de ser una fuente de talento de calidad.

P. ¿A qué nivel comienzan a buscar estudiantes?

R. Este año esperamos imple-

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mentar un programa de a los estudiantes de intermedia y secundaria. Desde Brownsville a Nueva York, hay secundarias que se dedican a las artes. Le queremos explicar a los estudiantes todo tipo de trabajo en el campo y cómo pueden aportar. Esto ayudará a crear los escritores, productores y directores que pueden darle el visto bueno a proyectos artísticos que resulten en mejores oportunidades de

repartos para latinos. P. ¿Cuáles son los temas de interés que tienen los artistas latinos cuando vienen a Washington? R. Muchos, por supuesto. Pero tratamos de enforcarlos en un tema solamente - la poca representación de hispanos en los medios de televisión, cine, telecomunicaciones y el campo artístico en general. Junto con Smits, Morales, Braga, Michael de Lorenzo y otros profesionales, tenemos talento joven como Kamar de los Reyes, Jacqueline Torres, René Levón y Rosalind Sánchez.

P. ¿Qué clase de reacción reciben cuando vienen a Washing-

ton? ¿Son tomados en serio? R. Eso depende de que tan preparados estén y si hablan de un tema que sepan de verdad. Por eso los mantenemos enfocados en el tema principal. Si están hablando de un tema de importancia para nuestra comunidad, como la falta de latinos que le había comentado antes, entonces pueden ser tomados en serio. Queremos usar nuestros contactos políticos para alentar a la industria artística que mejore la situacion.

P. ¿Tiene algún proyecto específico que trate con eso?

R. Estamos trabajando con una coalición de grupos para llevar a acabo una cumbre de directores de empresas, en octubre, esperemos con la participación del presidente Clinton. Estamos estableciendo programas de becarios en las empresas con bajo nivel de empleo de hispanos. Estamos tambien trabajando con el director de la Comisión Federal

de Comunicaciones (FCC, en inglés), Bill Kennard, en temas relacionados con el empleo y propiedad en el campo de comunicaciones. Y nos hemos reunido con Judith Winston, directora ejecutiva de la Iniciativa Presidencial Sobre Asuntos de la

P. ¿Cuáles han sido las reacciones que ha recibido?

R. Apoyo completo. Tambien estamos trabajando con hispanos en el campo corporativo, como Sol Trujillo (presidente de la empresa US West) y líderes políticos como Antonio Villaraigosa (presidente de la asamblea del estado de California). Tenemos una estrategia de arriba hacia abajo. Como pueblo, historicamente hemos trabajado desde abajo para arriba y no con los que de verdad tienen el poder de la decisión. Estamos estableciendo vínculos en una manera distinta. Por ejemplo, mientras tenemos el apoyo del grupo de congresistas hispanos, tambien hemos buscado el apoyo de otros

políticos, como por ejemplo Trent Lott (republicano de Mississippi y líder del Senado) y (el general retirado) Colin Powell, al igual que activistas como Ethel Kennedy, Bill Cosby, y Rosie ODDonnell. Hemos ampliado nuestra base de apoyo.

P. ¿Cómo puede asegurar que los contactos que hace resulten

en apoyo contínuo? R. Por eso precisamente hemos comenzado el trabajo de la fundación. Tiene que haber siguimiento. Aunque se establezca un contacto de corto plazo, como servir de anfitrión de una cena, desarrollamos un vínculo, una relación de largo plazo. Somos una organización que apenas a comenzado con su trabajo, pero ya hemos llamado la atencion con nuestras metas y capacidad para hacerlo. Ya hemos trabajado de manera constructiva, metódica y estratégica.

P. ¿Por qué tienen sus oficinas aquí en Washington y no en Nueva York o Los Angeles?

R. Hispanos en el campo artís-

tico no han establecido fuertes lazos con la Casa Blanca y políticos a nivel nacional. El estar aquí nos ayuda a enseñarle a los demás que no nos pueden ignorar cuando invitan a otros artistas a participar en el mundo po-

P. ¿Dónde piensa que estará la fundación en cinco años?

R. Esperemos que seamos un centro para talento latino, y que tengamos un página en el Internet con todos los currículos. Queremos acceso y estrecho contacto con todas las companías en el campo artístico. El mayor problema con el mantener el talento latino es la falta de ascenso del talento. Aunque consigas un trabajo, no necesariamente quiere decir que subas de nivel. Tenemos que cambiar eso.

(Patricia Guadalupe es corresponsal en Washington para varios medios de Estados Unidos y América Latina.)

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