

# California Super Bowl Sunday - 49ers vs. Chargers

## Time to Party for San Diego Fans is Now

By Bill Berkrot

NEW YORK - Moments after San Diego stunned the Pittsburgh Steelers in the AFC Championship to earn their first Super Bowl trip, Chargers' owner Alex Spanos stood before microphones on the victory podium, tears welling in his eyes.

"I just want to say this is one of the biggest thrills of my lifetime," said the 71-year-old Spanos. "I'm so happy for all of San Diego. Here we are, two weeks from Super Bowl San Diego."

Spanos should cherish that thrill because the San Francisco 49ers are next up for San Diego in the Super Bowl.

For the last 10 years, the time to celebrate for fans of the AFC team in the Super Bowl has been during the run-up.

NFC fans do their celebrating after the Super Bowl, and few people in the football world believe the decade-long pattern of NFC dominance will change with Super Bowl XXIX.

The Chargers are a group of unheralded, underappreciated over-achievers, while the mighty San Francisco 49ers look, for all the world, to be a team of destiny.

Yet the Chargers have a way of sneaking up on you. They surprised both Dan Marino's Miami Dolphins and the heavily-favored Steelers with late fourth-quarter comebacks.

"It's kind of been ugly at times, but we've been able to win," said quarterback Stan Humphries.

Still, the Chargers' unfulfilled quest for respect remains a driving

force for these upstarts from southern California.

Burly running back Natrone Means was stomping around last Sunday demanding apologies from the Steelers and the media that gave them no hope of beating the Steelers in Pittsburgh.

"The only people who believed in us was ourselves," Means said. "All week long they disrespected us. I demand an apology."

San Diego's outstanding linebacker Junior Seau, who had 16 tackles -- 12 of them unassisted -- against Pittsburgh said, "When we came here Friday no one gave us a chance. We had no chance at all. We were not supposed to be in the game."

"You got to do something rare in this league to get the respect that we want and hopefully we can do that in two weeks,"

Seau said after the Pittsburgh game.

What the Chargers don't seem to realize is that if they somehow

beat Steve Young, Jerry Rice and Deion Sanders, we're

not talking simple respect, we're

respect, we're

talking the '69 Mets and the 1980 U.S. Olympic hockey team.

Immediately after the 49ers dethroned the two-time defending champion Dallas Cowboys they were installed as unprecedented 17-point Super Bowl favorites. The point spread has swelled to 20 in some betting circles.

To the proud San Diego players this is yet another slap in the face, further fuelling passion for respect.

They should not feel insulted. The last time the 49ers were in the Super Bowl they won by 45 points and they look every bit as strong as Joe Montana and company six years ago.

The slight is understandable. The Chargers were not even supposed to make the playoffs, much less win their division and the AFC title.

This is a team whose best

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## Young recalls defining moments in Super Bowl season

By Bill Berkrot

MIAMI (Reuter) - Every championship

team has its defining moments,

and puts a group of athletes on the road

to the title -- usually it's a stirring victory.

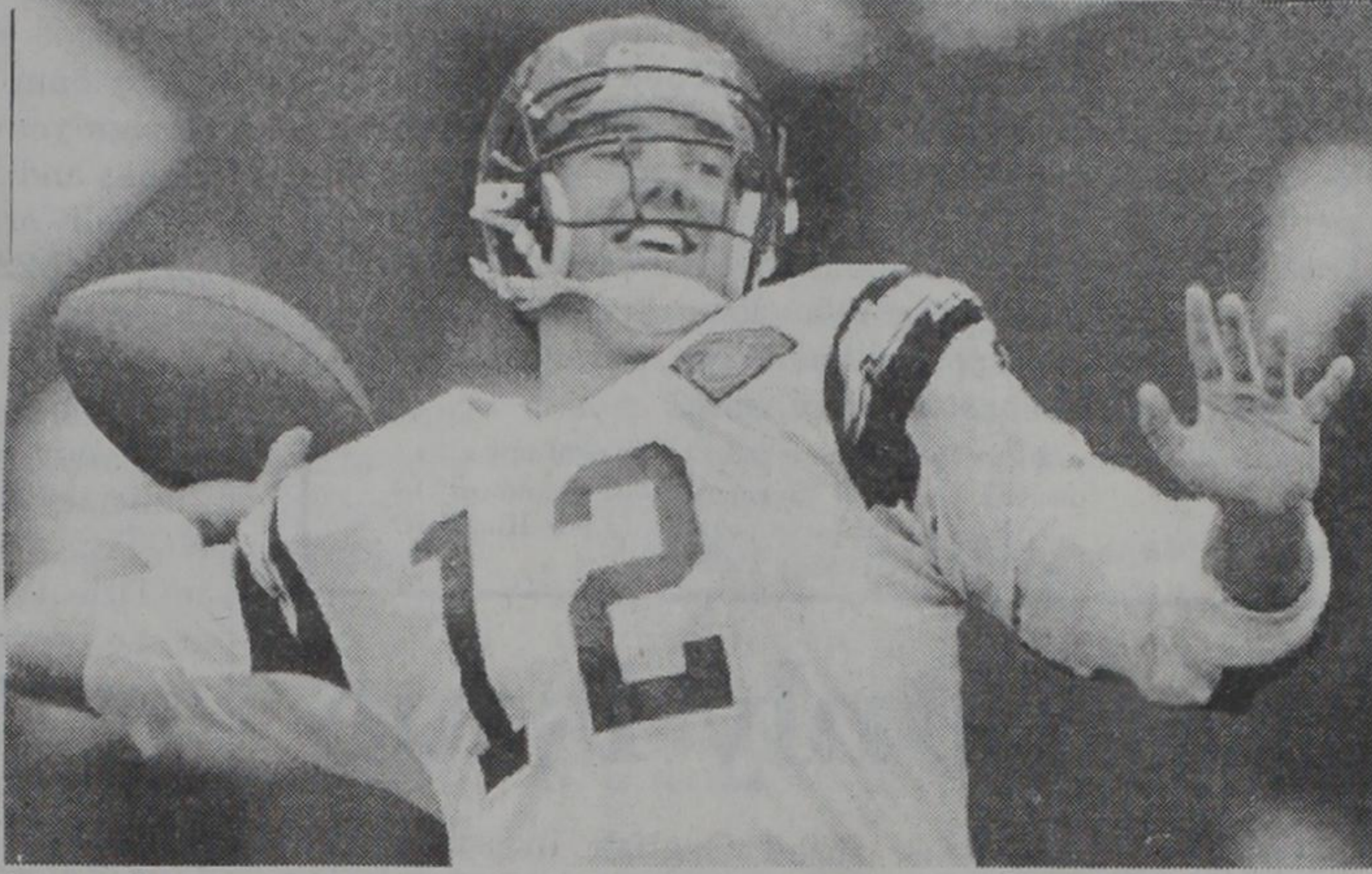
But for the would-be Super Bowl champion San Francisco 49ers and their outstanding quarterback, Steve Young, it started with a crushing defeat in the fifth week of the season.

The 49ers were in the third quarter of a 40-8 blowout by the Philadelphia Eagles when head coach George Seifert pulled Young out of the game to save him from possible injury.

The extremely competitive Young, who had usually kept his emotions under wraps, went ballistic on the sidelines.


After that game, Young said, "I became much more vocal in my leadership. I tried to lead by example in the

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Arriba: Steve Young se confirmó como el motor de San Francisco en la victoria sobre los Vaqueros de Dallas. Izquierda: Stan Humphries logró dos pases para anotación, ambos de 43 yardas, suficientes para que los Cargadores vayan a la fiesta final.

Established  
Establecido  
1977  
"El respeto al  
derecho ajeno  
es la paz"  
Lic. Benito Juárez



# EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

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## Peso Immigration Fears Linked

SAN DIEGO - Debate over a U.S. plan to support Mexico's hobbled economy is focusing attention again on the fiery issue of immigration, and the assumption that economic turmoil will trigger increased border crossings.

Some U.S. lawmakers have warned that Mexico's financial crisis will unleash a flood of illegal immigration. They want Mexico to agree to crack down on those entering the United States illegally, as well as make other concessions, before approving \$40 billion in U.S. loan guarantees.

Economists and other Mexico watchers, however, say that for several reasons a surge in illegal immigration will not automatically materialize out of Mexico's economic chaos.

Currency devaluations and fiscal crises are nothing new in Mexico. The cycle of excessive borrowing, inflation and devaluation that led to the crisis that began last month recurs frequently, and Mexicans generally brace for it each time a new president is elected.

Although they certainly create hardship, the periodic crises generally have had little effect on illegal immigration, economists say.

"It's not as if as soon as Merrill Lynch dumps Mexican bonds, people are going to jump on the buses like crazy," said Raul Hinojosa, a professor at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Those who follow Mexico say the bottom line is that Mexicans prefer to stay put, if possible. And contrary to the belief that immigration decisions are made on the spur of the moment, migrating takes money, connections and experience - all of which take time.

It's true the dollar now buys much more in Mexico - al-

most 40 percent more. That's enticing to illegal immigrants who come for U.S. jobs and send their wages back to family members in Mexico.

But at the same time, crossing the border has become more expensive. The \$1,500 cost of migrating from the Mexican interior to Los Angeles, including \$300 in U.S. dollars - that must be paid to smugglers, becomes harder to gather with a weakened peso.

Charles Kamasaki, a vice president at the National Council of La Raza, a Hispanic civil rights organization, says the peso's drop could in fact cause a fall in the number

of crossers. "Lots of those people can't afford to migrate to the United States, even to the Mexican border," he said.

Another reason to doubt a burst of illegal immigration, economists say, is that the peso's drop more immediately affects the price of consumer imports and has a heavy impact on Mexico's urban areas, where there is less desire to emigrate.

Meanwhile, the bulk of illegal immigrants come from Mexico's impoverished southern states and live on locally produced goods, which are less vulnerable to currency

fluctuations. On top of that, most experts say the decision to cross the border often is related more to the health of the U.S. economy than Mexico's.

For example, Mexican illegal immigration to the United States fell in the first years of the 1980s, when the U.S. economy was in a recession, Kamasaki said. It picked up in 1983, when jobs again became abundant.

But many, despite the comforting words from economists, remain concerned about illegal immigration.

Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., says senior govern-

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## ¿QUE PASA?

### G.I. Forum Auxiliary

The Lubbock Ladies G.I. Forum Auxiliary elected their 1995 officers in January at a meeting held at Lala's Restaurant. Officers elected are Bea Narvaiz, President, Yolanda Garcia, V. P., Esther Sepeda, Sec., Janie Garza, Treas. and Mary Jane Gutierrez, parliamentarian.

The Auxiliary meets twice monthly on the second and fourth Tuesday at 7 pm at Lala's Restaurant downtown. Visitors are always welcome and new members are solicited.

The Ladies Auxiliary in conjunction with the American GI Forum chapter is hosting a membership drive on Friday, Jan. 27, from 7 to 11 pm at the Ralli House (Hernandez Law Office) 1114 10th St. and would like to extend a most cordial invitation to the public to attend. We welcome visitors and new member prospects, so come join us for a fun time, food and refreshments will be served.

### First Time Homebuyer Workshop

The First Time Homebuyer Workshops for the month of February are scheduled for the following dates: Tuesday, Feb. 9; Thursday Feb. 16; Tuesday Feb. 21.

The classes will be held in the Community room of the Mahon Library, 1306 9th St. from 7 pm to 9 pm. The classes will be held in English and Spanish. A certificate of achievement will be awarded to participants that complete all the classes. This certificate is honored by local lenders that are participating in an Affordable Housing Program.

These workshops are free and open to the public. Anyone interested in buying a home is invited to attend.

### Valentine's Day Dance

The Cristian Renewal Center located at 4th and Toledo, will host a candlelight Sweetheart Dance from 8 pm til 1 am on Saturday, Feb. 11. Music will be by Cervnatez and Company. General admission tickets will be sold at the door starting at 7 p, for \$10 per person which include a chance for 25 door prizes.

"Special Table Reservations" may be purchased in advance at the Center, Tues to Fri. 9 am to 3 pm. for \$12.50 per person (8 per table) and will include a reserved round table next to the dance floor, linen, candles and a free Nacho plater for eight and a bottle of wine. For more information call 792-1105.

### Methodist Hospital to Sponsor Community Drug Education Seminar

Methodist Hospital, in conjunction with Monterey High School PTA and Frenship H.S., will host a drug education program by Kevin Wanzler. "Just Say Ha!" will be presented on Tuesday, Jan. 31 from 7 to 9 pm in the Knipling Education/Conference Center located atop the west parking garage at 21st and Louisvill Ave. Separate presentations will be given at each igh school.

The presentation at the Knipling Education/Conference Center is free and open to the public. Please call 793-4076 to RSVP or for more information.

## News Briefs

### Reaction to State of the Union Address

The McClatchy News Service reports that immediately following President Clinton's State of the Union Address, Republicans leaders served noticed that they will continue to press ahead with a conservative agenda based on their "Contract with America."

New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman said in the GOP's response that Clinton "must accept" a message from the mid-term election that taxes and government must be cut. Whitman said voters "sounded a warning to the president. If he has changed his big government agenda, we say great. Join us as we change America."

Virtually no Republicans applauded when President Clinton said he would draw the line against cutting off welfare benefits to young mothers. They also sat without expression when the president spoke for preserving the crime bill, with its ban on semi-automatic weapons and money for midnight basketball and other crime prevention programs.

Reacting to the president's proposal for an increase in the minimum wage, GOP leaders said they want fewer government demands on employers, not more. They also said they intend to push forward with a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, spending and tax cuts, a rollback of regulations, and other measures that Clinton is expected to oppose.

### House Debate on BBA Begins

The New York Times reports that House Republican leaders said they favor a version of a balanced budget amendment that would make it hard for Congress to raise taxes. But they conceded that its prospects were uncertain. Rep. Gerald B.H. Solomon, R-NY, said the party's leaders would probably decide Wednesday evening, after the first day of debate, whether to continue pushing for their version or shift their support to a competing measure.

Solomon predicted that some version of a balanced-budget amendment would pass the House this week. Which one, he said, depends on 15 legislators who have not said how they will vote.

Of the six or seven competing versions of the balanced budget amendment, the top contenders appear to be the amendment favored by Speaker Newt Gingrich and other Republican leaders, sponsored by Rep. Joe L. Barton of Texas, and a milder version offered by Reps. Charles W. Stenholm, D-TX, and Dan Schaefer, R-CO. The Republican version would bar tax increases without the approval of three-fifths of the House and Senate, and the Stenholm version would require an absolute majority of the 100 senators and 435 House members.

### Clinton May Push Minimum Wage Hike

AP reports that White House aides have indicated that President Clinton will push for a minimum wage increase.

Without saying outright that Clinton would propose boosting the minimum, press secretary Mike McCurry said the president has made up his mind on the issue. "It fits with a consistent theme that this president has articulated - that working families and those who work hard for a living need to get a break," McCurry said.

Other officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, confirmed that Clinton has decided to press for an increase. One aide said Clinton's economic team proposed an immediate 50-cent increase, followed by an additional 25-cent raise within three years.

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# Volvamos A Enmarcar El Asunto Del 'Ingles Solamente'

Por Jorge Luis Romeu

Cuando yo estaba asistiendo a la escuela secundaria en Cuba, al comienzo de la dictadura de Castro, el inglés dejó de ser nuestro "segundo idioma" obligatorio. Era otro legado del imperialismo yanqui para eliminar, dijeron ellos. Pero muchos de mis compañeros estudiantes que seleccionaron a los idiomas chino, húngaro o ruso encontraron, para su disgusto, que tenían que aprender inglés de todos modos. Todos nuestros libros de ingeniería y ciencia de la universidad estaban en inglés.

Si el inglés era tan importante en la Cuba sojuzgada por los comunistas, ¿cuánto más importante es en los Estados Unidos, donde más de 250 millones de personas lo usan a diario?

Es una constante el que funcionar en dos o más idiomas proporciona mayores ventajas económicas y sociales que el conocer sólo uno. Sin embargo, un número cada vez mayor de personas de los Estados Unidos se ofenden cuando se usa el español en las comunicaciones públicas.

Si estamos realmente interesados en resolver nuestro problema de comunicaciones, necesitamos responder a estas preguntas:

¿Por qué persisten los hispanos de los Estados Unidos en hablar español?

¿Por qué tantas personas que no hablan español resienten esto? La primera pregunta es fácil de contestar: Nosotros, los latinos, aprendimos el español en

regular, donde recibieron alguna instrucción especial y mucho respaldo en casa. Como resultado, ellos son ahora completamente bilingües y están yendo a la universidad.

Debido a que somos una familia con los dos padres y una familia extendida muy estrechamente relacionada, pudimos darles mucho apoyo en casa. Practicábamos con ellos diariamente y, por un tiempo, hasta adoptamos el inglés como el idioma de nuestras vidas diarias. A medida que nuestros hijos usaban cada vez más el inglés en la escuela y con sus iguales, comenzaron a perder su español, de modo que tuvimos que volver a usar el español en casa.

Aunque la combinación funcionó bien para nosotros, no sería necesariamente eficaz o siquiera posible en todos los contextos. Pero nunca he encontrado a otro inmigrante hispano a los Estados Unidos que negara el valor del inglés o que no quisiera aprenderlo bien.

El enfoque del "Inglés Solamente" me recuerda una trifulca tradicional entre parientes políticos: El objeto aparente de la disputa no es el asunto. El asunto verdadero no puede plantearse.

Si todos estamos acordados en que el inglés es el idioma del país, y en que es necesario que todos lo aprendamos para participar plenamente, entonces, ¿cuál es el asunto verdadero?

(Jorge Luis Romeu redacta una columna periódica para el "Syracuse Post Standard".) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995.

El problema de hoy puede ser el modo de hacer que todos los estadounidenses hispano parlantes lleguen a tener un dominio completo del inglés, para que puedan funcionar dentro de la sociedad entera -- no solamente en sus márgenes.

Hay dos teorías de enseñanza para lograr esto: La enseñanza bilingüe y el inglés como idioma único de la instrucción.

La enseñanza bilingüe tiene la ventaja

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# Lets Reframe the English Only Issue

By Jorge Luis Romeu

When I was attending high school in Cuba at the start of Castro's dictatorship, English stopped being our enforced "second language." It was another legacy of the Yankee imperialism to be done away with, they said.

But many of my fellow students who chose Chinese, Hungarian or Russian found, to their chagrin, that they had to learn English anyway. All our college engineering and science books were in English.

If English was that important in communist Cuba, how much more important is it in the United States, where more than 250 million people use it daily?

It is a given that functioning in two or more languages provides greater economic and social advantages than knowing only one. Yet, more and more people in the United States are offended when Spanish is used in public communications.

If we're really interested in solving our communications problem, we need to answer two questions: Why do U.S. Hispanics persist in speaking Spanish? Why do so many non-Spanish speakers resent this? The first question is easy to answer: We Latinos learned Spanish at home -- not as a subject in school.

We use it daily for family communication. It provides a bond of love and friendship among kin. Spanish is spoken widely in certain regions of the country -- the Southwest, Miami, New York and Puerto Rico, for example -- and when these U.S. citizens who speak it move to other parts of the country, they carry the language with them.

Second- and third-generation descendants of immigrants from other countries have pointed out to me that they were never taught the language of the "old country" at home. About the only time they heard their parents' native language, they told me, was when their parents wanted to discuss things they didn't want the children to hear.

Here lie two substantial differences between these immigrants and other U.S. Hispanics.

First, places such as Puerto Rico or the Southwest are not foreign countries, nor are most of their Hispanic residents immigrants to the United States. In fact, families in these regions spoke Spanish before they became an inte-

gral part of the United States.

They have remained bilingual ever since. Second, we Hispanics don't speak in Spanish to keep others from knowing what we are saying. And we don't perceive how others can interpret it this way.

On occasion, those of us who are bilingual may forget the courtesy of speaking English when others are present. Granted. Bad intentions? Not so.

Today's problem may rather be how to make all U.S. Spanish-speakers completely fluent in English so they can function within the entire society -- not just on its fringes. There are two educational theories for achieving this: bilingual education and English as the only instruction language.

Bilingual education has the advantage that it uses the "home" language, in this case, Spanish. It uses it to teach all school subjects and introduces English as one of

these subjects, until the transition to total English can be made.

In all-English schooling, children spend much effort learning English at the expense of other subjects. It's sink or swim.

In our family, we used a combination of the methods. Our children, who knew no English whatsoever, went first to a special bilingual program. There, they were exposed to some English without setbacks in other subjects like math. Then we sent them to a regular school, where they had some special instruction and a lot of backup at home. As a result, they are now completely bilingual and going to college.

Because we are a two-parent household with a close-knit extended family, we could provide much support at home. We practiced with them daily and, for a while, we even adopted English as the language of our daily lives. As our children increasingly

## Dostoevsky Visits a San Anto Barrio

By Rafael Castillo

I have always had a philosophical respect for the written word. Books have been part of my native terrain since I was a child loitering in my father's office.

Being a notario publico -- a notary public -- he enjoyed working with numbers and writing letters. I remember seeing him on busy Saturday afternoons, sometimes arched over an old Smith-Corona typewriter or scouring a thick copy of Vernon's Law, searching desperately for some recorded legal notation.

I opened the books to pages and pages of legal citations and was amazed at their mystery. It wasn't until many years later, as I undertook the mammoth task of reading a philosophical work of art layered with sentences and paragraphs arranged exponentially to evoke myriad emotions, that I finally understood the dynamic relationship between literacy and power.

During the winter of my discontent, I encountered a strange book in the library of Sidney Lanier High School in San Antonio, Texas. Having exhausted the existentialist Albert Camus' "The Stranger" because it was a thin book and later Franz Kafka's "The Metamorphosis" because of my fondness for the first paragraph, in which a man is awakened to find

himself transformed into a gigantic beetle, I felt compelled to read something much longer.

That's when I stumbled across a Russian author.

Trying even to pronounce the author's name was laborious. My high school English teacher had recommended the book with superlative praise, saying, "Believe me, it'll change your life." Yet I needed something more to convince me to read a book thicker than Kafka and Camus put together. Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel "The Brothers Karamazov" was spellbinding from the moment I opened it to the first page. I read and read until the soul of the novel brought me to the precipice of my existence. One sentence built upon another until the narrative dream became reality.

The journey began with a narrator in another country, a foreign culture, away from the vestiges of barrio life into an even darker landscape of miracle, mystery and authority. Such was the impact of Dostoevsky's work that I resolved to read the book in the quiet hours of the day under a mesquite tree and then again at daybreak, awakened by the spicy aroma of my grandmother's huevos rancheros.

I was bent on deciphering the esoteric parable of the grand inquisitor, who had offered

used English in school and with peers, they started losing their Spanish, so we had to go back to using Spanish at home.

While the combination worked well for us, it would not necessarily be effective or even possible in every context. But I have never met another Hispanic immigrant to the United States who denied the value of English or who didn't want to learn it well.

The "English only" approach reminds me of a traditional "in-law" quarrel: The apparent object of dispute is not the issue. The real issue cannot be raised.

If we all agree that English is the language of the country, and it is necessary for all to learn it to fully participate, then what is the real issue?

(Jorge Luis Romeu writes a regular column for the Syracuse Post Standard.)

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Ivan, one of the brothers, an explanation for man's estrangement from the world.

After reading "The Brothers Karamazov," I felt the urge to write, to study the flow of language: all the nouns, the verbs, the adjectives and connecting clauses that formed rivers, streams and valleys in my mind.

It was an epiphany.

I discovered an ironic parallel in my life and that of the brothers Karamazov. Dostoevsky had created a world so alike mine. The novel made me see that all cultures undergo bad times, that beneath the ethnic and racial veneer are inherent similarities. I just substituted the Russian names for the commonplace Hispanic reality of Guadalupe Street in West San Antonio. I was amazed at how a Russian writer could so capture the nuances and cadences of barrio life so eloquently. Back then, the streets of the barrio had many brothers Karamazov drinking their problems away, and many troubled Fyodors who lingered in the twilight of despair and alcoholism.

These are troubling times, and we have disconnected our souls from our past. We have lost the art of listening to our youth and imagined ourselves in them. Whenever I feel a sense of loss, of detachment with my troubled world, I go into my library and find solace in Dostoevsky's words; I know he has looked into humanity's soul and found hope.

# Stop the Loss of Federal Youth Crime Prevention Funding

National Association of Child Advocates

NOTE: Deadline extended to call NACA (202) 828-6950 to sign on to the letter to members of the House and Senate, and the President. See 2), below.

## Imminent Risk of Loss of \$5 billion in Federal Youth Crime Prevention Funding

On January 23 or soon thereafter, the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives will vote on a Crime Bill (H.R. 3) which ELIMINATES ALL \$5 billion in federal funding authorizations for youth crime prevention that had just been enacted in September as part of the federal crime bill. Within days after that Judiciary Committee vote, the full House of Representatives will vote on the legislation. The U.S. Senate is also expected to act within the next few weeks on similar legislation (S. 3 and S. 38).

These prevention funds (at risk of elimination) could support community "crime prevention" activities directed towards youth, including education, recreation, mentoring, etc., in addition to substance abuse treatment and aftercare. If you support federal funding for such programs, PLEASE:

- 1) If you have a network, please pass this information along to them as soon as possible.
- 2) By 5pm EST Thursday, 1/26/95, call NACA (202-828-6950) to sign your organization on to the letter to members of the House and Senate, and the President.
- 3) Call (or visit, if possible) your Representative and Senators (202-224-3121), and urge them to OPPOSE elimination of the crime bill prevention programs (as in H.R. 3, S. 3, and S. 38); if your Representative is on the Judiciary Committee (listed below), call him/her by 5pm EST Friday, 1/20/95. Call your Senators and your Representative (if NOT on the Judiciary Committee) by 5pm EST Friday, 1/27/95.

NOTE: While the "Law Enforcement Block Grants" funds in Title IV of H.R. 3 could allegedly be used for such youth crime prevention purposes, there is no guarantee that a single penny from any such law enforcement grants would be used for youth crime prevention, and it is very unlikely, from the way it is written, that any funds would be used for crime prevention programs for youth. The "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance" block grant in Title II of S. 3 does not even permit the use of funds for any prevention efforts.

Sign-on Letter

January \_\_, 1995

Dear [Representative][Senator][Mr. President]:

The undersigned organizations urge you to support the youth crime prevention-related funding authorizations of the recently-enacted Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322), and oppose efforts, such as those in H.R. 3 and S. 3, to eliminate these important programs. While the "Law Enforcement Block Grants" funds in Title IV of H.R. 3 could allegedly be used for such youth crime prevention purposes, there is no guarantee that a single penny from any such law enforcement grants would be used for youth crime prevention, and it is very unlikely, from the way it is written, that any funds would be used for crime prevention programs for youth. The "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance" block grant in Title II of S. 3 does not even permit the use of funds for any prevention efforts.

The programs in P.L. 103-322, as enacted, can support essential youth crime prevention efforts. The two largest funding authorizations among the youth crime prevention programs (the Local Partnership Act and Model Intensive Grants), as well as the Local Crime Prevention Block Grants, will provide over \$2.6 billion in flexible funds to communities around the country, to enable them to establish crime prevention programs which best meet the needs of their communities. Similarly, the National Community Economic Partnership will support local community development efforts, directed by those at the community level. Three of the programs (Community Schools in the Health and Human Services Department, Family and Community Endeavor Schools in the Education Department, and Ounce of Prevention) will support \$900 million in funds to local governments and/or community-based organizations for education, recreation, mentoring, and the like, for youth during non-school hours. The other three programs (Gang Resistance Education and Training, Assistance for Delinquent and At-Risk Youth, and Urban Recreation) are smaller programs (under \$50 million each) to support particular types of activities that have been proven effective. Together, these programs provide nearly \$3.9 billion in youth crime prevention funding over six years. In addition, the Drug Courts program would provide \$1 billion over six years for drug testing, treatment, and aftercare services, an essential part of any crime prevention strategy for youth.

Existing federal and state funding relating to youth crime primarily supports secure institutions—the most costly part of the juvenile justice system—rather than prevention programs. A major report issued two years ago by the Carnegie Corporation documented extensively the chronic underfunding of youth service programs throughout the country, and the fact that existing programs do not reach millions of young adolescents. A recent report by the American Psychological Association's Commission on Violence and Youth revealed that initiation into gangs and delinquency is commonly linked to unsupervised time after school. School- and community-based programs that give youth a place to go and something positive to do have been proven to be effective in reducing involvement in crime among participating youth, thereby eliminating the necessity for much higher expenditures for law enforcement, courts, and incarceration. Similarly, studies of substance abuse treatment programs have shown substantial reductions in subsequent criminal activity. These youth crime prevention program funding authorizations in P.L. 103-322 will be a major step towards addressing the need for greater support for such prevention programs, and will result in long-term crime reduction.

Thank you for considering our views on this critical issue.

Sincerely,

# Lets Get Ready To Rumble In Miami Raza

## San Diego

known member is the general manager, Bobby Bethard, who helped build the Dolphins and Washington Redskins into past Super Bowl champions.

time and the rush of pre-game introductions as the seconds tick off toward the opening kickoff.

And some three to four hours later, as the 49ers celebrate their

times before.

"But I screamed at my coach, I challenged him to a fight and then he apologized, so I thought this was a pretty good deal, keep it going."

## San Francisco

season and broke Joe Montana's club records for touchdowns and completion percentage.

"I didn't have a personality for a while," he said laughing.

"Emotion was a natural part of the

put so much pressure on themselves to get to the championship game.

"We expected to be here," he said of the Super Bowl. "From August on we talked about it." The 49ers had lost the NFC championship to the Dallas Cowboys the previous two seasons. The Eagles game showed them that there was no guarantee of a third shot at the two-time defending champions.



PAUL MORSE / Los Angeles Times

Steve Young, mariscal de campo de los 49ers logra anotar por encima del defensa de los Vaqueros, Chad Hennings. Los 49ers ganaron 38-28 e irán al Supertazón.

In a conference filled with glamour quarterbacks like Montana, Marino, John Elway, Jim Kelly and young Drew Bledsoe, who would have dreamed the AFC's Super Bowl field general could be Stan Humphries? Or that a hero of the AFC title game would be a tight end from Tonga named Alfred Pupunu.

As the Sundance Kid said to Butch Cassidy while being chased by a highly-motivated posse, "Who are those guys?"

"There's been no pressure on us all year," said Humphries. "We were picked to finish as low as 25th this year."

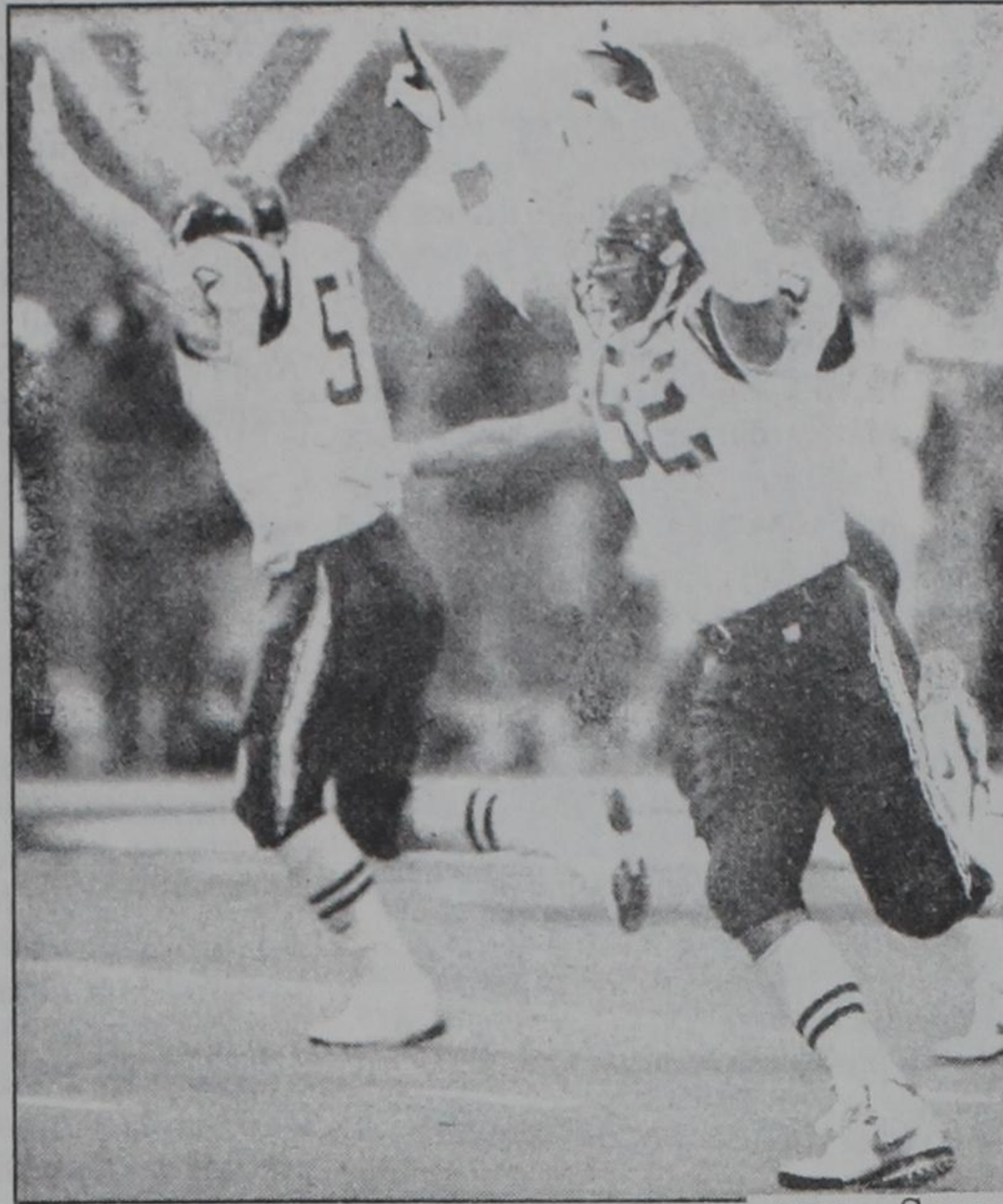
The Chargers and their fans experienced a great thrill last Sunday and there are more in store.

There is a week of hype, parties and adulation in a city celebrating the two teams still standing.

Still ahead are the butterflies from walking out on the decked out Super Bowl field for practice for the first

record fifth Super Bowl title, the San Diego Chargers, like the Buffalo Bills and Denver Broncos before them, will still be able to look forward to the thrill of winning their first Super Bowl.

Then again, they might just have one more fourth-quarter surprise in them.



Dennis Gibson, izquierda, y David Gnggs de los Cargadores de San Diego, celebran su sorpresa victoria de 17-13 sobre los Acereros de Pittsburgh. El triunfo llevará a los Cargadores a Miami, donde disputarán el Supertazón contra los 49ers

Seeing him attack the coach over wanting to play in what had become a lost cause raised Young to the status of genuine off-field leader in the eyes of his teammates.

"Leadership is a process. I don't think people come in and declare their leadership and then people follow them. I think you have to be followed by the people that play with you," said Young, who set an NFL record for quarterback rating this

game. Screaming and yelling at the coach was cathartic for me."

Young, who was named the league's Most Valuable Player, said the team hit bottom the following week after falling behind 14-0 to Detroit.

"We were looking for a defining moment ... who we were going to be and we definitely didn't want to be this team," recalled Young, who returned to the game two plays after crawling off the field with a knee injury and led the 49ers to victory.

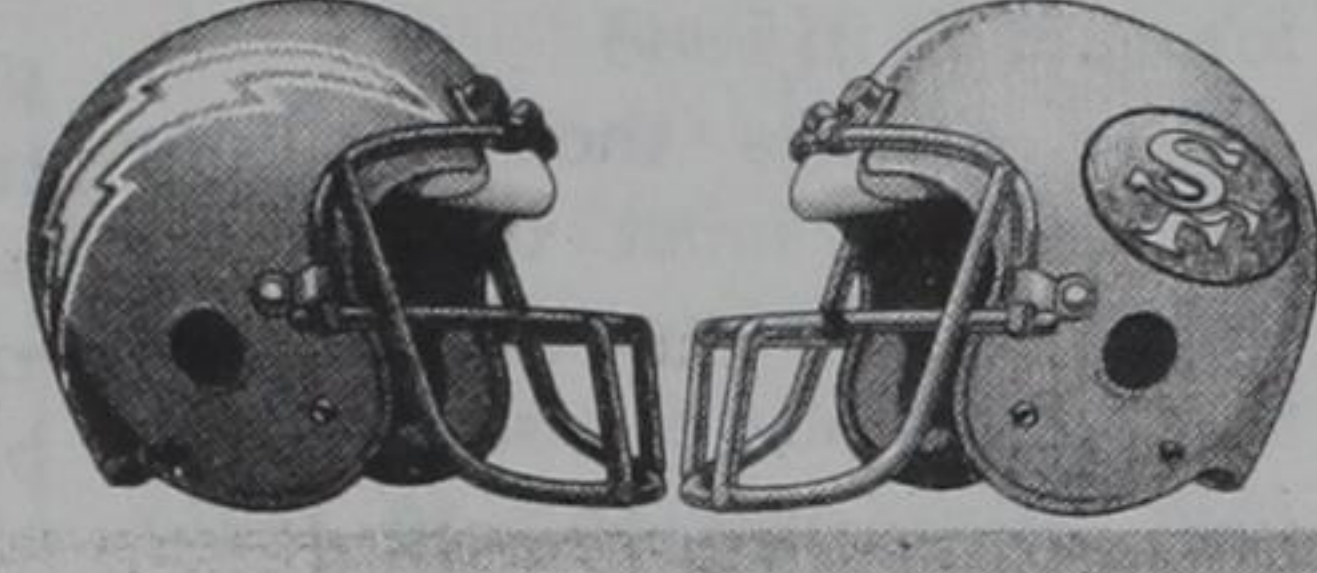
"I thought I blew out my knee. It doesn't get much worse than that," Young said.

"We went on to win that game on the road and I don't think this team has looked back since.

"Emotionally this team came together during that week and in that game and ... we got a lot tougher," Young remembered.

"We saw the bottom, said 'No, this isn't us,' and we've run from it ever since."

Young said few teams have ever



### SUPERTAZON XXIX

- Fecha: 29 de enero
- Hora: 3:18 p.m.
- Sede: Miami
- TV: KABC, Canal 7
- Estadio Joe Robbie

## Predicciones by our Friends

Bob Criag - It won't be another Baltimore vs Jets game -

I say 44 to 17, 49ers Joe Black - Wait a minute - I have faith - Chargers are going to pull it out just like two weeks ago.

Javan Garcia - Huh? - Oh, I say 35 to 24 San Francisco

Olga Riojas Aguero - I just hope my numbers hit!

Eliseo Solis - My favorite team is the one playing against Dallas - Oh, Dallas isn't playing - I made an arrow.

Nelas Rios - Where's the beer

G-Man - There's no doubt in my mind - San Fran by 24.

Lalo Ontiberoz - I hate the San Francisco 49ers for beating Dallas - I hope they get beat and beat bad!

Johnny Ontiberoz - Oyes bro, ya ancina! I give you 7 for 20

Richard Ontiberoz - I'll give you 14 for 20!

El Chunts - Those 49ers better be careful, sabes como te digo chuntaro!

Bidal - Chargers by a safety!

REFUGIO VALADEZ NO  
SÓLO ES EXPERTO EN PIEDRAS.

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DEL BANCO

PREMIO: \$7.2 MILLONES

# Sports-Deportes

## Revenge is sweet for Norton

By Bill Berkrot

MIAMI - Winning three consecutive Super Bowls would be a historic accomplishment for San Francisco 49ers linebacker Ken Norton Jr. made sweeter still by blocking Jerry Jones from doing it.

Norton, son of the former heavyweight boxing champion, left the Dallas Cowboys and their egomaniacal owner Jones last season after six years and back-to-back NFL titles to sign with the 49ers as a free agent.

It may have seemed a risky move at the time, but Wednesday Norton found himself contemplating the very real possibility that Sunday he could become the first player in NFL history to win three straight Super Bowls.

"I tell you it's beautiful. It's kind of hard to believe that so many teams...have been there so many times and no one's ever won three times in a row.

"It's something I cherish, the idea that I can go down in history. It's really gratifying to me to do something that no one else has ever done."

Norton, who went to the Pro Bowl last year after leading the Cowboys with 159 tackles despite playing half the season with a torn bicep muscle, said helping the 49ers beat Dallas in the NFC title game was extra special.

When asked how he felt about being instrumental in keeping Cowboys owner Jones from a possible Super Bowl three-peat, the 28-year-old linebacker positively lit up.

"Extreme satisfaction," Norton said.

"Stepping on people is not good. I didn't feel appreciated and I let him know that when I left," he said of a man whose colossal ego allowed him to fire head coach Jimmy Johnson after consecutive championship seasons.

"I said it publicly that I was going to come back in some way and haunt him and I feel I did just that."

Norton's job with San Francisco was to help create a defense that could beat the Cowboys in the NFC championship, to get the Niners over that last hurdle to the Super Bowl after consecutive defeats. It was an assignment he relished.

"I vowed that when I played against the Cowboys with that championship on the line that if they were to win the game it wasn't going to be because of me," said Norton, who was so fired up during the NFC title game that you could practically see the adrenaline squirting out of his helmet.

And if they were to lose the game, it was going to be because



of me," he said.

There was a lot of trash talk from the Cowboys before the big game, including star receiver Michael Irvin guaranteeing a Dallas three-peat.

"The next thing you know we sent them home crying," Norton said.

The 49ers have a reputation of being the class operation of the NFL and Norton said the difference in attitude from the top was night and day from Dallas.

"Here they make players feel like they're men, they don't look down on them. They make you a part of everything. They make your family a part of everything."

The whole organization from (owner) Eddie DeBartolo down to our security guy, everybody goes out of their way to put the players first.

"The ownership in Dallas thought that you could line up anybody at any position, and

play them.

"They figure that you put a guy in our scheme, in our system it will work. It doesn't happen that way. You have to have special people doing special things and there's a lot of chemistry going on."

Still Norton said it wasn't an easy decision to leave Dallas.

"Dallas will always have a special place in my heart," he said.

And he admitted that the move ultimately had a lot to do with greener pastures -- green as in dollars.

"I had a baby on the way, I had another child already there."

"You have to look at 15 years down the line when your kid grows up and is ready to go to college and he asks me 'Dad, how come you can't afford to put me through college?'"

"And I say, 'Well son, I stayed with the Cowboys.'"

## Marino, Sanders Voted MVP's

NEW YORK - Miami Dolphins quarterback Dan Marino and Detroit Lions running back Barry Sanders were voted Most Valuable Player in their conferences in balloting by the National Football League Players' Association on Thursday.

Marino threw for 4,453 yards and 30 touchdowns in leading the Dolphins to the AFC East title.

Sanders led the league in rushing with 1,883 yards on 331 carries to earn NFC MVP honors. Sanders also had 10 games with at least 100 yards rushing.

Players voted for awards in eight categories for each conference. The following is the complete list of 1995 NFLPA award winners:

American Football Conference (AFC)

Most Valuable Player: Dan Marino, Miami Dolphins

Special Teams Player of the Year: Eric Metcalf, Cleveland Browns

Offensive Lineman of the Year: Richmond Webb, Miami Dolphins

Offensive Rookie of the Year: Marshall Faulk, Indianapolis Colts

Defensive Lineman of the Year: Bruce Smith, Buffalo Bills

Linebacker of the Year (tie): Kevin Greene, Pittsburgh Steelers, Junior Seau, San Diego Chargers

Defensive Back of the Year: Rod Woodson, Pittsburgh Steelers

Defensive Rookie of the Year: Antonio Langham, Cleveland Browns

National Football Conference (NFC)

Most Valuable Player: Barry Sanders, Detroit Lions

Special Teams Player of the Year: Mel Gray, Detroit Lions

Offensive Lineman of the Year: Willie Roaf, New Orleans Saints

Offensive Rookie of the Year: Errict Rhett, Tampa Bay Buccaneers

Defensive Lineman of the Year: Reggie White, Green Bay Packers

Linebacker of the Year: Ken Harvey, Washington Redskins

Defensive Back of the Year: Deion Sanders, San Francisco 49ers

Defensive Rookie of the Year: Bryant Young, San Francisco 49ers

## Arguello Loses Unanimous Decision

LAS VEGAS (Reuter) - Former three-time world champion Alexis Arguello, almost 13 years after his last title and fighting for only the second time in nine years, lost a unanimous decision to unheralded Scott Walker Saturday.

The 42-year-old Arguello, originally from Nicaragua but now living in the United States, had trouble getting inside the tall, 25-year-old American and could not put together effective combina-

tions. Arguello said after the fight that he broke his left hand next to the index finger in the fourth round.

Walker, who had one point deducted in the tenth round for hanging onto the ropes, won the 10-round junior welterweight fight by scores of 95-94 on two of the three judges' scorecards and by 98-91 on the third card.

"I think I did a little better job," said Arguello, who broke

his left hand next to the little finger in a fight in August, his first bout since retiring in 1986.

"I was pressing him. I was pushing the fight. I made a mistake keeping myself at a distance. I was too far out. I should have gotten inside."

Arguello said he would continue to fight and try to gain a shot at a title.

Arguello, who began his pro career in 1968, has held the World Boxing Association featherweight, World Boxing Council super featherweight and WBC lightweight championships.

Arguello now has a record of 80-8 while Walker is 18-4-1.

## Lewis Poaches Trainer for Champ

LONDON, Jan 24 (Reuter) - Former World Boxing Council champion Lennox Lewis, looking to resurrect his heavyweight career, has taken on the trainer who plotted his downfall last year.

The Briton has signed trainer Emanuel Steward, who helped American Oliver McCall snatch the WBC title from Lewis in the second round of their bout at Wembley Arena in September.

It took three months of negotiations that ended in the early hours of Sunday morning to prise the trainer, one of the most respected in boxing, away from McCall.

Steward said at the time of the September bout that Lewis had fallen well short of the potential he showed when he won the Olympic gold medal for Canada in 1988.

"I've always thought Lennox is the most technically talented heavyweight out there," the 50-year-old trainer said after agreeing to train the Briton.

"It's like a challenge to work with him, and in the next five or six years I'd like to see him be the best heavyweight since Muhammad Ali."

"My main concern is to get Lennox back to the heavyweight championship of the world as quickly as possible."

"We worked together before, a long time ago. It's all about basic fundamentals. He's got terrific upper body movement, and the punching power has always been there. But I will try to diversify him a bit."

"Boxing is really without a respected champion. The sport in general doesn't really have a superstar and it's my aim to develop Lennox into one," said Steward, founder of the famous Kronk gymnasium in Detroit which produced outstanding champions such as Tommy Hearns.

"There's nobody around with the image of a Mike Tyson or Ali."

Lewis said: "Emanuel was picked largely because of his technical ability. He knows how to train tall, stringy boxers and I think he will complement my style."

Steward, who will also have a percentage of Lewis's management terms, was one of three candidates for the job formerly held by Puerto Rican Pepe Correa, sacked after the McCall defeat.

The two others were Americans Richie Giachetti and Thel Torrance, a student of champion-maker Eddie Futch.

Lewis's next assignment will be an ordered WBC title final eliminator, probably in Las Vegas in April.

He should be meeting the big-hitting Lionel Butler but manager Frank Maloney and the Lewis camp are not quite certain about his availability.

If there is a problem, they will ask the British Board of Control to push for the next available contender, Joe Hipp.

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U.S. Department of Transportation

## Puerto Rican Leaders Uniting to Counter Unfriendly Congress

By Patricia Guadalupe

A casual consumer of U.S. news media might conclude that Puerto Ricans are watching the building battle between Republican and U.S. Hispanic leadership from the sidelines.

After all, immigration is the groups' central issue of dispute in Washington, D.C. and many Southwestern states -- and Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens.

In fact, of all Hispanic groups, Puerto Ricans are the ones who are expressing gravest concerns with the GOP and its "Contract With America."

On Jan. 9, 20 Puerto Rican leaders representing organi-

zations from several states and the commonwealth itself met in strategy sessions in Washington, D.C., to cover an agenda that included issues ranging from the congressional Republican leadership's decision to strip Puerto Rico of its vote on the House floor to how the GOP's "Contract With America" would adversely affect Puerto Ricans both here and on the island.

The meeting, sponsored by the National Puerto Rican Coalition, was a follow-up to the Boricua First! conference held in Washington Oct. 21-22. At that session, about 300 leaders focused on the policy needs while attempting to uni-

fy the community on the mainland and on the island.

If approved by Congress, the "Contract With America" proposal to introduce a constitutional amendment to balance the federal budget would, according to a recent U.S. Treasury report, inflict devastating cuts on the island. The report says Puerto Rico could lose more than \$7 billion over the next few years. This includes \$1.17 billion for education, housing and job training and \$100 million in Medicare and Medicaid in the first year alone. "The basic principles of the contract don't appear to include services to the poor and minority community, so we, as a minority

Continued Page 6

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# News Briefs

## Study Finds Abuse-Related Memory Loss

The Boston Globe reports that a newly published study by researchers at the University of New Hampshire has found evidence that women who were sexually abused as children can forget the abuse and remember it some time later.

Researchers led by Linda Meyer Williams, a sociologist in the Family Research Laboratory at UNH, surveyed 129 women who had been taken to hospital emergency rooms as children for abuse-related injuries. They found that 38% of the women did not remember the abuse they had been treated for. In addition, some of the 80 women who remembered the abuse said there had been a time in the past when they had forgotten it.

### Number of Uninsured Up Slightly

Gannett News Service reports that a study by the Employee Benefits Research Institute (EBRI) says that the number of people in the U.S. without health insurance increased slightly between 1992 and 1993, and continues to account for 18.1% of the population.

About 40.9 million people lacked health coverage at some point during 1993, up from 39.8 million in 1992, said the report. Institute researchers believe that the after-effects of the last recession are to blame. "People did not necessarily gain coverage back again (after losing or changing jobs)," said Sarah Snider, an EBRI research analyst.

The demographic description of those without insurance was as follows: the family's chief wage earners worked for companies with fewer than 10 employees; family income was less than \$30,000 a year; and most individuals were between 25 and 44. Of the 40.9 million uninsured, 6.2 million were noncitizens, the report said, 43% of the total noncitizen population.

The states with the highest percentage of uninsured were: Oklahoma, 27.4%; Louisiana, 27%; New Mexico, 26%; Texas, 25.1%; and Florida and Arizona, 24.1%. The lowest percentage of uninsured were in Wisconsin, 10%; Iowa, 10.9%; Connecticut and Rhode Island, 12.1%; and Utah, 12.4%.

States with the most uninsured noncitizens were: California, 37.8%; New York, 26.6%; Florida, 21.7%; New Jersey, 20.8%; and Illinois, 19.9%.

### Reno Sues 3 States Over Motor Voter Law

AP reports that South Carolina filed a pre-emptive lawsuit Tuesday to block the government from forcing it to comply with the 1993 National Voter Registration Act.

The Justice Department sued California, Illinois and Pennsylvania Monday to force them to comply with the 1993 National Voter Registration Act, which requires all states to provide voter registration through motor vehicles offices, the mail and at state social service offices.

Neither Illinois nor Pennsylvania took action to comply with the law, the department said. In California, Gov. Pete Wilson vetoed compliance legislation and sued in federal court to have the law declared unconstitutional. The department filed a rebuttal defending the law Monday.

Justice officials decided against suing South Carolina and Michigan. The department said a compliance was vetoed earlier this month in South Carolina, but the state's election commission may be trying to comply. The department also said it was monitoring Michigan Gov. John Engler's order preventing agencies from implementing the compliance legislation he signed into law.

Michigan Republican Gov. John Engler ordered his secretary of state not to implement any parts of the law that would cost money until the federal government paid for them. Michigan has allowed registration at motor vehicle offices for more than 10 years; the bill applies to other state agencies.

### Dole Predicts Defeat of Some "Contract" Goals

AP reports that Senate Majority Leader, Bob Dole, R-KS, said Sunday that supporters of "The Contract w/ America" may have to accept defeat on some of its goals.

Speaking on CBS' "Face the Nation," Dole said that proposals to deny welfare and other public benefits to documented immigrants was "not going to happen." He also predicted that proposals to cut off welfare benefits to teen mothers who don't get jobs would fail. "Somebody has to take care of the child," he said. In addition, Dole said an attempt to repeal the ban on assault weapons "would not pass in the Senate."

Republicans had also hoped to quickly dispatch the unfunded mandates bill and move on to the balanced budget amendment, but action has been stalled in both the House and the Senate. Dole said that the Senate did not have the votes to pass a balanced budget amendment that would include a clause requiring a three-fifths majority vote in Congress to raise taxes.

### Lideres Puertorriqueños se Unen Para Contrarrestar el Congreso

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Un observador casual de los medios informativos estadounidenses podría llegar a la conclusión de que los puertorriqueños están observando desde el margen la creciente batalla que se intensifica entre el liderazgo republicano y los hispanos estadounidenses.

Después de todo, la inmigración es el asunto central de los grupos en Washington, DC. y muchos estados del suroeste, y los puertorriqueños son ciudadanos estadounidenses.

En verdad, de todos los grupos hispanos, los puertorriqueños son los que están manifestando las preocupaciones más graves con el Partido Republicano y el llamado "Contrato con América".

El 9 de enero, 20 líderes puertorriqueños que representa a organizaciones de varios estados y del propio Estado Libre Asociado se reunieron en sesiones de estrategia en Washington, DC., para cubrir un programa de trabajo que incluía asuntos desde la decisión del liderazgo congressional republicano de despojar a Puerto Rico de su voto en el pleno de la Cámara de Representantes hasta el modo de que el "Contrato con América" del Partido Republicano afectaría a los puertorriqueños, tanto aquí como en la isla.

La reunión, auspiciada por la Coalición Nacional Puertorriqueña (NPRC en inglés), fue una continuación de la conferencia Boricua First!, celebrada en Washington los días 21 y 22 del pasado octubre. En aquella sesión, cerca de 300 líderes se enfocaron en la necesidad de tomar acción, mientras trataban de unificar a la comunidad puertorriqueña de los estados con la de la isla.

De ser aprobada por el Congreso, la propuesta del "Contrato con América" de presentar una enmienda constitucional a fin de balancear el presupuesto federal, según dice un informe reciente del Departamento Federal del Tesoro, infligiría cortes devastadores sobre la isla. El informe dice que Puerto Rico podría perder más de \$7,000 millones durante los años próximos. Esto incluye \$1,170 millones para los departamentos de Trabajo, Educación y Vivienda y \$100 millones para Medicare y Medicaid sólo en el primer año.

"Los principios fundamentales del contrato no parecen incluir los servicios a los pobres y las comunidades minoritarias, de modo que nosotros, como un electorado minoritario de ciudadanos estadounidenses, estamos en la misma situación", dijo el presidente de NPRC, Manuel Mirabal, a Hispanic Link News Service. "Estamos analizando de qué modo el contrato nos afectará y llevando esa información a todos los lugares donde existan comunidades puertorriqueñas, y usándola como

instrumento para enseñar a la gente para que se involucren".

La Representante Nydia Velázquez (demócrata por Nueva York), cuyo distrito de Queens, Brooklyn y Manhattan es 60% puertorriqueño y es uno de los más pobres de la nación, dijo que con la nueva mayoría republicana, sólo mediante las actividades locales comunitarias podrán los hispanos asegurarse de que no son afectados cruelmente por un "Congreso nostálgico".

"Ya no podemos contar con Washington. No podemos contar con los republicanos. Este va a ser un Congreso totalmente dividido, muy partidista, al que nosotros no le importamos", dijo ella.

Una de las primeras medidas adoptadas por los republicanos el 4 de enero fue despojar a Puerto Rico de su derecho al voto en el pleno de la Cámara. El voto permitía que Puerto Rico participara en las actividades del pleno y emitiera un voto, siempre que éste no cambiara el resultado final.

Los republicanos mantuvieron que sólo a los estados debería permitírseles votar. El anterior presidente de la Banca Hispana, José Serrano (demócrata por Nueva York) calificó a esa postura de indicativa de la nueva actitud en el Congreso contra cerca de 4 millones de personas, quienes él alega son tratadas como ciudadanos de segunda clase.

Ya que Puerto Rico nunca podía votar en legislación final, algunos puertorriqueños calificaban al voto de insignificante de todos modos.

Angelo Falcón, director ejecutivo del Instituto Puertorriqueño de Política Pública, de Nueva York, comentó que el Congreso nunca había prestado atención a Puerto Rico, y que con una nueva mayoría republicana, los puertorriqueños tienen que preocuparse por más que un voto simbólico.

La próxima sesión de estrategia tendrá lugar el 4 de febrero en Puerto Rico, donde los legisladores y activistas comunitarios de Estados Unidos, donde viven 3,700,000 puertorriqueños, y los de la isla, se proponen finalizar planes legislativos conjuntos para presentarlos al nuevo Congreso.



La Secretaria del Departamento Federal de Salud y Servicios Humanos, Donna E. Shalala, le da la gracias al actor Edward James Olmos por su participación en una conferencia auspiciada por el departamento en la cual la prevención de violencia, drogas, y pandillas fue discutida entre jóvenes. Olmos, quien en su vida privada es muy activo en causas civiles, también se presentó ante el nuevo Congreso republicano para defender programas y fondos gubernamentales que ayudan en el desarrollo sano de adolescentes

### From Page One

ment officials told her illegal immigration could jump by as much as 50 percent as a result of the sour Mexican economy.

"Because of the financial crisis, however it is solved, we are looking at an increase in illegal immigration," she said.

The Border Patrol says it catches about 500,000 people illegally crossing into California alone each year, but says the same number gets through. It's not clear how limit peso money supply.

In the House, Banking Committee Chairman Jim Leach, R-Iowa., said Republicans had legislation that met with administration approval a week ago but Democrats had come up with concerns, most of which had been accommodated.

The committee is to hear high administration officials testify on the plan Wednesday and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hold a hearing Thursday.

Senate Republican Whip Trent Lott said Republicans were questioning whether oil Mexico has been asked to pledge as collateral for loan guarantees would be sufficient to protect U.S. funds in case Mexico defaults on loans.

"Others may have claims on that money," Lott said.

Senate Banking Committee Chairman Alfonse D'Amato said that in addition to the collateral issue the repayment terms seemed too long.

"It seems (it's) a very long period of time -- paid back

over 10 years," D'Amato, R-N.Y., said. His committee has given the administration a list of 19 questions on the deal.

Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, said he wanted from Clinton something a country banker in his state would accept. "He's a long way from that," he added.

Despite apparent difficulties in working out an acceptable accord, Leach said he had not ruled out House action this week.

And in the Senate, Democratic Leader Thomas Daschle said, "I think we are making good progress. Too early to say what ultimately will happen, but it could be as early as this week, at least in the House, perhaps in the Senate."

In a briefing for Hispanic leaders at the Treasury, Rubin, accompanied by Treasury Undersecretary Lawrence Summers, indicated that Congress would pass the loan package.

Summers said the package was "a good investment for the American taxpayer," adding that he doubted all of the total of \$40 billion proposed in the package would be needed.

Meanwhile, potential Republican presidential candidate Jack Kemp called for the resignation of International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus, charging that he had played a lead role in fostering Mexico's financial crisis. He also called on Congress to investigate the extent to which the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve played a role in encouraging Mexico to devalue the peso.

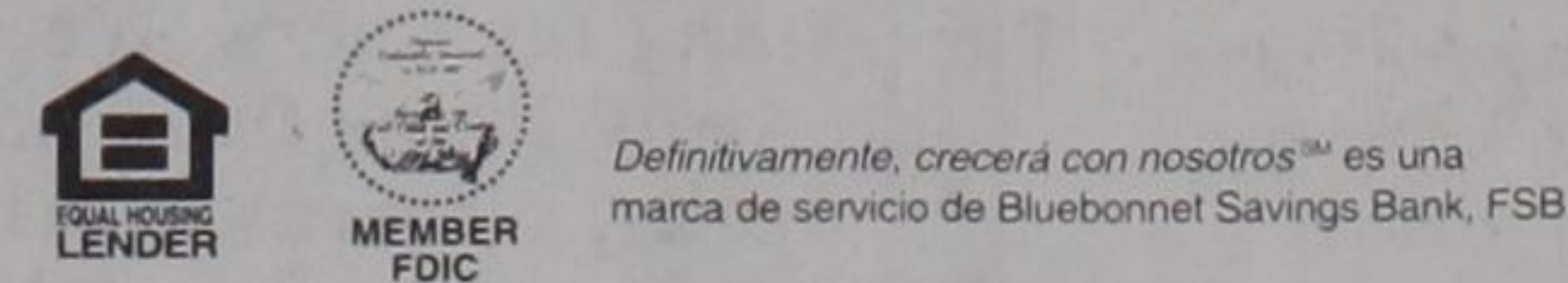
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## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

La Iglesia Católica tiene señas que la distinguen claramente de cualquier otro grupo religioso, político o cultural.

Dios no es propiedad de ningún pueblo, pero El eligió un pueblo que antes no era pueblo "una raza elegida, un sacerdocio real, una nación santa", como dice San Pedro en Su Primera Carta.

Se llega a ser miembro de este cuerpo no por el nacimiento físico, sino por el "nacimiento de arriba" "del agua y del Espíritu Santo", es decir, por la Fe y el Bautismo. Así, al entrar en el pueblo de Dios por la Fe y el Bautismo toma parte en la misión del mismo Cristo Rey y Señor del Universo, que se hizo servidor de todos. De ahí que para el cristiano, "servir es reinar", particularmente

en los pobres y en los que sufren, donde descubre "la imagen de su fundador pobre y sufriente".

Cuerpo de Cristo: La vida de Jesucristo se comunica a los creyentes, que se unen a Cristo, muerto y glorificado, por medio de los sacramentos de una manera misteriosa pero real.

Dice San Agustín que "lo que nuestro espíritu, es decir, nuestra alma, es para nuestros miembros, eso mismo es el Espíritu Santo para los miembros del Cuerpo Místico de Cristo, que es la Iglesia. Así el Espíritu Santo hace de la Iglesia "el Templo del Dios Vivo".

la Iglesia, no esta solamente reunida en torno a El: sino "hecha uno con El" en Su Cuerpo. Pero, aunque son muchos miembros, y diferentes, están estrechamente (bien) unidos formado el Cuerpo Místico de Cristo. Y es esta unidad la que produce la caridad, y Cristo como cabeza, principio y fin de la creación, elevado a la gloria del Padre, es el primero en todo, y por medio de la Iglesia extiende Su reino sobre todas las cosas. (I de Pedro.)

# Dostoevsky Visita a un Barrio de San Anto

Por Rafael Castillo

Siempre he tenido un respeto filosófico por la palabra escrita. Los libros han sido una parte de mi terreno nativo desde que era un niño y curiosamente en la oficina de mi padre.

Por ser un Notario Público, él disfrutaba de trabajar con números y de redactar cartas. Recuerdo haberlo visto ocupado los sábados por la tarde, algunas veces arqueado sobre una vieja máquina de escribir Smith-Corona, o examinando un ejemplar grueso de la Ley de Vernon, buscando desesperadamente alguna anotación legal registrada.

Al mirar retrospectivamente a los libros y abrirlos en páginas y más páginas de citas legales, me asombraba de su misterio. No fué sino hasta muchos años después, a medida que emprendí la tarea enorme de leer una obra de arte filosófica cubierta de frases y párrafos arreglados potencialmente para evocar infinidad de emociones, que comprendí por último la relación dinámica entre la instrucción y el poder.

Durante el invierno de mi descontento, encontré un libro raro en la biblioteca de la Escuela Secundaria Lanier, en San Antonio, Texas. Por haber agotado la obra "El Extraño", del existencialista Albert Camus, porque era un libro delgado, y después "La Metamorfosis" de Franz Kafka, debido a mi gusto por el primer párrafo, en el cual un hombre despierta para encontrarse transformado en un escarabajo gigantesco, me sentí impulsado a leer algo mucho más extenso.

Aquí fué cuando tropecé con un autor ruso.

El sólo tratar de pronunciar el nombre del autor me resultó laborioso. Mi maestra de inglés de la escuela secundaria había recomendado el libro con elogios superlativos, diciendo: "Créeme que cambiará tu vida". Empero, yo necesitaba de algo más para convencerme a leer un libro más grueso que los de Kafka y Camus juntos.

La novela de Fedor Dostoev-

sky titulada "Los Hermanos Karamazov" fué tanto fascinadora como intrigante desde el momento en que la abrí por la primera página. Seguí leyendo hasta que el alma de la novela me llevó al precipicio de mi existencia. Una frase se construía sobre otra, hasta que el sueño de la narración se convertía en realidad.

El viaje empezaba con un narrador en otro país, una cultura extraña, lejos de los vestigios de la vida del barrio y adentrándose en un paisaje más oscuro de milagro, misterio y autoridad. Tal fué el efecto de la obra de Dostoevsky que resolví leer el libro en las horas tranquilas del día, bajo un árbol de mesquite y después nuevamente al amanecer, despertado por el aroma de especias de los "huevos rancheros" de mi abuela.

Yo estaba dispuesto a descubrir la parábola esotérica del gran inquisidor, que había ofrecido a Iván, uno de los hermanos, una explicación por la separación entre el hombre y el mundo.

Después de leer "Los Hermanos Karamazov", sentí la urgencia de escribir, para estudiar la corriente del idioma: Todos los nombres, los verbos, los adjetivos y las cláusulas copulativas que formaban ríos, corrientes y valles en mi mente.

Fué una epifanía. Descubrí un paralelo irónico en mi vida con las de los hermanos Karamazov. Dostoevsky creó un mundo muy parecido al mío. La novela me hizo ver que todas las culturas atraviesan tiempos malos, que bajo la veta étnica y racial hay semejanzas intrínsecas. Sólo reemplacé a los nombres rusos por la realidad hispana del lugar común de la calle Guadalupe, en el oeste de San Antonio.

Leí el libro religiosamente, muy asombrado de cómo un escritor ruso pudiera captar de tal modo las peculiaridades y cadencias de la vida del barrio con tanta elocuencia. Entonces, las calles del barrio tenían a muchos hermanos Karamazov que trataban de ahogar sus problemas en la

bebida, y muchos Fyodores con dificultades que se aferraban a sus crepúsculos de desesperación y alcoholismo.

Estas son épocas de dificultades, y hemos desconectado a nuestras almas de nuestro pasado. Hemos perdido el arte de escuchar a nuestros jóvenes y de imaginarnos a nosotros mismos en sus lugares.

Siempre que experimento una sensación de pérdida, de

separación de mi mundo atormentado, voy a mi biblioteca y hallo solaz en las palabras de Dostoevsky; sé que él ha mirado al interior del alma de la humanidad y ha encontrado esperanza.

(Rafael Castillo, redactor de obras de ficción, enseña humanidades y literatura en la Escuela Superior de Palo Alto, en San Antonio, Texas.)  
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"In their usual reactionary, angry, mean way, Republicans took (the vote) away. It's a shame for this country that that's how we treat American citizens," he said.

Because Puerto Rico could never vote on final legislation, some Puerto Ricans called the vote meaningless anyway. Angelo Falcón, executive director of the Institute for Puerto Rican Policy in New York, commented that Congress never paid attention to Puerto Rico anyway, and with a new Republican majority, Puerto Ricans have more to worry about than a symbolic vote.

"What's more important is what happened Nov. 8. What you have here is a very different political situation. Now we're fighting a whole different kind of rear action," he said.

Fearing further cuts, Puerto Rico's congressional representative, Resident Commissioner Carlos Romero Barceló, said he's changing his strategy to focus on maintaining current federal funding levels rather than push for levels equal to the 50 states. In some cases Puerto Rico receives less than half the funding it would receive as a state. The next set of strategy sessions will take place Feb. 4 in Puerto Rico. Legislators and community activists from the mainland -- where an additional 3.7 million Puerto Ricans live -- and the island plan to finalize joint legislative approaches to be presented to the new Congress.

(Patricia Guadalupe covers Capitol Hill for Hispanic Link and other print and broadcast media.)  
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