

## Medina Not Endorsed

# Mexican American Bar Make Endorsements



Wendy Scott, President of the Mexican American Bar Association (MABA) of Lubbock, announced this that the general membership of MABA of Lubbock made their selections in the upcoming March primary judicial races.

The Mexican American Bar Association (M.A.B.A.) of Lubbock is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Texas whose membership is primarily comprised of Hispanic and African-American attorneys who live and work in Lubbock County and surrounding counties.

The lack of endorsement in the District 237 Judicial race surprised many Mexican American in that the Association did not endorse Judge Sam Medina.

Scott said that the reason for the reason for no endorsement in the 237th District Court race was that the organization had chosen to make official endorsements only in the races in which a unanimous decision was

reached. "I really can't comment on why Medina was not endorsed other than the fact that not all those present wanted to endorse him," said Scott.

Victor Hernandez a member of M.A.B.A. said echoed the organization's president saying that their were point brought up by lawyers attending against Medina as well as many good things that were brought up for Medina. "I don't think that any of us in the organization want to discuss specifics, just that there was not a total agreement," said Hernandez.

One member, David Martinez who did not attend the meeting said that he was not aware of the decision. "Although they might have chosen not to endorse, I as an individual have made a definite commitment to Judge Medina by contributing monetarily to his campaign," said Martinez.

Another attorney, who preferred to remain anonymous said that although he did not attend the meeting, the real question should be why the Republican Party would field a candidate against Medina.

"Why would the Republicans encourage anyone to run against Medina when we all know that he is a very capable and good judge."

Marc McDougal, chairman of the Republican Party said that no one inside the Republican Party leadership had actively recruited an opponent for Medina. "I know that a great many of our members and our leadership are for Judge Medina," said McDougal. He added that not official endorsement could be made

in a primary by the Party.

Part of the stated "purpose" of MABA of Lubbock is to; 1. promote and encourage participation in and respect for the judicial system in the pursuit of fairness, justice, and equality; ... 2. to serve the Mexican-American population as a professional Association by providing services, assistance, and advice on matters of legal concern to the community; (and) 3. to participate and work through legislation, advocacy and education to accomplish the purpose of the Association.

The endorsements made at their meeting were as follows:

1. Justice of the Peace Court, Precinct 3 - Endorsed Incumbent, Judge Aurora Chaides Hernandez, No Opponent.

2. County Court at Law Number 1 - Endorsed Associate Judge Judy C. Parker, Opposed

3. County Court at Law Number 2 - No Endorsement, Opposed

4. 237th Judicial District Court - No Endorsement, Opposed.

# News Briefs

## Federal Program Allots Money for School Modernization

Vice President Al Gore says states will receive funds for school building and modernization financed through a new type of federal bond, reports Associated Press.

"There is nothing more important for America's future prosperity and strength than giving our children a world-class education," Gore said. "An essential aspect of that is providing safer, smaller, smarter, cutting-edge classrooms and schools -- places where teachers can concentrate on teaching, and students can concentrate on learning."

In his budget request for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, President Clinton proposed federal tax credits to pay interest on almost \$22 billion in bonds to build and renovate public schools. The proposal provides tax credits instead of interest payments for investors in school modernization bonds and qualified zone academy bonds.

For school modernization, the government would subsidize issuance of \$19.4 billion in special 15-year bonds over the next two years -- \$9.7 billion in 1999, \$9.7 billion in 2000.

In addition, the president has requested \$2.4 billion to expand existing qualified zone academy bonds, which can be used to fund improvement projects in eligible public schools.

## Clinton: "Honest Disagreements" in Social Security Talks

President Clinton's call to "save Social Security" before spending any federal budget surplus elsewhere is proving contagious in an election year, but the election campaign is also complicating dialogue about solutions to Social Security's financial problems.

"Any time you talk about Social Security, it's politics," said Stuart Rothenberg, an analyst who publishes a political newsletter.

The president as well reminded fellow Democrats at the U.S. Capitol last week that there were enough "honest disagreements" with Republicans that "some of this agenda is going to be left for us to take to the American people in November and debate it" in four regional forums on Social Security, starting in Kansas City, Mo., on April 7.

In his State of the Union address, Clinton asked Congress not to touch any federal budget surplus -- projected to be as much as \$660 billion over the next five years -- until the country decides how to keep Social Security from being overwhelmed by baby-boomer retirements starting around 2010.

The president told House Democrats at a retreat last week to make that pledge the centerpiece of their bid to regain a majority in Congress this year.

Although most Republican lawmakers say giving Americans a tax cut is their top priority this year, House Speaker Newt Gingrich last week came out for putting some of the surplus into a "reserve fund for Social Security."

Options being discussed include paying down the national debt, much of which is owed to Social Security's trust fund; putting the surplus directly toward Social Security's looming obligations to baby boomers, which by 2029 the system will no longer be able to meet; or using the money to pay benefits to current and near-retirees while younger people try a new system.

## Clubs Promote Reading Aloud to Babies

A club that promotes reading aloud to children, called Beginning With Books, and a growing number like it around the country offer free books and coaching on how to read to children, even when they are newborns and even when parents have limited literacy skills.

Studies show the stimulation provided by reading helps the littlest babies build permanent brain mass. And infants benefit from hearing the cadence of parents' speech and the bonding with parents during story time.

"What's important is the love of words, the sound of your voice, the enthusiasm that's conveyed," said Susan Roman, executive director of the Association for Library Service to Children, which has developed a national program for families of any income level called Born to Read.

A random survey done in 1996 for Reading Is Fundamental, a federally funded national program, showed only 50 percent of parents read daily to their children, regardless of income level.

Born to Read is just getting off the ground nationally, but Beginning With Books has served 7,000 low-income families in Pittsburgh since 1984, so researchers have been able to track the successes of some of the children.

A small study by the University of Pittsburgh in 1988 indicated that babies who hear stories regularly may do better in school.

## San Francisco May Allow Homeless to Live in Cars

The head of the San Francisco Police Commission agreed last night to meet with homeless advocates to consider a proposal under which San Francisco would be the first city in the nation to allow people to legally live in their vehicles, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

Commission President Pat Norman cautioned that she was acting on her own and would not bring the matter back before the panel until she meets with officials from the city attorney's office and Police Department to determine what laws would have to be waived.

Norman made her announcement after more than a half dozen people who live in their vehicles in China Basin told the commission that since October, police have been aggressively towing away their makeshift homes, taking everything they own.

Norman said the proposal to set up a place where people could legally sleep in vehicles has the backing of Terrence Hill, Mayor Willie Brown's coordinator on homelessness, and "it's my understanding that the mayor does support some plan."

Brown has yet to speak publicly about the proposal, and his office has referred all questions to Hill, who has said the mayor has given him permission to explore the possibility.

But the idea has stalled since last fall, when the mayor ordered police to break up homeless encampments in Golden Gate Park in response to criticism that his administration was not enforcing a law banning overnight camping in parks. Norman said she would meet with Judy Appel, an attorney for the Coalition on Homelessness, to discuss the stalled proposal.

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



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# Las Abejas Un Destello de Esperanza en Chiapas

por Mary Jo McConahay

Acteal, Chiapas, México. Los 45 tzotziles desarmados, supuestamente pro zapatistas, que fueron masacrados aquí el 22 de diciembre, estaban afiliados todos ellos con las

Abejas, un movimiento del pueblo comprometido a la neutralidad y a la no violencia, en este Estado del sureste mexicano que cada día está más polarizado y violento.

María Vázquez Gómez,

"Al tomar un fusil en la mano se pierde algo interior muy importante," explica Antonio. "Confiamos en Dios y no podemos matar a nuestros hermanos."

Las Abejas anteceden al

blo natal de Xoyep, a donde centenares de los desplazados han llegado tras el reciente brote de violencia.

"Nosotros vemos el reino de Dios como el de una abeja reina," invisible pero siem-

## Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

I had a very interesting discussion the other day with a good friend that was asking why Victor Hernandez was not telling everyone that he was going to go ahead and run for Mayor.



"Everybody knows," he said. "Why doesn't he just declare and get on with the business of campaigning?"

"Well maybe he really isn't decided," I said.

"Oh I know you're not that nieve. You know, I know, he knows, everybody knows."

"Do you think he has enough support to win?"

"Well I don't know about that."

"So maybe that's what he wants to be sure about."

"No one can be assured a win in a political race."

"But you need to know if you're going to get the support needed to win."

"Yea, I guess."

"So are you going to help him if he runs for Mayor?"

"He'll get my vote."

"Yea but will he get your support?"

\*\*\*Pico de Gallo\*\*\*

The elections for members of the board of director of the Youth Development Project, better known as the "\$700,000 Project" will be this coming Saturday at Cavazos Jr. High. Candidates will be giving their platforms starting at 10 am and the election will take place from 12 to 5 pm also at Cavazos. To vote a person must be a resident of the 79415 area also known as the Arnett Benson, Jackson and Barrio Nuevo. Have a voice in how to spend \$700,000.

I wonder if the money or the KIDS are the major issue.

Vote Temprano

Reports of the massacre of 45 villagers in the Mexican state of Chiapas last December have overlooked the fact that the victims were affiliated with "the Bees." This remarkable organization, now some seven years old, remains pledged to neutrality and nonviolence in a place where neither seems possible.



soltera de 21 años de edad, sobrevivió a la matanza y actualmente se encarga del cuidado de 5 sobrinos. "Puras abejas," dijo ella, "Murió mi familia entera. Sólo me quedan estos niños."

La influencia de las Abejas tiene un alcance que rebasa con mucho al número de sus afiliados. Tienen unos 3,000 miembros dispersos entre 24 comunidades que están en la zona de conflicto en Los Altos de Chenalhó.

Han intentado reducir la violencia entre los vecinos tzotziles, entre los que quizás se incluyen miembros de unidades paramilitares, ligados al gobierno, así como también algunos que apoyan una estructura "autónoma" rural paralela, simpatizantes de los zapatistas.

"Estamos cumpliendo nuestro voto de no portar armas, ni siquiera para defensa propia," dice Antonio, de 38 años de edad. El es uno de los 116 miembros de las Abejas que se refugiaron en un rincón del patio de una escuela católica que está en las afueras de San Cristóbal de las Casas.

Dicen que los corrieron de los Chorrros, un pueblo controlado por el partido dominante, el PRI, porque se negaron a cooperar para la compra de armas y municiones, y a unirse a los bandos de agresión.

surgimiento de enero de 1994 de los zapatistas, y en sus filas se incluyen muchos dirigentes católicos laicos quienes décadas atrás fueran educados por el Obispo Samuel Ruiz en la diócesis de San Cristóbal de las Casas. En 1992, por primera vez, las Abejas se organizaron para exigir la liberación de cinco personas que, según la opinión general, habían sido encarceladas tras falsas acusaciones de homicidio. Mientras tanto, aprendieron a solicitar el apoyo del público y a hacer manifestaciones pacíficas en pos de la justicia. Ya en 1994, cuando las comunidades rurales se adhieron francamente a los zapatistas, las Abejas conservaron su propia independencia.

"Escogimos ese nombre porque las abejas siempre trabajan juntas, unidas," dijo Roberto Santis, de 27 años de edad, a un visitante en su pue-

blo natal de Xoyep, a donde centenares de los desplazados han llegado tras el reciente brote de violencia.

"Nosotros vemos el reino de Dios como el de una abeja reina," invisible pero siem-

pre "en comunicación" con sus obreros, manda auxilio a los necesitados, exige alto rendimiento de todos los que ingresan en el panal, dice Santis. Su tarea, a su modo de ver, es "Que se sepa del sufrimiento de los pobres, que se comprenda."

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# Why The Private Life Of Public People Matters

EDITOR'S NOTE: Many commentators, notably feminists, dismiss stories about the sex life of President Clinton as irrelevant to his public role.

But this requires drawing a straight line between public and private lives -- a line that feminists as well as homosexuals have spent decades working to overcome. PNS editor Richard Rodriguez, author of *Days of Obligation*, is an essayist who contributes regularly to the PBS News Hour with Jim Lehrer, Harper's and the Los Angeles Times.

BY RICHARD RODRIGUEZ

Well before Americans ever heard of Monica Lewinsky, the nation's most important feminist organizations turned silent on the subject of Bill Clinton's treatment of women like Jennifer Flowers. But then, who cared about Ms. Flowers, with her tall hair and cheap perfume? In the grand scheme of things, the need was for a "progressive" in the White House to advance a feminist agenda.

Wasn't it only a few years ago feminists were insisting that we had the right to know about the sexual habits of Clarence Thomas? Now, Molly Ivins, a feminist journalist in Texas, declares in her cowboy prose style: "I, for one, do not think the President's sex life has squat to do with

his job."

I disagree. I think Americans had every right to know that President Jack Kennedy was having an affair with a mafia moll. Kennedy's famous libido, so carefully protected by the Secret Service and by crony journalists, jeopardized the entire nation.

History is full of famous disparities. The cruel dictator dotes on his granddaughters. The eminent educator abuses his children. But such lives are gross distortions. For any of us, there must not be a clear line separating our public from our private life. The kind of people we are in private should influence the kind of persons we are in public. And vice versa.

I say this as a homosexual man. All my life, heterosexual America has tried to draw a straight line between my private and public life.

Religious conservatives want to lock me in the closet. Political liberals, like President Clinton, think "don't ask, don't tell" is an acceptable compromise for having gays in the military. Even good friends, frankly, would prefer I kept sexual matters to myself.

Feminists have, in our time, overcome age-old re-

strictions that kept women from public lives. Gays, similarly, are insisting on the light of day. The danger for both homosexual and feminist is that our hunger for public freedom makes us blind to private contradictions.

The French like to say, after all, that Americans are puritans. Americans turn prudish when the subject turns to sex. Ah, the French. The French have shown themselves to be moral cowards several times in this century but they know wine and good food.

My sense is that most Americans are not prudish but that we have become -- much like the French -- a cynical people. Many Americans, I fear, are inclined to live with a disparity between the public and the private, so ambitious have we become for the former. Many women, I know, tolerate the spectacle of a feminist president who mistreats female subordinates, emerging from church, bible in hand.

God knows, none of us are saints. The football star with his bright smile beats his wife. And Thomas Jefferson had sex with his slaves. And the priest favors blond altar

boys.

For me, however, candor is all. I admire Malcolm X more than I admire Martin Luther King, Jr. Both men were womanizers. But Malcolm X candidly admitted his mistreatment of women and used his mistakes to teach a new generation of men. To be a true leader, after all, requires that one confronts one's failures.

"Oh, I feel so sorry for Chelsea," everyone sighs. What troubles me more is that we are teaching young people in this country to profess one sort of ideas in public and then to behave privately in ways exactly opposite.

I like what a London newspaper said the other day about Hillary Clinton -- she, the model of the "new woman". Hillary Clinton may be the problem, the London newspaper argued. She tolerates her husband the way a Victorian wife tolerated male misbehavior and arrogance.

She smiles. She stands by her man. When he turns his puppy eyes toward the camera and insists he never had a 12 year affair with Jennifer Flowers, she nods. She wants the public life too much to ask questions about the private man.

## Dialogue on Race is a Sham

By Julio Calderon, Pacific News Service

SACRAMENTO -- With the National Dialogue on Race -- now holding "show and tell" programs in cities and towns across the country -- President Bill Clinton has moved to make race the central issue in the 1998 election campaign.

Clinton missed out on the 1960s and 1970s, and now he wants to be known as the president who finished the task left undone at President Kennedy's tragic death.

But the focus of his national dialogue is a sham. "Race" is a problem to Bosnian Serbs and Croats, to Hutus and Tutsis, to Palestinians and Israelis. These people tried to do something about "race" but they could not, they can not. Neither can Clinton or the federal government, and I thank God for that.

We can point to many countries where there is violent conflict between races, yet in our own United States immigrants of differing races from these same nations live in relative harmony.

The focus has to be on what each group -- race, nationality -- contributes to our social structure, the diversity of music, foods, poetry, Mariachis are now playing with the great orchestras, mixing their culture with those brought from Europe. Different races bring different cultures, and different languages -- and that is the rub.

If two Filipinos are talking to each other in Tagalog, and happen to glance our way, we think they are talking about us. But that paranoia is a human thing, not a racial thing, based on our inability to understand the language or the culture of another.

Culture and language are the factors that guarantee a dialogue on race based on the black and white experience will fail. Culture and language have made it impossible for African Americans and Latinos, including black Latinos, to form political coalitions.

The problem is that politicians do see "race" as the problem. Race is not the problem. Children attending dilapidated schools taught by inexperienced teachers from outdated books -- that is a problem. Lack of economic development in some areas is a problem. Children playing in their yards being killed by stray bullets is a problem.

The "National Dialogue On Race" is designed to give the appearance of doing something about the "problem" to divert attention from the government's failure to guide us toward a colorless society. The "dialogue" will only widen the gap of understanding between minorities and non-minorities, by seeming to favor one group over another.

If a national dialogue is to succeed, it must address issues from the perspective of the national good. The problem is poverty. Poverty is not a race issue -- each problem faced by minorities is also faced by non-minorities. If politicians want to "help" minorities, they should focus the dialogue on improving educational facilities and the quality of education, on economic development that provides opportunities for new businesses and employment, on public safety in the poorest neighborhoods. A political dialogue that focuses on race will only serve to magnify genetic differences, not our similarities as Americans.

There is weight to problems of racism and bigotry. They exist. We have, however, made great strides. The present call for a national dialogue has but one purpose -- political expediency.

I can't help wondering whether the national dialogue is merely a way of keeping the "race card" in play. The most recent announcement of new proposals from Vice President Al Gore on Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, of new spending on civil rights issues, lends credibility to this hypothesis. Republicans are expected to object, and this will let Democrats paint them as anti-minority.

Is this a cynical view? It may be, but I can't help but feel, "been there, done that, bought the tee-shirt."

# La Importancia De Conocer La Vida Privada De personajes Públicos

EDITOR'S NOTE: Muchos comentaristas, primordialmente feministas, tachan de irrelevantes las noticias de la vida sexual del presidente Clinton en relación con su desempeño público. Esto, sin embargo, requiere de una separación absoluta entre la vida pública y la privada. Tal separación es precisamente lo que feministas y homosexuales por igual han intentado eliminar durante décadas.

BY RICHARD RODRIGUEZ, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

Mucho antes de que supiéramos de la existencia de Mónica Lewinsky las agrupaciones feministas más grandes del país empujaron ante el tema de cómo Bill Clinton trata a mujeres como Jennifer Flowers. Pero, total, entre el peinado estrafalario y el perfume corriente, ¿Quién iba a fijarse en la S. Flowers? En un plano más elevado, lo que hacía falta en la Casa Blanca era alguien "progresista" que le diera un ímpetu al feminismo.

Hace apenas unos años grupos feministas hacían hincapié en nuestro derecho de estar enterados de la vida sexual de Clarence Thomas, ¿No es así? Ahora Molly Ivins, una reportera feminista en Texas, en su prosa vaquera dice: "Yo, por mi lado, no creo que la vida sexual del presidente tenga un sólo pelo que ver con su trabajo."

Yo no estoy de acuerdo. Yo creo que los estadounidenses estaban en todo su derecho de saber que el presidente Jack Kennedy tenía un romance con una mujerzuela de la mafia. La libido de Kennedy, tan conocida y tan cuidadosamente resguardada por el Servicio Secreto y por reporteros fieles, puso en peligro al país entero.

Los disparates famosos abundan en la historia. El dictador cruel adora a sus nietas. El maestro eminente se aprovecha de sus hijos. Sin embargo, estos casos son unas burdas tergiversaciones. No debería de existir una raya definida que separe la vida pública de la vida privada de nadie. Lo que somos en privado influenciará lo que somos en público. Y viceversa.

Esto viene del hombre homosexual que soy. Durante toda mi vida el medio heterosexual de este país ha intentado marcar una raya bien definida entre mi vida privada y mi vida pública. Los conservadores religiosos quieren encerrarme en el closet. Los liberales políticos, como el presidente Clinton, creen que

la expresión "no pregunten, no digan" es un arreglo aceptable que permite que los gays sigan en la milicia. Mis verdaderos amigos, incluso, preferirían que me guardara estas cuestiones sexuales.

El feminismo de nuestros tiempos ya logró superar obstáculos que durante generaciones impedían que la mujer figurara públicamente. De igual manera, los gays luchan por salir a la luz. El riesgo que corremos, tanto homosexuales como feministas, es que nuestras ansias de libertad pública nos enceguezca ante las contradicciones privadas.

A los franceses les da por decir que, al fin y al cabo, los estadounidenses son unos puritanos. Los estadounidenses se vuelven unos mojigatos con el tema del sexo. Esos franceses. A pesar de su refinamiento por el vino y la comida, los franceses han demostrado su cobardía moral varias veces durante este siglo.

La intuición me dice que la mayor parte de los estadounidenses no somos mojigatos sino que nos hemos convertido en unos cínicos, muy a la francesa. Me temo que muchos estadounidenses prefieren vivir con una discrepancia entre lo público y lo privado llevados por una ambición desmedida por la vida pública. Muchas mujeres, lo sé, toleran el triste espectáculo de una presidenta feminista que trata mal a sus subordinadas, al salir de la iglesia, biblia en mano.

No somos ningunos santos, Dios bien lo sabe. El jugador famoso de football, el de la sonrisa maravillosa, le pega a su mujer. Y Thomas Jefferson se acostaba con sus esclavas. Y el sacerdote prefiere a los acólitos rubios.

Para mí, sin embargo, la franqueza lo es todo. Yo admiro más a Malcolm X que a Martin Luther King, Jr. Ambos fueron mujeriegos. Pero Malcolm X reconoció francamente el mal trato que les daba a las mujeres y se basó en sus errores para aleccionar a la generación masculina siguiente. Para llegar a ser un verdadero dirigente, en buenas cuentas, es necesario que uno confronte sus propias fallas.

"Ay, cuánto lo siento por Chelsea," dicen todos, entre

suspiros. A mí lo que más me aflige es la educación que estamos dándole a la juventud de este país; por un lado les decimos que se apeguen a determinadas ideas en público, pero ocurre todo lo contrario al enseñarles el comportamiento a seguir en privado.

Me gusta lo que un periódico londinense dijo acerca de Hillary Clinton hace unos días --ella, el ejemplo de "la mujer nueva." Puede ser que

Hillary Clinton sea la del problema, afirma el periódico

de Londres. Ella tiene la tolerancia de la esposa victoriana; tolera el mal comportamiento y la arrogancia del esposo.

Ella se sonríe. Defiende a su hombre. En el momento en que él dirige esa mirada inocente hacia la cámara y de tajo niega un romance de 12 años con Jennifer Flowers, Hillary asiente con la cabeza. La vida pública significa demasiado para ella como para que se atreva a interrogar al hombre privado.

## An Ugly Duckling Guards My Office Door

By Jorge Luis Romeu

I looked up at the huge stone structure that rises over the road in a narrow gorge of the Venezuelan hill country. "La Puerta del Llano," it read. The Threshold to the Plains.

Then I read the inscription on the monument. It explained how, during Venezuela's War of Independence, two key battles with the Spaniards took place at this important pass -- barely wide enough for a small river and a two-lane road -- to the Orinoco Plains.

The road leads into San Juan de los Morros, a small city where I go to conduct faculty development workshops under a Venezuelan government program. The name of the institution is Universidad Romulo Gallegos, chosen in honor of the author of "Dona Barbara," a famous novel depicting life on these plains early in the 20th century.

These trips aren't the first I have taken south of the Rio Bravo to work with my Latin American colleagues. I have traveled several times to Mexico, where I maintain an active faculty exchange project, especially with universities in its provinces. These hemispheric projects have never been considered part of my job as faculty of a U.S. university. Hence, I have to

hustle to find the money to support scholarships for my Mexican colleagues to come to our technology conference every year.

But this is the activity I enjoy most in my work. I carry it out for three very important reasons: the faculty, the students and myself.

The first reason embraces both my mainstream and my Latin American faculty colleagues. In my many years of college teaching, I have found that there is still a sense of devaluation of things academic that occur south of the Rio Grande. This must be addressed.

For example, during my Fulbright Senior Lecturer award stage in Mexico City, I taught at a highly respected university, considered the best in its field in Mexico, and possibly the second best in all of Latin America. When I returned to my home institution, I presented my glowing student and supervisor's teaching evaluations. To my chagrin, they were not considered at par with those of our four-year, liberal arts college evaluations.

I keep the evaluation letter my home institution prepared in response. It states, "...as cultures are different, so are the standards for effective teaching."

This experience constituted

a watershed in my life. Now, by bringing bilingual, well-prepared Latin American faculty to our academic meetings to present papers, I believe I am helping to dissipate such erroneous and prejudiced ideas -- perhaps to keep my experience from happening to others.

Through contact with these Mexican scholars, hundreds of my mainstream U.S. colleagues have the opportunity to verify for themselves that in Latin America, strong institutions and high quality faculty also exist. The work done there may well be at least as good as work done here. That possibility should not be dismissed without further investigation.

My second reason concerns students. I sometimes overhear students belittle the scholastic aptitude of Hispanic and African American students, and even of non-white faculty. It doesn't surprise me. Don't younger people tend to imitate the older ones?

That's one reason why I encourage mainstream students to go to Latin American universities on exchange or study-abroad programs. I want them to work jointly with bright, darker-skinned, Hispanic faculty and students. In this way, I help dispel many myths and misconceptions.

U.S. Hispanic students who participate in these exchanges can verify how there is nothing inherent in their ethnic or cultural makeup to prevent them from achieving as much as their peers. After all, in Latin American institutions, presidents, deans, chairs, and the top teachers and researchers look just like they do.

Sometimes the lack of such positive reinforcement is all that holds our students of color

back. Sometimes the best thing that can be done for them is to provide them with a semester abroad in a country where their ethnic group constitutes a majority.

Finally, I do it for myself. As a refugee from Cuba, I have lived in this blessed democracy for 18 years now. I have worked hard and done well. I want to use some of my time, first, to pay back the United States for the many opportunities it continues to offer me. I also want to do something for those who might otherwise be left behind.

In that way, I can accomplish two beautiful objectives: contribute to the world I came from and the world where I have inserted myself. I can help each understand the other a little better.

The ethnic and cultural characteristics that require me to prove myself again and again here in the United States -- that make me have to work twice as hard to be considered half as good -- are the same characteristics that make me effective and appreciated in Latin America. They allow me to be taken for what I am, not for what someone else may think I should be.

On the door of my office at the New York university where I teach, I have a poster of the Ugly Duckling, from the famous Hans Christian Andersen story. It puzzles many of my students and colleagues. But it's a riddle readily understood by others like me.

(Jorge Luis Romeu is an Associate Professor in the Department of Mathematics, State University of New York-Cortland, and a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.)  
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# The Bees -- Flickering Beacon of Hope In Troubled Chiapas Area of Mexico

by Mary Jo McConahay

ACTEAL, MEXICO -- The 45 unarmed villagers massacred here on December 22, widely assumed to be Zapatista sympathizers, were all affiliated with the Bees, a grass-roots movement committed to neutrality and nonviolence in this increasingly polarized and violent southern Mexican state.

Maria Vasquez Gomez, a single woman, 21 years old, survived the killings and now cares for five nieces and nephews. "Puras Abejas" ("we were all Bees"), she

said, "All of my family died. I only have these children left."

With some 3,000 members scattered among 24 communities in the tense highland district of Chenalho, the Bees ("Las Abejas") have an influence far beyond their numbers. They have tried to defuse violence among Tzotzil Indian neighbors who can include members of government-linked paramilitary units as well as those who support a parallel rural "autonomous" structure sympathetic to the Zapatistas.



"We are maintaining our vow not to use arms, even in self-defense," says Antonio, 38, one of 116 Bees given refuge in a corner of a Catholic school yard on the outskirts of San Cristobal de las Casas, a colonial city two miles south by road. They say they were expelled from Los Chorrros, a town controlled by the ruling PRI party, after they refused to contribute to the purchase of arms and ammunition or join in attacks.

"When you take a gun in your hand, you lose something important inside," Antonio explained. "We trust in God and cannot kill our brothers."

The Bees pre-date the January 1994 appearance of the Zapatistas, and include many lay Catholic leaders trained decades ago by the San Cristobal diocese of Bishop Samuel Ruiz. They organized for the first time in 1992 to demand the release of five persons, widely considered to have been falsely imprisoned for murder. In the process, they learned how to rally public support and conduct peaceful demonstrations over justice issues. By 1994, when rural communities began to declare

ourselves politically, and the Zapatistas go forth with their arms."

The Bees continue to be tested. The day after the massacre, paramilitaries began extorting money in the village of Canolal, to "immunize" Bee families there from the same fate, according to accounts in the Mexican press. On January 29, the 120 Bees of Canolal formed yet another procession of expulsion, carrying religious figures from their churches lest they be burned, walking into the hands of waiting Red Cross, human rights groups, and military escort vehicles, leaving behind one more 100 percent PRI village.

But perhaps Agustin Gomez

Perez, 39, is among the most tested of all.

When the paramilitary force attacked here late in the morning of December 22, he was breaking a two-day fast while others continued praying for peace in a tiny wooden chapel. Six hours after the last shots died away at dusk, Gomez crawled from a hiding place and made his way to a ravine.

"I saw all the poor people," he recalled, standing at the edge of that ravine and pointing at the darkly beautiful, forested slopes. Powdered lime was still visible in spots, where it had been poured over pools of blood.

"A small boy said, 'take

Continue on page 6

## Las Abejas From Page One

mente y los zapatistas con las armas."

Las Abejas siguen sometiendo a pruebas. Al día siguiente de la masacre los paramilitares empezaron a extorsionar a los del pueblo de Canolal, para "immunizar" a las familias de las Abejas, que para evitarles la misma suerte, según lo cuenta la prensa mexicana. El 29 de enero las 120 Abejas de Canolal organizaron de nuevo una procesión de expulsión llevando consigo las figuras de santos de sus iglesias, no sea que se las quemaran, e iban amparándose con la Cruz Roja, con grupos de derechos humanos y con vehículos militares. De esta manera un pueblo más quedaba totalmente en manos del PRI.

Sin embargo, Agustín Gómez Pérez, de 39 años de edad, ha sido sometido quizás a la prueba más difícil. Cuando las fuerzas paramilitares irrumpieron la mañana del día 22 de diciembre Agustín estaba cumpliendo un ayuno de dos días mientras que los demás oraban por la paz en una capillita de madera. Al atardecer, pasadas seis horas desde los últimos disparos, Gómez se arrastró desde un escondite y logró llegar a una

barranca.

"Los vi a todos, pobre gente," rememora, parado en la orilla de esa barranca mientras señala las maravillosamente oscuras laderas boscosas. Todavía se distinguían algunas manchas de la cal con que habían cubierto los charcos de sangre.

"Un niño dijo, 'me voy contigo.' Su madre estaba allí, muerta. 'Bueno,' le dije, y lo agarré y me lo llevé cargado."

Dio unos cuantos pasos y se detuvo ante la fosa común en la que yacen los 9 hombres, las 21 mujeres y los 15 niños bajo tierra descolorida. No abordó el tema de seguir sin portar armas, ni el de la posibilidad de que hubiera podido evitarse la masacre si hubieran portado armas.

Gómez Pérez hizo remembranzas de sus décadas de labor con otros dirigentes laicos: "Tengo presentes sus caras tal y como eran antes de Navidad, cuando nos juntábamos en la mesa." Ha sido catequizador durante 18 años, y dice que la masacre "...se pasó de la raya," y que se siente imposibilitado para proseguir con la labor de las Abejas, por el momento.

openly their allegiance to the Zapatistas, the Bees remained independent.

"We chose the name because bees always work together, united," explains Roberto Santis, 27, a visitor to his native town of Xoyep, where hundreds of the displaced have arrived in the wake of recent violence.

"We think of the reign of God like the Queen Bee," invisible but always "in communication" with her workers, sending help out to those in need, requiring good works of all those who enter the hive, Santis says. Their task, they believe, is "That the suffering of the poor might be known, might be understood."

Originally Catholic, since 1994 the Bees have come to include Presbyterians -- the dominant local evangelical Protestant group -- those who practice native rites and non-religious drawn by the idea of nonviolence.

For all their independence, Bee leaders like Santis agree "our struggle is almost the same path" as the Zapatistas. "We want real dignity for all Mexicans, and their thinking is the same -- but we express

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# Where Hispanic Volunteers Make A Difference

By Bruce Jensen

Theirs is one of the three most dangerous occupations in the United States; yet four-fifths of them lack health insurance and three-fifths don't qualify for workman's compensation.

They are invisible, even incomprehensible, to mainstream America, but without them we could not eat.

They are farmworkers, and throughout our history they have been the newest Americans, moving with the harvests before finding roots in the soil they know better than the rest of us.

The hazards and hardships of their work begin with substandard dwellings and frequent unemployment. The everyday dangers posed by machinery and chemicals are too often exacerbated by inadequate training; agriculture is an industry where management does not speak the language of its workforce.

This year a cadre of volunteers -- most of them bilingual, most from farmworker backgrounds -- will be in 17 states spreading a message of caution to those who labor and live with toxic agricultural chemicals.

The training program, a joint effort of the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs and the national volunteer service agency AmeriCorps -- often described as the "domestic Peace Corps" -- was launched three years

ago concurrently with a federal mandate requiring that farmworkers receive EPA-approved pesticide safety training in their first week on the job.

In-house training is not always offered "in a language workers understand," as spelled out in the regulation. And because trainees automatically receive an EPA card at the end of the class, there is usually no test of actual learning.

The consequences of an undertrained workforce are grim: 10,000 to 20,000 cases of acute pesticide poisoning on farms each year, by the EPA's count, to say nothing of birth defects, cancers and other chronic effects of long-term exposure.

The AFOP/AmeriCorps program seeks to remedy this. It has already trained more than 100,000 workers, and this year has expanded into several new states, notably Texas and Oregon.

The volunteers reach farmworkers with plain speaking and a lively presentation style that encourages participation. At the trainers' nationwide orientation conference in January, teachers of demonstration classes moved quickly, asked questions and rewarded answers with candies, razors, and toothbrushes pulled from a fanny pack. Unlike the videos that are often used on the farm to comply with legal requirements,

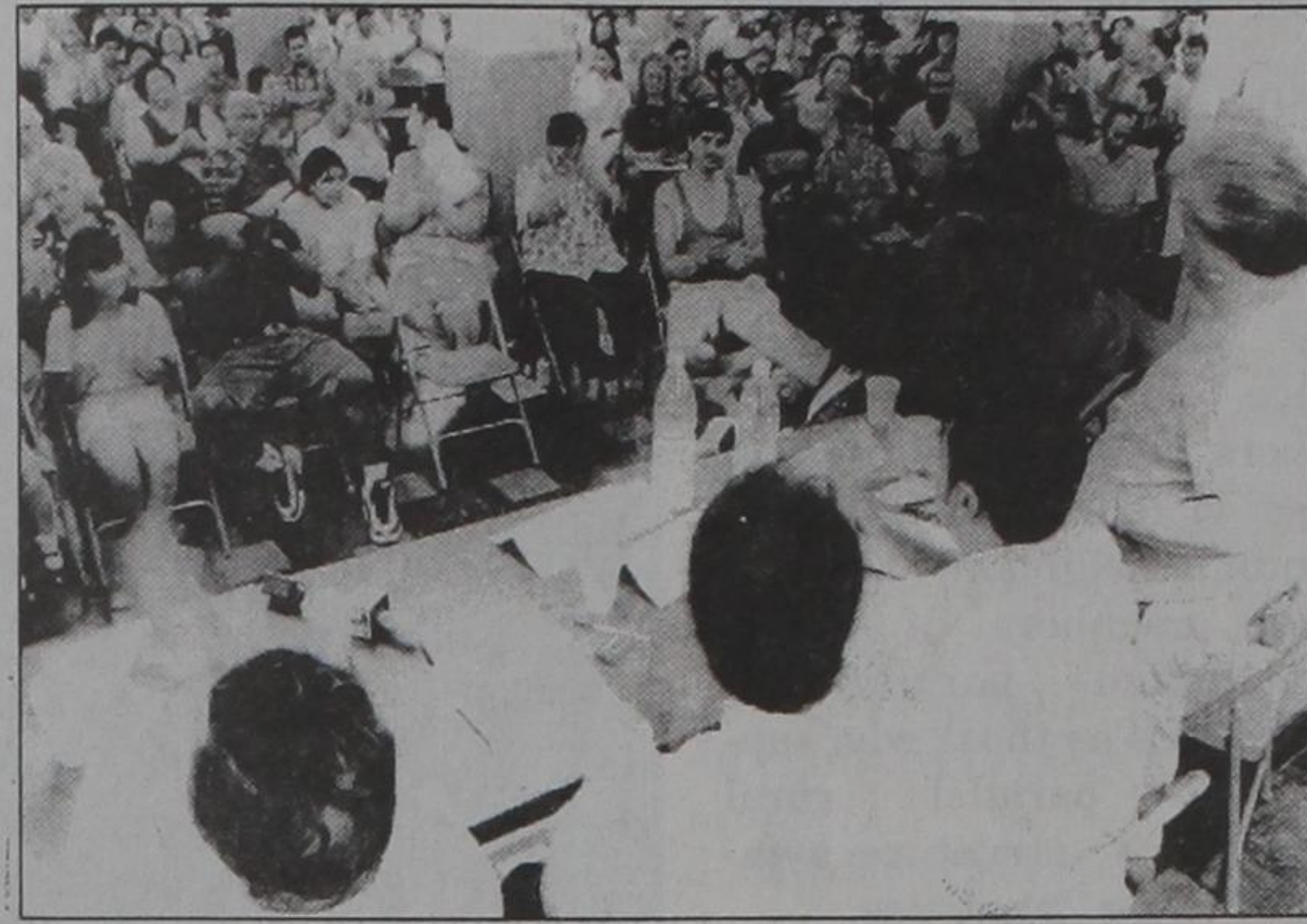
AFOP's training is a learning experience that nobody can sleep through.

This year's crop of 80 volunteer trainers came to the program -- which pays only a modest living stipend, basic health and a \$5,000 scholarship -- from a variety of backgrounds, although three-quarters are Hispanic. Many at the orientation conference told of family members and friends who had been poisoned in the fields. Some had been poisoned themselves.

One man said he'd spent a week in intensive care following exposure to DDT in the 1970s and was still concerned about lingering effects. A woman described a labor camp in Florida where broken windows were left unrepaired to let fresh air inside. Aerial spraying of neighboring fields coated the walls of these homes with visible pesticide residues.

For many of the younger volunteers, this will be their first job out of high school. Rosa from California listed her baby-sitting clients as references; she plans to use the scholarship to become a teacher.

AFOP's volunteers are on average older than those in other AmeriCorps programs. Some, like Mario from Crystal City, Texas, have already finished college -- he earned a BS in agriculture over the course of a decade while doing migrant work much of each



year. He hopes to enter graduate school with his \$5,000 award.

That sounds like a lot of money, but in fact it can only be used for school. The volunteers' living stipend falls well below the poverty line, so their motivation seems to be a desire to improve lives -- their own and those of others -- through education.

What they teach will change habits and save lives, even though much of the advice may seem obvious: Don't bring farm chemicals home, particularly in beverage containers -- this is the leading cause of poisoning among farmworkers' children. Scrub your hands before you use the bathroom. Wash your work clothes separately from the rest of the laundry.

The volunteers get a solid grounding in the science behind all this advice. Most will need to pass a certification

exam in their home states, and some will take college courses in pesticide application. Their knowledge will help them cultivate the trust and respect of an agricultural business community that is likely to be wary.

It will be a challenging year of service for the volunteers. They will build skills -- in English and in Spanish -- in public speaking and public relations. And the fruits of their labor will be shared:

50,000 laborers will learn to take lifesaving precautions on the job and at home, while participating farmers will run safer operations, avoiding costly accidents and fines.

Too often, discussion of national service beckons vague abstractions about lofty ideals or squandered tax dollars. AFOP/AmeriCorps' down-to-earth approach demonstrates how a sound program can strengthen communities and improve lives at every level. It links its members to the soil, their roots, and their own potential.

(Bruce Jensen of Gresham, Ore., is an AFOP/AmeriCorps trainer in Oregon's Willamette Valley.)

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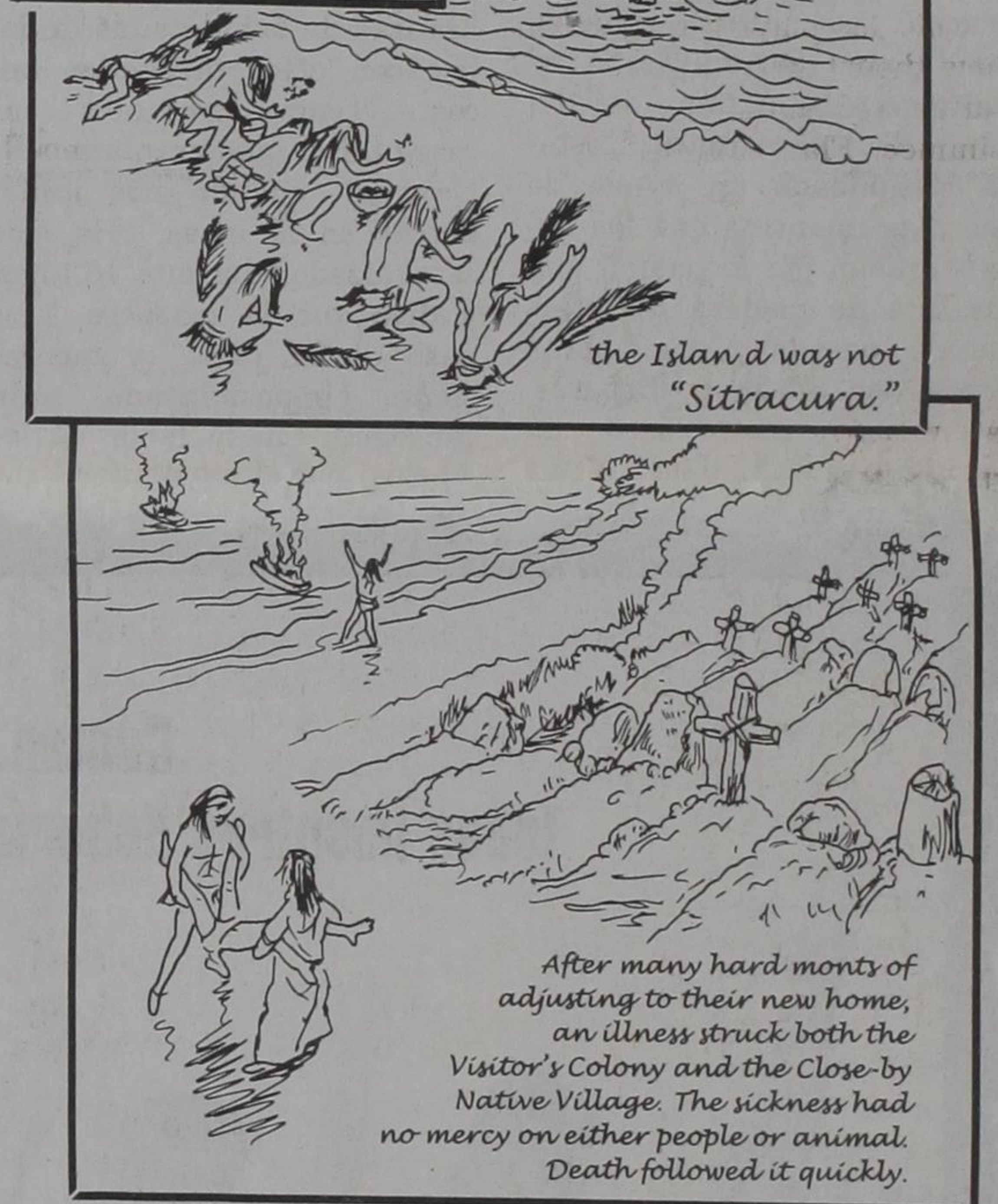
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# Where the Boys of Spring Are Al -- At a Glance -- NL

By RONALD BLUM

No snow, no anthems, no tension.

Just pitchers and catchers. Baseball's eight-month journey to the World Series title always begins in spring training, a place of limitless hope.

It was no different Saturday. After a break of just 110 days following the Florida Marlins' victory in Game 7, nearly every team thinks it has a title chance.

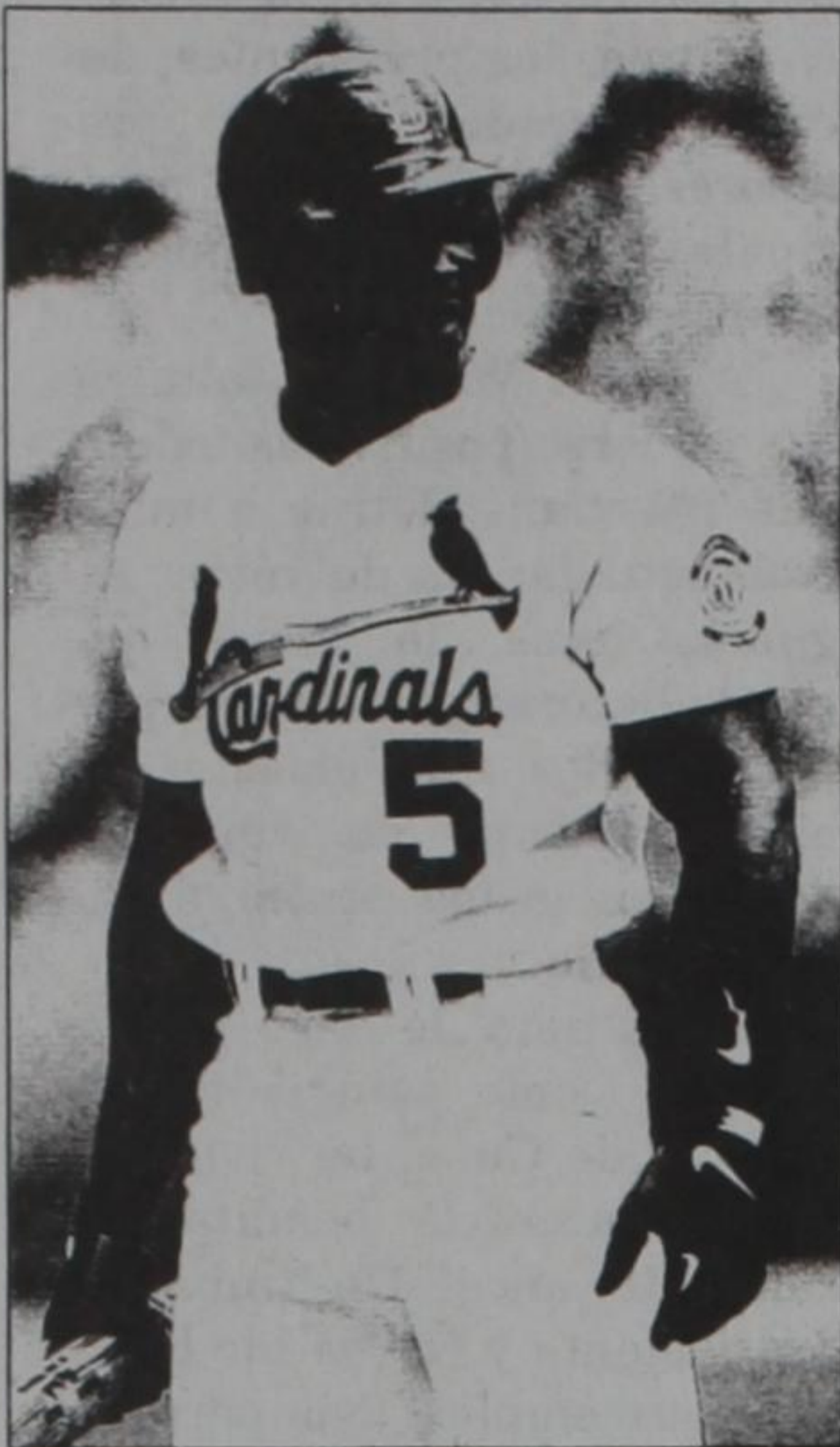
"I feel if we stay healthy, we have just as good a chance to win a wild card as any other team in the National League," Philadelphia Phillies pitcher Curt Schilling said in Clearwater, Fla., despite his team's 68-94 record and last-place finish in 1997.

Teams started workouts in Florida and Arizona, expecting 6 1/2 weeks in the sun as they prepared for the start of the season on March 31.

In Tucson, Ariz., the expansion Arizona Diamondbacks practiced for the first time ever. Manager Buck Showalter immediately had to deal with the team's first-ever visa problem: pitcher Fernando Hernandez.

"It always amazes me how they have visa problems in February when they've got the whole offseason to get it done," Showalter said. "It shouldn't catch you by surprise that in February you're going to spring training."

Spring training always is a time for players to find out how their bodies heal from injuries and surgeries. At Kissimmee, Fla., Atlanta Braves



pitcher Tom Glavine wondered how his body will respond from surgery on both knees and an ankle.

"The little bit of running I did this morning was the first time I've run all winter," he said. "I'm not sure what to expect when I do start running, whether it's fielding my position, covering the bases or if I get a base hit. I suspect, I'll have some aches and pains, but that's the nature of the game."

At Sarasota, Fla., the new site of Cincinnati's spring training, Jose Rijo threw several sets of long tosses. Rijo, who has had four arms operations, hasn't pitched in a game since July 1995.

"I feel awesome," he said. "I loved it. I threw real hard. I wanted to let it go and impress some people, open some eyes." And, of course, baseball's

business season continued its relentless march, one that's seen more than 100 players switch teams, many of them stars. Salary arbitration hearings go on for the next week, with Bernie Williams and the New York Yankees set for the biggest battle.

His teammate, Andy Pettitte, avoided a hearing when he settled Saturday on a \$3.75 million, one-year contract, becoming the highest-paid pitcher ever with just three years of major league service.

Another New York pitcher, Hideki Irabu, vowed a reversal from last year, when he signed a \$12.8 million, four-year contract and got pounded for a 5-4 record and 7.09 ERA.

"I have cleaned out my brain and will try to do well," Irabu said through an interpreter in Tampa, Fla. "I'm looking forward to the next six weeks. It will be more relaxed this year."

In Jupiter, Fla., the St. Louis Cardinals moved into their new spring home. They moved this season to \$28 million Roger Dean Stadium following 57 years in St. Petersburg, Fla. The complex includes 12 practice fields - six each for the Cardinals and Montreal Expos - and a stadium that seats 7,000.

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"It's first class," pitcher Todd Stottlemyre said. "It looks like they've done it the right way. Here, everything is in one place. It will be much more convenient."

Kevin Brown, the San Diego Padres' projected No. 1 starter acquired from the Marlins in December, got permission to arrive at camp in Peoria, Ariz., on Monday. Padres manager Bruce Bochy granted catcher Carlos Hernandez the same request, and both were for personal reasons, he said.

San Diego pitchers learned life will be different under their new pitching coach, Dave Stewart.

The four-time 20-game winner said that while no one reported out of shape, some complained about having to do 10 sprints between foul poles with 45-second breaks.

"I think you should get in shape for spring training, not come to spring training to get in shape," Stewart said. "As we go along, we'll cut back, but it starts from day one."



# Tyson To Be Referee of Wrestlemania

Today (February 5) the World Wrestling Federation held a press conference (12pm ET) at The Official All-Star Cafe in New York City to announce Mike Tyson's role at WRESTLEMANIA XIV!!!

With hundreds of media personnel in attendance, Vince McMahon announced that Mike Tyson will be the special "Enforcer" (referee) for the WWF Title Match between Federation Champion Shawn Michaels and Stone Cold Steve Austin.

The World Wrestling Federation Champion Shawn Michaels showed up with D-Generation X members Triple H and Chyna. Shawn told the press that he didn't mind that Mike Tyson referee the match, but warned the boxer to stay out of his way or he would receive some, "Sweet Chin Music!"

As for Stone Cold, he just wants to open up a can of whoop-@#\$ on someone. Austin doesn't care if it's Tyson or Michaels. He just wants to...RAISE HELL!!! During the conference, Stone Cold got up out of his chair, grabbed Michaels by the face, and had to be separated by Mike Tyson and other WWF Officials. Check these EXCLUSIVE Press Conference photos... Raw Photo Library

WrestleMania XIV, March 29, will sure be a KNOCKOUT!!!! Will Shawn remain the WWF Champion? Will D-Generation X be involved in the outcome of this match? Will Austin open up a case of whoop-@#\$ on everyone? Does Mike Tyson have what it takes to rule with an IRON FIST???...It will ALL be settled March 29.

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**TEXAS  
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# Candidatos Piden Que Salgan A Votar Temprano Empesando El Lunes dia 23

El candidatos Jim Gomez quien buscar ser electo para el puesto de Encabesado de Partido Democra le pidio a toda la gente de Lubbock que salieran a votar temprano empesando el lunes.

Sus deseos fueron repetidos por Carmen Diaz, candidata para el puesto de Juez de Paz en el condado de Hale. "Es muy importante que nues tra gente tome ventaja de el periodo en la cual pueden votar temprano ya que pueden ir a su conveniencia," dijo Diaz. Agrego Diaz que personas quien quien votar temprano en el Condado de Hale pueden votar en las casas municipales de Plainview, Hale Center, Petersburg or Abernathy.

Jim Gomez dijo que la temporada de votacion se extiende desde el 23 de Febrero hasta el dia 2 de Marzo. Personas deciendo votar en Lubbock pueden votar en la Casa de Corte, en el South Plains Mall y en la tienda United.

# Un Patito Feo Cuida La Puerta De Mi Oficina

Por Jorge Luis Romeu

Miré a la enorme estructura de piedra que se levanta sobre la carretera en un desfiladero estrecho de la parte montañosa de Venezuela. "La Puerta del Llano", decía.

Después leí la inscripción del monumento. Explicaba cómo, durante la Guerra de Independencia de Venezuela, ocurrieron dos batallas claves con los españoles en este importante desfiladero - - escasamente lo suficientemente ancho para un río pequeño y una carretera de dos carriles - - hacia los Llanos del Orinoco.

La carretera lleva a San Juan de los Morros, una ciudad pequeña donde voy a dirigir talleres de trabajo para el desarrollo del profesorado, bajo un programa del gobierno venezolano.

El nombre de la institución es "Universidad Rómulo Gallegos", seleccionado en honor del autor de "Doña Bárbara", una famosa novela que describe a la vida en estos llanos a principios del siglo XX.

Estos viajes no son los primeros que yo haya hecho al sur del Río Bravo para trabajar con mis colegas de la América Latina. He viajado varias veces a México, donde mantengo un proyecto activo de intercambio de profesores, especialmente con universidades de sus provincias.

Estos proyectos hemisféricos nunca han sido considerados parte de mi trabajo como miembro del profesorado de una universidad estadounidense. De aquí que yo tenga que trabajar con ahinco para encontrar el dinero que apoye a las becas para que mis colegas mexicanos vengan a nuestra conferencia de tecnología cada año.

Pero ésta es la actividad de que más disfruto en mi trabajo.

La realizo por tres razones muy importantes: El profesorado, los estudiantes y yo

mismo.

La primera razón abarca tanto a mis colegas de la corriente principal como de la América Latina. En mis muchos años de profesor universitario, he hallado que hay todavía una sensación de la devaluación de los asuntos académicos que ocurre al sur del Río Grande. Hay que enfocarse sobre esto.

Por ejemplo, durante mi estada del Galdón de Conferencista Superior Fulbright en Ciudad México, enseñé en una universidad altamente respetada, considerada como la mejor de su campo en México, y posiblemente la segunda mejor en toda la América Latina.

Cuando regresé a mi institución de base, presenté mis evaluaciones brillantes de enseñanza sobre estudiantes y supervisores. Para mi desconcierto, a ellos no se les consideraba a la par con los de nuestras evaluaciones de nuestra universidad con cursos de cuatro años de artes liberales.

Conservo la carta de evaluación que mi institución de base preparó como respuesta. Dice: "...de igual modo que las culturas son diferentes, así lo son las normas para una enseñanza eficaz".

Esta experiencia constituyó una línea divisoria de las aguas en mi vida. Ahora, al traer a profesores bilingües y bien capacitados de la América Latina a nuestras reuniones académicas para presentar estudios, creo que estoy ayudando a disipar tales ideas erróneas y perjudiciales - - quizás para evitar que mi experiencia les ocurra a otros.

Mediante el contacto con estos estudiosos mexicanos, cientos de mis colegas estadounidenses de la corriente principal tienen la oportunidad de comprobar por ellos mismos que en la América Latina existen igualmente instituciones sólidas y profesorado de alta calidad.

El trabajo que se hace allá bien puede ser por lo menos tan bueno como el trabajo que se hace aquí. Esa posibilidad no debe ser descartada sin una investigación adicional.

Mi segunda razón se refiere a los estudiantes. Algunas veces acierto a escuchar a los estudiantes que empujaban las aptitudes escolásticas de los estudiantes hispanos y afroamericanos, y aún de los profesores que no son blancos. Eso no me sorprende. ¿No tienden los jóvenes a imitar a los mayores?

Esa es una razón de que yo anime a los estudiantes de la corriente principal para que vayan a las universidades de la América Latina en programas de intercambio o de estudiar en el extranjero. Quiero que ellos trabajen junto con profesores y estudiantes hispanos brillantes, de piel más oscura. De este modo, ayudo a disipar muchos mitos y conceptos equivocados.

Los estudiantes hispanos de

los Estados Unidos que participan en estos intercambios pueden verificar que no hay nada inherente a su conformación étnica o cultural que les evite lograr tanto como sus colegas. Después de todo, en las instituciones de la América Latina, los presidentes, decanos, becados y los profesores e investigadores principales lucen exactamente igual que ellos.

Algunas veces, la falta de ese refuerzo positivo es todo lo que mantiene detrás a nuestros estudiantes de color. Algunas veces, lo mejor que puede hacerse por ellos es proporcionarles un semestre en el extranjero, en un país donde su grupo étnico forme la mayoría.

Por último, lo hago por mí mismo. Como refugiado procedente de Cuba, he vivido en esta democracia bendita durante 18 años. He trabajado árdamente y me ha ido bien.

Quiero emplear una parte de mi tiempo, primero, para reembolsar a los Estados Unidos por las muchas oportunidades que continúan ofreciéndome. También quiero hacer algo por aquéllos que de otro modo podrían quedarse atrás.

De ese modo, puedo lograr dos objetivos bellos: Aportar al mundo del que vine y al mundo en que me he insertado. Puedo ayudar a cada uno de los dos a comprender al otro un poco mejor.

Las características étnicas y culturales que me exigen probarme a mí mismo reiterada-

mente aquí en los Estados Unidos - - que me hacen trabajar con doble empeño para que se me considere la mitad de bueno - - son las mismas características que me hacen eficaz y apreciado en la América Latina. Ellas me permiten que se me tome por lo que soy, no por lo que cualquier otra persona pueda pensar que yo debería ser.

En la puerta de mi oficina, en la universidad de Nueva York donde enseño, tengo un cartel del Patito Feo, personaje del famoso relato de Hans Christian Andersen. Eso confunde a muchos de mis estudiantes y colegas.

## From Page 3

me with you.' His mother was there, dead. 'All right,' I said, and I picked him up and carried him out."

He moved a few steps to stand at the site of a mass grave, where the 9 men, 21 women and 15 children lie buried under pale dirt. He would not speak to the question of whether he had changed his mind about carrying a gun, or whether an armed presence might have prevented the massacre.


He recalled his decades of work with other lay leaders. "I see their faces as they were when we used to sit around before Christmas, faces around the table," he said. A catechist for 18 years, Gomez said the massacre was "too much." It has made him feel powerless to continue the

Bees' work for the present.

**Jim Gomez**  
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**City of Lubbock-Community Development Department REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS (RFA)**

from all non-profit and for-profit agencies within the city limits of the city of Lubbock and City of Lubbock Departments who are interested in applying for FY 1998-99:

**Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds**  
**Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Funds**  
**HOME Investment Partnership Program Funds**

All applicants are required to attend one of the following Technical Assistance Workshops where applications will be distributed:

**Tues., March 3, 1998** OR **Thurs., March 5, 1998**  
2:00 pm - 5:00 pm OR 9:00 am - 12:00 noon  
City Council Chambers OR City Council Chambers  
City Hall-1625 13th St OR City Hall -1625 13th St

**All Organizations Interested in Applying for 1998 Community Development Funds Should Attend**  
**All Applications Are Due By March 27, 1998 at 5:00 p.m. to Community Development**  
1625 13th Street, Rm 107 - P.O. Box 2000 - Lubbock, Texas 79457  
**If you are unable to attend the workshops, call 775-2301 for an appointment**