-etc.

Refugees

(continued from page 1) how to get things done. They are punctual, hard-working, sophisticated people, and they need less help."

The area they do need help in, though, is in acquiring English. The San Antonio Literacy Council, a privately funded, non-profit foundation, special-izes in helping non-English speakers learn the language quickly.

Its executive director, Mar-ing up through high school level.

The council is arranging free classes for the refugees at the Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa on the south side. The problem, Huantes said, is finding a teacher. "We are all-volunteer now,

and finding the right volunteer them their first weeks in Amercan be a problem," she said. "It ica, Sister Hedwig has arranged

used to be easier when we had teachers whose salaries were paid by the CETA program; the (Reagan administration's) cutbacks have hurt us pretty badly. But I'm sure we'll find someone soon

This group won't be the first group of Polish immigrants the council has taught at the shrine.

Ten years ago, a group of nuns of the Seraphic Order, led by Sister Hedwig, fled Poland and settled at the shrine, which had been the Polish-American later, the nuns proved in-strumental in settling the cur-rent group of refugees. "When we came, Sister Hed-

wig let us stay in the convent, she fed us, she clothed us, she did everything," one refugee said. "We wouldn't be here if not for her.'

In addition to supporting

refugees at holidays, including the Christmas Eve dinner and mass

But the main support for the refugees has been their spon-sors. Holy Spirit Parish, located in an upper-middle-class section of the north side, sponsors seven of the immigrants.

The people they sponsor include Maciej, a former mining engineer now working in a gas station; Maria, his wife, who was a lawyer but is now peeling vegetables in a cafeteria; Stanislaw, an electronics technician who is waiting for his wife to ar-rive from the Austrian camps; and Janusz, an electronics engineer

In addition to providing them with food, clothing and apartments, the parish has done a number of things for the refugees. They have helped all of them find jobs and paid for night-time English courses.

The parish is also trying to

traditional celebrations for the tailor its help to the individual refugees. They are trying to find Maciej some kind of work where he could use his engineering knowledge; they are looking for a law office for Maria to work in; and they are helping Stanislaw and another of the refugees to bring their families over from Europe

And other sponsors of refugees are doing the same. St. Thomas More sponsors Marek, Krystyna and their two daugh-ters. Marek is working as a cadet engineer at a local utility, and although he can speak a little English, his wife speaks none. So the parish has engaged the services of a tutor, who visits the couple at home during the evening.

But for their 6-year-old daughter Dominika, Marek and Krystyna decided immediate entry into the parochial school would be best.

Dominika's teacher, Sister Cabrini Foley, says she is having training means returning to the

a rough time

"The children chatter at her in English, and she talks back in Polish," Foley said. "I know she gets frustrated, not being able to understand them, but she can often understand me and she is very determined to learn.'

And this determination to make it in America is a trait all the refugees share.

"In Poland, everyone is (equal); a few at the top have everything and the rest have nothing," Marek said. "But here you have the contrasts: big money, some money, little money, no money. And the contrasts are what push you, make you want to get ahead."

All the refugees said they feel the push. Every one of them said he or she was planning to learn English, save some money and then go back to school.

School is the way back to the professions for which they were trained in Poland. For Maciej,

coal mines; for Maria, the law. Marek and Janusz want to move the engineering ladder. Andrzej, a computer systems designer, wants to return to computer design while his wife Anna, a former university English teacher, wants to return to education. To all of them, America is the promised land, the place where they can raise their children

achieve. "And we Poles, we a highly-trained, and we how to work hard. without fear or oppression. And "Come back and doas us in 10 years." it is the place where life has more to offer than a three-hour wait

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for a stale loaf of bread.

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BOAT & SPORT

Employment

(continued from page 1)

can do about the cut backs since they are the result of federal action.

"It's just something we're going to have to live with," Ford said.

Sharon Lapaglia, a TEC worker who lost her job Dec. 31, said layoffs had been expected in the Bryan office.

"We had been prepared," she said. "It really wasn't a shock." But Lois Schaffner, laid off in the second round of staff cuts,

said after she was spared in the first series of layoffs, she ex-pected to keep her job. She was out of the office when word came that she would be laid off Faider Friday.

I was the last one to be cut," Schaffner said.."I thought I was

set for a long, long time." Baker said five of the 12 Bryan workers laid off have already found new jobs. The latest series of federal budget cuts, which reduced

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TEC's budget by 14.3 percent, will cost 700 commission em-ployees their jobs as of Saturday. Earlier cutbacks led to the layoff

of 800 employees on Dec. 31. The commission will end up with a staff of about 2,800 this year, compared to 4,300 in 1981, a difference of 61 percent. The budget cuts that brought

on the latest layoffs are part of the continuing resolution pas-sed by Congress to keep the government running during this quarter of the 1982 fiscal year.

Although there will be fewer TEC staffers, employers will still pay the tax that funds the commission, Baker said. 'We are state employees, but

we are federally funded ... through the Federal Unemployment Tax Act," he said. Under this act, employers pay taxes into a fund which finances employ-ment services like TEC and pays some unemployment insurance. Texas employers paid almost \$250 million into this fund last



paid even though the budgets for the agencies they fund have been cut, Baker said.

"There just aren't any win-ners here," he said. "On paper, the number of state employees gets reduced, but there's no tax reduction for Texas employers.

Because many states have higher unemployment rates than Texas, a large part of the FUTA taxes Texas businessmen pay ends up paying unemploy-ment benefits in other states, Baker said.

Ford said Clements would like to see FUTA taxes reduced.



