

ing Good Run for U.S. Senate Despite Odds

MESQUITE, TX. Victor Morales, Democratic candidate for the US Senate' political career began in 1991 when he first ran for a spot on the Crandall City Council. He lost the election but was encouraged by the support he received. Morales ran again in 1994 and was elected to the post and served until this year, when he launched his historic campaign to be elected as U.S. Senator for Texas.

"When we started on the Democratic primary campaign, it was like pulling teeth to get support from any elected official, but Victor never gave up," says Abel Dominguez, a San Antonio attorney and Morales' first campaign coordinator. Before the April 9 runoff, the only Latino political group to endorse Morales was the Mexican American Democrats (MAD) and that support came at the zero hour. Once Morales became the Democratic nominee for U.S. Senate, the Tejano Democrats, led by its president, State Senator Gonzalo Barrientos, also endorsed Morales.

"My duty and that of the press, is to inform Hispanic voters about the issues which are at stake in this election. Which candidate has offered detailed questions to complicated issues that are of concern to the people of Texas," says Morales.

The first issue on his list is education, which he strongly supports, as well as Affirmative Action. It was Gramm's support of anti-Affirmative Action measures that propelled Morales into the campaign. "People have the mistaken idea that we've achieved equity, even though employment figures starkly contradict this," he says. On the issue of immigration, he says while he believes in controlling our borders, he would encourage the public as well as the Immigration and Naturalization Service to remember that immigrants "are still human beings who are just trying to get to a better life." He's pro-choice, and he supports bilingual education and education programs like HeadStart, Americorps, and the Pell Grant.

Considering his lack of support by the Texas political establishment, Morales' victory can easily be called phenomenal. Even an overview of votes cast in the run-off election belies the truth. On a county-by-county basis, Bryant was the victor, winning what appears to be the majority of the state. But in South and West Texas, areas with large Hispanic populations, Morales got strong support.

Morales is expected to do well in Lubbock and the Midland/Odessa where he visited last month. A bus filled with Morales and Clinton/Gore will visit Lubbock and Odessa on October 23.



News Briefs

CA Campus Poses 'Honest Debate' on Affirmative Action

Leading opponents and supporters of affirmative action will square off Thursday night at the University of California at Berkeley in an event that organizers are billing as an "honest debate on the issues," reports the San Francisco Chronicle.

The forum, being organized by law students, is expected to be the largest discussion in the Bay Area about Proposition 209, a ballot initiative that would outlaw many public race and gender preferences throughout the state.

The students conceived of the forum last month after watching press coverage of a debate at California State University at Northridge in which former Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke represented the Yes on Proposition 209 side.

"We think what happened at Northridge was regrettable," said law student Lee Cheng. "There was an attempt by certain people to turn the debate into a focus on messengers rather than messages."

Supporters of Proposition 209, who criticized the Northridge students for recruiting an extremist to speak in favor of the measure, said they also hope that the Berkeley event will provide a better atmosphere for airing views.

"I happen to think Berkeley is one of the most informed campuses, but this also reaches millions of people through mass media," said Eleanor Smeal, president of the Feminist Majority. "If the public knew exactly what it was going to do -- amend the constitution to limit women's rights and opportunities and destroy affirmative action programs for women and people of color, this wouldn't have a chance."

Cities Get Federal Hsg Funds

The Clinton administration is awarding \$716 million in 74 cities to demolish some of the nation's worst public housing and to build new homes designed to keep neighborhoods drug free, reports Associated Press.

"It is a national tragedy that any child, any family needs to live in the conditions that I have seen in Detroit and Philadelphia and Newark and the south side of Chicago," Henry G. Cisneros, secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, said today in announcing the grants.

"It is wrong for taxpayer dollars to go into buildings that serve frequently as little more than operating bases for open-air drug markets," he said.

Nearly 17,000 units will be demolished and 4,000 new public housing units will be built in an attempt to create residential communities - smaller units with better security - to help revitalize surrounding neighborhoods, HUD officials said.

About \$477 million of the grants will pay for demolishing housing, refurbishing existing housing or building new public housing. Another \$239 million will help more than 15,000 families displaced during housing demolitions rent private apartments.

The cities getting the largest grants are Chicago, \$122 million; Atlanta, \$45.8 million; Pittsburgh, \$45.1 million; Detroit, \$34.2 million; New Orleans, \$32.2 million; Cleveland, \$29.7 million; District of Columbia, \$25 million; Baltimore, \$25.8 million; Charlotte, N.C. \$24.5 million; Louisville, Ky., \$23 million; and New York, \$21.9 million.

Cisneros said next year's federal budget will set aside another \$550 million for public housing grants to be awarded in May.



D.A.R.E. Ineffective, Say Critics

Critics of a popular anti-drug program say its message has no staying power with children, largely because of its limited scope, reports CNN News.

For 13 years, the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program, better known as D.A.R.E., has tried to educate children about the negative consequences of drug use before they encounter controlled substances in the real world.

D.A.R.E. uses messengers like police officers to spread the word among grade school children that alcohol and illegal drugs are not "cool."

Observers like drug counselor Terry Hayes think D.A.R.E. should do more than just lecture children in the classroom.

"My impression is the D.A.R.E. program doesn't look at the comprehensive approach within the family dynamics that contribute to substance abuse," said Hayes.

Drug outreach counselor Alvin Abston echoes Hayes' concern about factors like home life in perpetuating drug abuse and D.A.R.E.'s failure to adequately address such problems.

"What about his mom and dad who are using cocaine or crack?" asked Abston. "That's something that's the norm in some homes."

One solution is to link D.A.R.E. to active intervention like substance-abuse treatment programs, according to drug counselor Bettye Brown.

"Intensive programs that say, 'OK, so you're using. What we can do now is help you get off drugs,'" Brown said.

Scientific studies differ on the effectiveness of D.A.R.E., which is present in 75 percent of the nation's school districts.

One recent study found the rate of drug abuse among 10th graders who joined the program in the sixth grade was the same as those who had never been exposed to D.A.R.E.'s message.

But program supporters argue that more than 70 studies say D.A.R.E. is making a difference in drug use by schoolchildren. One key to success, they say, is reinforcement of the message when students reach junior high.

Charlie Parsons, D.A.R.E.'s Executive Director, while defending his program, acknowledges there is no one solution to solving the nation's drug problem.

"Let's not all of us in society say, 'Hey, D.A.R.E., you've got a problem,'" said Parsons. "It's much bigger than D.A.R.E. It's not a silver bullet. It's part of the answer."

Ex-Welfare Recipients Face Lack of Health Care

Advocates warn many of those forced to leave public-assistance rolls for work will have trouble finding health care, especially when a temporary extension of Medicaid coverage expires, reports Associated Press.

"We found people coming off welfare, getting jobs at about \$6 an hour...and many of those jobs didn't have health care," said Jack Meyer, president of the Economic and Social Research Institute. His study of states that have already imposed welfare-to-work requirements found that the transition is often punctuated by periods of part-time work and unemployment.

The nation's new welfare law extends Medicaid coverage for new workers for one year. Nevertheless, it has left many states struggling with the question of how to make health insurance available to former aid recipients, many of whom qualify only

Continued on Page 7

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

EL EDITOR

West Texas' Largest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol XX No. 2 Week of October 10 to October 16, 1996 Lubbock, Texas

LSC Lawyers Cope With Cuts

When congressional Republicans barred federally financed lawyers three months ago from suing the government on behalf of large groups of poor clients, both the lawyers and their opponents predicted stark consequences.

Some Democrats warned that if the Legal Services Corp, which since 1974 has represented the poor in civil matters, could not hold on to its class-action lawsuits or bring new ones, thousands of people would lose hard-won rights and benefits. From the Republican standpoint, liberals would lose one of their best weapons for promoting left-wing social policies.

Both were wrong. For the moment, at least, the legal landscape remains undisturbed, despite a brief sandstorm from an insurgent New York office. All but 5 of Legal Services' 630 class-action cases have been either settled or handed off to other counsel.

Alan Houseman, a Legal Services lawyer for over 20 years, said that losing the right to bring the large-scale lawsuits had to be placed in perspective:

"There's an unfortunate notion in Legal Services that only experts like themselves can litigate these kinds of cases," said Houseman, who now runs the Center for Law and Social Policy in Washington. "But there's a broad range of public interest programs around the country that don't take federal money that can do them. And we haven't even really begun to tap the private bar."

This spring, Congress made the financing of Legal Services contingent upon a raft of restrictions, including the end of class actions. From now on, said Congress, which gave Legal Services \$278 million, down from \$400 million the previous year, the lawyers must stick to their standard diet: 1.6 million individual disputes involving Medicaid, housing, family farm debts and domestic violence.

So far, the biggest impact seems to have been felt by the lawyers themselves, who had ethical obligations to their cases and could not withdraw without the permission of a judge.

Throughout the summer, they performed remarkable letter-of-the-law contortions. One Legal Services lawyer became a solo practitioner one day a week to work, unpaid, on his class action. Many resigned outright from Legal Services to take their cases to poverty law programs that do not receive federal support.

Other lawyers found substitute counsel from the private bar. In Oregon, Washington, Vermont, Maine and Connecticut, poverty law programs banded together, redistributed their files, and emerged as new entities, with those taking federal funds now representing only individual clients, and others with state and local money picking up the class actions.

A few lawyers tried to keep their class actions within Legal Services, a move that many feared would blow up the fragile agreement with Congress. Last month, the Washington leadership of Legal Services went to court to block efforts by New York's Legal Services for the Elderly to retain two class action cases.

The efforts of Jonathan Weiss, the director of Legal Services for the Elderly, to fight the restrictions, which he argued would violate his duty to his clients, angered many in the legal services world. Supervisors in New York and Washington were so furious that his office came within a day of being shut down.

Weiss, a poverty lawyer

since the 1960s, maintains that the Legal Services Corp. made a Faustian bargain, selling the ability of its lawyers to do their jobs fully in exchange for temporary survival. Given that the Republican Party's platform recommends the program be terminated, he asked, why not go down fighting?

"Either you believe that poor people have a right to a lawyer or you don't," Weiss said. "But if you do, then poor people certainly don't have a right to just half a lawyer."

A federal judge in Manhattan ordered new lawyers to be substituted in one of the lawsuits from Weiss' office, which seeks the speedy replacement of Social Security payments for recipients whose checks have been lost or stolen.

But a state Supreme Court justice in Manhattan allowed Legal Services for the Elderly to remain, at least for now, with a second case, which is in a monitoring phase of a settlement.

That lawsuit, brought on behalf of homebound patients who are unable to come to court for Medicaid hearings, created the right to a hearing over the telephone or even at home.

Even though Legal Services was able to disburse its cases, some critics are not mollified. Burton said if private money can provide legal services for the poor, the government should not have to use taxpayers' money to support Legal Services.

"If we keep the Republican majority," he said, "there will be a real fight over Legal Services in the future."

The organizations that picked up Legal Services' cases say the cost has been great. To accept a dozen Legal Services lawsuits, the Legal Aid Society of New York had to turn away \$1.5 million in federal funds.

Burt Neuborne, a professor at New York University Law School and a former legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said Legal Services' ability to get rid of its class action cases did not mean there were plenty of lawyers to take on the legal burdens of the poor.

"It's like a blanket on a winter night," he said. "You can always pull it to cover one part of you, but what about the others? For every case they've pulled in a new lawyer, someone else won't get serviced."

Welfare Law's Effects Likely to Emerge Gradually

Whether the law will liberate people from dependence on government, as Republicans contend, or increase poverty and misery, as Democrats predict, is unknown, and perhaps unknowable, at this stage, reports The New York Times.

Much depends on decisions yet to be made by state officials and on the results of federal and state elections to be held in five weeks.

Even before the new law was signed, the number of welfare recipients had declined by 15 percent from a record of 14.4 million in March 1994. And James Wilson, a professor of management and public policy at the University of California in Los Angeles, said on Monday that the rolls may decline further "simply because there is a new signal that welfare is less available or entails work" in return for benefits.

States have until July 1 to tell the federal government how they intend to comply with the new law, but 11 -- Wisconsin,

Continued on Page 7

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agueru

Well Lorenzo "Bubba"

Sedeño entered the race for Texas

Senate for the 28th District this past week not to the surprise of many, but I imagine to the surprise and anguish of the candidates who had already filed. Especially Democrats



Being that most people think that Lubbock and the area are Republican, it seem that the entry of another Democrat would not matter. But looking at the boundaries and voting records of the District closely quoting in the words of Mark Somma a Texas Tech political science professor, "the race could prove to be more competitive than people realize."

An article in the local daily newspaper quotes that Somma there has been a boost in voter registration from 288,000 to 300,000 and according to Somma much of that gain has come from the Hispanic community principally because of the motor-voter laws. It stands to be that Bubba can really have an effect on the race.

With this in mind we reiterate our past statement that aspiring politicians had better start listening and answering some of our questions.

QUESTION 5:

If you are truly sincere about wanting our vote, how many people do you have on your paid staff that are Hispanic or minority.

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

Candidates in the State Representative District 84 race might also place close attention to population changes. We live all over town now.

*We're your experts.
We're your team.*

*We're **YOUR** hospital,
YOUR medical center.*



It began as a team, a team with vision.

In the late '60s a team of people from West Texas joined together to pursue a dream, a dream of a first class School of Medicine at Texas Tech University. They also envisioned a first class teaching hospital working hand-in-hand with Texas Tech to serve the medical needs of the families living in this area and for generations to come.

This team included Gov. Preston Smith, Bill Parsley, Dr. Brandon Hull, John Logan, Delwin Jones, Bill Clayton, Reed Quilliam, Elmer Tarbox, Doc Blanchard, R.B. McAlister, and countless others including our County Commissioners, the Texas Tech Board of Regents, Hospital District officials and other West Texas Legislators. Through their collective efforts, University Medical Center opened its doors on February 1, 1978.

In the years that followed, others joined the team to secure and preserve this dream. Speaker Pete Laney, Lt. Gov. Bob Bullock, Sen. John Montford and others worked to bring the Texas Tech Medical Center into continued prominence.

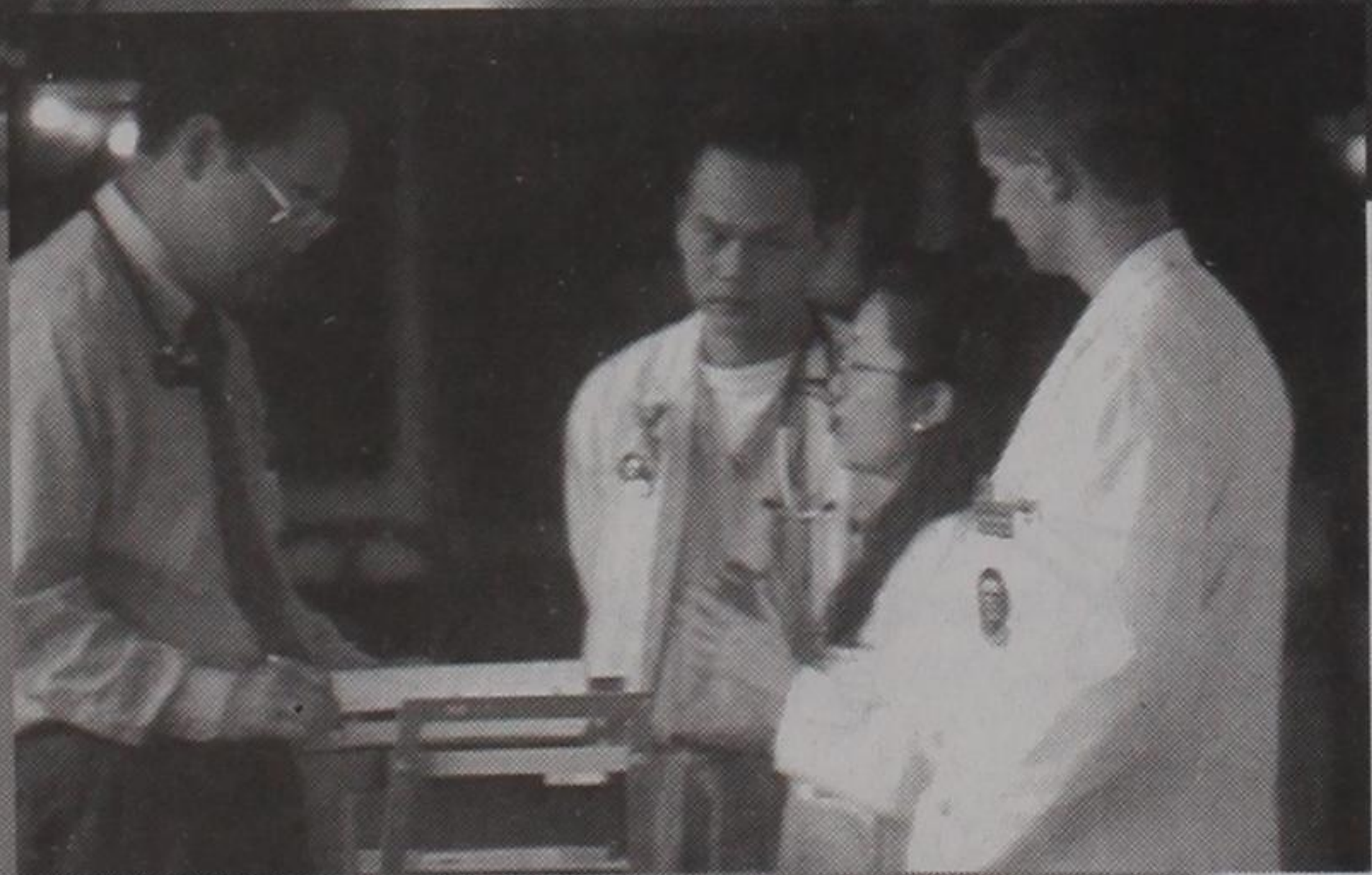
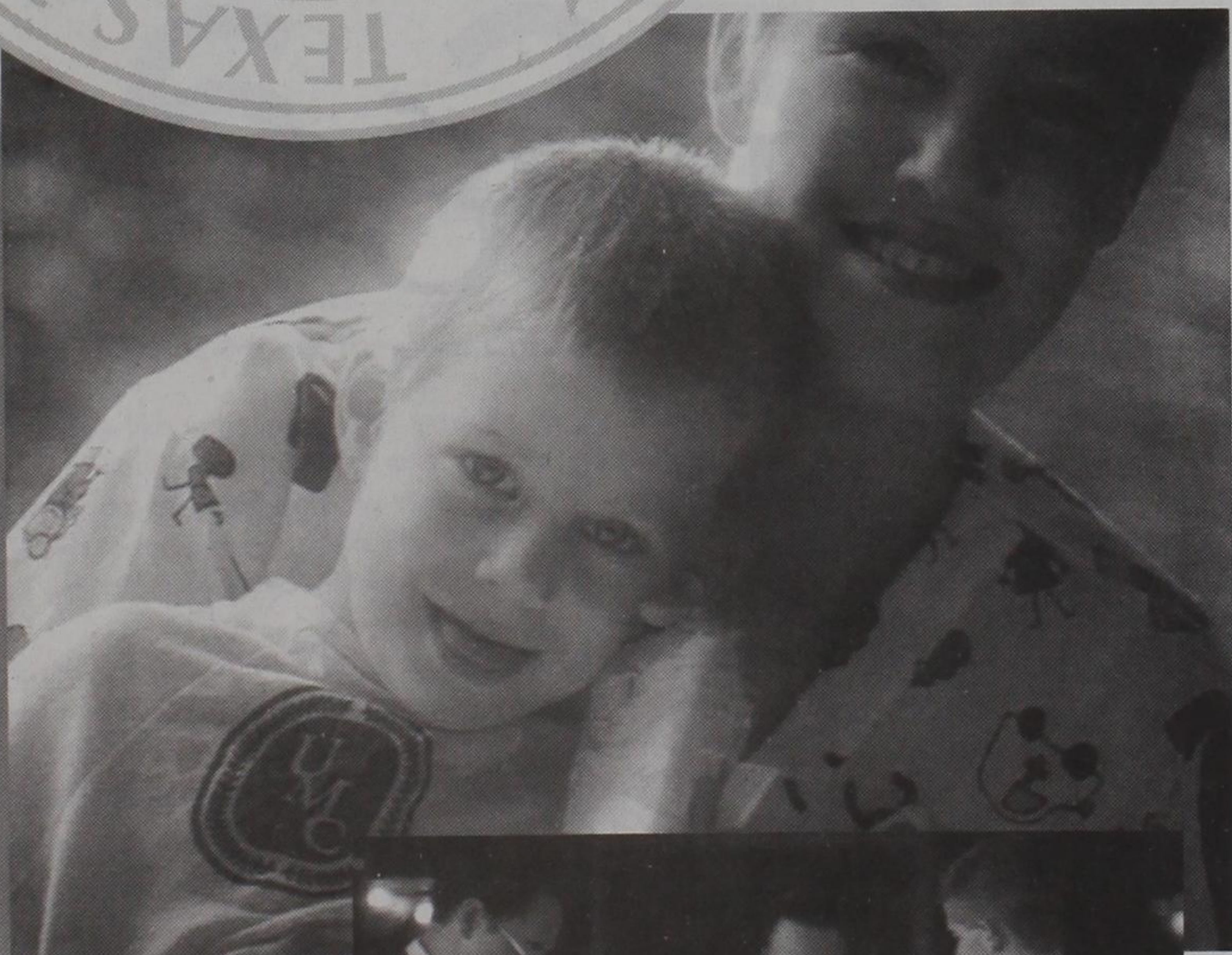
With the help of these leaders and the support of the community, our team has brought a new level of care and a number of "firsts" to the region. UMC was the first Lubbock hospital to provide:

- EMS with paramedics
- Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
- Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU)
- ECMO (Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation)
- Burn Center
- Institute for Pain Management
- Bone Marrow Transplantation
- Kidney Transplantation

This tradition of firsts continued in 1993 when University Medical Center received the state's first Level One Trauma designation.

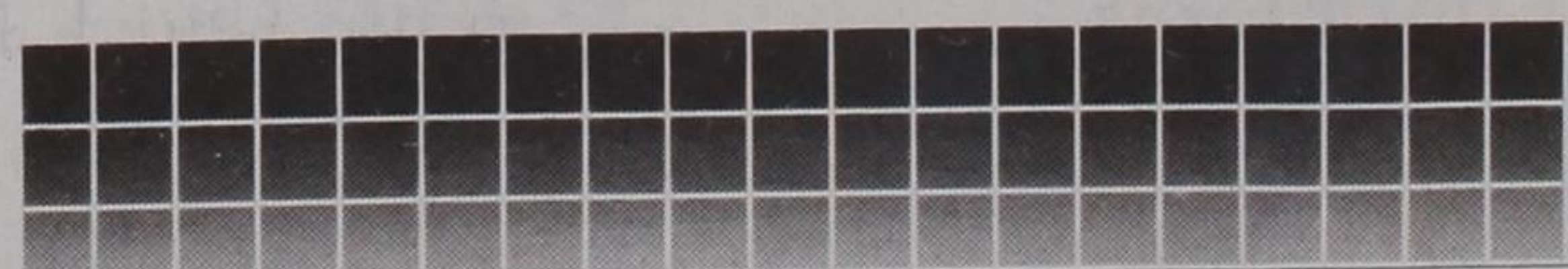
Leaders and programs such as these and University Medical Center's affiliation with today's Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center ensure that we are on the leading edge of patient care, research and technology.

It's still a team today, a *winning* team with vision.



University Medical Center

Where the experts are



Columbus and Buffalo Bill

By John Rosales

Christopher Columbus is to Latinos what Buffalo Bill is to Native Americans. Both groups may admire the fame and skills of these men, but there is an understandable reluctance to celebrate their accomplishments.

William "Buffalo Bill" Cody's exploits as a hunter have come to symbolize the exploitation of the American buffalo. The near-extinction of the buffalo meant a similar fate for native peoples, so dependent were they on the buffalo for food and clothing.

Similarly, Columbus' discovery in 1492 of a western route from Europe to the Americas nearly obliterated too many civilizations to count. Columbus may have meant no harm to New World inhabitants, but his influence initiated the ensuing carnage, slavery and near-annihilation of all things Indian.

That Columbus is revered for discovering America makes his glorified place in the pantheon of U.S. history impossible to swallow. Columbus did not "discover" America. How could he? The land had

already been "discovered" by advanced civilizations like the Seminoles, who inhabited what came to be called Florida; the Hopi and Zuni of what became the Southwestern United States; the Aztecs of central Mexico; the Mayas of southern Mexico and Guatemala; the Incas of Peru; and the Tai'nos of the Caribbean.

So why does Columbus remain alive in the hearts and minds of most U.S. citizens as the discoverer? He was not even the first European to set foot on the shores of the Americas. The Vikings reached here around A.D. 1000. There is also evidence that English and Portuguese explorers landed in Newfoundland during the 14th century.

Columbus died in Spain in 1506 still believing he had reached Asia. He had a great desire to meet the Grand Khan, or Emperor of China, about whom he had read in extensive writings by Marco Polo.

As we celebrate Columbus Day this month, non-Hispanics and Hispanics alike should look past the parades and picnics and recognize that the holy place Columbus holds in the United States is based on a lie. It is enough of a lie to eliminate his cult status.

Only Thomas Jefferson rivals Columbus as a sacred symbol whose reputation is inconsistent with historical fact. Author/historian Conor Cruise O'Brien writes in the October cover story of *The Atlantic Monthly* that Jefferson "should be condemned as a racist." Jefferson's oratory for the cause of liberty and his antislavery rhetoric differed embarrassingly from his practice of buying, owning and selling slaves.

Gold, exotic spices and other treasures lured Columbus to sail the ocean blue. He found a route from Europe and Northern Africa to the Americas. In doing so, he helped prove to skeptics that the world is round.

Why honor a lost sailor whose journey made it possible for Spain to establish colonies and virtually wipe out

native Latin American populations? What exactly did Columbus champion? The spread of Christianity? Perhaps religion was part of his mission, but it played a secondary role to the trip's commercial goal. To fail to acknowledge Columbus' greed for gold is to sweep under the rug the rape, pillage and murder of Latin Americans by the Spaniards.

We need to consider that the history of Christopher Columbus, like that of Buffalo Bill, is constructed with a fiction writer's liberty of creating dramatic events. The legend and myth is driven by this country's insatiable appetite for conquering heroes.

I do not question the authenticity of Columbus' heroics. He was a brave man who wanted Spain to become the greatest power on earth. He risked his life to make this possible. Despite navigational errors on the way out of Europe, he was still able to find his way home. He repeated the perilous voyage three more times. Amazing.

But we need to understand the past to shape the future. Ultimately, it was Columbus' incorporation of the New World into Spain that made it possible for other Spaniards to kidnap, conquer and colonize Latin America. Even if he was acting in the context of the times, his so-called discovery is a deception.

So many historians, storytellers and political orators have become enchanted by the Columbus fairy tale that it is nearly impossible to engage reality at the historical level it deserves.

(John Rosales of Washington, D.C. is a frequent contributor of opinion columns to Hispanic Link. Readers' comments may be addressed to him c/o Hispanic Link News Service, 1420 N St. NW, Washington, D.C.)
(© 1996, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate)

**FOR 1996
GET EL EDITOR
DELIVERED TO
YOUR HOME FOR
ONLY \$30 PER
YEAR CALL BOB
763-3841
Advertise In
El Editor**

Desde las Plumas De Los Escritos De Ficción: Colon Y Buffalo Bill

Por John Rosales

Cristóbal Colón es para los latinos lo que Buffalo Bill es para los aborígenes norteamericanos. Ambos grupos pueden admirar la fama y las habilidades de estos hombres, pero hay una renuencia comprensible a celebrar sus logros.

Los actos extravagantes de William "Buffalo Bill" Cody como cazador simbolizaron la matanza y la explotación insensatas del bisonte. La casi extinción del búfalo significó lo mismo para los indígenas nativos, tan rigurosa era su dependencia del búfalo para el alimento y la ropa.

De igual modo, el descubrimiento hecho por Colón en 1492 de una ruta en dirección oeste desde Europa hasta las Américas casi hizo desaparecer a demasiadas civilizaciones como para contarlas. Colón puede no haber tenido intención de perjudicar a los habitantes del Nuevo Mundo, pero su influencia dió comienzo a la carnicería, la esclavitud y la casi aniquilación de todas las cosas indígenas.

El que Colón sea reverenciado por haber descubierto a la América hace que su lugar glorificado en el panteón de la historia estadounidense sea imposible de tragar. Colón no "descubrió a la América". ¿Cómo podría él haberlo hecho? Las tierras habían sido "descubiertas" ya por civilizaciones adelantadas como los seminolas de la Florida, los pueblos hopi y zuni del suroeste de los Estados Unidos, los aztecas del centro de México, los mayas del sur de México y Guatemala, los taínos del Caribe, y los incas del Perú.

De modo que, ¿cuál es la razón de que Colón permanezca vivo en los corazones y las mentes de la mayoría de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos como el "descubridor"? El ni siquiera fué el primer europeo que haya pisado las costas de las Américas. Los vikingos llegaron aquí alrededor del año 1,000 de la Era Cristiana. Hay también evidencia de que los exploradores ingleses y portugueses desembarcaron en Terranova durante el siglo XIV.

Colón murió en España en 1506, creyendo aún que había llegado al Asia. El tenía un gran deseo de conocer al Gran Khan, o al Emperador de China, acerca de quienes él había leído en los extensos escritos de Marco Polo.

Mientras celebramos el Día de la Raza en este mes, tanto los no hispanos como los hispanos deberíamos mirar más allá de los desfiles y los días de campo, y reconocer que el lugar sagrado que Colón tiene en los Estados Unidos se basa en una mentira. Es una mentira lo suficientemente grande como para eliminar su situación de culto.

Sólo Thomas Jefferson rivaliza con Colón como símbolo sagrado cuya reputación es incompatible con los hechos históricos. El autor e historiador Conor Cruise O'Brien escribe en el artículo principal de la edición para octubre de *"The Atlantic Monthly"* que a Jefferson debería condenársele como a un racista. La oratoria de Jefferson por la causa de la libertad y su retórica anti-esclavista diferían vergonzosamente de su práctica de comprar y vender esclavos.

El oro, las especias exóticas y otros tesoros atrajeron a Colón a navegar por el azul del océano. El encontró una ruta desde Europa y el África del Norte hacia las Américas. Al hacerlo, ayudó a probarles a los escépticos que el mundo es redondo.

¿Por qué homenajear a un navegante perdido cuyo viaje hizo posible el que España estableciera colonias y barrios virtualmente a las poblaciones nativas de lo que hoy es la América Latina? ¿Qué era exactamente lo que defendía Colón? ¿La propagación del cristianismo?

Quizás la religión fuera una parte de su misión, pero tuvo un papel secundario respecto del objetivo comercial del viaje. El dejar de reconocer la avaricia de Colón por el oro equivale a barrer bajo la alfombra la violación, el pillaje y los asesinatos de los indígenas americanos por parte de los

DAVID LANGSTON: PROVEN LEADERSHIP THROUGHOUT WEST TEXAS.

- David Langston created partnerships with cities and communities throughout West Texas to attract new businesses, new jobs, and to fight together against unreasonable government regulations.
- David Langston understands agribusiness. He worked on a cotton farm as a teenager, served as Agricultural Assistant for Congressman George Mahon, and has represented agribusiness throughout the Great Plains states.
- A fiscal conservative, Langston helped save Lubbock taxpayers \$18 million as mayor, and prevented any property tax increases. He led the fight to end a sales tax.
- As your senator, David will fight for West Texas against the "Austin Attitude" and make sure our region is treated fairly in the State Capital.

**TEXAS NEEDS DAVID LANGSTON'S
PROVEN LEADERSHIP IN THE STATE SENATE**



PAID FOR BY THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT DAVID R. LANGSTON FOR TEXAS SENATE, SHERYLANN A. KIME, TREASURER.

Multi-Draw. La Forma Fácil De Seguir En El Juego.

Busca un lápiz.

Toma una hoja de juego de LOTTO Texas.

Escoge tus seis números o usa Quick Pick.

Marca una de las cajitas de Multi-Draw.

Juega hasta 10 sorteos consecutivos.

No pierdas tu oportunidad de ganar.

HASTA EL 30 DE OCTUBRE DESCUENTO DE \$10 EN CADA ENVÍO ELECTRÓNICO.

¡NUEVO!

USE DINERO SEGURO[®]



Además 20 premios de \$500

Cada vez que haga un envío con Dinero Seguro, el nuevo servicio de envíos electrónicos del Correo de los Estados Unidos, usted se convierte en un participante automático de nuestro Sorteo. Podría ganar \$1,000 y le llevamos a México. ¡Qué mejor manera de hacerle llegar dinero a sus seres queridos que entregándolo usted mismo! Aproveche esta oportunidad, que es por tiempo limitado. Haga su envío antes del 30 de octubre de 1996.

No es necesaria la compra para participar. Pueden participar en el sorteo todas las personas que tengan una dirección postal en CA o TX (queda excluida la entrega general). Para la participación automática es necesario completar una solicitud de Dinero Seguro con su dirección postal completa. Las solicitudes están disponibles en las Oficinas Postales participantes. Nulo donde esté prohibido. Para participar gratuitamente, llame sin cargos al

1-800-675-8729 hasta las 11:59 pm del 31 de octubre de 1996. Una copia gratis de las Reglas Oficiales está disponible en las Oficinas Postales participantes, o envíe un sobre timbrado con su nombre y dirección a: "Like Delivering It YourselfSM" Sweepstakes Official Rules, P.O. Box 1153, Lombard, IL 60148-8853 antes del 31 de octubre de 1996.



DINERO SEGURO.

News Briefs

for low-wage jobs due to a lack of education and job training. Oregon, for example, has been operating a plan that provides former welfare recipients a year's worth of state-paid health care as they begin work. Public officials in Oregon are now debating how to extend that.

Congressional Budget Office statistics released in 1993 indicate that only 9 percent of workers hired at \$5 per hour or less from the mid-1980s through the early 1990s received immediate health care coverage from their employers, while 45 percent had no coverage at all. The rest, 46 percent, received coverage through a spouse.

Of those still working at the same place a year later, nearly one-third remained uninsured.

The new federal welfare law also comes at a time when, in general, employer-provided health care has become less comprehensive.

According to Census data, the proportion of children covered by private health insurance fell from 74 percent in 1987 to 66 percent in 1994. And the percentage of American workers whose employers provide health insurance to all family members fell from 78 percent in 1990 to 74 percent in 1995.

According to an ESRI survey completed by more than 600 American businesses:

- 40 percent of employers said they favored contributing 50 percent or less of a worker's health-care costs;
- Nearly 50 percent said the amount of coverage provided to a worker's family should be lower than the amount the worker receives;
- 67 percent described themselves as "not very willing" or "not at all willing" to do more to help provide coverage for the uninsured;
- On the question of uninsured children, 38 percent favored expanding some sort of Medicaid-type program, while 14 percent thought mandated insurance contributions by employers was the right way to go.

A survey of 1,100 American employers released by the accounting firm KPMG Peat Marwick this week showed that employers' health-care contribution costs rose just 0.5 percent from last spring to this spring - the lowest annual rise since the 1960s.

Immigrants Hustled At INS

Hustlers outside Immigration and Naturalization Service offices in San Jose, California are charging immigrants as much as \$100 for better places in line.

The San Jose Mercury News reported Sunday that three of its reporters bought improved access to the line and, ultimately, to the INS office ahead of others. The reporters did not identify themselves to the place-sellers.

Petrona Arguello, a Salvadoran immigrant applying for permanent residency, said she arrived at 7 a.m. one recent day and found the line at the INS two blocks long.

"A man approached me and asked if I was interested in moving up further up in the line," she said. "He told me it would cost only \$70. I declined."

She said when she tried to bring the situation to the attention of security officers, she was ignored.

INS officials said they are unaware of anyone selling access to their office. An official of the General Services Administration, responsible for the building, said one of its investigators would look into it.

The newspaper said hustlers worked a similar scam in 1994 at the INS office in Los Angeles. Officials there thwarted the scam with a mail-in program that trained community groups to help immigrants fill in the complicated forms.

Study: School Nutrition \$ Cut as Need Rose

A study released Monday says even as Congress was eliminating funding for new school breakfast efforts in the recently enacted welfare overhaul law, participation in the nutrition program was increasing, reports CNN News.

During the 1995-96 school year, low-income students at a record 65,000 public and private schools were able to eat federally subsidized breakfasts, according to an annual survey by the Food Research and Action Center, an advocacy group on hunger and nutrition issues.

The survey found that in schools that offer both breakfast and lunch programs, many needy students use both. About 71 percent of the schools that provide lunch also serve breakfast, and nearly four in 10 -- 39.6 percent -- of the children who eat subsidized lunches also use the breakfast program.

Despite the growth in the number of schools offering breakfast, about 26,000 U.S. schools do not offer it.

The survey found that some 5.6 million low-income students took part in the program on a daily basis during the 1995-96 school year, an increase of 200,000 from the year before.

The School Breakfast Program was funded on a temporary basis in 1966 as part of the Child Nutrition Act that year. It received permanent funding in 1975, and has existed since then under a plan in which the federal government has reimbursed schools for all or part of the cost of each meal.

The new welfare law preserves most of the program's basic funding, but it cuts money that helps schools start breakfast programs.

About \$5 million was lost in the fiscal year that began Oct. 1, and \$6 million will be gone from the budget for fiscal 1998, which begins next October. The 1999 cut will be \$7 million.

Smoking Linked to Blindness

New research says those who smoke more than a pack a day double their likelihood of developing the most common cause of blindness among the elderly, reports Associated Press.

Age-related macular degeneration, a usually untreatable affliction, impairs the vision of an estimated 1.7 million Americans and causes more new cases of blindness than any other ailment among people age 65 or older, according to the government.

Smoking already is blamed for promoting cataracts, another major cause of vision loss. Cataracts threaten the vision of far more people than macular degeneration but cause much less blindness because most cataract sufferers keep their sight with treatment.

The more people smoke and the longer they smoke, the higher their risk of developing macular degeneration, according to two new studies in Wednesday's issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

Years after quitting, former smokers still faced up to double the risk of getting the condition, the new research found.

"Since the risks decrease very slowly - if at all - over time, it's even perhaps of greater importance not to start in the first place," said Dr. William G. Christen of Harvard-affiliated Brigham and Women's Hospital.

EL EDITOR NEWSPAPER

is published every Thursday by Amigo Publications at 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock, TX 79401. Our telephone number is 806-763-3841 and our FAX is 806-741-1110. Advertising rates on request. The opinion of writers and columnist are not necessarily the opinions of the owner of El Editor or its advertisers.

Editor/Publisher **Bidal Aguero**

Welfare From Page 1

Michigan, Ohio, Florida, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maryland, Oregon, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Maine -- have already submitted their plans.

States have nine months to make decisions. But the new law declares, "Effective Oct. 1, 1996, no individual or family shall be entitled to any benefits or services" under state welfare programs financed with federal money.

Effects of the new law are likely to emerge gradually for several reasons:

- Forty-three states had already received federal permission, or waivers, to carry out policies similar to those mandated by the new law.
- Most states will initially receive more money under the new law than they would have received under the old law, and some expect windfalls. Each state will receive a lump sum of federal money, known as a block grant, based on the number of welfare recipients it had several years ago, and the numbers have declined sharply in many states.
- Congress made hardly any significant changes in Medicaid, which is much bigger than the cash welfare program and provides benefits that are considered more valuable by many recipients.
- In some states, the biggest changes await action by state legislatures scheduled to meet early next year.

While there may be few immediate changes for the typical welfare family, composed of an American citizen mother with one or two children, immigrants face more drastic changes. Many noncitizens are to lose food stamps and disability benefits, known as Supplemental Security Income, in the near future. Lawrence Mead, a professor of politics at New York University, said the work requirements of the new law would ultimately prove more significant than any cut in benefits.

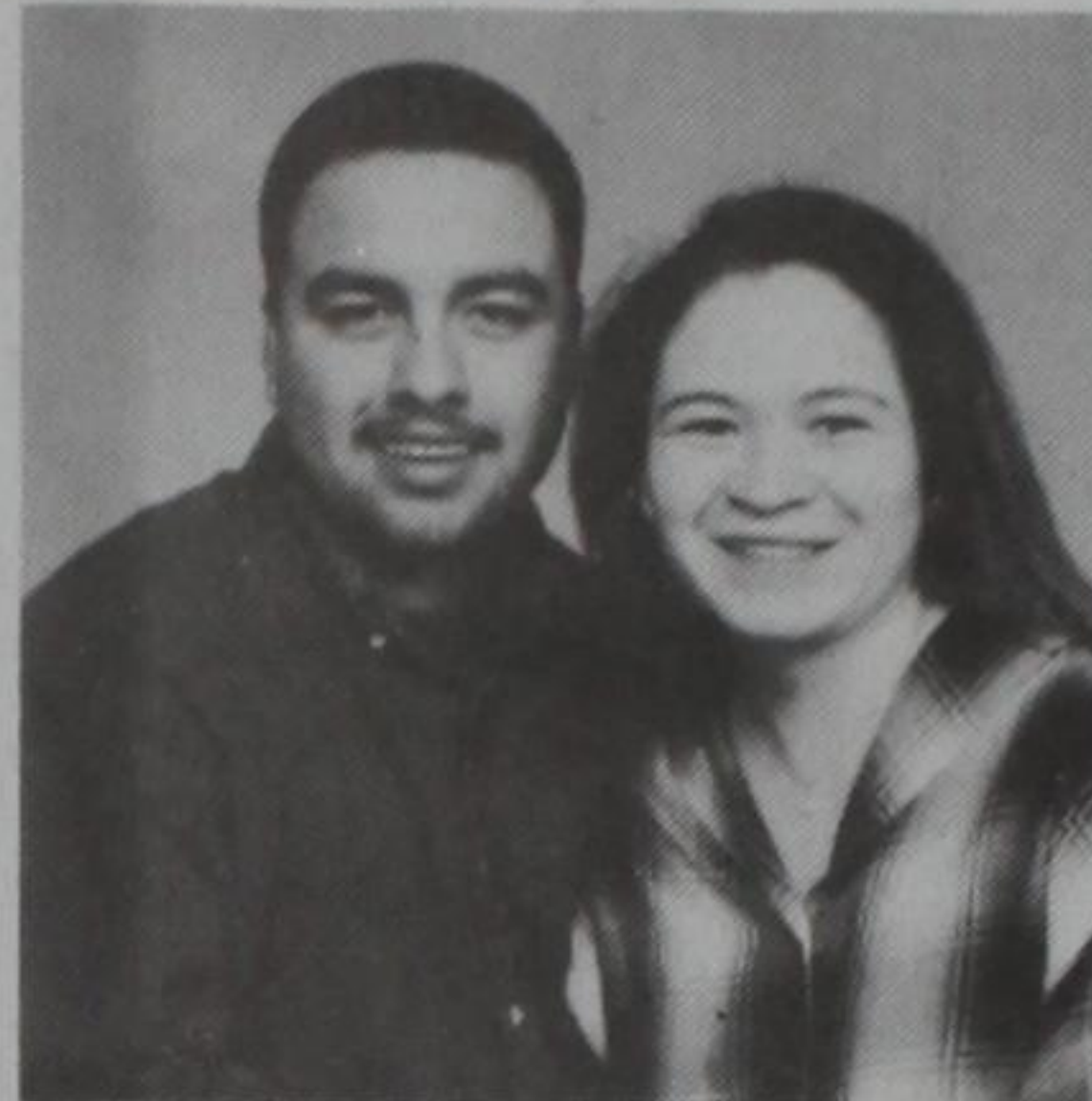
"The social contract is more than symbolic now," Mead said. "There really will be a serious work requirement."

Congress and many experts on welfare policy have concluded that education and training are less important than concrete work experience for welfare recipients. "The education and training strategy has been junked," said Mead. "Education and training are less credible to an employer than a work history."

In Congress, Republicans said that the new law would help many people overcome the culture of "learned helplessness" that has kept them trapped on welfare.

Wedding Announcement

Robert Reyes and Zenaida Aguero wish to announce their marriage to take place October 26, 1996 to take place at St. Joseph Church at 11 a.m. with a reception immediately following and a dance to take place at the Palm Room.



Congratulations



D.J. Contreras was the recent winner of the Buddy Holly People's Choice Award held during the Fiestas del Llano Estrellas del Llano Talent Search. D.J. and his parents Daniel & Rosa Contreras and his Aunt and Uncle Julie and Pete Zamora wish to thank everyone who voted for his to receive the award.

TREVINO'S

Real Mexican Food
 Mon.-Fri. 6 am to 8 pm
 Saturday 8 am to 8 pm

MENUDO
 Fri. & Sat. ONLY
 Almueros, Burritos,
 Sopapillas

746-6388

Fm Rd 1294 & North University
 (Next to Farmers Depot)

"Wizard of Oz on Ice

Magic 93.7 Telemundo
Radio Fiesta
 Present Hispanic Family Day
 Saturday Oct. 12 at 3:30 pm
Lubbock Municipal Coliseum
Tickets \$14.50 & \$11.50
 Save \$3.00 With Coupons
 Available at these location
House of Flowers
Town & Country Shopping Center
Scoggin Dickey Auto Parts
 Spur 327 & Frankford
Subway Sandwiches
 1301 50th St.
Mama Josies
 318 University

Classified

Classified Ads are Cheap and Effective Call today 763-3841

Drywall Hangers & Finishers Piece work. Hangers 8 sq. ft.; Finishers 9 1/2 sq. ft. Call between 8 am & 5 pm, Mon-Fri, 1-800-287-2880, Louisville, Kentucky. Or fax resume to: 502: 637-3516. E.O.E.

Courier Position: Fulltime position open at Ramar Communications, Inc. This individual must be mature, dependable, and a hard worker. This position also performs facilities maintenance. An excellent driving record is a must. Come by 9800 University Ave. between 8:30-5:00 p.m. to complete an application. No phone calls please. E.O.E.

TECHNIQUE DETAIL & HAND CAR WASH



AUTO APPEARANCE SPECIALIST

**HANDWASH
 HANDWAX
 COMPLETE
 DETAIL
 1101 16TH ST.**



DAVID BROWN

Brown Bail Bonds

1111 Ave. J
 Lubbock, TX
 Se Habla Español
 24 Hour Service
 (806) 744-3224

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Citibus will hold public Hearings to receive comments on the revision and reduction of the current fixed route service on October 21, 1996 at 5:30 p.m. at the downtown transfer plaza and on October 22, 1996 at 12:00 noon in the Citibus Conference Room, 801 Texas Avenue.

Principle proposed changes to fixed route service are as follows:

Route 12: Starts at Downtown Transfer Plaza on Broadway and travels to 4th & Slide. Service would be extended to the WalMart Supercenter at 4th St. & Frankford Ave. Elimination of Service: Retain service to UMC but discontinue service south of 4th Street from UMC to 4th St. & Toledo.

Route 3: Starts on Broadway at Downtown. Transfer Plaza and travels to South Plains Mall. Service would be extended to service St. Mary's Hospital. Elimination of Service: Service would be discontinued from 24th St. to 34th St. on Memphis Ave. and from Memphis Ave. to Quaker Ave. on 34th Street.

Route 15: Starts at Downtown Transfer Plaza and travels to Memphis Place mall at 50th & Memphis. Elimination of Service: Serve on this Route would be eliminated. The portion of the route which runs between 19th St. & Ave. W, and the Downtown Transfer Plaza would be added to service on Route 5.

Route 5: Starts at the Downtown Transfer Plaza on Broadway and runs to Wal Mart Supercenter near South Quaker and South Loop 289. Service to Lubbock High School and the Senior Citizens Center would be added to Route 5 as well as service downtown between 19th St. and Broadway on Avenues M & K. Elimination of Service: Service would be discontinued between University & Avenue Q on 15th, between 15th St. & Broadway on Ave. Q, and between Ave. Q and Ave. M on Broadway.

Route 14: Starts at the Downtown Transfer Plaza on Avenue H and services the Cherry Point neighborhood. Service would be added to the United Supermarket on the corner of Parkway & Zenith on trips which do not service Estacado High School. Elimination of Service: Service would be discontinued between Parkway Drive and 2nd St. on Redbud and between Zenith and Redbud on North Auburn on trips which service United Supermarket. No changes to current route when servicing Estacado High School.

Route 1 & 2: Route 1 begins at the Downtown Transfer Plaza and travels East on Broadway and South on Avenue A to service the Chatman Hills and Manhattan heights neighborhoods and Dunbar Jr. High School. Route 2 begins on Broadway at the downtown Transfer Plaza and services portions of East Lubbock between East 19th & Parkway Drive. A new route path would be created by connecting Routes 1 & 2 along Martin Luther King Blvd. The new routes would follow the same path but would run in opposite directions. Route 1 would travel in a counterclockwise direction only, while Route 2 would travel in a clockwise direction only. Service would be extended on Routes 1 & 2 to service the United Supermarket at Parkway & Zenith and the Patterson Branch Library at Parkway & Walnut. Elimination of Service: The portions of Route 1 between Avenue A and Cedar on 26th Street and between 19th St. & Parkway Drive on Zenith would be discontinued. The realignment of Routes 1, 2 & 14 would provide for transfers in East Lubbock between these routes at the United Supermarket on Parkway & Zenith.

Possible service expansion to be considered:
 Event Service to be provided 6 nights per week, Mon.-Sat., from 6:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. with Demand Response Service vans. Service would require previous day passenger reservation and \$2.00 fare.

We encourage your attendance & value your participation in these public hearings.
A FREE Citibus Shuttle bus will be available for transportation home for those attending the 5:30 p.m. hearing.

AT&T SIRVIENDO A TEXAS POR MAS DE 100 AÑOS

Todo un siglo de experiencia y tradición de calidad en Texas,
ofreciéndole una completa red de comunicaciones,
hoy entramos en una etapa en la cual
se están tomando importantes decisiones
que le afectarán como consumidor.

8 de 10 latinos quieren libertad de competencia
en el servicio telefónico local*.

AT&T está trabajando para que usted pueda elegir su futuro.
La competencia nos favorece con mejor calidad y servicio,
mejores tarifas, y nos trae múltiples oportunidades de empleo.

Puede ser posible disfrutar de todos estos beneficios y además,
comunicarse con el mundo,
a otro continente o a la vuelta de la esquina a través de AT&T,
la compañía en la cual usted puede confiar.

Dentro de poco, una decisión verdadera para Texas: AT&T.

