

# Latinos March Into the 21st Century

By Javier Rodriguez H.

The first-ever national Latino immigrant rights march on Washington Oct. 12 was a success. It was not a gathering of a million people, but the "Dia de la Raza" parade and rally did draw tens of thousands from all corners of the country to the nation's capital.

In coming together, the proud and joyful crowd finally put to rest the myth that Latinos could not unite and stage an event of this magnitude for the whole nation to see.

In another first for Latinos, the confluence was carried by CNN and CSPAN in addition to the three Spanish-language television networks. It was delivered to millions of homes throughout the United States and much of Latin America.

For some mainstream media, "la marcha" was the story of the day; to Latinos, it was much more.

The long-planned activity came just months after Congress restructured the welfare system on the backs of legal immigrants and just weeks after President Clinton signed an onerous immigration law that rolls back the many protections for immigrants that were won through hard struggle by Latinos and civil rights advocates in the last three decades.

This increasingly hostile backdrop makes the historic national march even more relevant. The bulk of Latinos who showed up did so to claim their rightful place as productive Americans, to demand respect for their rights, and to defend their dignity against the continued virulent attacks and distortions of who they truly are. Mercedes Martinez, a Chicago psychologist who was there, expressed the feelings of many in the crowd: "For years I resented people asking me where

I was from. Today, for the first time, I felt proud of being an American."

That sentiment, consistently cultivated by the leaders of this movement, in more than one way marks a departure point from the militant vision of past immigrant-rights leaders. This time even the national anthem was part of the program. It was sung in Spanish as well as English. It reflected our assimilation into the mainstream while retaining a flavor of Latin American nationalism. For Latinos, the march's success brought forth fresh national leadership around a new force called Coordinadora '96. The coalition is made up of leaders and organizations primarily from the Mexican, Chicano, Puerto Rican and Dominican communities. In contrast to the more established national Latino organizations, this new corps of leaders is moving populist.

Obviously, its members believe in taking to the streets. Noticeably missing were the traditional national Latino power-brokers. Absent were the California and Texas Latino congressional delegations and leaders of most major Latino organizations.

This powerful bloc, which so far has refused to take to the streets against the pervasive tide of intolerance facing Latino immigrants, is the same group that negotiated the landmark Immigration Reform Act of 1989. More recently they were the principal Latino allies of both the U.S. and Mexican governments in promoting the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

The response given by Raul Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza, when asked why his board had not endorsed and put its muscle behind the "marcha" was revealing: "There are differences with

this group, you know. They initially were against NAFTA." Why the establishment should feel threatened by this new political force is perplexing, particularly since there may be agreement with them on most issues. The programmatic agenda presented by the "marcha" organizers Oct. 12 essentially calls for a better quality of life for Latinos. Throughout the day's program, the principal speakers avoided any mention of the more controversial topics of white supremacy or self determination, both central themes of the 1995 Million Man March.

Nor did they touch the thorny international issues of Cuba, NAFTA, and Mexico's struggle for democracy and the increasing but subtle U.S. intervention there. Lastly and most important, no one spoke on neoliberalism and global economics restructuring, the pet project of the world's financial institutions which has savagely increased poverty in all of the Latin American countries, consequently pushing more migration into the United States. These issues are staples of the left and progressives all over the continent.

What impact will the Washington march have on the ballot this November? What does the future hold for Latino unity and its political agenda in the country?

Answers to these questions should come soon. The new reality brought forth on Oct. 12 surely demands a more inclusive, broader perspective to meet the challenges of the 21st century. What is certain is that Latinos marched their way into history this month.

(Javier Rodriguez H. is an independent journalist and writes from Los Angeles)  
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# News Briefs

## US Acts to Limit Immigrant Lawsuits

The Justice Department has moved quickly to enforce obscure provisions in the new immigration law that limit the ability of migrants to challenge immigration authorities in federal court, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

Four days after the bill became law September 30, Attorney General Janet Reno began filing motions in the U.S. District Court in Sacramento and other federal courts to nullify several class-action lawsuits filed on behalf of undocumented immigrants who say they are entitled to permanent residence in the United States.

The actions could result in the deportation of as many as 400,000 migrants who had won a stay after a 10-year battle. The Justice Department's actions have resulted in a legal skirmish that could go all the way to the Supreme Court. The provisions set the stage for a constitutional fight over whether Congress has the right to deprive any person or group of persons on U.S. soil from full access to the courts.

The bill effectively bars migrants from joining class-action lawsuits that challenge the practices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It also prevents or restricts individuals, including many who came to the United States legally, from going to federal court to overturn immigration service rulings against them, especially when they face deportation or seek asylum in the United States.

With 23,000 employees, the INS has grown into one of the biggest law-enforcement agencies in the country. Immigrant advocates say that the immigration service has a long history of abuse and that continuing oversight by the courts is essential. They are promising to challenge the new provisions on a range of constitutional grounds.

"We think that Congress is improperly and unconstitutionally trying to give the INS a free rein that other agencies don't have," said Carol Wolchuk of the American Bar Association.

"This is what we would expect from the government of the former Soviet Union, not from the government of the United States of America."

Critics contend that access to the courts has helped ensure that the immigration service did not assume powers not granted to it by Congress.

For example, Fauziya Kassinga, the 19-year-old woman from Togo who sought asylum in the United States because she faced genital mutilation in her home country, was at first ordered to leave the United States. She earned the right to stay in the country only after seeking relief from the Board of Immigration

Appeals.

## Clergy Denounce Anti-Affirmative Action Bill

Religious opponents of the California Civil Rights Initiative denounced the measure in press conferences held at a Catholic church in California, reports The San Francisco Chronicle.

They condemned Proposition 209, which would prohibit racial and gender preferences in state hiring, education and contracting.

"Proposition 209 is a deep lie when it calls itself a civil rights initiative," said the Rev. Alan Jones, dean of Grace Cathedral in San Francisco. "If we lived in the kingdom of heaven, we wouldn't need any form of affirmative action. But we have a long way to go."

Rabbi Alan Lew, president of the Northern California Board of Rabbis, hosted the San Francisco gathering at his synagogue, Congregation Beth Shalom, which brought together representatives from Methodist, Muslim, Presbyterian, Unitarian and Catholic congregations.

"In all our faith traditions, we are called to bear witness to the victims of oppression," Lew said.

Although Northern California Methodist Bishop Melvin Talbert did not attend the news conference, he strongly opposed the controversial initiative in an interview with The Chronicle.

"This initiative is not a good sign when you consider the (racial) climate we now find in California," said Talbert, an African American and the president of the National Council of Churches, the nation's largest ecumenical agency.

"We are working toward inclusiveness," Talbert said. "What this initiative does is pull the rug out from under all our previous efforts. We can't simply leave affirmative action open to the whims of those in power."

## Court Upholds 'Don't Ask' Policy

The U.S. Supreme Court has rejected a constitutional challenge to President Clinton's controversial "don't ask, don't tell" military policy, which allows the Pentagon to discharge gays from the military, Reuters reports.

The ruling focused on the case of a gay U.S. Navy lieutenant who was dismissed from the military in 1994. It marks the first time the Supreme Court had taken up the Clinton administration policy. The decision lets stand a lower court ruling that held the controversial policy as constitutional. However, the high court's action - which was issued without any comment or dissent - has limited impact and does not create nationwide precedent.

## DOL to Cos: Cos Must Enforce Rules on Child Labor

A Labor Department report says American clothing companies could cut down on the use of child labor in foreign plants that supply their products by better enforcing their own rules against such work, reports Associated Press.

The department said Monday that American businesses are increasingly adopting codes of conduct for their suppliers following a spate of recent bad publicity over child workers. The report recommended that all American retailers, manufacturers and buyers adopt stronger and more uniform standards and strictly enforce them.

"Private industry now recognizes that it can take steps to make sure boys and girls are not robbed of their childhood," Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich said. But, he added, "No code of conduct is worth the paper it's printed on without strict enforcement...."

The survey found that child labor remains pervasive in small factories and homes in some countries, particularly in Asia, but is "not now prevalent" in the Latin American countries surveyed.

The department examined the companies' codes and visited six countries that make clothing for U.S. firms - the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India and the Philippines.

The survey found that 36 of the 45 largest apparel companies have adopted standards against child labor. Only four of the companies, the Gap, Levi Strauss, Phillips-Van Heusen and Sears, reported that they had encountered cases of child labor.

While the companies had distributed codes of conduct to their suppliers, only 22 of 70 plant managers said they told their workers about them. Only 21 had posted the codes in work areas, the report said.

Concern over child labor has mounted as imports of apparel have steadily climbed. The department said more than half of the \$178 billion worth of garments sold in the United States in 1995 were imported, compared with 30 per cent in 1980.

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# EL EDITOR

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## Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

It was somewhat amusing, yet not surprising, that Gilbert Flores would once again try to place blame on his lack of understanding as to the Lubbock political process, be it past or pre-sent, on what he calls a "Clique" or more accurate, and as he would pronounce, it "la click-ka".

In his comments to the A-J this week, Gilbert specifically refers to Eliseo Solis, Francisco Gutierrez and I as a group of persons who have "dominated Hispanic politics in an aggressive and uncompromising style". I really don't mind taking credit for that although it really flatters me.

Yes I have been involved in politics for a long time. I guess that happened since I learned that there was a real difference in the administration of justice when it came to our Chicano brothers and I. It really came to the front when a policeman broke my arm for trying to get into the barrio in order to help those that had been affected by the 1970 tornado.

I can't really remember any type of "Click-ka" at that time. Only friends who were concerned about our people refusing to leave their homes, even though they were out of food, water and all the other necessities to sustain life. I can really only remember a few of us that really cared enough to go to the Lubbock Country Club in the middle of the night to confiscate a water truck in order to get water to our brothers.

I can't really remember any type of "Click-ka" when in 1973, LULAC, the American G.I. Forum and the NAACP joined the efforts of Gene Gaines and then Tomas Garza, Dan Benson and Rolando Rios, in order to change the way in which our representatives to the City Council were elected from at-large to single member districts.

When I personally signed my name to be the lead plaintiff in order to change the at-large method to single member districts in school board elections, I can't really remember any type of "Click-ka."

And then there were other times. Such as when the so called "Click-ka" forced the County Commissioners, Justices of Peace and Water District lines to be changed in order for a person from our community to be elected. My name and many of those named as being part of "La Click-ka" were on those petitions.

Yes we were raising our voices. Maybe you think that we were being "treated as dogs" as Gilbert told the A-J reporter. We never thought so. If we had been treated as "dogs", you could have expected more than just law suits.

Gilbert was wrong in saying that we have to ask for our rights with a compromising attitude and a hat in our hand. With welfare reform, immigrant restrictions, affirmative action, and education for our children up for discussion maybe it's time to again do what we did when in his words we were considered "dogs". Take "the stick-in-one hand and stone-in-the-other way of addressing issues."

Taking all this into account I guess I am a proud member of "La Clic-ka."

## Oficiales Visitan a Lubbock Para Promover la Votacion entre Hispanos en Tejas



Mas de 200 personas se juntaron en el Restaurante Lala's el miercoles por la noche para dar la bienvenida a un grupo de oficiales electos en diferentes partes de el estado de Tejas quien llegaron a Lubbock para promover la votacion entre hispanos en las siguientes elecciones que se llevaran acabo el dia 5 de noviembre.

La parada en Lubbock fue una de un viaje de 2,000 millas hechas por los oficiales llegando a 20 diferentes ciudades. De Lubbock el grupo iba a rumbo de Dallas, Austin y San Antonio.

Entre los oficiales quien visitaron a Lubbock estuvo el Senador Eddie Lucio de Brownsville.

"Hacemos este viaje para dejarle saber a Washington que los Hispanos de Tejas van a tener un impacto tremendo en la siguientes eleccion," dijo Lucio.

Ademas de Lucio entre los oficiales estuvieron George Muñoz su-secretario de el Departamento de la Tesoreria, Jose Vasquez, ayudante de el Secretario de Transportacion Federico Peña y una cantidad de candidatos para puestos del condado y estatal.



# En Los Votos A Favor De Hispanos, Congresistas Demócratas Superan A Los Republicanos

Por Joseph Torres

Si el Partido Demócrata necesita de algunas municiones de último minuto para que los electores hispanos tiren de las palancas a favor de sus candidatos congresionales el 5 de noviembre próximo, la Agenda Nacional de la Dirigencia Hispana (NHLA en inglés) le dió una bala de cañón en este mes.

La NHLA, una coalición de 32 de las más activas organizaciones hispanas de la nación, anotó cómo los 435 miembros individuales de la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos votaron sobre diez asuntos que aquella identificó como de la mayor preocupación para los 30 millones de hispanos de la nación.

Usando la lista de la NHLA, el semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report calculó los votos de los miembros del Congreso republicanos y demócratas para evaluar su sensibilidad hacia los latinos.

Los resultados son casi tan unilaterales como los juegos de campeonato de la Liga Nacional, de Atlanta contra St. Louis, que tuvieron resultados de 14 a 0 y de 15 a 0:

El 82 por ciento de los demócratas de la Cámara (162 de 198) votaron por lo menos la mitad del tiempo en apoyo de los asuntos que afectan a la comunidad hispana. Sólo el 4 por ciento (10 de 235) de sus colegas republicanos hicieron lo mismo.

Los 10 asuntos de legislación que la NHLA singularizó como de "gran importancia para los latinos" comprendían los campos generales de la inmigración, la reforma de la asistencia económica pública y los derechos idiomáticos. Los mismos incluían a una propuesta para denegar a los inmigrantes legales las protecciones y los beneficios que reciben otros residentes de los Estados Unidos, y un proyecto

de ley sobre el inglés solamente que evitaría el acceso de los que no hablaran inglés a su gobierno.

Los dos republicanos cubano-americanos de la Florida, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen y Lincoln Díaz-Balart, se hallaban entre los 12 de 17 congresistas latinos que ganaron puntajes del 100 por ciento. Otros tres demócratas latinos ganaron puntajes del 90 por ciento, y uno ganó un puntaje del 80 por ciento. El republicano Henry Bonilla, de San Antonio, obtuvo un puntaje desconsolador del 30 por ciento.

He aquí el conteo de votos "pro-hispano" para los dos partidos (hay un independiente en el Congreso y un escaño estuvo vacante durante la mayoría de las votaciones):

(Porcentaje) 100...90...80...70...60...50...40...30...20...10...0

Demócratas...47...41...28...22...15...9...10...6...8...11...1

Republicanos...2...0...0...3...1...4...8...23...50...78...66

El presidente de la Coalición Puertorriqueña Nacional, Manuel Mirabal, dijo a Hispanic Link que la diferencia asombrosa ocurrió porque el Congreso votó más que nunca estrictamente a lo largo de las líneas partidistas en esta sesión. "Está claro que en este Congreso se trataba de quién puede mantener a su membresía en la línea en la mayor medida", dijo él. "Los republicanos controlaban el programa de trabajo y el modo de funcionar de los comités. Hubo menos debate sobre los asuntos".

La encuesta de la NHLA se basó en los votos emitidos sobre los proyectos de leyes, incluyendo al de inmigración que elimina a casi todas las disposiciones de importancia extrema para los inmigrantes legales, antes de que fueran revisadas por el comité

de conferencia bipartidista entre el Senado y la Cámara.

El presidente de la Cámara, Newt Gingrich (republicano por Georgia) estuvo entre los que tuvieron un puntaje de cero. El Dirigente de la Mayoría, Dick Armey (republicano por Texas) y el presidente del Comité Presupuestario, John Kasich (republicano por Ohio), tuvieron puntajes respectivos del 10% cada uno.

Jorge Amselle, director de comunicaciones del Centro para la Igualdad de Oportunidades, una entidad multidisciplinaria conservadora con sede en Washington, D.C., cuestionó si los asuntos definidos por la NHLA reflejaban las preocupaciones de la mayoría de los hispanos, o por el contrario eran los de interés particular para la mayoría de los grupos defensores hispanos. Las encuestas anteriores han indicado que los hispanos tienden a aproximarse más a la corriente principal con sus puntos de vista, y así catalogan a los asuntos tales como la economía como los más vitales, dijo él.

Dos votaciones que no clasificó la encuesta de la NHLA fueron la ley Helms-Burton, que aprietta las sanciones económicas contra Cuba, y un proyecto de ley que elimina gradualmente las disposiciones de la Sección 936, que proporciona estímulos fiscales para las empresas estadounidenses que funcionan en Puerto Rico.

María Jiménez, directora del proyecto de observación sobre el cumplimiento de la ley de inmigración, del American Friends Service Committee, criticó tanto a los legisladores hispanos como a los demócratas, a pesar de su historial de votación. Ella se quejó de que se mostraron flojos sobre los asuntos que afectan a los derechos civiles de todos los latinos.

Muchos dirigentes hispanos apuntaron que la legislación de "espíritu maligno" y "anti-inmigrantes" aprobada por la Cámara de Representantes controlada por los republicanos ha llevado ya a un aumento de la naturalización, y pronosticó que estimulará a una concurrencia electoral sin precedentes el 5 de noviembre próximo por parte de los latinos.

El Proyecto del Suroeste para la Inscripción y Enseñanza de los Electores (SVREP en inglés) espera que más de cinco millones de latinos votarán en este año. En 1992, cuatro millones fueron a las casillas electorales.

La tarjeta de punteo de la NHLA convalida la desilusión cada vez mayor de los electores de los barrios con el centésimo-cuarto Congreso -- y en varios estados claves, ésa no será una buena noticia para los candidatos republicanos.

## COMO VOTARON LOS CONGRESISTAS LATINOS SOBRE ASUNTOS "PRO-HISPANOS"

100 por ciento: Xavier Becerra (D-Calif.) Lincoln Díaz-Balart (R-Fla.) Matthew Martinez (D-Calif.) Bob Menendez (D-N.J.) Solomon Ortiz (D-Texas) Ed Pastor (D-Ariz.) Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-Fla.) Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-Calif.) Jose Serrano (D-N.Y.) Frank Tejeda (D-Texas) Esteban Torres (D-Calif.) Nydia Velazquez (D-N.Y.)

90 por ciento: Henry Gonzalez (D-Texas) Luis Gutierrez (D-Ill.) Bill Richardson (D-N.M.)

80 por ciento: E. (Kika) de la Garza (D-Texas)

30 por ciento: Henry Bonilla (R-Texas)

(Joseph Torres es reportero de Hispanic Link News Service en Washington, D.C.)

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# Sittin' Here Thinkin' The Old College Try

I remember being told that if I stayed in school I would get a better job. In those days this did not mean finishing high school. The assumption was that everyone would do that. Rather, staying in school and getting a better job was advice about going on to college.

I never doubted the soundness of that advice or considered not going to college. I was raised with the expectation of college attendance although, oddly enough, no one in my family had ever received a college degree. Yet I, my sister, and nearly all of our cousins went to college. We were the children of the children of European immigrants -- our grandparents learned English, our parents went to high school and we went to college.

"Getting a better job" meant not only a better paying job, it also meant a higher prestige job. That meant working with our minds rather than our hands or our backs and it meant wearing a suit and tie rather than coveralls and work boots. We knew that public school teachers (in those pre-union days) made less than steelworkers but still teaching was a "better job." The best jobs were probably doctor and lawyer -- prestige AND money combined -- although, if you were a girl, this was complicated by the fact that we were the last generation for whom there were still boys' jobs and girls' jobs.

For awhile, I guess in the 1970's, it looked as though the "go to college" advice might have been wrong. Factory workers in heavily unionized industries such as autos and skilled laborers like plumbers and electricians seemed to be in an equivalent earnings position, while the military and public service jobs in the police departments offered retirement after twenty years. But the exporting of factory jobs overseas, the weakening of labor unions and the increased level of automation, have all made the skilled labor or factory route a difficult, if not non-existent, path to economic success.

Over the long haul, the old "go to college" advice has held its value and we ought to think hard about it in terms of a next millennium social policy. Some facts:

A Harvard study in 1995 showed that the jobs held by recent high school and college graduates, particularly in the first two years after their respective graduations, are pretty close to equal in terms of earnings and skills required. We frequently see young folks leaving college and taking jobs that they could have gotten four years earlier and this has led to some skepticism about whether or not college attendance still pays. But the Harvard study finds that the college graduate group is solidly ahead by the time they enter their 30's and they stay ahead for the rest of their working lives.

The U.S. Education Department, meanwhile, reports that the phenomena of increasing educational attainment by generation after generation is a pretty widespread story. They found that the children of college graduates and the children of high school graduates go to college at close to the same rates. Further, by the time you get to the grandchildren, the differences have nearly totally disappeared. In other words, a person in college today has about the same likelihood of having college educated grandparents as high school educated grandparents.

From 1974 to 1993 the percentage of whites who had graduated from college rose from 14% to about 23%, while blacks increased from just 2% to nearly 12%. Women made up 44% of those with college degrees in 1974 and 54% in 1993. People with a college education made nearly twice as much as those with a high school education and three times as much as those who did not finish high school.

The good news, then, is that going to college is a real road to financial success and the availability of a college education is a leveling and equalizing force in an otherwise increasingly stratified society. You can, in fact, get an education, work hard and you, or at least your kids, can get ahead.

But the dark cloud is that the cost of a college education has skyrocketed while the availability of public support to finance a college education has been drastically reduced. I am not very much worried, from a social policy point of view, about the shocking Ivy League prices of \$30,000 a year and up. It makes some difference, to be sure, if only rich people can go to the very best colleges and it is at those colleges that the rich people meet each other and form the relationships through which they later run the world. But I do not think we can fix that anytime soon.

My worry is that the cost of public colleges -- state universities and the like -- now averages about \$10,000 per year. And, increasingly, it is considered normal to take 5 years to complete a 4 year degree due to required course unavailability. States have cut their support for universities while actual expenditures have skyrocketed and public help, through loans and grants, is much more difficult to obtain.

In the late 1960's, when I went to Queens College of the City University of New York, college was free. I paid about \$85 per semester in fees and I had to buy books, but I received a \$250 per semester scholarship from the State of New York. (I used my education profit to put 21 cents a gallon gas into my 1955 Buick.) To be admitted to the City University all I needed was an 85 high school average or, in the case of lazy but smart kids like me, an 82 or so average and very good college board scores. I never considered being unable to afford college, although I was supported by a single mother who worked as a secretary in a public school. Is it any wonder, given that level of generous public support, that college seemed both expected and inevitable for me?

\$50,000 for a college degree, with only minimal federal grants and the daunting prospect of a huge loan package, is a real impediment to a college education for the children of low and middle income families. If we aspire to being a classless society, one in which your social position is not permanently fixed by the circumstances of your birth, we have to take a serious look at what a college education should cost and at who should pay for it.

Ira Cutler says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

# On 'Pro-Hispanic' Votes, Democratic House Members Swamp GOP

By Joseph Torres

If the Democratic Party wants some last-minute ammunition to get Hispanic voters to pull the lever for its congressional candidates Nov. 5, the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda (NHLA) handed it a cannonball this month.

The NHLA, a coalition of 32 of the United States' most active Hispanic organizations, recorded how the 435 members of the U.S. House of Representatives voted on 10 issues the coalition identified as being of greatest concern to the nation's 30 million Hispanics.

Using NHLA's list, the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report tallied up the votes of Republican and Democratic members of Congress to assess their responsiveness to Latinos.

The results: Eighty-two percent of House Democrats (162 out of 198) voted at least half the time in support of issues affecting the Hispanic community. Only 4 percent of House Republicans (10 out of 235) did the same.

The 10 pieces of legislation NHLA singled out as of "great relevance to Latinos" covered the general areas of immigration, welfare reform and language rights. They included one proposal to deny legal immigrants the protections and benefits received by other U.S. residents and an English-only bill that would block non-English-speakers access to their government.

Florida's two Cuban-American Republicans, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and Lincoln Díaz-Balart, were among the 12 of 17 Latino Congress members who earned 100 percent scores. Three other Latino Democrats earned 90 percent ratings, and one an 80 percent mark. San Antonio Republican Henry Bonilla got a dismal 30 percent.

National Puerto Rican Coalition President Manuel Mirabal told Hispanic Link that the stark difference occurred because Congress voted more than ever along strict party lines this session.

"Clearly this Congress was about who can keep their

membership in line the most," he said. "The Republicans controlled the agenda and the way committees functioned. There was less debate on issues."

The NHLA survey was based on votes taken on bills, including the immigration bill that eliminates almost all provisions egregious to legal immigrants, before they were revised by the bipartisan Senate/House conference committee.

House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) was among those with a zero rating. Majority Leader Dick Armey (R-Texas) and Budget Committee Chairman John Kasich (R-Oh.) each scored 10 percent.

Jorge Amselle, director of communications for the Center for Equal Opportunity, a Washington, D.C.-based conservative think tank, questioned whether the issues defined by the NHLA reflected the concerns of most Hispanics or rather were those of particular interest to Latino advocacy groups. Past surveys have indicated that Hispanics tend to be more mainstream with their views and rank issues such as the economy as most vital, he said.

Two votes that the NHLA survey did not score were the Helms-Burton law, which tightens economic sanctions against Cuba, and a bill that gradually eliminates the Section 936 law, which provides tax incentives for U.S. companies with operations in Puerto Rico.

María Jiménez, director of the immigration law enforcement monitoring project of the American Friends Service Committee, criticized both Hispanic and Democratic lawmakers despite their voting record. She complained that they conceded on issues that affect the civil rights of all Latinos.

Many Hispanic leaders observed that the "mean-spirited" and "anti-immigrant" legislation passed by the Republican-controlled House has already led to an increase in naturalization and predicted it will spur a record Latino voter turnout on Nov.

5. The Southwest Voter Registration Education Project expects that more than 5 million Latinos will vote this year. In 1992, 4 million went to the polls.

The NHLA scorecard validates barrio voters' building frustration with the 104th Congress -- and in several key states, that won't be good news for GOP candidates.

## HOW LATINO HOUSE MEMBERS VOTED ON PRO-HISPANIC ISSUES

100 percent: Xavier Becerra (D-Calif.) Lincoln Díaz-Balart (R-Fla.) Matthew Martinez (D-Calif.) Bob Menendez (D-N.J.)

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I have observed with great interest, the race for the Texas Senate seat left vacant by the present Texas Tech University Chancellor John T. Montford. I see that three of the candidates have designated to run as Democrats. As former candidate for Democratic Party Chairperson. I feel that I have a vested interest as to who the Democratic candidates should be. In March of 1996, Democrats in Lubbock County were given the opportunity of electing a party chairperson, who would lead them into the twenty-first century. I cannot speak for our current party Chairperson, Mark Harmon, but I take it as a personal insult, when some of the current Senate Candidates say they voted in the Republican primary because they had no one to vote for in the Democratic primary.

There are reasons why we have a two party system. Rumors are that there is a group of Democrats so concerned that they will seek a Writ of Mandamus to prevent two of those candidates from running as Democrats. I feel we ought to let the voters decide. Voters are intelligent enough to know that if it talks like an elephant, walks an like elephant, smells like an elephant, and voted in the Republican primary then it must be an elephant.

Personally, the only candidate that I can vote for is Democrat Gary Watkins. As far as I am concerned, he is the only one that deserves a Democratic vote. The Democratic Party stands for principals that I believe in. I am a Democrat who cares about all races, cares about the future of our children, cares about our Senior Citizens and cares about the salaries that our folks earn. And I especially care about who are next State Senator will be.

Sincerely Yours,  
Ramon Gallegos

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## Ex-Official Sues NAACP for Age, Sex Discrimination

A former NAACP official is suing the civil rights group for \$1 million, claiming the group's new president, Kweisi Mfume, favors younger people in hiring decisions, reports Associated Press.

Janice Washington, 48, was laid off by Mfume in March. Her lawsuit is the first against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since Mfume became president in February.

The suit, filed Thursday, also accuses the the pre-Mfume NAACP of sex discrimination, with men filling "by far the best-paying jobs" while women generally carry out "exceptionally demanding day-to-day work."

Dennis Courtland Hayes, NAACP general counsel, said Washington was laid off with 14 other employees to ease the Baltimore-based group's financial crisis. He said there was no consideration of her gender and age.

Washington, who worked for the NAACP for 27 years, said she believes she was fired in retaliation for writing letters to association officials in 1994, complaining of unequal pay.

She was paid \$48,000 a year for holding two jobs, assistant director of branches and mid-Atlantic regional director. She said two male directors with less than five years experience were paid \$65,000 and \$56,000.

Sex discrimination accusations have dogged the nation's oldest civil rights group over the last two years.

Executive director Benjamin Chavis was fired for secretly using NAACP money to settle a sex discrimination lawsuit against him. A \$2.1 million sex-discrimination lawsuit filed on behalf of about 40 women against the NAACP is pending in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C.

## New Guide for Creating Safe Schools

Community Update, The US Dept of Education newsletter, reports in its October issue the department is sending a guide to every school superintendent later this month, "Creating Safe and Drug-Free Schools: An Action Guide."

A joint publication of the US Dept of Justice and the US Dept of Education, the guide discusses issues such as truancy, alternative schools, mentoring, and searches for weapons and drugs. The booklet also provides suggested action steps for students, teachers, parents, and community members.

To request a copy, call 1-800-624-0100.

## Nutrition, Heating & Housing Programs Funded

The Community Nutrition Institute's October 11 newsletter reports that the Community Food and Nutrition Program (CFNP) was funded at last year's level, despite being slated for elimination by the House.

Elderly nutrition programs were funded above the administration's requested levels. Congregate meals will receive \$365 million for FY 97. Final appropriations for the Meals-On-Wheels program was \$105 million.

The Low-Income Heating Assistance Program will be funded at the Senate's level of \$1 billion, higher than the administration's request and House appropriation of \$900 million.

The Community Service Block Grant was funded at the \$490 million the House had recommended, \$100 million more than the president requested.

## Officials Forced to Change Welfare Culture

The new welfare law is forcing state officials to change the culture of welfare agencies around the country, shifting the focus from the determination of eligibility and the issuance of checks to employment and jobs, reports The New York Times.

Unless welfare case managers make this change, the new law has no chance of success.

Susan A. Christie, director of professional development at the American Public Welfare Association, an organization of state and local officials and welfare policy experts, hops around the country training employees in different states. She told a recent class in South Carolina: "We've been treating clients like children. But children don't get jobs. Children get taken care of by their parents. We must treat clients as adults, not as children. To tell people the new rules is a very adult thing to do."

James T. Clark, director of South Carolina's Department of Social Services, said: "The biggest challenge for us is to change the culture, the bureaucracy, of welfare. Case workers here and throughout the country are disliked because we have treated clients in a demeaning, dispiriting way. We send clients a message that says, 'You're a loser, you can't make it, but that's all right because the Government will take care of you.'"

Under the old law, Ms. Christie said, case workers could tell poor people, in effect: "I'm the boss. I have the money. I have something you want." And for many case managers, she says, "it's very painful to give up that kind of power."

Elizabeth E. Miller, a case manager for South Carolina's Department of Social Services in rural Barnwell, is trying to figure out how welfare recipients will get to jobs because "we have no public transportation, no taxis, no buses."

Ms. Christie, a former welfare official in Utah and Colorado, tells case workers here that the behavior of welfare recipients is not right or wrong, good or bad, except as it helps or hinders them in getting jobs.

"Think of your clients as unemployed people, not as welfare mommas," she said. "Make work the pre-eminent theme of all your interactions with clients."

Through case studies and role-playing exercises, state employees learn how to coach welfare recipients who say, for example: "I feel like a real loser. Nobody wants to hire me because of my bad hand."

Ms. Christie cautions case managers not to blame their clients. "You don't get to say, 'I had bad clients, so I couldn't get them jobs,'" she said.

Under the federal law, states may exempt 20 percent of welfare recipients from the five-year limit on public assistance. But Ms. Christie said: "You cannot know who should be exempt when they walk in the door. If you work with them for two years, you may find that they don't need to be exempt." Thus, she said, it may be "a self-fulfilling prophecy" to classify anyone as unemployable.

Ms. Christie told the case managers: "You will be a role model for your clients, showing them how to be self-sufficient and deal with change. They desperately need to know what a productive, well-functioning, high-performing adult looks like."

## Survey: Many Workers Under Influence

According to a survey released Tuesday six out of 10 Americans know someone who has gone to work under the influence of drugs or alcohol, reports Reuters.

The poll found that nearly a third of those questioned thought a co-worker's job performance was affected by drug or alcohol use but less than one in five had ever approached a supervisor or the worker involved to discuss the situation.

The survey was released by the Hazelden Foundation, which operates drug and alcohol abuse treatment centres in Chicago, New York, Minnesota and Florida.

# Los Latinos Marchan Hacia El Siglo XXI

Por Javier Rodriguez H.

La primera marcha nacional de todos los tiempos por los derechos de los inmigrantes latinos en Washington, el 12 de octubre, fué un éxito. No fué una asamblea de un millón de personas, pero el desfile y la asamblea del Día de la Raza atrajeron a decenas de millares de todos los rincones del país a la capital de la nación.

Al reunirse, la multitud orgullosa y gozosa puso fin, por último, al mito de que los latinos no podrían unirse y escenificar un acontecimiento de esta magnitud para que toda la nación lo viera.

En otro acontecimiento de primera vez para los latinos, la confluencia fué transmitida por CNN y CSPAN, además de las tres redes de televisión en español. Fué emitida a millones de hogares por todos los Estados Unidos y gran parte de la América Latina.

Para algunos medios informativos de la corriente principal, la marcha fué la noticia del día; para los latinos fué mucho más.

La actividad, planeada durante largo tiempo, se produjo sólo meses después que el Congreso re-estructurara el sistema de asistencia económica pública sobre las espaldas de los inmigrantes legales, y sólo semanas después que el Presidente Clinton promulgara un proyecto de ley de inmigración oneroso que hace retroceder a las muchas protecciones para los inmigrantes que fueron ganadas mediante luchas áridas por los latinos y los defensores de los derechos civiles en los tres decenios recientes.

Este trasfondo cada vez mas hostil hace que la marcha nacional histórica sea aún más importante. El grueso de los latinos que asistieron lo hicieron para reclamar su lugar legítimo como estadounidenses productivos, para exigir respeto para sus derechos y para defender a su dignidad contra los ataques virulentos continuos y las tergiversaciones de quiénes son ellos



## Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofía Martínez

El Octavo mandamiento de la ley de Dios "prohíbe levantar falso testimonio y 'Mentir', y 'Calumniar', y 'La maledicencia' y 'el juicio temerario'. También prohíbe la simulación, la hipocresía, la violación de contratos, la traición, la adulación, la difamación, la murmuración, los chismes, las críticas, y la violación de los secretos. Todas estas son faltas que Dios no quiere ver ni oír en sus hijos.

Levantar falso testimonio es afirmar o negar contra la verdad; pero si somos llamados ante una autoridad como testigos, debemos declarar conforme a la verdad; de lo contrario, levantaríamos un falso testimonio, y seríamos responsables del perjuicio que puede resultar por nuestra culpa.

Mentir es hablar a sabiendas en contra de la verdad y con intención de engañar. Nunca está permitido mentir, porque la mentira ofende a Dios, y perjudica al prójimo y deshonra al que miente. Ofende a Dios porque El es la Verdad, por eso condena la mentira en varios pasajes de la Biblia: "La boca que miente hace morir al alma". (Salmo 1, 11). La mentira es uno de los primeros pecados que mancharon al mundo; el demonio mintió a Eva, Caín mintió a Dios, etc.

La mentira perniciosa que causa daño injusto al prójimo puede llegar a ser pecado mortal; pero las mentiras "chistosas", por su naturaleza de broma, son pecados "veniales"; aunque hay veces que esas bromas están libres de toda culpa. (San Lucas 6, 37).

realmente.

Mercedes Martínez, psicóloga de Chicago que estuvo allí, manifestó los sentimientos de muchos miembros de la multitud: "Durante años me disgustó que la gente me preguntara de dónde yo era. Hoy, por primera vez, me sentí orgullosa de ser estadounidense."

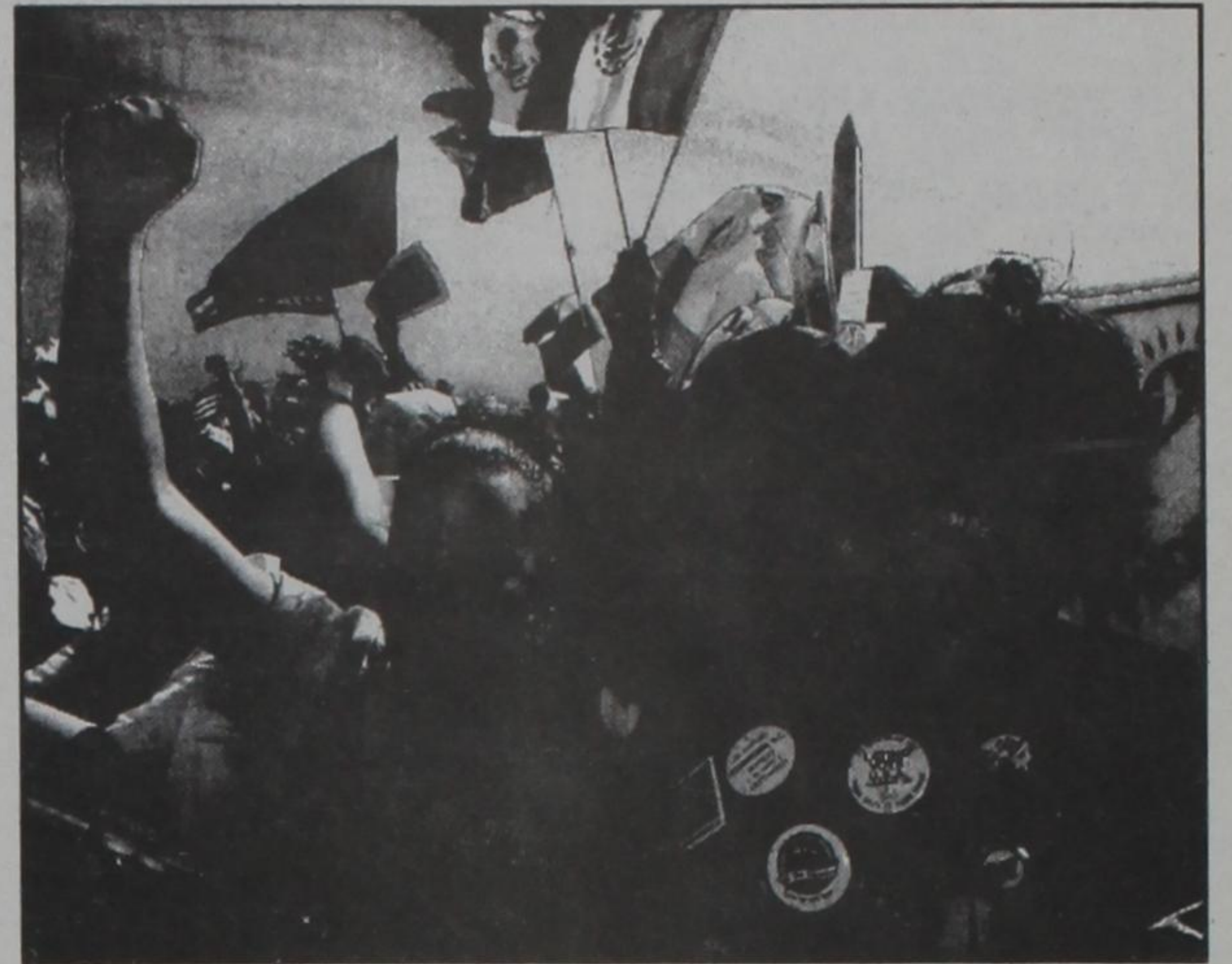
Ese sentimiento, cultivado constantemente por los dirigentes de este movimiento, señala de más de un modo un punto de separación de la visión militante de los antiguos dirigentes por los derechos de los inmigrantes. Esta vez, hasta el himno nacional fué parte del programa. Fué cantado en español así como en inglés. Reflejaba nuestra asimilación a la corriente principal, mientras conservamos un sabor del nacionalismo latinoamericano.

Para los latinos, el éxito de la marcha produjo una dirigencia nacional nueva alrededor de una nueva fuerza, llamada "Coordinadora 96." La coalición está formada por dirigentes y organizaciones primordialmente de las comunidades mexicanas, chicanas, puertorriqueñas y dominicanas.

En contraste a las organizaciones latinas nacionales más establecidas, este nuevo cuerpo de dirigentes se orienta hacia el populismo. Evidentemente, sus miembros creen en salir a las calles.

Perceptiblemente ausentes se hallaban los intermediarios latinos nacionales tradicionales del poder. Estuvieron ausentes las delegaciones congresionales latinas de California y Texas y los dirigentes de la mayoría de las organizaciones latinas importantes.

Este bloque tradicional poderoso, que hasta ahora se ha negado a salir a las calles contra la marea penetrante de la intolerancia a que se enfrentan los inmigrantes latinos, es el mismo grupo que negoció la histórica Ley de Reforma de la Inmigración de 1989. Más recientemente, fueron los principales aliados latinos, tanto del gobierno estadounidense como del mexicano, para promover la aprobación del Tra-



tado Norte-Americano de Libre Comercio (NAFTA).

Fué reveladora la contestación dada por Raúl Yzaguirre, presidente del Consejo Nacional de La Raza, al preguntársele por qué su junta de directores no había respaldado a la marcha y puesto su fuerza detrás de ella: "Hay diferencias con este grupo, ustedes saben. Ellos se hallaban inicialmente contra NAFTA".

Deja perplejo el por qué el establecimiento debería sentirse amenazado por esta nueva fuerza política, especialmente ya que puede haber acuerdo con ellos sobre la mayoría de los asuntos. La agenda programática presentada por los organizadores de la marcha el 12 de octubre pide esencialmente una mejor calidad de vida para los latinos.

Durante todo el programa del día, los oradores principales evitaron cualquier mención de los tópicos más controvertidos de la supremacía blanca o de la autodeterminación; ambos fueron temas centrales de la Marcha del Millón de Hombres de 1995.

Ni tampoco aludieron a los asuntos internacionales espinosos de Cuba, NAFTA y la lucha de México por la democracia, y la intervención cada vez mayor pero sutil de los Estados Unidos allí.

Por último y lo más impor-

tante, nadie habló sobre el neo-liberalismo y la re-estructuración económica global, el proyecto favorito de las instituciones financieras mundiales que ha aumentado brutalmente la pobreza en todas las naciones de la América Latina, y por consecuencia ha empujado a una mayor medida de migración hacia los Estados Unidos. Estos asuntos son renglones principales de la izquierda y los progresistas por todo el continente.

¿Qué efecto tendrá la marcha de Washington sobre las elecciones en noviembre próximo? ¿Qué encierra el futuro para la unidad latina y su programa de trabajo político en el país?

Las respuestas a estas preguntas deberían llegar pronto. La nueva realidad presentada el 12 de octubre exige seguramente una perspectiva más inclusiva y más amplia para hacer frente a los retos del siglo XXI. Lo que es cierto es que los latinos desfilaron de camino hacia la historia en este mes.

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# Gore Meets Hispanics, Blacks

By JEANNINE AVERSA

CHICAGO - Attempting to firm up core Democratic constituencies, Vice President Al Gore spent Sunday meeting with Hispanics and attending a black church. "You can make the critical difference," he said.

It was Gore's first visit back to Chicago since the Democratic convention in August. Illinois was part of an eight-state campaign swing.

Gore told the United States Hispanic Leadership Conference that in the past four years of the Clinton administration, the number of new Hispanic small businesses has grown and the unemployment rate among the group has dropped. President Clinton also has filled hundreds of federal government positions with Latinos and appointed a record number - 16 - of Hispanics to federal, local and appeals courts, Gore said.

"This is the kind of steady, solid leadership America needs," Gore told the group. "Excellence and diversity go hand in hand."

Alluding to the Republican presidential ticket's anti-affirmative action stance, Gore said, "Sadly our nation is now seeing another backlash against those not native born."

Gore also reinforced his and Clinton's opposition to a California ballot initiative that would end state-run affirmative action programs, including those pertaining to college admissions. Dole, in courting California voters, has come out in favor of the ballot measure.

"The way to lift this nation up is not by pulling the weakest down. We need to continue to expand opportunities for everyone who wants to achieve," Gore said to applause from the crowd.

Gore said Hispanics, by turning out in large numbers at the polls Nov. 5, can send a message: "Do not play with nativism. Do not play that card."

"You can make the critical difference," Gore said.

Gore said the administration supports bilingual education, fought hard to improve the immigration bill, opposes English as official language



efforts and supports AIDS research.

Clemente Raya, a sheet metal worker from Kansas City who attended the conference, said he planned to vote for President Clinton.

Republican Bob Dole, he said, "is trying to turn back the clock. ... I hope they (the Democrats) won't let it happen."

Janie Brines, a city employee from Michigan, and a conference participant, said, "It inspires me to go back to my community and let people know that their vote counts."

Later, Gore attended services at the Apostolic Church of God, the largest African American church in the state.

In a rousing speech that heavily quoted scripture, Gore told the 1,000 member congregation of the story of Ezekiel and how God brought dried bones back to life. Like God, Democratic supporters, he preached, can work together to breath new life into neighborhoods.

"As we should breath life into communities that have been afflicted ... that have been hurt, churches that have been burned, lives that have been ruined, young people that have people that have been denied opportunity, communities that have been ravaged by crime," Gore said.

Public polling shows Clinton ahead of Dole in Illinois. In 1992, Clinton carried the state, winning its 22 electoral votes.

At the University of Nevada, Reno, Gore told a crowd of 2,000 that the administration has worked hard to protect the

environment. It's an issue important to residents here given a controversial plan to store nuclear waste in the Yucca Mountain.

"Protecting the environment and growing the economy go hand in hand," Gore said. "We have an obligation to be good stewards..." Gore said. Clinton has promised to veto any legislation designating the mountain as an interim nuclear

waste storage site.

The second district in which Reno is located is largely Republican.

The state is currently considered a toss up, but in the 1992 presidential race, Clinton narrowly carried the state, claiming its four electoral votes. Clinton won 37 percent, GOP president George Bush, 35 percent and independent Ross Perot, 26 percent.

## Study: Drug Cases Level Off

Federal drug prosecutions rose sharply under Presidents Reagan and Bush, then leveled off during the Clinton administration, reports Associated Press.

Analyzing computerized case records kept by the Justice Department and the federal court system, the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, based at Syracuse University, found that the number of federal drug cases rose during Reagan's tenure from 8,775 in 1981 to 19,038 in 1988. In 1989, Bush's first year, prosecutions jumped to 24,149 and reached an all-time high in the 1992 election year, 28,585.

Under Clinton, federal drug prosecutions dropped for the next two years, then rose again in 1995, the last year for which statistics are available. The annual average number of cases under Bush and Clinton were similar: 25,990 under Bush, 25,672 under Clinton.

The Clinton administration did post better conviction totals than Bush, averaging 17,767 convictions per year from 1993 through 1995 compared to a Bush administration annual average of 16,714.

Among the lowest rates of prosecution per capita were those in federal districts that include Los Angeles, Boston, Newark, N.J., San Francisco and Chicago. Among the highest rates of prosecution per resident were those in federal districts covering West Virginia, northern Mississippi and western North Carolina.

## Study: SSA Lacks Disabled Aid

The Social Security Administration has not done enough to help disabled people return to work, even as the number of Americans receiving disability checks nearly doubled to 7.5 million in a decade, according to congressional auditors, reports Associated Press.

"SSA's programs lack a focus on providing the support and assistance that many people with disabilities need to return to work," says a report by the General Accounting Office, Congress' auditing and investigative arm. "Eligibility requirements, for example, focus on applicants' inabilities, not their abilities."

Susan Daniels, SSA's associate commissioner, said Monday that "is fair criticism in the sense that, of course, the program focuses on disabilities because that is the intention of the program."

That aside, she said, "it is true we have not been as successful in our return to work efforts as we would like to be. We are working hard to make substantial improvement."

The study said Social Security should do more to encourage the productivity of those who might benefit from rehabilitation and employment assistance.

Besides, it said, "it is also true that an estimated \$3 billion could be saved in subsequent years if only an additional 1 percent of the 6.6 million working age people receiving disability benefits in 1995 were to leave the rolls by returning to work." The spurt in disability claims was between 1986, when 4.4 million were on the rolls, to the 7.5 million in 1995.

# LogBook of a Student Who Came To March

By Michelle Garcia

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9 -- The bus caravan arrived in Austin, Texas at 11 p.m. It had started out in Los Angeles three days earlier, making a stop in Tucson, Ariz., to pick up more passengers.

I watched as my "paisanos" -- many of them elderly men and women -- emerged, ate their "pan dulce" (sweet Mexican bread), and found space to stretch out on a cold gymnasium floor for a few hours. For most, it was their first trip to our nation's capital. I marveled at the sacrifice they had made to join "La Marcha." Like my own family, they were our country's working class, the laborers in every "movimiento."

THURSDAY, OCT. 10 -- We left town at 3 in the morning and arrived in Little Rock, Ark., about 5 p.m. for a rally at the Teamster's hall. Some of us shared our fears of an encounter with the locals. Would Little Rock take kindly to busloads of brown people chanting in Spanish?

We filed into the auditorium and the speakers took the stage. The elderly displayed the same enthusiasm and energy as the young. Brown Berets took post at each exit, as if we were carrying out some covert activity. I was thrilled. The Tijuana Marching Band blew its horns and pounded its drums as if to prepare us for battle. There was none, and we went on our way.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11 -- When we reached Washington, D.C., in the late afternoon, our group split up, some checking in at hotels, others sleeping on the basement floor of the church where Lyndon B. Johnson used to go to worship.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12 -- With tens of thousands of others, we marched and then we rallied on the Ellipse behind the White House, demanding respect and committing ourselves to serve our community. I gushed tears of pride. Surrounded by people of commitment and action, I felt invigorated.

I listened to several speakers articulate their convictions. Some expressed the passion that burned within me. Some made me yawn. Enough of the rhetoric! I wanted to be moved to grab my pen and write for liberation, for equality, for anything.

La Marcha lived up to my every expectation.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13 -- Where was our bus? We finally left Washington 12 hours later than scheduled, bumming a ride with another busload of Chicanos headed back to San Antonio.

I was drained and upset. I almost forgot the point of the

march. But I recalled those "viejitos" and "viejitas" -- how much they must have ached and sacrificed to make the trip. One speaker's words about respect, responsibility and accountability stuck in my conscience.

Juan, a 16-year-old, know-it-all "vato loco," sat next to me on the return trip. He had been thrown out of the Austin school system and told never to return, he told me. He was self-deprecating, yet brimming with pride.

He had no intention of returning to school, he said. And I had no intention of talking him into it.

There were several Chicanos from the San Antonio chapter of the student organization MEChA on the bus. We began talking politics, criticizing the mainstream media and citing stories we had read. We criticized the government, the same one that helped me with school. We debated the root of our social ills. We agreed that we weren't interested in a Band-Aid or a quick fix. We wanted a full opportunity to build a better life for the children we planned to bear and raise.

It grew dark. My "vato loco" friend complained that we talked too fast. He didn't understand the concepts and terms we used or how they applied to his life. But he kept listening. His eyes wide, he seemed to be soaking up the words and the energy.

As I tilted my head to sleep, I could see Juan sitting there listening until the wee hours of the morning. I heard him whisper under his breath, "No one has ever treated me this well." Before my heart finished breaking into little pieces, I heard him ask another, older boy, "Hey dude, do you think you can go with me to the school?" "Yeah," said the other boy, Jaime, an aspiring lawyer.

MONDAY, OCT. 14 -- I woke up stiff and sore the next morning, wondering if Juan's question was serious -- or had he just reacted to the excitement of the moment? So I asked him, "What did you get out of the march?"

"I want to finish school and learn Spanish so I can understand people," he said slowly. "Man!" he punctuated his promise.

It made me realize why I marched. For Juan. It was for him and the others like him who need the reassurance that there's not only a place for them in our society, but a need for them.

(Michelle Garcia of Austin, Texas, is a freelance writer. She graduated from journalism school at the University of Texas-Austin in May.)

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# Nebraska Eyes Possible Rematch

The battle won, Nebraska coach Tom Osborne believes the war with Texas Tech might remain to be settled.

"This was a physical, hard-hitting game and we got beat up," he said after his fifth-ranked Cornhuskers defeated the Red Raiders 24-10 Saturday night. "It is a possibility that we could meet in St. Louis."

St. Louis is the site of the Dec. 7 Big 12 championship game, where most have expected the two-time defending national champions to be waiting. Few predicted Tech (4-3, 3-2) would join them there, but struggles by South Division favorites Texas and Texas A&M make the Raiders a factor.

Tech wouldn't mind a rematch with Nebraska (5-1, 3-0), especially after a 10-10 first half proved the margin between the teams may not be all that wide.

"Hopefully we are going to rebound and get a chance to play them again," Raiders quarterback Zebbie Lethridge said.

Raiders tailback Byron Hanspard finished with 107 yards rushing to become the first back to break the 100-yard mark against the Huskers this year. However, it was less than half his Division I-A leading average coming in, and



his two fumbles resulted in 14 Nebraska points.

Hanspard hurt the Red Raiders, though, with two fumbles.

His second turnover, in the third quarter, set up a 3-yard touchdown run by Huskers quarterback Scott Frost that put Nebraska up 17-10. Midway into the fourth, Damon Benning iced the game with a 3-yard touchdown run after returning a punt 51 yards to the Tech 5.

Hanspard accepted the blame afterward, though Nebraska defensive end Grant Wistrom would have none of it.

"Hanspard is a great running back," he said. "You can't simulate his quickness in

practice. I think he is probably one of the best running backs and best athletes in the country."

Osborne's normally dominant backfield rotation was limited to 183 yards rushing, far below Nebraska's average. The ball-control Huskers lost four of seven fumbles and were in possession seven minutes fewer than the Raiders.

Nevertheless, the Huskers defense took control in the second half, racking up 17 tackles for loss, including six sacks, and forcing Tech into the air, where the Raiders aren't comfortable.

"Their defense was exactly what I expected, very fast and very physical," Hanspard said.

# Jerry & Jimmy Speak No Evil

By DENNE H. FREEMAN  
IRVING, Texas - Whatever their feelings for each other may be, Jerry Jones and Jimmy Johnson weren't saying.

Jones, the Dallas Cowboys owner who hired and fired Johnson after five-year tenure that included two Super Bowl titles, said: "Our feelings make no difference how this game comes out."

Johnson, in a national conference call Tuesday, agreed: "My relationship with the owner and coach (Barry Switzer) have nothing to do with this game. Obviously, there's some emotional ties with a lot of players and assistant coaches I have a lot of feelings for. ... I vowed to myself I wasn't going to let my emotions enter into it."

Johnson, who took over the Dolphins this year from Don Shula, said he doesn't have to tell his players how he feels heading into Sunday's showdown between Dallas and Miami.

"Our players understand this is an emotional game for me," Johnson said. "What is important is we're 4-3 and trying to get back on the winning track and playoffs. That's what's important."

Jones praised Johnson, his former teammate at the University of Arkansas, although their divorce came because they couldn't get along.

"Jimmy inspired me, he brought out the best in me," Jones said at his weekly luncheon. "We have a competition this Sunday. I'm not about to tarnish what we did for five years. If I did that, I couldn't look in the mirror. Both teams have a lot at stake and you can't drum it up anymore than that."

Johnson said he still has a lot of respect for Jones despite their feud.

"I've always said he's the greatest businessman I've ever known in my life," Johnson said. "Jerry was always very good. He always relied on peo-

ple who had expertise. We had no problems there."

Jones described his relationship with Johnson as "no relationship."

He said: "We worked together five years. We shared something special for five years, low times and exhilarating times. I have a lot of respect for him and I always have. I hired him because he was smart, energetic, and positive."

"I felt we could work together and we did. The facts are life has been good to both of us since Jimmy left."

Said Johnson: "I decided I wanted to part company and move to South Florida. I was pleased then and I'm pleased now."

Jones said all the hype around the game is enjoyable.

"This game is getting a lot of visibility and I like that," he said. "But we're behind the 8-ball at 4-3 and I don't like that."

Jones added: "I'm glad to have Jimmy back in the NFL. Nobody likes sizzle and entertainment like I do and Jimmy brings that to the NFL. Jimmy is a great football coach."

Switzer, who had a 5-3 record against Johnson in college games, said he had no

special feelings about meeting Johnson in the professional ranks.

"A victory means more to me than who it's against," Switzer said. "Jerry and Jimmy aren't going to be out on the field playing and, thank God, I won't either. The players will either win or lose."

Switzer, whose Oklahoma teams were 5-0 against Johnson's Oklahoma State clubs, was 0-3 against Johnson after he moved to Miami.

"I had the better talent at Oklahoma when we played Jimmy and he had the better talent when he moved to Miami," Switzer said. "That's the way it was. As far as I'm concerned this is just the eighth game on our schedule. It will be two 4-3 teams who are struggling and needing to play well."

Johnson said Switzer had it right.

"He had a better hand when I was at Oklahoma State but at Miami we beat him three times for a national title and pretty well resolved that issue," Johnson said. "I've congratulated him on his Super Bowl victory."

Johnson, who once guaranteed an NFC championship victory over San Francisco and pulled it off, said he wouldn't try that for Sunday's game.

"It might be a good time to guarantee a win if I had that same team I had four or five years ago," Johnson said.

# Chavez Meets Ward In Reno Bout

LAS VEGAS - Julio Cesar Chavez, pointing toward a rematch with Oscar De La Hoya, will fight journeyman Mickey Ward in a tuneup Dec. 6 in Reno.

It will be the 102nd professional fight for Chavez, who fought earlier this month for the first time since being stopped by De La Hoya on June 7.

Chavez stopped Joey Gamache at the end of the eighth round of that comeback fight Oct. 12 in Anaheim, Calif.

Chavez, 98-2-1 with 80 knockouts, is expected to fight

once more after the Ward fight before meeting De La Hoya in the rematch, tentatively set for April.

Ward, 28-7, including 20 knockouts, has won his last seven fights, six by knockout.

Also on the card at the Lawlor Events Center will be a fight between former middleweight champion James Toney and 1992 Olympian Montell Griffin, who is undefeated in 24 pro fights.

The fight is billed for the lightly regarded WBU light heavyweight title held by Toney (53-2-2).

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