

# Hernandez Hace Preguntas



"As a City Councilman, as do my counterparts, have a fiduciary responsibility to the citizens of Lubbock to safeguard against the use of taxpayer funds in such a manner which could be inconsistent with that fiduciary duty."

Entre mas las serias preguntas era que si era inteligente que la ciudad diera dinero a una institucion que actualmente iba esta en competencia con un edificio de la Ciudad, el Coliseo Municipal.

Al terminar Hernandez dijo que aun que el queria lo mejor para Texas Tech, era su responsabilidad asegurar que las taxaciones que los ciudadanos de Lubbock pagan son usados en la manera en la cual son designados.

Eleven Questions from Councilman Victor Hernandez in response to the announcement that LP&L would give \$4.5 million to Texas Tech University for their United Arena.

1. Did the citizens of Lubbock or this city Council foresee giving the electric utility Board the authority to decide issues of such magnitude - \$4.25 million - without Council or citizen consent and approval?
2. If so, should the issue not have gone before the electric utility Board before Texas Tech University made an announcement? It seems that we are putting the cart before the horse?
3. Does the Electric Utility Board have the right to commit public funds for the united arena when the issue of an arena was put before the voters and defeated by the majority of the voters?
4. Why is the City of Lubbock paying a lump sum payment of \$4 million instead of following the lead of corporate donors who are paying their pledges over a 10-year period?
5. Is this in fact a wise business decision on LP&L's part, when in exchange for \$4.25 million (or approximately \$133,000 a year) the City of Lubbock is not receiving advertising which is even close in value to \$133,000 a year? Is it wise when the City of Lubbock isn't even receiving the use of a sky box, and in fact, the cost of a sky box is in addition to the \$4.25 million?
6. Would it not be wise to include other provisions of value to the City of Lubbock in the proposed agreement, including but not limited to:  
A. The location and use of land on Texas Tech University property for the construction for a new fire station, B. The payment of the \$4.25 million over 10 years; and, C. The inclusion of other provisions which would truly make this deal break even or even make a profit for Lubbock citizens?
7. Is giving \$4.25 million dollars to Texas Tech University a good business decision for the taxpayer since the City of Lubbock is currently experiencing a \$800,000 (approximately) annual deficit at the Coliseum? It is expected that this deficit will increase to over \$1 million annually once Texas Tech University (the coliseum's primary tenant) no longer uses the Coliseum.
8. Is it wise for the City to pursue the introduction of legislation which will in effect take the citizens right to decide (through the vote) the fate (demolition) of the Coliseum and rather place that decision solely at the feet of the City Council?
9. Is it wise for the City of Lubbock to give such a large amount of money to Texas Tech University when the City of Lubbock is considering acquiring new electric generation to the tune of \$25 million?
10. Is it wise for the City of Lubbock to give such a large amount of money to Texas Tech University and retain no control over the facility?
11. Is this a one time gift or is the City of Lubbock expected to contribute additional monies for operating and maintenance costs?

# News Briefs

## 150,000 In DC AIDS March

Tens of thousands took to the streets of the nation's capital Saturday night in a candlelight march to commemorate people who have died from AIDS, reports Associated Press.

Organizers estimated 150,000 attended the National AIDS Candlelight March, which began at the Capitol and ended with speeches and entertainment in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

Elizabeth Taylor, one of the leading advocates for people living with AIDS, served as grand marshal of the event and urged the mass of people surrounding the Reflecting Pool to grieve for loved ones lost and to continue the search for a cure to the disease which has taken the lives of more than 300,000 people.

"We must convert the collective pain to achieve a sense of peace," Taylor said. "The quilt has taught us much about how elegantly life can be lived and how quickly it can be lost."

The week leading up to Saturday night's march and vigil included a Walk for Charity event last Sunday as well as the unveiling of the AIDS Quilt on Friday. President and Mrs. Clinton walked on the National Mall Friday, examining the names on the quilt, which now number 70,000.

## Anti-Affirmative Action Debate Heats Up

If Californians approve a ballot measure next month ending affirmative action programs in state education, employment and contracting, the number of minority students admitted to the top University of California campuses will decline by 50 percent to 70 percent, reports The Chicago Tribune.

Proposition 209, also known as the California Civil Rights Initiative, would amend the state's constitution to prohibit all race- and sex-based preferences in admission to state schools, in hiring state employees and in the rules governing the awarding of government contracts.

Supporters of the proposition say affirmative action policies are unfair and unnecessary.

Opponents say the measure is a political move by those who want to deny minorities and women help they need in securing higher education and starting businesses.

The debate over the initiative started heating up late last month when the student council at California State University at Northridge invited former Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke to speak on behalf of Proposition 209.

Opposing the initiative was Joe Hicks, an African American and the executive director of the MultiCultural Collaborative, a Los Angeles civil rights group.

After the debate, angry students clashed with police in riot gear. Police used clubs and horses to disperse the demonstrators when they began hurling stones.

The invitation--and the \$4,000 stipend the university paid Duke--infuriated Ward Connerly, leader of the campaign for Proposition 209. Connerly, an African American, offered to take Duke's place at the debate, but student leaders refused.

Days later, opponents leaked news that the supporters' campaign had accepted \$2,300 in contributions from a man named Robert Thum of Van Nuys, Calif. Thum also made contributions to the political coffers of the Duke campaign in Louisiana.

"We were not aware of it," said Jennifer Nelson, spokeswoman for the initiative. "When we found out, we returned the man's money and moved on."

Next, a mysterious letter was circulated in which Duke supposedly writes to Connerly saying he "enjoyed our conversations and look forward to working with you in the future." The initiative's supporters said the letter was a campaign dirty trick perpetrated by their opponents.

Then came the provost's report showing that if the initiative passes, minority admissions at the University of California campuses in Los Angeles and Berkeley would plummet.

The report, released last week, looked at the freshmen classes of the 1995-1996 and the 1996-1997 academic years and analyzed what would happen if students were admitted on the basis of achievement only.

At UCLA, the number of blacks would fall from 250 to between 75 and 115 and the number of Hispanics would drop from 761 to between 240 and 365. Native American numbers would decline from 38 to between 15 and 20.

Meanwhile, the number of white and Asian students would rise sharply. White freshmen numbers would rise from the present level of 1,236 to between 1,470 and 1,565. Asian admissions would go from 1,422 to between 1,705 and 1,765.

Similar results were found at Berkeley. Opponents have maintained from the start that the official name of the proposition--the California Civil Rights Initiative--was designed to fool the public.

"The wording is totally misleading," said Kathryn Spillar, Southern California coordinator for "Stop Prop 209," one of the groups opposed to the ballot measure. "When people understand what this really does, they are shocked."

Women's groups believe the language of the proposition will be interpreted in ways that will lead to the end of many educational and sports programs for girls and women as well as to curtailment of California's rules governing maternity leave.

They also maintain that laws prohibiting sex discrimination will be undermined if the proposition is approved. In addition, they say certain professions, such as police officers and firefighters, recently opened to women, will be closed to them again.

Women, who make up more than half of the state's voters, could well hold the key to Proposition 209's fate.

A recent poll by the Los Angeles Times showed that while 67 percent of men supported the proposition, only 54 percent of women backed it.

## Defends 'Citizenship USA'

The Immigration and Naturalization Service defended its efforts to speed up processing of immigrants' citizenship applications, reports Associated Press.

The INS effort, through a program called Citizenship USA, was aimed at reducing a huge backlog of citizenship applications, INS Associate Commissioner T. Alexander Aleinikoff told a Senate subcommittee Wednesday.

Some Republicans have accused the INS of pushing its employees to the brink in order to naturalize as many immigrants as possible in time to vote for Democrats in the November election. Critics also have said the agency and the Clinton administration lowered the standards immigrants must meet to be naturalized and allowed some criminals to become citizens.

Citizenship USA began in August 1995 in response to a backlog of naturalization applications from legal permanent residents.

By September 1995, the agency had 800,000 applications pending but only enough staff to process about half of them, Aleinikoff told the Senate Judiciary's immigration subcommittee.

Applications had risen from an average of 300,000 before fiscal 1994 to 1 million in fiscal 1996, many of them from illegal aliens who received amnesty in 1986. Some applicants had to wait for as long as two years before they were sworn in as citizens.

Continued Page 5

City Councilman Victor Hernandez hizo preguntas esta pasada semana tocante el presupuesto contrato para servicios de publicidad hecha entre Texas Tech y la compania de luz, Lubbock Power and Light.

Hernandez en un comunicado de prensa hizo once preguntas en las cuales delinio sus preocupaciones sobre el contrato. En hacer las preguntas clarifico que aun que es graduante de la escuela de Leyes de Texas Tech, "Yo entiendo la importancia de Texas Tech a la Ciudad de Lubbock y a toda la region. Especificamente entiendo el impacto economico que tiene Texas Tech a la Ciudad de Lubbock ambos en forma de trabajos y en forma de ser el consumidor mas grande de electricidad de la compania LP&L. Aun esto el anuncio del contrato en Tech y LP&L produce unas serias preguntas."

El Consejo dijo que entre ellas estas la pregunta de que la mesa directiva de la companias la cual es designada por el Consejo tiene la autoridad de hacer el contrato sin la aprobacion de la ciudadanía. Tambien dijo que tenia preguntas sobre la legalidad de dicho contrato y el hecho de que se va dar el dinero todo a la vez.

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# Latinos March In Washington

WASHINGTON - Waving flags of Mexico, El Salvador and other Latin countries, thousands of Hispanic-Americans gathered in the capital Saturday in a loud and jubilant rally to push for simplified citizenship procedures, a \$7 minimum wage and justice.

Mobilized by new and more stringent welfare and immi-

## Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

It seems that everytime election time comes around people begin to point fingers at each other claiming that certain people have vendettas against certain people running for a political office.

I ran into this this week when I received a call from a Lubbock A-J reporter asking me if I was a member of a "clic-ca". I guess "clic-ca" is the so-called Tex-Mex translation of "click" in English.

It seems that the word is coming up in referring to those people supporting Frank Gutiérrez for County Commissioner against incumbent Gilbert Flores.

It seems supporters of Gilbert are defining "la clicca" as those persons who have controlled and effected Chicano politics in the past. Included in that group according to Gilbert's supporters are myself, Eliseo Solis and Frank Gutiérrez.

Well I don't know if the three of us have controlled anything, but I do know for a fact that we have definitely had an influence. I have no regrets that we were very influential in changing the boundaries in order for a Commissioner to be elected from the minority community. I have no regrets that we were involved in changing the boundaries from where the Justice of the Peace is elected and the same goes for Water Control District (Buffalo Lake) and although a writer in a letter to the editor in today issue claim that "Bubba" Sedeño was responsible for changing the method used to elect our school trustees, I do seem to remember that my name is on the original suit filed against the schools in 1973.

If this is the definition of a "clicca" maybe more people should join.

gration laws and what they see as growing anti-newcomer sentiment, they were setting off on the first national march for Latino and immigrant rights.

"We have to cut the edge off the xenophobia that is being created in this country," said Juan Jose Bocanegra of Seattle, a member of the coordinating committee, Coordinadora '96. "We're not here to be bashed around like pinatas. We demand respect."

The march's midmorning takeoff was delayed an hour as flag-waving ralliers cheered and danced to blaring Latin music at a park in a largely Hispanic neighborhood.

Labor organizer Jaime Martinez, a rally speaker, shouted with crowd: "Somos un pueblo sin fronteras" (We are a people without borders) and "Viva los trabajadores" (Long live the workers). Signs said in English: "Justice Now." "Candidates Beware - Don't Take Hispanics for Granted." "Fight Power with Power."

Among participants were delegations from Detroit, representing the United Mine Workers union, the State University of New York at Buffalo and the University of Illinois. A big delegation was bused in from San Antonio.

Bocanegra said marchers were coming from 39 states, with big groups traveling from New York, Chicago, Phoenix, Los Angeles, San Antonio, Houston, Seattle, Little Rock, Ark., and Portland, Ore.

"For a long time, people have said this community's a sleeping giant," said organizer Fabian Nunez. "Well, it's waking up now."

Latinos arriving in Washington on Friday night said they came to show that they deserve respect not shown in recent legislative efforts to end a variety of immigrant benefits.

"We work, we go to school, we're just like everyone else," said Carlos Lizarraga of Los Angeles. "We're looking to be respected and recognized."

At a rally in Tucson, Ariz., earlier this week, community activist Hector Alvarado said, "We know this march isn't going to create miracles. But this will help organize us, unite us and prepare us to get out and vote."

Anger boiled over in New York City's Hispanic community this week after a police officer charged in the choking death of Anthony Baez was acquitted. About 200 pro-



Kirsten Elstner for The New York Times

testers marched to the police precinct in the South Bronx neighborhood where the Baez family lives, carrying signs and chanting anti-police slogans in English and Spanish.

Many shouted "Sin justicia, no hay paz" and its English equivalent, "No peace without justice," and "Asesino policia" ("killer cop"). No arrests or incidents were reported.

The starting point for Saturday's march is near the site of riots in May 1991, when resentment by Hispanic residents against the police erupted into two nights of violence.

Landmark legislation to crack down on illegal immigration, including a doubling of the size of the Border Patrol, cleared Congress last month. In negotiations with White House officials, Republican lawmakers agreed to limit the degree to which legal immigrants would be susceptible to losing certain benefits after a year on welfare.

March organizers said they were relieved that some of the harsher provisions were taken out but they remained concerned about the effect of the laws on the Latino community.

Also in the march's platform: human and constitutional rights for all, equal opportunities and affirmative action, free public education for all from kindergarten through uni-

versity, expanded health services, citizen police review boards and labor law reform.

The list of speakers at a rally to follow included AFL-CIO Vice President Linda Chavez-Thompson; Reps. Luis Gutierrez, D-Ill., and Ed Pastor, D-Ariz., president of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus; and Roberto Maestas, executive director of El Centro de la Raza.

Carlos Santana, Willie Colon, Aztec Generation and other musicians were scheduled to entertain the crowd. Actors Rita Moreno, Ruben Blades and Edward Olmos as well as the comedy-acting troupe Culture Clash also were expected to participate.

A group opposed to the Latino proposals for amnesty for illegal aliens and the minimum wage says a \$7 minimum would squeeze lower-wage earners out of the job market.

In addition, extending amnesty would provide a "get-out-of-jail-free ticket" to thousands of illegal aliens, said James Robb, a researcher in Washington for Social Contract magazine. Bill King, a former Border Patrol official, is a leader of the group.

Under a federal law enacted in August, the hourly minimum increased from \$4.25 to \$4.75 on Oct. 1 and is scheduled to rise to \$5.15 next September.

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El Editor, Lubbock, TX, October 17, 1996

# La Juventud Latina March Con Impetu

Por Yara I. Alma-Bonilla

El público tiene una impresión de la juventud latina: Se han dado de baja -- de la escuela, de la sociedad.

Adolescentes embarazadas, violencia de pandillas, drogas -- con demasiada regularidad, uno lee artículos en la prensa sobre estos problemas. En la televisión, uno ve reportajes trágicos en detalle sobre jóvenes latinos con problemas.

En las comunidades latinas, los padres también se preocupan. Ante las influencias que acechan en la calle, hasta en la escuela, que podrían destruir las vidas de sus hijos, los padres latinos casi pierden la esperanza

El 12 de octubre, detrás de la Casa Blanca durante la primera marcha latina en Washington, varios adultos expusieron claramente ante la audiencia los peligros que enfrentan muchos adolescentes en los barrios.

Al presentar su agenda en favor de los 30 millones de Latinos en E.U., algunos líderes de las comunidades se mantuvieron en lo deprimente. Hablaron sobre la vida en la pobreza, sobre el verse forzado a tolerar normas dobles en la ley y el sistema de justicia, y sobre el tener que aguantar insultos de racistas y

de políticos oportunistas que parecen nutrirse de incitar la división nacional.

Lo que no se vio ni escuchó en la tarima fueron las voces de los cientos de jóvenes que vinieron a Washington desde tan lejos como California para compartir y darle vida a este momento histórico.

En la víspera de la marcha alrededor de 150 activistas de 15 a 19 años de edad se reunieron en una escuela local, Bell Multicultural High School, para participar en un conferencia planificada por los organizadores de la marcha.

Uno tras otro, los estudiantes dijeron con fervor por qué apoyaban la marcha. Mientras hablaban, Weekly Report repartía un cuestionario corto para que lo llenaran. Más de la mitad, si lo hizo.

La mayoría de las respuestas de los jóvenes no le resultarán muy sorprendentes, probablemente. La mayoría dijo que obtenían sus noticias de la televisión, tanto en inglés como en español.

No obstante, casi ninguno se enteró de la marcha a través de la prensa. Con respecto a cómo cubren los asuntos de los latinos, estos jóvenes calificaron muy bajo a la prensa anglosajona -- especialmente la de radio y la impre-  
A la prensa hispanopar-

lante, la calificaron mucho mejor.

De igual manera, los líderes hispanos a nivel local y nacional obtuvieron ADs y BDs, mientras los líderes no-hispanos obtuvieron CDs bajas.

Las sorpresas ocurrieron en las últimas dos preguntas:

A: ¿Cómo te sientes sobre tus oportunidades de éxito en la vida? ¿Casí la mitad describió sus oportunidades como excelentes; otro 40 por ciento describió sus oportunidades como muy buenas o buenas.

B: ¿Crees que puedes lograr hacer una diferencia en este mundo? ¿Por qué? Obtuvimos la sorpresa más agradable. Ningún estudiante respondió en lo negativo.

Una muestra de las respuestas a por qué "Sí, puedo"

-- "Porque creo en mí mismo."

-- "Yo creo que sí, porque, si trabajo duro y escojo hacer lo máximo con mi vida, entonces, yo voy a tener éxito y sobresalir, no importa cual sea mi raza."

-- "Mientras estemos juntos y unidos, podemos hacer una diferencia."

-- "Porque yo no me rindo."

-- "Porque la educación es la clave y yo estoy obteniendo la mejor educación que puedo."

-- "Porque tengo una mente abierta y por mi generosidad."

-- "Porque yo soy una persona importante."

-- "Porque tengo el deseo de tener un impacto en las gentes de este mundo y la voluntad para hacer de mí deseo una realidad."

-- "Porque no tengo miedo de pararme y decir "basta" por mi cuenta, ni de defender mis ideas y porque estoy dispuesta a educarme y a enseñar."

-- "Porque yo creo en mi raza."

-- "Yo puedo, siendo un líder como César Chávez."

Sus palabras ponen en perspectiva cualquier desinformes que "demuestran" que los latinos van en camino al desastre colectivo. A eso le llamo una noticia que vale la pena.

Con una edad promedio de 26 años, los latinos representan el grupo más joven de esta nación. Anualmente, medio millón de estos jóvenes se tornan electores.

Entonces, el activismo que la participación de la juventud en la marcha puede ser la esperanza y la promesa más valiosa para la comunidad latina en los EE.UU., así como para la nación en general.

(La puertorriqueña Yara I. Alma-Bonilla, una graduada del Massachusetts Institute of Technology, y se desempeña como "Fellow" del Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute para el año 1996-97 en el Hispanic Link News Service.)

# Latino Teenagers March To Upbeat Drummer - for Perhaps Hope?

By Yara I. Alma-Bonilla

There's a public perception about Latino youth: they're drop-outs -- from school, from society.

Teen pregnancies, gang violence, drugs -- too often, you read articles in the press about these conditions. On television, you see graphic, tragic stories involving Latino youth in trouble.

In Latino communities, mothers and fathers worry, too. They despair about the influences lurking in the street, even at school, that could destroy their children's lives.

The dangers faced by many barrio teenagers were stated clearly by several adult speakers at a rally on the ellipse behind the White House Oct. 12 during the first-ever Latino march on Washington.

In laying out their agenda for the nation's 30 million Latinos, some of our communities' leaders dwelled on the grim realities of living in poverty, of enduring double standards of law and justice, and of absorbing the slurs of bigots and opportunistic politicians who seem to thrive on inciting national division.

What you didn't hear at the rally were the voices of hundreds of teenagers who came to Washington from as far away as California to share in the historic event.

The day before the march and rally, about 150 of these 15- to 19-year-old activists gathered at a local campus, Bell Multicultural High School, to participate in a "Speak Out" arranged by march coordinators. Many were from Washington itself. Also well-represented were states like New Mexico.

One after another, the students told their peers why they chose to march. As they spoke, Hispanic Link News Service passed around a brief questionnaire for them to fill out. More than half did so.

Most of their answers probably won't surprise you: The majority said they get their news from television, both English and Spanish. Yet barely any learned of the march through the press. They graded mainstream media -- particularly radio and print -- extremely low for its coverage of Hispanic issues. Spanish-language media came off much better than English-language.

Likewise, national and local Hispanic leaders earned mostly A and B grades for their commitment to the community, while non-Hispanic leaders averaged a low C.

The surprises came with the final two questions:

1) How do feel about your chances of success in life?

Nearly half characterized them as excellent; another 40 percent rated them very good or good.

2) Do you believe you can make a difference in the world? Why/why not?

This was the most pleasant surprise. Not a single student answered in the negative.

Here's a sampling of why they told us, "Yes, I can":

-- "Because I believe in myself."

-- "As long as we are together and united we can make a difference."

-- "I believe so, because if I work hard and choose to make the most of my life, I will then succeed and excel no matter what my race is."

-- "Because I don't give up."

## Issues Congress Should Consider on Welfare

Between now and July 1, 1997, all States will begin to implement their programs under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant (TANF). As States develop their policies and programs under TANF, the following are among the issues for Congress to consider:

1. STATE PLANS: State plans should provide adequate and accurate information about the choices States make in their programs under TANF. The new Act establishes a framework for State plans, but does not explicitly require States to identify how they resolve some of the key questions about their program design. The Act requires a new plan submission every two years, but does not explicitly provide that a State should amend its State plan when the State modifies its policies. Congress should ensure that State plans contain the information needed to determine how the State has exercised its basic policy choices; that States have a responsibility to file plan amendments as needed to ensure that their State plans accurately describe their current program designs; and that a State should have a responsibility to comply with its State plan until such time as the Plan is amended.

2. WORKING POOR FAMILIES: One of the principal directions taken by States in welfare reform has been to expand assistance to working poor families. Many States are likely to wish to continue this direction under TANF, but TANF rules relating to time limits could have the unintended effect of making it more difficult to do so, because any

-- "Because I'm getting an education."

-- "If I work hard and choose to make the most of my life, I will then succeed and excel no matter what my race is."

-- "Because of my open mind and my kindness."

-- "Because I am an important person."

-- "Because I have the desire to have an impact on the people of this world and the will to make my desire a reality."

-- "Because I am not afraid to stand up for myself and my beliefs and I'm willing to educate and learn."

-- "I can, by being a leader like Cesar Chavez."

Their words help place in perspective any reports that show

Latinos to be disaster-bound.

That's news worth reporting. With a median age of 26, Latinos comprise this nation's youngest population group. Every year into the foreseeable future, half a million more Latinos will come of voting age.

The activism that their involvement evinces may well hold the greatest hope and promise for the U.S. Latino community, and for the whole nation as well.

(Yara I. Alma-Bonilla, a native of Puerto Rico and a recent graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a 1996-97 fellow with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute. She chose to work with Hispanic Link News Service as her career development assignment.)

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month in which a working family receives any assistance under TANF counts against the 60-month limit. This problem could be addressed if the Act were modified to permit States to adopt policies in which a month in which an individual worked in unsubsidized employment above some threshold level did not count as a month of assistance for purposes of the sixty-month limit.

3. NON-CASH ASSISTANCE: States may elect to spend TANF funds on cash assistance, but also may elect to spend TANF funds on a broad array of other forms of assistance and service, e.g., child care, counseling, teen parent programming, activities to discourage out-of-wedlock pregnancies, family preservation activities. However, the 60-month time limit, participation and work requirements, and child support assignment requirements all apply to any month in which a family that receives "assistance" under the State program funded under TANF. One possible solution could be to provide that TANF time limit, work, and child support assignment requirements only apply to receipt of "cash assistance" rather than any assistance under TANF.

4. WAIVERS: While a number of States used the waiver process to implement a time limit or strengthen their program's focus on work, the specific details of State approaches are often different from specific requirements of the Act. Given these State directions, the issue that needs resolution is whether States should be allowed to or precluded from pursuing these

alternative approaches in the new structure. The waiver provision of the new Act allows States to continue waivers in effect as of the date of enactment if they are "inconsistent" with the new Act. This is basically a grandfather clause, and any grandfather clause is inherently arbitrary in extending its benefits to some States while denying them to others. One possible resolution would be to give all States the same set of options, by providing for additional flexibility for all States in the areas where there is greatest divergence between federal requirements and State waiver approaches.

5. MEASURING SUCCESS: For many people, the strongest argument for the block grant approach was that States should be allowed substantially more flexibility and then held accountable for results. Toward that end, the hope would be that in the TANF structure, the federal government would shift its focus from measuring process to measuring outcomes. As the federal government seeks to do so, it is important to appreciate that caseload decline should not, in itself, be considered a measure of success under TANF because States can now generate a caseload decline simply by reducing the circumstances in which needy families receive assistance. Instead, measures of success ought to focus more broadly on the effectiveness of States in such areas as increasing workforce participation, reducing poverty, and improving the well-being of children.

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## Sittin' Here Thinkin' Talkin' Baseball

by Ira Cutler

At the diner this week the talk rose above the gutter level of partisan politics and up to the loftier plane of post-season baseball.

Mel, the oldest man in the diner, talked about how juiced up the ball is this year and how none of these guys today could have hit a thing off Sandy Koufax or Bobby Feller. Skinny little infielders hitting forty home runs a year makes the game a joke, in Mel's opinion. And never, never, back in his day, could a player have spit in the face of an umpire and gotten away with it.

"They wouldn't stand for it then, I tell you. There were no unions and the Commissioner would have just benched the guy for a year and to hell with him."

"It's a shame, really. He is going to carry that few minutes for the rest of his life and Alomar seems to be a good kid and a great player," Arthur Bupkiss said. "I guess he just totally lost it."

"These Spanish guys all have hot tempers," said a guy I have never seen before from the next table over. "All of them." Nobody picked up on that and the guy just went back to his coffee.

Then Vinnie explained his theory about how it all comes out even in life and how you really cannot get away with anything in the long run.

"Sure Alomar got to play when he should have been suspended," Vinnie said. "But then the twelve year old kid in right field interfered with the ball, pulled it into the stands and made it a home run and the Yankees won Game 2. And now the Orioles are going home and the Yankees are going to the World Series, so it all came out right in the end."

"Are these connected events, Vinnie?" Arthur asked, winking at Larry. "Did the kid in right field interfere in order to complete some cosmic plan, to see to it that Alomar got his just punishment? Are you sensing some sort of divine intervention in the American League Championship Series?"

"Why not? You think it's all just an accident in life?" Vinnie said, getting a little sulky. "There is a lot of stuff we just don't understand, Arthur."

"You've been watching too many Twilight Zone re-runs, Vinnie," Larry said.

"No, no, Vinnie's got it right but you have to go back farther," Mel said. "Roberto Alomar's father, Sandy Sr., made a great running catch in left field off Yogi Berra in the 50's to

win a World Series, if I remember right. So maybe this getting even goes all the way back to then. Yogi was really robbed."

"Well, I think it's funny how the twelve year old kid became a hero and he never even made the catch," Larry said. "He missed it and was just lucky that it bounced into the stands. At twelve I would've made that catch easy. And he was lucky it wasn't a ball that Ripkin or somebody from Baltimore had hit. His family would have had to move out of New York, change their names and lived like in a witness protection program."

"Personally, I like the redemption stories that go with baseball," Arthur said. "I like it that Doc Gooden came back from being a cocaine addict and pitched a no-hitter. And that Strawberry still terrifies pitchers although he was washed up and in the minors just two months ago."

"Say all you want about Steinbrenner," Vinnie said. "He's the guy that gave those two cokeheads a chance when no one else would have. I keep telling you that he ain't as bad as everyone says." For some reason, Vinnie is the only person anywhere who feels that Steinbrenner does not get a fair shake from his critics.

"He just knows a bargain when he sees one," Arthur said. "He was bottom feeding and he came up with guys that he could pay next to nothing and who would fill the seats and get press attention. You notice he only pulled in formerly drug-addicted ex-Mets who were famous in New York?"

"Me, I like the revenge stories," Larry said. "The Braves dumped Ron Gant for that silly Neon Deion and now Gant comes back to beat them. Every time he comes up it seems like he beats them with another home run. Let the Braves' fans tomahawk chop that."

The coffee cups got re-filled all around then and Mel started in about the good old days when there were just pennant races and the World Series. No play-offs and it all was over by now. Simple, clean and pure.

I had to leave then, but as I drove home I thought that Mel was only partly right. These wild cards, multiple divisions and play-off games are, like a lot of things in baseball today, all about money. But these superb ballplayers wait all year for October and in October they play the game like it is supposed to be played. Nearly every post-season game this year has been like a fine dramatic work. It does not matter who gets paid what, who does what off the field or who is going to jump to another team next year for a multi-year no-cut contract.

In October the players play like exuberant young boys rather than spoiled multi-millionaires. They run out ground balls, try to take the extra base and concentrate, really focus, on winning. It is a delight to watch.

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'.

## Letters to the Editor

Give Me A Break. That's right give me a break. Lorenzo "Bubba" Sedeno recently announced his candidacy for the 28th District Senator's Race. I have heard some political reasoning from my fellow Tejanos and quite frankly it's scary.

Comments "Contra" bubba, like; "he does not have the education", "He was Montford's Boy" and "he might do us more harm than good". For those of you with this perception, allow me to share this information with you.

Lorenzo "Bubba" Sedeño was one of the primary forces which led to establishing the single member districts in Lubbock's city government. Remember the protest March to Lubbock's city hall in 1983? "How many academic degrees did that take?" That historical event now allows us to elect our representatives from our own neighborhoods and communities and establishing single member districts in L.I.S.D. These reforms mean representation in municipal and school gov. for "ALL" the citizens of Lubbock.

Lorenzo "Bubba" Sedeño served as legislative Assistant for Senator Montford for thirteen years, "Give credit where credit is due", "a unique legislative assistant for a unique legislator."

With the national trend of government reflective of propositions such as 187, English as the official language, immigration and welfare reform, "This too is scary", I am asking the Texas voter to give me, yourself and our children a break.

The Texas Senate needs someone with the caliber of Bubba's dedication, sincerity, foresight and experience to counter legislature by Republicans and Democrats which results in negative and regressive reform. The time has come to make your vote count. Let's shape history once again, Good luck, Bubba.

Concerned Tejano  
Tommy Garcia - Lubbock



# What makes University Medical Center **YOUR** hospital?

### Hospital Opens

After the tireless efforts of a team of dedicated visionaries, University Medical Center, then known as the Health Sciences Center Hospital, began serving the community on February 1, 1978.



### Name Change

In 1990, Lubbock General Hospital changed its name to University Medical Center to more accurately reflect its scope of work and affiliation with Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center.

### Economic Impact

UMC employs more than 1500 employees with a payroll in excess of \$42 million. An additional \$55 million is spent annually on purchased supplies and services.

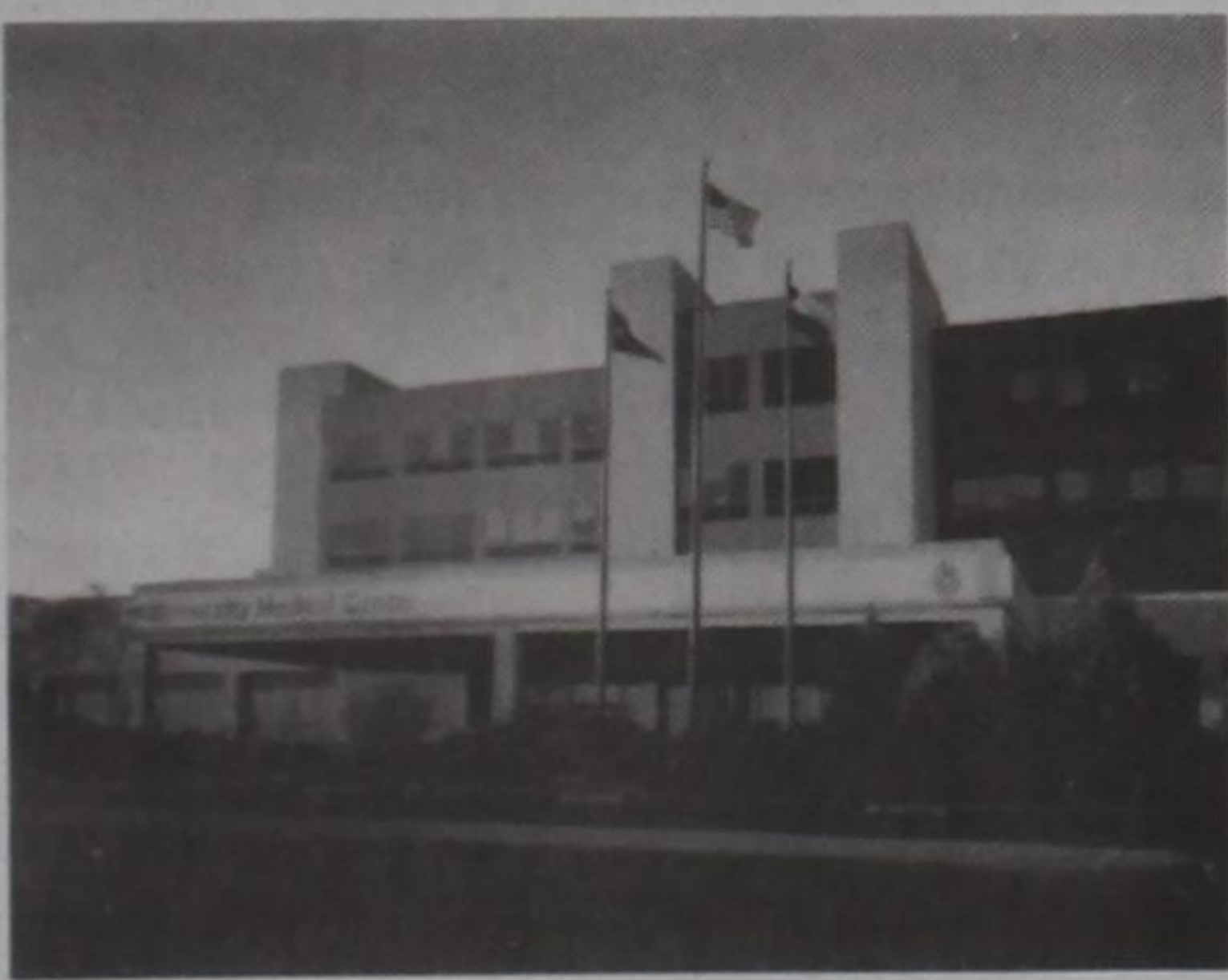
### Children's Miracle Network

Last year, The Children's Miracle Network Telethon raised more than \$370,000 for The Children's Hospital at UMC.



### A Debt-Free UMC

In July 1993, University Medical Center paid off the original Hospital Bonds of \$8 million.



### 284% Return on Investment

Last year, taxpayers invested \$6.7 million in UMC. The hospital provided \$19 million in uncompensated care that taxpayers would have had to pay other hospitals were it not for UMC.

### Low Tax Rate

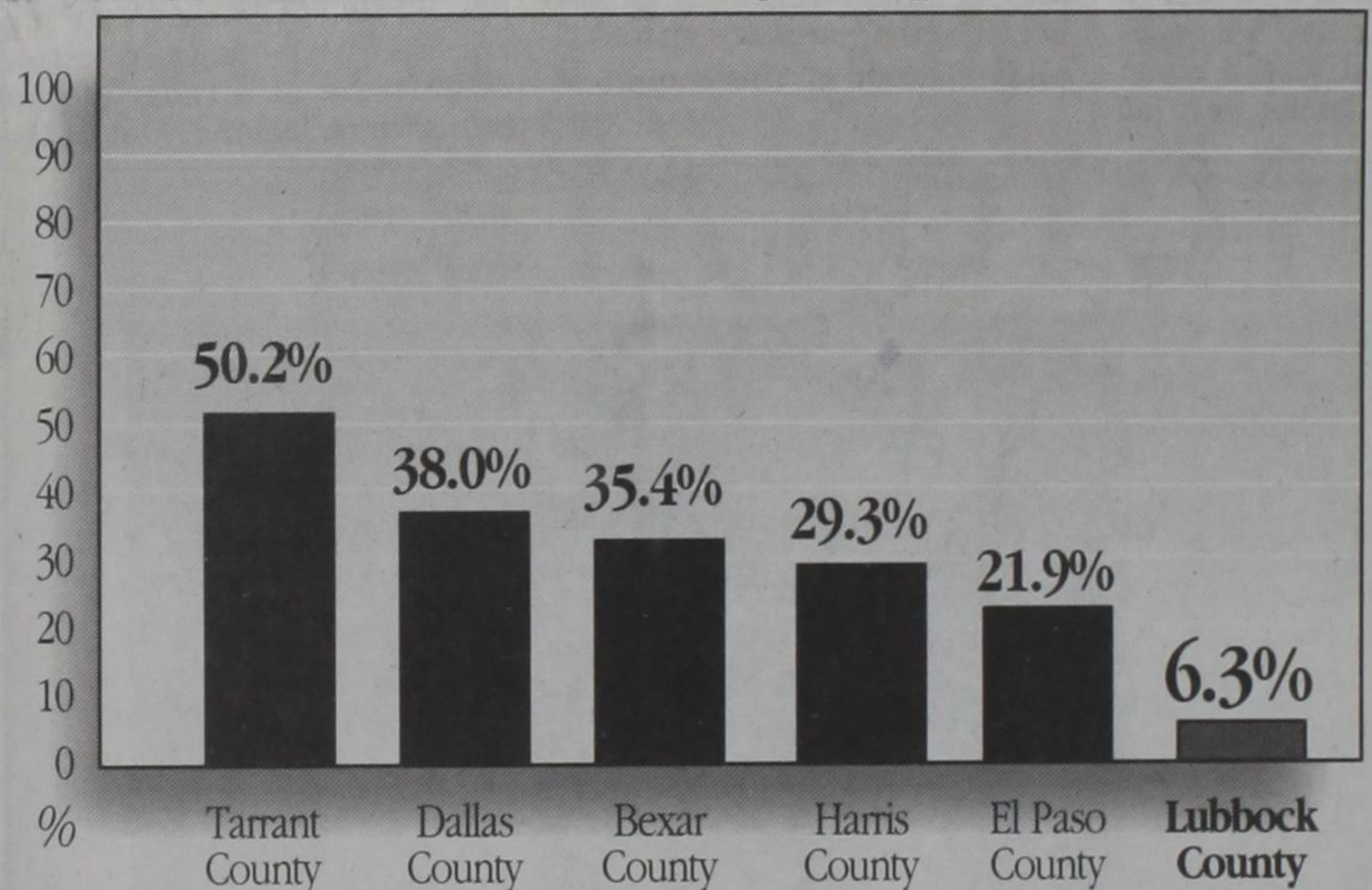
UMC ranked No. 1 in efficiency and effectiveness. While other teaching hospitals around the state average 26%, UMC's tax revenues are only 6.3% of its operating budget, one of the lowest in the state.



The mission of University Medical Center consists of three equal and distinct, but interrelated elements. These elements are the provision of high quality healthcare services, the clinical and financial support of graduate medical education, and the maintenance of a strong financial base for the Medical Center through prudent and conservative business practices.

University Medical Center is consistently ranked at the top of the industry financial performance standards. While tax revenues as a percentage of operating expense for other Texas hospital districts can climb to more than 50% and average 26%, UMC's tax revenues are only 6.3% of its operating budget.

Tax Revenues as a Percentage of Operating Expenses



The taxpayers are making a sound investment in UMC. Last year, University Medical Center provided more than \$19 million in uncompensated care while receiving only \$6.7 million in tax support.

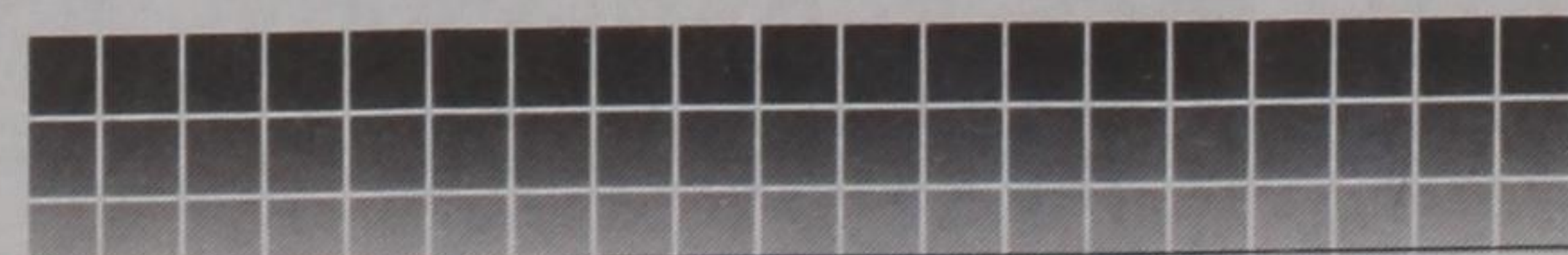
University Medical Center not only contributes to the health of our citizens, it is good for our economic health as well.

Financially, for Lubbock taxpayers and the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, it's a healthy team, fiscally sound and committed to quality healthcare.



**University Medical Center**

*Where the experts are*





# Mi Amigo Jose Antonio Burciaga

Por Ron Arias

Ayer, cuando buscaba una novela en la sección de ficción de Barnes & Noble, me topé con "Spilling the Beans." No sé porqué estaban escondiendo la colección de ensayos cómicos de Tony sobre la vida y cultura mexicanoamericana - no ficticios, definitivamente - en la sección de ficción. Quizás una computadora le puso allí porque su apellido comienza con B. Y, pues, ahí estaba mi amigo junto al exitoso escritor de misterios James Lee Burke. Me encantó la idea de que Tony hubiese llegado al "mainstream" -- probablemente disponible en cientos de las librerías de esa cadena. Pero también me decepcionó el verlo perdido entre las novelas.

¿Acaso alguien en Stamford, Connecticut -- donde yo vivo -- tomaría un tomo de "Spilling the Beans," hojearía algunas de sus páginas y descubriría su verdaderamente singular tipo de humor, calidez y sabiduría.

Quizás la media docena de sus libros publicados estaban a la venta en secciones más

apropiadas, como las de ensayos, estudios hispanos y autobiografías. No lo sé porque abandoné la librería después de ver esas dos copias de su libro sobre los "frijoles". Me fui pensando en Tony, su esposa Cecilia, sus hijos Rebeca y Tono, y su notable padre Cruz - pensando en mi amigo y en su vida, la cual sería una novela magnífica de por sí.

Nacido en 1940, Tony creció en El Paso, Texas -- El Chuko, o EPT, como él solía llamarle. Dos hermanos, dos hermanas, un padre oriundo de Jalisco y su madre, también de México. Todos católicos, por supuesto.

Así es que, ¿dónde termina Cruz criando a su familia? En el sótano de una de las sinagogas conservadoras más antiguas de la ciudad. Desde temprano, el amigable y trabajador Cruz se convirtió en el celador, conserje y shamus del templo -- es decir, él hacía los deberes, como encender las velas, prohibidos a la congregación judía las noches de los viernes y los sábados. A pesar de su profunda fé católica, Cruz aprendió tanto sobre las

prácticas judías que hasta entrenó en las prácticas apropiadas a los rabinos nuevos a través de los años.

Tony aprendió también, pero para cuando llegó a la adolescencia, el vecindario ya era bastante mexicano. Tony y todos sus amigos pertenecían a un grupito que se llamaba The Temple Gang (La Pandilla del Templo) naturalmente. No eran vatos ee; eran sólo chicos de clase trabajadora. Con unos 30 miembros, la Temple Gang tuvo sus maldades, fiestas y hasta encuentros, poco frecuentes con la policía.

Tras su graduación de la escuela superior, Tony se unió a la Fuerza Aérea y pasó dos años prácticamente congelado en una estación de radar en el norte de Islandia. Fuera del ejército y de vuelta en Texas a mediados de la década del D60, anduvo por California, viviendo con un hermano por algún tiempo y haciendo trabajos variados hasta que solicitó empleo en el gobierno.

Siempre tuvo talento para el dibujo y la pintura y, aunque en aquel entonces no tenía

adiestramiento formal alguno en las artes, le ofrecieron un buen empleo como ilustrador de la CIA en Washington, D.C. Allí conoció a Cecilia Prado, una morena brillante y guapa de California que trabajaba para la Comisión de los Derechos Civiles federal. Al poco tiempo se casaron y para comienzos de los D70 iban rumbo a la Universidad de Stanford, donde Cecilia trabajaría como una administradora de alto nivel por los próximos 20 años.

Ese fue el periodo de más producción para de Tony. Prosperó como muralista y entrenador de pintores jóvenes. Su voz activista y su humor cargado de ironía se escuchaba en cientos de mítines y marchas, y hasta en actuaciones teatrales, como las que realizó con el grupo de comedia Culture Clash. Su conocido logo "Drink Cultura," parodia del refresco popular americano "fácil y rápido" decoró paredes por todo el sudoeste del país (así como en mi casa en Connecticut), y sus tarjetas de pluma y tinta, sus libros y sus columnas distribuidas por Hispanic Link le ganaron alguna

fama y algún ingreso. Para Tony, el ingreso de su arte, de su propio trabajo, era importante - algo que quedó imprimeado en él al ver a su padre trabajar tan duro por tantos años. Fiel a su vocación de artista y trabajador, rara vez hacía algo dos veces. En tinta, pinturas o palabras, siempre estaba tratando de buscar una forma nueva de retratar o comentar sobre la gente que conocía mejor - su propia gente, aquellos de los estados fronterizos, esa gente de raíces mayormente mexicanas que son una rica mezcla de norte y sur.

De burrito y hamburguesa, como él diría, solo para darle humor a las cosas.

Tony murió esta madrugada del 7 de octubre, pero como lo hace la gente buena, quedará entre sus amigos y admiradores por muchos, muchos años. A ellos - y a quienquiera que se tope con uno de sus libros - me gustaría darles una muestra típica del carácter Burciaga.

Lo visité poco antes de que muriera, y lo encontré hojeando débilmente "The

Temple Gang", sus memorias sobre aquellos tiempos tempranos en El Chuko, terminadas a medias. Después de leer algunos capítulos, acerqué una silla para estar al lado del sofá en que él estaba recostado. Le pregunté por qué él casi nunca escribía en la primera persona. Me parecía a mí que a veces él era más cómico cuando escribía con el "yo", cuando él mismo era la voz principal, el protagonista.

En voz baja, Tony contestó, "Quiero quedar fuera de la escena, quiero observar solamente".

No pude contestarle. ¿Cómo contestarle a la humildad verdadera? Miré fijamente a mi menguado amigo. Entonces asentí, inclinando la cabeza, y él apretó mi mano. Un momento después, ya estaba dormido.

(Ron Arias de Stamford, Conn., es autor y redactor principal en la revista "People.") Derechos Reservados 1996, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

**El Editor**  
Call: 763-3841

## My Friend,

## Jose Antonio Burciaga

By Ron Arias

Yesterday, while looking for a novel in the Barnes & Noble fiction section, I came across Jose Antonio Burciaga's "Spilling the Beans." I don't know why they were hiding Tony's humorous collection of non-fiction essays on Mexican-American life and culture in the fiction section. So there were my friend's essays right next to the best-selling mysteries of James Lee Burke. I was pleased that Tony had made the mainstream -- probably carried nationwide in hundreds of the chain's bookstores. I was also disappointed that he was lost among the novels. Would anyone in Stamford, Conn. -- where I live -- ever pluck out "Spilling the Beans," flip through a few pages and discover his truly unique brand of warmth, whimsy and wit?

Maybe his half-dozen or so other published books were on

display in more appropriate sections, like essays, Hispanic studies or autobiography. I don't know because I left the store right after spotting those two copies of his "Beans" book. I left thinking about Tony, his wife Cecilia, their kids Rebeca and Tono, and his remarkable dad Cruz -- thinking about my friend and his life, which does read like a good novel.

Born in 1940, Tony grew up in El Paso, Texas -- "El Chuko," or EPT, as he often called it. Two brothers, two sisters, a father originally from the Mexican state of Jalisco, and his mom, also from Mexico. All Catholic, of course. So where does Cruz raise his family? In the basement quarters of the city's oldest conservative synagogue. Early on, the amiable, hard-working Cruz became the caretaker, janitor and shamus of the temple --

that is, he would do the tasks, like lighting candles, forbidden to the Jewish congregation on Friday nights and the Sabbath. Though deeply Catholic, Cruz got to know so much about Jewish practices that over the years he even coached young, new rabbis on proper procedures.

Tony learned, too, but by the time he reached his teens, the neighborhood had become quite Mexican. Naturally, Tony and all his friends belonged to a loose group called The Temple Gang. Not hardcore street vatos, just kids of working-class families. With about 30 guys, The Temple Gang had its share of pranks, parties and occasional run-ins with the cops.

After his high school graduation, Tony joined the Air Force and spent two years in virtual deep freeze at a radar station in northern Iceland. Out of the

service and back in Texas in the mid-'60s, he knocked about California, living for a while with a brother and doing odd jobs until he applied for civil service work.

He always had a talent for drawing and painting, and though he didn't have much formal art training at the time, he was offered good work as an illustrator with the CIA in Washington, D.C. There, he met Cecilia Preciado, a bright, attractive brunette from California who worked for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. They were soon married and by the early '70s were headed to Stanford University, where Cecilia would work as a top administrator for the next 20 or so years.

Its was Tony's most productive period. He flourished as a muralist and painting coach for younger artists. His activist voice and ironic humor could be heard at dozens of rallies, marches, meetings, even staged performances, such as with the early Culture Clash comedy group. His familiar "Drink Cultura" parody logo of the quick-and-easy, all-American soft drink decorated walls throughout the Southwest (and in my house in Connecticut), and his pen-and-ink greeting cards, his books and his newspaper columns syndicated by Hispanic Link all earned him some fame and some income.

And income from art, from his own work, was important to Tony -- something instilled in him by having watched his father work so hard for so many years. True to his calling as worker and artist, Tony seldom did the same thing twice. In ink, paints or words, he was always trying for some new way to portray and comment on the people he knew best -- his own people, those from the border states, those folks of mostly Mexican roots who are a rich blend of north and south.

Of burrito and burger, as he might have said, just to lighten things.

Tony died early this morning, Oct. 7, but as good people do, he'll stay around among his friends and admirers for many, many years. For those people -- and for the book-browsers who might want to discover him -- I'd like to pass on a typical Burciaga trait.

I had visited him just before he died, and I found him weakly flipping through "The Temple Gang," his partially completed memoir of those early days in El Chuko. After reading some chapters, I pulled up a chair next to where he was stretched out on a sofa. I asked him why he almost never wrote in first-person. It seemed to me he was sometimes funniest when he wrote with "I," when he was the main voice, the main character.

Tony answered in a whisper, "I want to stay out of the picture, just want to observe."

I couldn't answer. How do you answer real humility? I stared at my failing friend. Then I nodded and he squeezed my hand. A moment more, and he was asleep.

(Ron Arias of Stamford, Conn. is an author and senior writer at People magazine.)

## Language, Heritage And A Treaty Called Guadalupe Hidalgo

Chicano poet/author Jose Antonio Burciaga died Oct. 7 in Carmel Highlands, Calif., after a two-year battle with cancer. A regular columnist for Hispanic Link News Service since its inception in February 1980, he wrote this piece shortly before his death. It reflects his lifelong commitment to the plight of those Latinos who perform this nation's most thankless labor with dignity and distinction.

By Jose Antonio Burciaga  
"I know this one guy who's lived in this country for 40 years and he still doesn't know English....It just pisses me off!" -- From an interview in the Monterey Weekly in Northern California.

Enter this one in the nation's "most common letter to the editor contest": "My grandparents came here from Germany (or substitute any European country) without knowing a word of English but by God! they learned it -- without bilingual education, either."

Throughout the vast, rich agricultural fields of the Southwest, hundreds of thousands of Latino men and women have been busy this past summer picking the fruits and vegetables for this wealthy nation's cornucopia.

I can't imagine these farmworkers conversing in anything but Spanish. "Well, Prudencio, how are the wife and kids?" In their isolated social, political and economic situations, English is of little value. Their migrant status takes them from one field to the next, from one barrio to another, many from this country to Mexico and back again.

It's not just farmworkers. Hundreds of thousands of janitors work isolated from the English language. At most, a bilingual boss gives them their work assignments in Spanish. Many work nights, when English-speaking, white-collar office workers are gone, except for an occasional late one who may want to practice his or

her high school espanol. Clean-up crews often have two jobs, kids at home and no time for night English classes. Their kids help them with school papers to sign, plus where and how to pay utilities.

Then you have your domestic workers, restaurant help, car washers, gardeners and thousands of blue-collar workers who deal with nothing but Latinos, their products and services. You have communities from the very smallest to sprawling East Los Angeles, where nothing but Spanish is spoken. In Los Angeles, called the third-largest Spanish-speaking city in the world, the most listened-to radio station "habla espanol."

What is this country coming to?

A more basic question might be, "Where did this country come from?"

The state where I reside wasn't always pronounced "Kelly-forn-ya." How many Californians know the correct pronunciation of Los Angeles, La Cienega, Vallejo, Santa Barbara or San Luis Obispo? Even before Jamestown was founded, Spanish was a cultural reality in this country, and an economic one as well.

When the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848 and the United States took over the Southwest, the Spanish language was not packed up and shipped back to Mexico. It not only stayed and survived, it flourished. New Mexico still retains a strong influence of 15th century Spanish, words Cervantes used in his monumental classic "Don Quixote."

I have Latino friends whose ancestors were here before 1848. I am impressed with their English and their 16th century Spanish. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was supposed to respect and protect Mexican culture. The first California constitution was a binding document that guaranteed official translations for

Debemos de amar a nuestros padres porque es un mandamiento de Dios: "Honra a tu padre y a tu madre con todo tu corazón, y no olvides jamás el llanto de tu madre; acuérdate que a ellos les debes la vida, y haz por ellos todo lo que puedas, como ellos lo han hecho por tí," (Eclo. 7, 27-28).

Hay un solo caso en el que se podría faltar, en cierto modo, al amor debido a los padres: cuando fueran ellos un obstáculo a nuestra salvación. Más, en este caso, el sentimiento que nos animara no debería recaer en la persona misma de nuestros padres, sino más bien en el obstáculo que nos pondrían. Así se explican estas palabras de Jesucristo: "Si alguno viene a mí y no me ama más que a su padre y a su madre, a su esposa, a sus hijos, a sus hermanos y sus hermanas, y aún más que a sí mismo; no puede ser mi discípulo" (Luc. 14, 26). (Eclo. 7, 27-28). (Luc. 2, 49-51. Efesios 4, 1-10).



## EN LA LOTERÍA DE TEXAS CREEMOS EN DARLE OPORTUNIDAD A TODOS.

Una compañía que está bajo contrato con la Lotería de Texas está buscando compañías de propiedad minoritaria (HUB Historically Underutilized Businesses) certificadas por el Estado de Texas y con experiencia en las siguientes áreas:

### TARIMAS Y PLATAFORMAS (PALLET/SKIDS)

Se buscan proveedores de tarimas y plataformas (pallets and skids) para usar en mudanzas y almacenamiento. Se requiere la habilidad de proveer plataformas (skids) de 30" x 40" con tabloneros (runners) de 30" y con refuerzo central (center brace). La cantidad de una orden típica es de 80-250. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

### ARTÍCULOS PARA COMPUTADORAS (COMPUTER SUPPLIES)

Se necesitan abastecedores de artículos para computadora que puedan proveer papel de calidad para computadora, discos preformateados compatibles con IBM y Mac, etiquetas de calidad en diversos tamaños y formatos para utilizarse con impresoras láser y cinta magnética. Necesita ser cinta magnética Graham Summit de 2,400 pies de largo si se carga en la caja. Deberá tener

la capacidad de proveer cartuchos de cinta BASF#3480 en el tamaño de gran capacidad. Los precios, incluyendo flete, deberán ser competitivos.

### EMPAQUE DE CARTÓN CORRUGADO (CORRUGATED CARTONS)

Se necesitan proveedores de empaque de cartón corrugado (finished RSC). Deberán ser capacitados para cubrir órdenes de 4,000 a 21,000 cajas y entregarlas en Oakwood, Georgia, dentro de un período de 10 días a partir de la fecha de orden. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

Por favor responda por escrito a:

Melissa Villaseñor-Dye  
Retailer and Minority  
Development Supervisor  
Texas Lottery-DT  
P.O. Box 16630  
Austin, TX 78761-6630.

TEXAS  
LOTTERY



# News Briefs

Through new hiring and improved management, the INS processed nearly 1.3 million in the program's first year and swore in "1.1 million new American citizens without reducing standards or compromising the integrity of the citizenship process," Aleinikoff said.

The rejection rate was 17 percent, equal or higher than traditional levels - an indication standards were not lowered, he said.

## Union Backs TV Series

The nation's largest teachers' union is launching a television series to counter public school-bashing and give the American viewer a look at classrooms that work, reports Associated Press.

"We're finding that there is literally a hunger out there for information about what is going on in the classroom," said Barby Halstead-Worrell, in charge of the new television series for the 2.2-million member National Education Association. The purpose of the new series, she said, is to present "the strategies educators around the country are developing to help students perform at their best."

The NEA's partners for the weekly "School Stories" series, beginning this month, are Discovery Communications Inc. and The Learning Channel. The first half-hour show featured Mary Beth Blegen, of Worthington, Minn., the 1996 Teacher of the Year.

One episode shows educators working to keep students safe in a crime-ridden area. Another is about school teachers and executives from a local corporation joined in a school-to-work apprenticeship program. Still another profiles a feisty principal battling bureaucracy to overcome problems faced by his low-income students.

GOP presidential candidate Bob Dole has been sharply critical of the teachers' unions. In his acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention, Dole said: "And to the teachers' unions I say, 'When I am president, I will disregard your political power, for the sake of the parents, the children, the schools and the nation.'"

## National Well-Being Drops Low

The country's social well-being has reached its lowest point in almost 25 years, with children and young people suffering most, The New York Times reported today.

The index developed by Fordham University researchers said child abuse, teen-age suicide, drug abuse and the high-school dropout rate had worsened in 1994, the most recent year covered.

Poverty remained at its fifth-worst level since 1971, the report said.

Marc L. Miringoff, director of the Institute for Innovation and Social Policy at the Fordham Graduate Center, cited widespread pessimism among youth, isolation and less sense of community for the decline.

"It's a warning sign" of the future, he said.

The report, "The 1996 Index of Social Health," studies federal government statistics on 16 different social problems, and then compares each annual measure with the year at which it was at its best level. The index is measured on a scale of 0 to 100.

The index was first produced in 1985, with statistics dating back to 1970. The score for 1994 was 37.5; the next-lowest was 38.1 in 1991. The nation's best year was 1973, which scored 77.5 on the scale.

## Report: Gun Violence May Be Subsiding

In what may be a significant turning point in the battle against gun violence, a report suggests that murders, robberies and assaults committed with guns dropped faster than violent crime over all last year, reports The New York Times.

This decline in gun violence comes after a decade, from 1985 to 1994, when the number of murders, robberies and assaults using a gun grew nearly 60 percent while the overall violent crime rate increased 42 percent, according to one study, the FBI's annual crime survey.

Experts cautioned that this abrupt reversal of the decade-long increase in crimes committed with guns covered too short a time to allow a definitive conclusion. But they said the turnaround indicated that some new strategies to combat gun crime might be having an impact. Those include the Brady Bill, which requires a waiting period to buy a handgun, the ban on assault weapons and innovative tactics by police forces to focus on guns.

The study showing that criminals were less likely to use guns in crime last year was done by the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, drawing on data in the new FBI report, which was officially released on Sunday. According to the figures, the number of murders in 1995 fell 7.4 percent from 1994 while the number of murders committed with a gun dropped 11.6 percent.

## Report: Racial Tensions Rising

Federal civil rights officials said today burnings of black churches in the South are evidence of an alarming rise in racial tensions in American society, reports Associated Press.

Officials of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, which held community forums on the church fires in six southern states, said the inquiry has shown that the string of arsons reflects a deeper racial problem.

"Racial tensions are a major problem in the states in which the burnings took place," Mary Frances Berry, the commission's chairwoman, told a news conference. "Out of national sight and mind, racial segregation exists in schools and other public facilities in forms reminiscent of Jim Crow days."

The commission conducted the forums over three months in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee after reports that arson at black churches in the South had risen sharply.

Berry acknowledged the finding by federal law enforcement officials that only about 20 percent of the arsons now solved appeared to be racially motivated. She said the fact that a disproportionate number of black churches was involved gives cause for concern.

In a related report yesterday, USA Today said its own two-month investigation showed that race was but one of several motivating factors behind the church burnings. Other reports also have noted that arsons are up at non-black churches.

The civil rights commission said it found that racial segregation persists at churches, banks, schools and swimming pools in Greene County, Ala. Enrollment at one private school there was entirely white, while the public schools are almost all black.

Also, the commission said racial animosity in Mississippi is so prevalent that black residents refused to attend the forum at a predominantly white college.

# El Idioma. La Herencia Y Un Tratado Llamado Guadalupe Hidalgo

Por José Antonio Burciaga

"Conozco a este tipo que ha vivido en este país durante 40 años y todavía no sabe inglés....It pisses me off!" (Eso me hace sentir enojado!) -- De una entrevista en el "Monterey Weekly" del norte de California.

Inscriban ésta en "el concurso más común de cartas al editor de la nación": "Mis abuelos vinieron aquí de Alemania (o cualquier otro país de Europa) sin saber una palabra de inglés, pero por Dios! que lo aprendieron -- sin enseñanza bilingüe, tampoco!"

A través de todos los campos agrícolas extensos y ricos del suroeste, cientos de miles de hombres y mujeres latinos han estado ocupados en este verano, recogiendo las frutas y los vegetales para la rica cornucopia de esta nación.

No puedo imaginarme a estos trabajadores agrícolas conversando en otro idioma que el español. "Bueno, Prudencio, ¿cómo están tu esposa y tus hijos?"

En sus situaciones sociales, políticas, y económicas aisladas, el inglés tiene poco valor. Su situación de migrantes les lleva de un campo al próximo, de un barrio a otro, a muchos desde este país a México y otra vez de regreso.

No son únicamente los trabajadores agrícolas. Cientos de miles de porteros y conserjes trabajan aislados del idioma inglés. Cuando más, un supervisor bilingüe les da sus asignaciones de trabajo en español. Muchos trabajan por las noches, cuando los empleados de oficina "de cuello blanco" que hablan inglés ya se han ido, exceptuando a alguno que ocasionalmente pueda quedarse algo más tarde para practicar su "español" de la escuela secundaria.

Las cuadrillas de limpieza tienen con frecuencia dos empleos, hijos en sus casas y ningún tiempo para asistir a clases de inglés nocturnas. Sus hijos les ayudan con los papeles de la escuela que hay que firmar, así como los lugares y las fechas para pagar las cuentas de los servicios públicos.

Entonces hay los trabajadores domésticos, los de restaurantes, los que lavan autos, los jardineros y millares de trabajadores "de cuello azul" que no tratan con nadie más que latinos, sus productos y sus servicios.

Hay comunidades desde las más pequeñas hasta las desparramadas del Este de Los Angeles donde no se habla más que español. En Los Angeles, a la que se llama la tercera ciudad de habla hispana en el mundo por su tamaño, la estación de radio más escuchada "habla español".

¿A dónde está llegando este país?

Una pregunta más fundamental podría ser: "¿De dónde vino este país?"

El nombre del estado donde residio no se pronunció siempre "Kelly-forn-ya." ¿Cuántos californianos conocen la pronunciación correcta de Los Angeles, La Ciénega, Vallejo, Santa Bárbara o San Luis Obispo? Aún antes de que se fundara Jamestown, el español era una realidad cultural en este país, y una realidad económica también.

Cuando se firmó el Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo en 1848, y los Estados Unidos se apoderaron del Suroeste, el idioma español no fué envasado y embarcado de regreso a México. No sólo permaneció y sobrevivió, sino que floreció. Nuevo México aún conserva una influencia fuerte del español del siglo XV, palabras que Cervantes empleó en su obra clásica monumental "Don Quijote".

Tengo amigos latinos cuyos antecesores estaban aquí antes de 1848. Ellos no hacen que yo me enoje. Por el contrario, me siento impresionado por su dominio del inglés y su español del siglo XVI.

Se suponía que el Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo respetara y protegiera a la cultura mexicana. La primera Constitución de California era un documento de obligatorio cumplimiento que garantizaba las traducciones oficiales para todos los documentos y las transacciones del gobierno.

Con la llegada de los yan-

quis indocumentados, creció el sentimiento contra los mexicanos y todos aquellos beneficios prometidos fueron reducidos a nada. Hoy se escuchan pretextos inaceptables por haber pasado por alto el tratado. Como éste: "El tratado nunca menciona específicamente la protección del idioma español". Si el idioma no es parte de la cultura, ¿entonces qué cosa es lo es? "El tratado nunca fué ratificado por el Senado".

Por favor! Este es un pacto internacional que está vigente todavía. Ha sido empleado con éxito por los indígenas estadounidenses en sus alegatos, mucho más que por los méxicoamericanos.

El 2 de febrero de 1998 señalará el centésimo-quinquagésimo aniversario del Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo.

¿Tendremos una presentación histórica de consideración en las horas preferentes de la

televisión? ¿Emitirá la Oficina de Correos sellos conmemorativos? ¿Enseñarán los maestros a sus alumnos lo que realmente sucedió?

¿Publicarán nuestros periódicos las cartas de sus lectores explicándolo y conmemorándolo?

Lo dudo. And that pisses me off!

## Politics As Usual

by Todd Klein

After haven given to a few candidates earlier this year, I recently broke down and gave to one more candidate. That candidate is Victor Morales.

Victor is a rare exception to the class of candidates that usually run for the US Senate. Namely he brings real meaning to the all to often over asserted claim to being *one of us*. Raised in Pleasanton, in South Texas he lives with his wife and two young kids near Dallas in Crandall where he has been a public school teacher. He is also city councilman and former Vietnam veteran.

When I say he is a school teacher that should tell you he's not exactly a millionaire. Which takes us to the second reason you might just want to help this man get elected. Not only is he not some guy with the cash to simply run around campaigning via some blank personal check; the money Victor raises comes from people just like you and me--that is small donors.

Victor has said time and again that he is specifically doing that so he will not end up beholden to big money--the rich at the expense of the average working class family. Instead he began by financing this campaign himself. But wait it gets better.

Call him naive but Victor believes that it is possible to say no to the big PAC money from special interests. Now contrast this with his political opponent, Phil Gramm, who, in what would later be his failed bid for the presidency, confident of his success boasted publicly that he had the best friend a politician could have, money and lots of it.

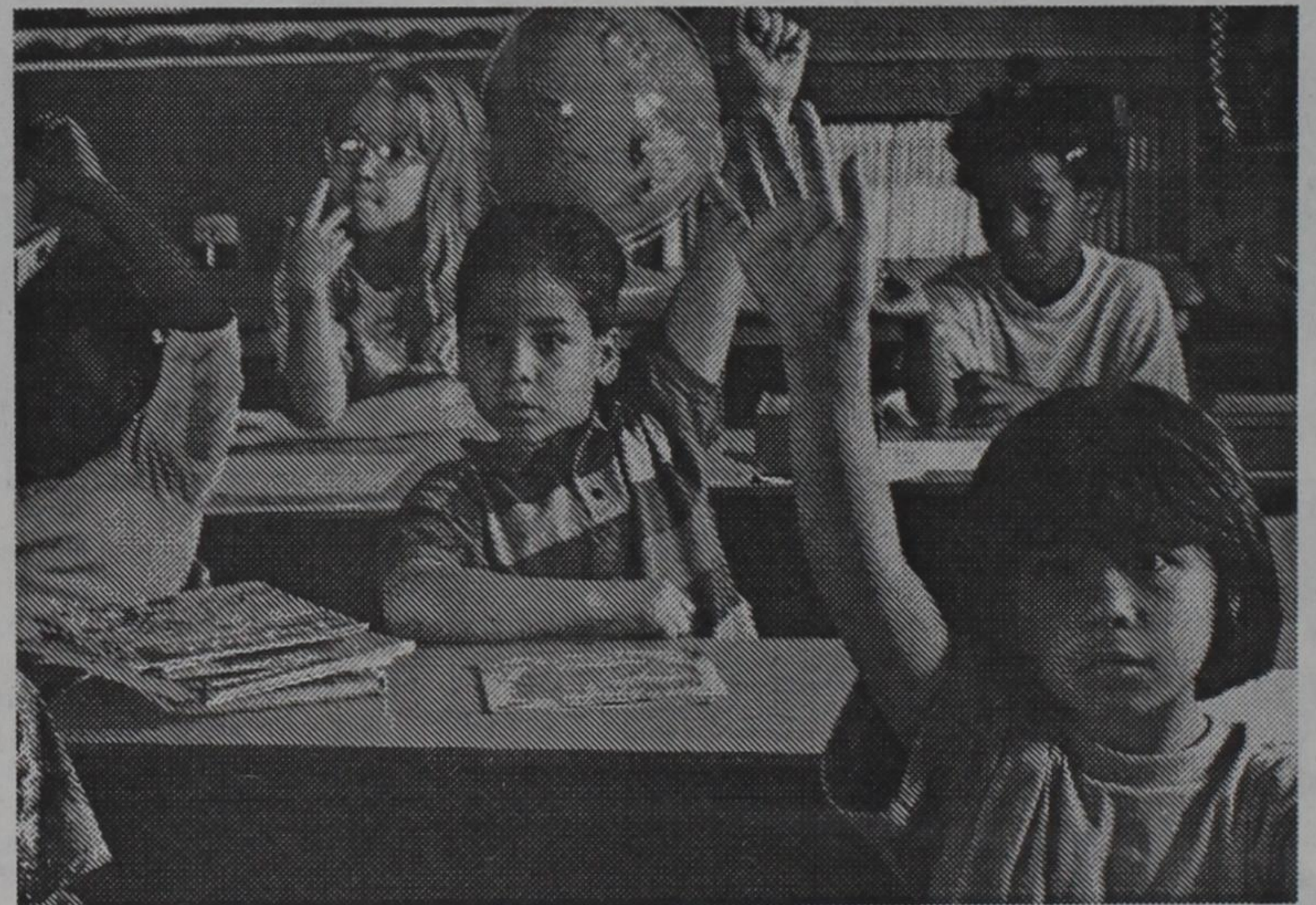
This, however, is something you probably won't hear Victor talking about. Victor has pledged not to attack his opponent but rather campaign on the issues, which brings me to the final reason to vote for Victor.

Isn't it time we had a politician who stuck to the issues and ran a positive campaign?

Robert F. Perez, Sr., 64, of Corpus Christi passed away Friday, October 11, 1996, in a local nursing home. Mr. Perez was born February 3, 1932 in McNary, Texas. He worked as an announcer in Lubbock, Rawls and Albuquerque before working as a news director, anchor and announcer for KORO Radio and TV in Corpus Christi for 28 years. He was a member of the Catholic Church.

He is survived by three sons; Robert F. Perez, Jr. of Alabama, Felipe Perez of Lamesa and Robert Lee Perez of Corpus Christi, two daughters, Mary Perez and Laura Perez both of Corpus Christi, former wife, Frances Perez of Corpus Christi; and six grandchildren.

# ¿QUÉ NO SE VE EN ESTA FOTO?



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Pagado por el Texas Democratic Party.



# Holyfield Hopes To KO Tyson

By MICHAEL GRACZYK—  
Associated Press Writer—  
HOUSTON - Evander Holyfield insists Mike Tyson hasn't been tested since regaining the heavyweight title, and he's the one to do it.

"It's obvious he's been overwhelming competitors who have never pushed him," Holyfield said. "As all fans can see, Tyson has been knocking everybody out early. But it's the caliber of opponents.

"When you've got two good fighters, you've got pressure. How many people handle pressure well? There's always a point where one handles it a little bit better. I feel I'm the one who can handle it."

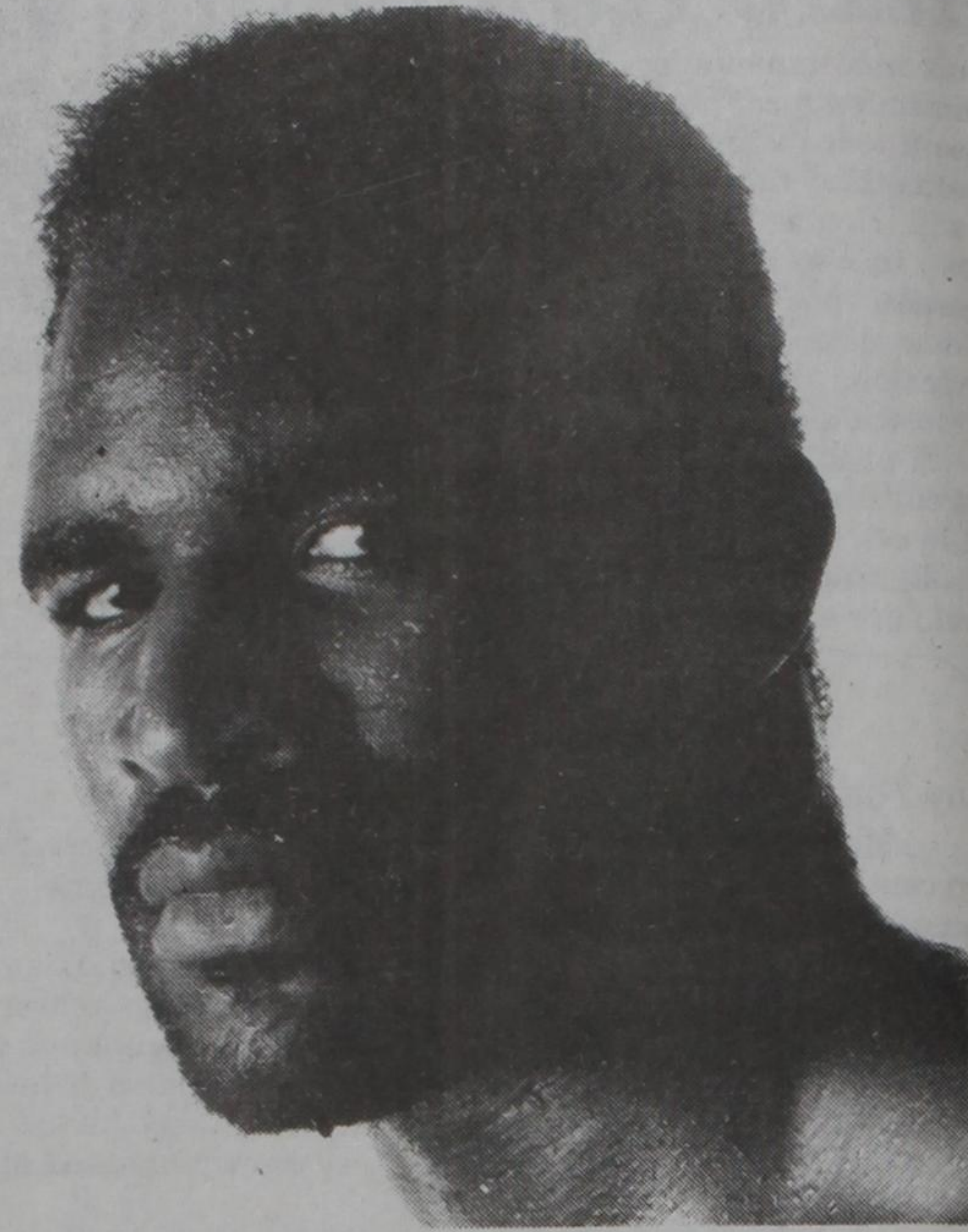
Holyfield spoke Tuesday from the Houston gym dubbed Camp Holyfield, where he's training for his Nov. 9 bout in Las Vegas against the WBA champion.

Since his release from prison March 25, 1995 following a rape conviction, Tyson's four fights have lasted a total of less than eight full rounds. In his last fight Sept. 7, he disposed of Bruce Seldon in 109 seconds, raising his record to 45-1.

"I don't care what someone has done to someone else," Holyfield said. "He hasn't done it to me."

Tyson was champion and Holyfield ranked No. 1 when Tyson was stunned in a 1990 knockout - his only defeat - by Buster Douglas.

Then Holyfield and Tyson were supposed to have fought in November 1991 when Holyfield was undisputed champion. But Tyson injured his ribs in training and the fight was scrapped because of Tyson's trial on a rape charge that ended with his conviction and jail term.



Since then, Holyfield lost the title to Michael Moorer in 1994 and also lost to Riddick Bowe. Then it was disclosed he had a heart problem.

Doctors at the Mayo Clinic have given him a clean bill of health and Holyfield, with 32 victories in 35 fights, said Tuesday he felt fine.

"My life will be long and beautiful," he declared.

At age 33, however, his career in the ring may not be much longer. Holyfield acknowledged while he feels the same as he did a decade ago, he reacts slower.

"My boxing style is quite different," he said. "Physically, I'm a lot stronger. The difference is my hands. I was able to throw more punches then. I would hit guys 10 or 15 times. Now I just don't throw that many punches. It's more a thinking game now. Before it was: 'Hey, I'm reckless and I'll just run through you.'

"Everything has to be more

right now than then. My stance could be wrong and I could have the quickness to make up for it. The older you get, you have to go according to plan."

Holyfield says he has a plan - which he won't disclose - to deal with Tyson, whom he describes as not larger than life despite all the hype.

"I know what I'm going to do," he said. "It just ain't smart to tell everybody. You all will write it and they'll find out and have a defense for it. ... I don't dislike him. I love everybody. I may dislike some of his ways, but that doesn't have anything to do with him as a person."

Holyfield accepts the fact he will again come into the ring as an underdog.

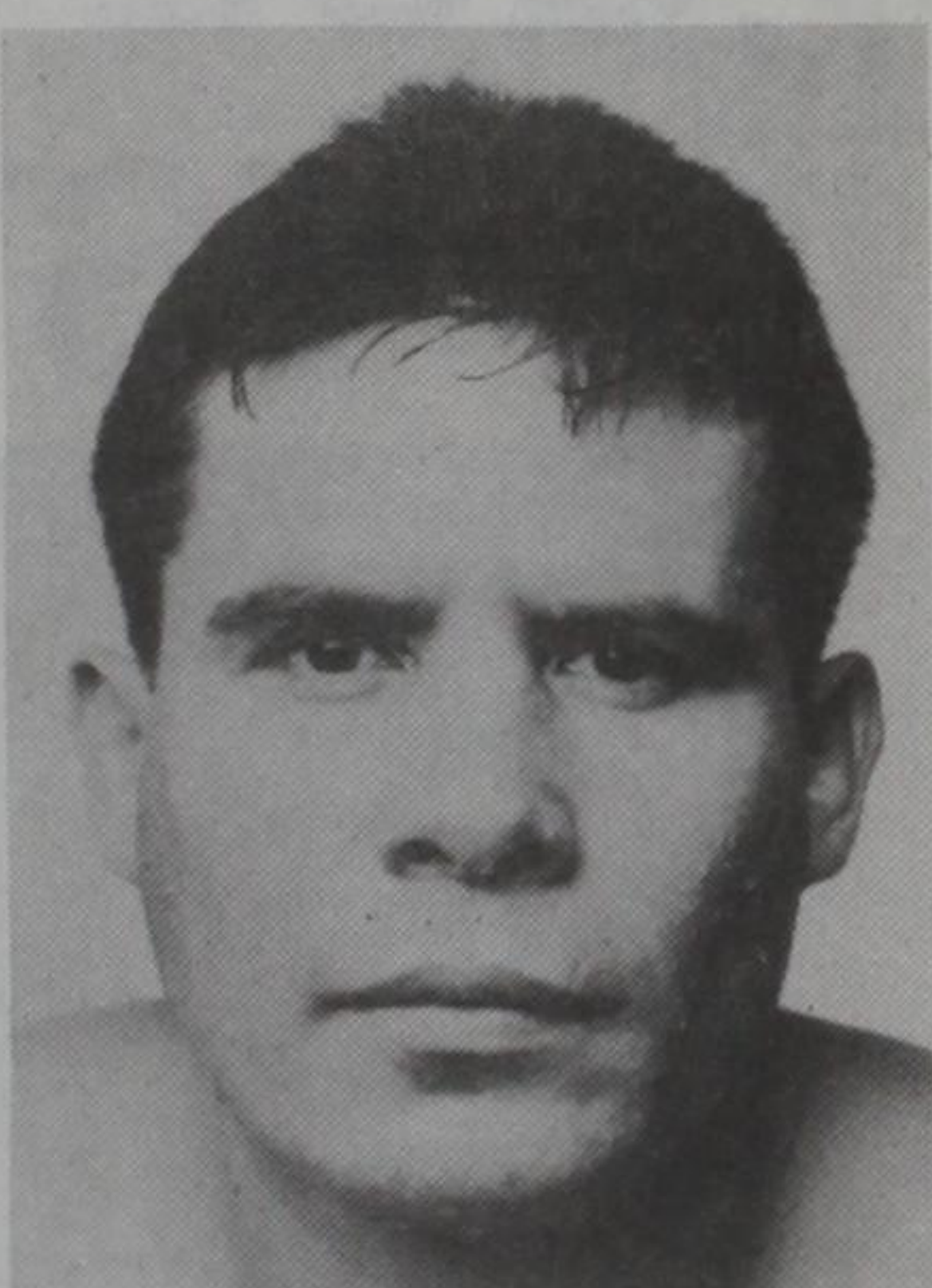
"Tyson brings to the fight what everybody brings," he said. "They think they can beat me. But he's just another guy that feels he can whip me, just like all the other guys."

# Cesar Chavez Future Brightens

By TIM DAHLBERG—  
Sports Writer—  
ANAHEIM, Calif. - The future is suddenly bright again for Julio Cesar Chavez.

One fight into his comeback, Chavez found he still has the adulation of his fans. And he's being promised another fight with Oscar De La Hoya, even sooner than he thinks.

"Three more fights and I'll be ready for De La Hoya again," Chavez said Saturday night after stopping Joey Gamache at the end of the eighth round in his first fight since being beaten by De La Hoya.



Promoter Bob Arum doesn't want Chavez to wait that long. Arum said Chavez will fight twice more before meeting De La Hoya in a late April or early May rematch.

"We'll probably have the rematch April 22 or in early May," Arum said. "This fight needs to happen again."

De La Hoya, working the

# Cowboys Take Falcons Seriously

IRVING, Texas - Barry Switzer hates these kinds of games.

The Dallas Cowboys play the winless Atlanta Falcons while everyone is talking about the Miami game against Jimmy Johnson in two weeks.

Switzer admitted he was "concerned" Tuesday that the 15-point favorite Cowboys might get caught looking ahead.

The Cowboys coach remembers what happened two years ago in his rookie NFL season against the Cincinnati Bengals.

Switzer, a former Oklahoma coach, had made some off-handed reference to not getting overconfident against the "Iowa States" of the football world. The Bengals, 17-point underdogs, lost to the Cowboys 23-20 and Cincinnati coach Dave Shula confronted Switzer after the game.

"He told me what I could do with that Iowa State," Switzer said. "That's a good illustration of how a team can get motivated."

Switzer said "point spreads never meant a thing to me and they didn't mean anything to the Texas Longhorns over the weekend."

Switzer was referring to 22-point favorite Texas' 30-27 overtime loss to Oklahoma.

He said the Cowboys by now "ought to be smart enough" not to get caught in the look-ahead trap.

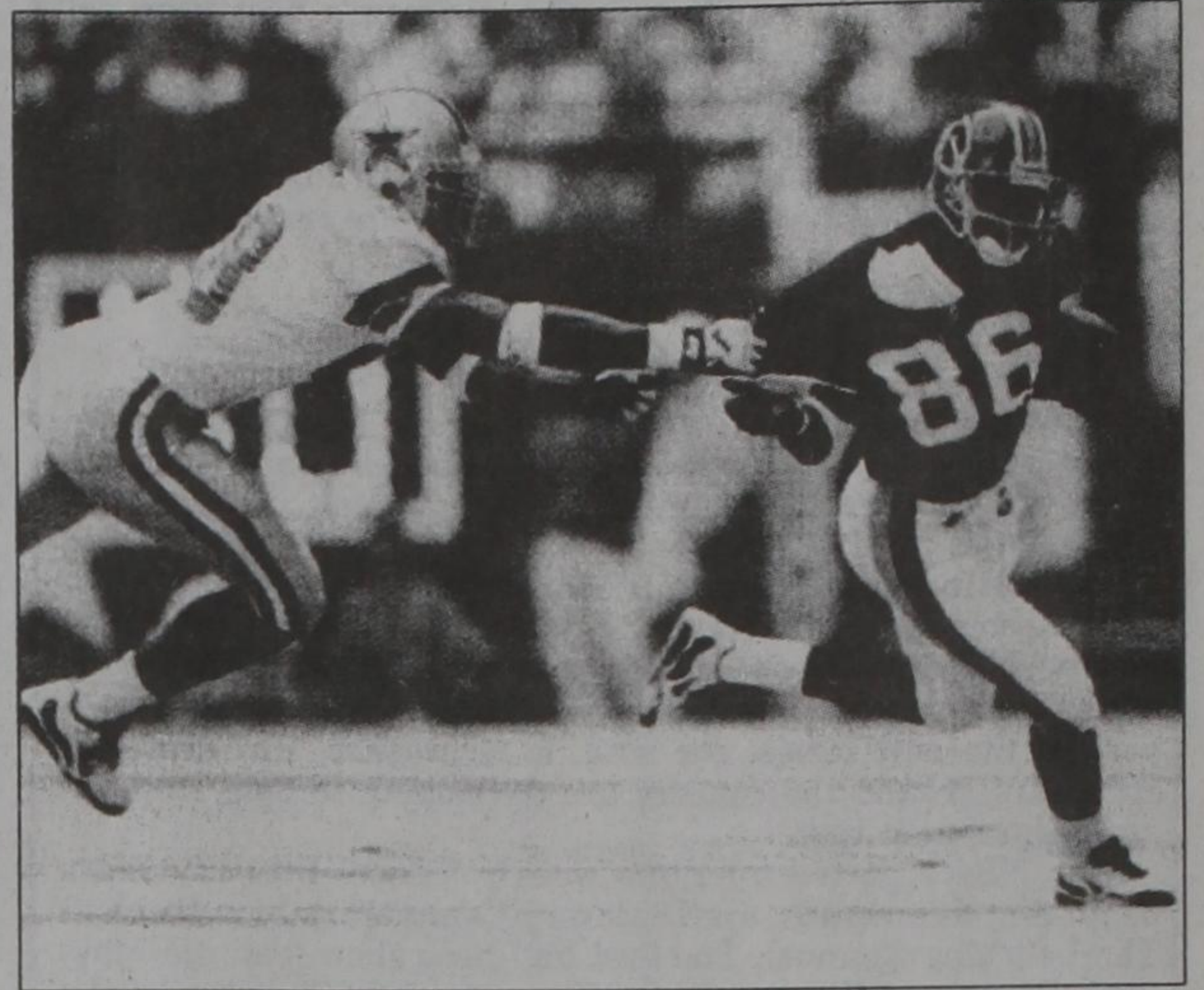
"All the teams are tough, look at what Tampa Bay did to Minnesota," Switzer said. "All I know is (quarterback) Bobby Hebert has enough talent and ability to hurt you. You can't take anything for granted."

While Switzer is concerned about Atlanta, he did take the time to talk to Buffalo coaches after they had lost to Miami and Johnson on Sunday.

"Buffalo was the favorite, but they had seven sacks and five turnovers," Switzer said. "That's what can happen."

Dallas players already have gotten Switzer's message.

"Everyone is a professional in this league," running back Emmitt Smith said. "It would make their (the Falcons) sea-



son if they beat us. When teams play the Cowboys, they play their best football."

Quarterback Troy Aikman said Atlanta has good talent.

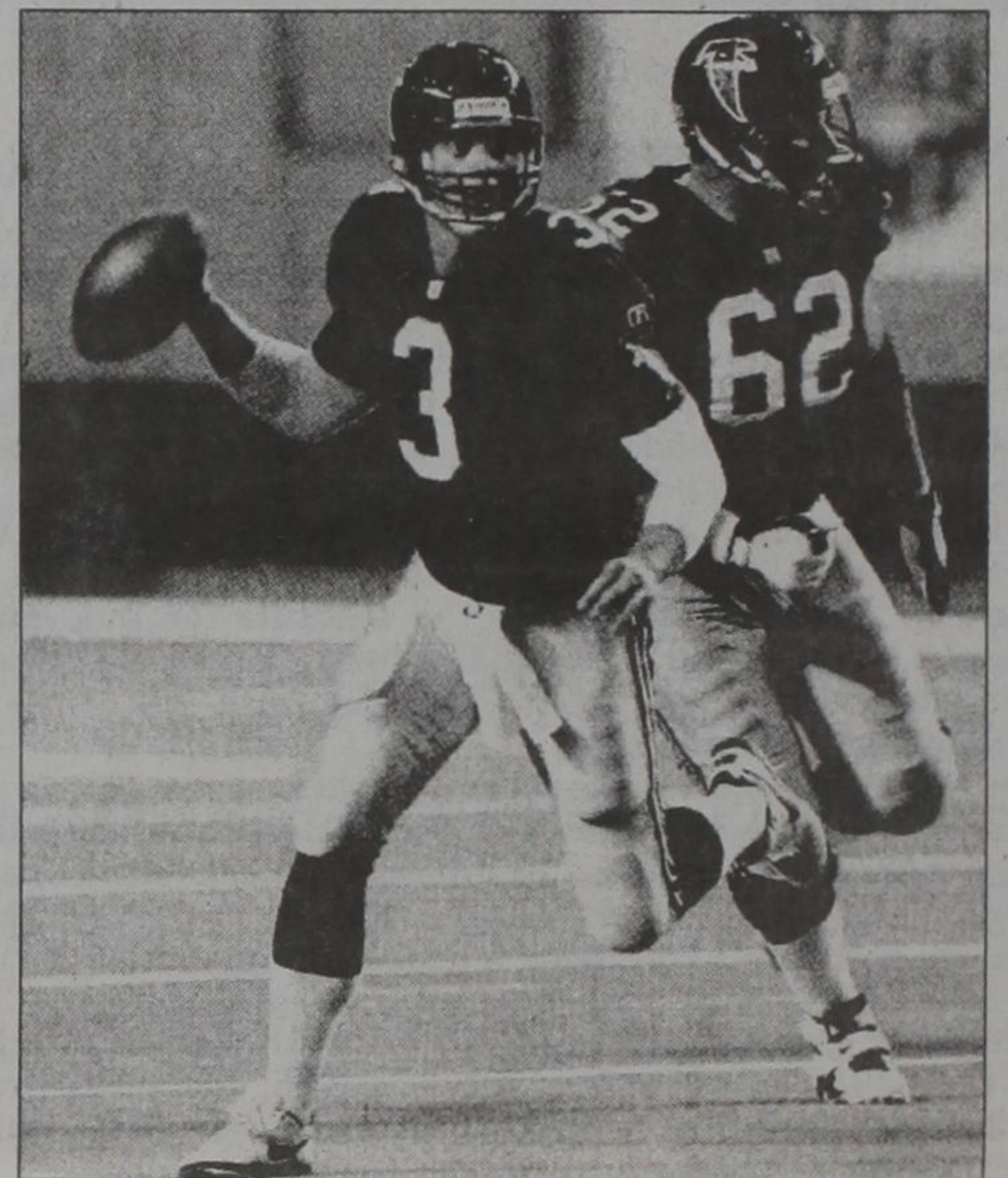
"For the life of me I don't know how they've lost all six games," he said.

Added linebacker Darrin Smith: "All you have to do is look at the Tampa Bay game. Were they supposed to beat

Minnesota? Did they? That's why we can't look ahead to Miami."

The Falcons will bring the NFL's most generous defense, allowing 29.2 points a game, to Texas Stadium.

"We need to get on a roll now, because we have four tough games in a row," Aikman said. "And we can't afford any slips with a 3-3 record."



Bobby Hebert (3) is counting on Dave Richards (62) to provide protection against Tony Tolbert and the Cowboys' pass rush.

pay-per-view telecast of Saturday night's fight as an interested observer, was given the microphone and the chance to interview Chavez in the ring after the fight.

What he got out of Chavez wasn't memorable. What he told Chavez, he may dispute.

"He said I was very handsome," a laughing Chavez said.

De La Hoya was booed roundly by the pro-Chavez crowd of 10,344 at the Pond of Anaheim, who were there solely for the reason of seeing the legendary Mexican fighter in action.

De La Hoya, who stopped Chavez in the fourth round June 7, has never been a favorite of the Hispanic fans, despite his Mexican-American heritage.

Chavez is, though, as evi-

denced by the fans who waved Mexican flags and cheered every punch as he wore down Gamache and finally stopped him at the end of the eighth round of a scheduled 10-round fight.

"It was a difficult fight," Chavez said. "I was coming in at about 75 percent."

That showed in the 146 pounds Chavez weighed - matching the heaviest of his career - following months of turmoil that included his wife filing for divorce and a warrant being issued for his arrest in Mexico on tax evasion charges.

The \$1.5 million Chavez earned Saturday night was to go to help settle those tax charges, and Chavez joked about his wife, saying she hits harder than either Gamache or De La Hoya.

"I had a lot of problems before this fight," Chavez said.

Gamache was outmatched in the fight, but gave it his all, especially in the eighth round when he abandoned his tactics of movement to try and slug it out with Chavez.

It proved to be a mistake that left his face battered and blood streaming from a gash over his right eye that prompted the referee to stop the bout.

"Chavez is a legend," Gamache said. "He's systematic and he wears you down. He's still a very dangerous guy."

Chavez, who now has 98 wins in 101 fights, will fight Mickey Ward on Dec. 8 in San Antonio, then fight again on the Jan. 18 card where De La Hoya will defend his junior welterweight title against Miguel Angel Gonzalez.



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# Welfare Reform: Its Effects

## 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 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.

## Nursing Homes May Begin Rejecting Documented Immigrants

For the first time, nursing homes are checking the immigration status of applicants for admission, and they expect to exclude many elderly immigrants who will become ineligible for Medicaid because of the new welfare law, reports The New York Times.

Medicaid is unavailable to most immigrants entering the United States after Aug. 22, the date President Clinton signed the welfare bill.

Many nursing home residents have qualified for Medicaid because they received Supplemental Security Income, a form of cash assistance for the needy aged, blind and disabled. But the welfare law eliminates Supplemental Security Income for most documented immigrants, including many already in this country.

The government does not have reliable data on the number of immigrants in nursing homes because the homes had no particular need to collect and update such information. "Up till now, Medicaid never distinguished between the legal resident and the citizen," said Lee Partridge, coordinator of the National Association of State Medicaid Directors.

LuMarie Polivka-West, policy director of the Florida Health Care Association, said the restrictions could affect 2,880 elderly immigrants in nursing homes in the Miami area. "Many have been in the United States for some time but will have difficulty obtaining citizenship because they have Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia," she said.

Gary D. Macomber, executive vice president of the California Association of Health Facilities, said that 12,000 to 15,000 of the 100,000 nursing home residents in that state were documented



anticipating legal challenges, has justified the restrictions as the best way to achieve "the compelling governmental interest of assuring that aliens be self-reliant in accordance with national immigration policy."

While the general intent of Congress is clear, the actual provisions dealing with immigrants are complex and ambiguous. Most noncitizens will be automatically barred from food stamps and the Supplemental Security Income program, but states have some discretion in deciding whether to grant or deny Medicaid to noncitizens who were in the United States before Aug. 22.

In a letter to state officials this week, Judith D. Moore, acting director of the Medicaid Bureau at the Federal Department of Health and Human Services, said immigrants arriving here on or after Aug. 22 were generally ineligible for Medicaid for at least five years.

And, she said, before terminating Medicaid for those already on the rolls, states must perform "a redetermination of eligibility" to see if they are entitled to Medicaid for any other reason.

Professor Sara Rosenbaum, director of the Center for Health Policy Research at George Washington University, said: "In many states, it is unlikely that there would be any alternative basis of Medicaid eligibility. When elderly and disabled adults lose SSI, they may have no other way to qualify for Medicaid."

Professor Rosenbaum said it was unrealistic for Congress to assume it could change welfare radically without affecting Medicaid. "You can't end welfare as we know it without ending Medicaid as we know it," she said. "Medicaid lives and breathes on welfare. It's a creature of the underlying welfare programs."

Amy S. Fleishman, chief operating officer of the Hebrew Home of Greater Washington, a 558-bed nursing home in Rockville, Md., said she had no idea who would pay for 26 residents, most of them Russians, who are not citizens. State officials have promised to continue Medicaid for immigrant children but have not made a commitment for elderly immigrants, she said.

## Welfare Recipients May Have to Relocate for Jobs

As the nation begins to transform public assistance, state and local officials are preparing for - and even encouraging - the poor in small towns to relocate to urban areas where work is more plentiful, reports The Washington Post.

Kentucky has a task force studying relocation, Colorado frankly says it expects people to move, and other states are circling the issue hopefully as they contemplate the geographical mismatch between jobs and job-seekers.

Many analysts believe that the stringent work requirements in the welfare overhaul signed into law by President Clinton on Aug. 22 eventually will spur the next great exodus of the poor from rural America.

The numbers are significant, if nowhere near the millions of poor families that left small towns in search of work in the first half of this century. Today, slightly less than a quarter of the 4.4 million families receiving public assistance live in rural areas.

To remedy the shortage of jobs and transportation in rural areas, state and local officials are laying plan to help impoverished families relocate as part of welfare overhaul efforts.

Relocation for laid-off workers, not welfare recipients, already is used sparingly by states to help dislocated workers get to new jobs. Not so with welfare recipients. When Kentucky officials announced plans earlier this

month to establish a fund to help pay moving expenses for welfare recipients who cannot find work in the state's impoverished coal mining communities, they triggered a hail of skeptical questions.

The state has turned the idea over to a task force to check out its feasibility. State officials in Colorado say they probably will propose a similar fund for those who cannot find jobs.

"We frankly expect that people will move, and we want to give our counties the flexibility to do what they have to do to help people become self-sufficient," said Barbara McDonnell, executive director of Colorado's Department of Human Services.

If the poor do begin migrating to find work, the trend will not necessarily be confined to those from rural areas. Most welfare recipients live in urban centers. In a recent article published in The Washington Post, Philadelphia Public-Private Ventures Vice President Mark Alan Hughes predicted that welfare changes will turn cities such as Detroit, Philadelphia and Chicago into "welfare dust bowls" as the poor flee to seek jobs elsewhere.

In the short term at least, relocation may well be the best solution for families who stand to lose government support. But it could be damaging in the long run, advocates say, especially for the poor from rural areas. What happens to those same uprooted families when a recession occurs

and they find themselves out of work in an environment far from their network of family and friends that could help them get through such a crisis?

"What you could see is that these very important social ties are strained even further and people are more socially isolated from the mainstream," said Burtless.

all government documents and transactions.

With the arrival of the undocumented Yankes, anti-Mexican sentiment grew and those promised benefits were all rolled back. Today, one hears lame excuses for ignoring the treaty. Like, "It never specifically mentions protection of the Spanish language."

If language is not part of culture, what is?

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El Editor  
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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 Yourself<sup>SM</sup>" Sweepstakes Official Rules, P.O. Box 1153, Lombard, IL 60148-8853 antes del 31 de octubre de 1996.



DINERO SEGURO.