

# Nuevos resultados de la encuesta nacional en México

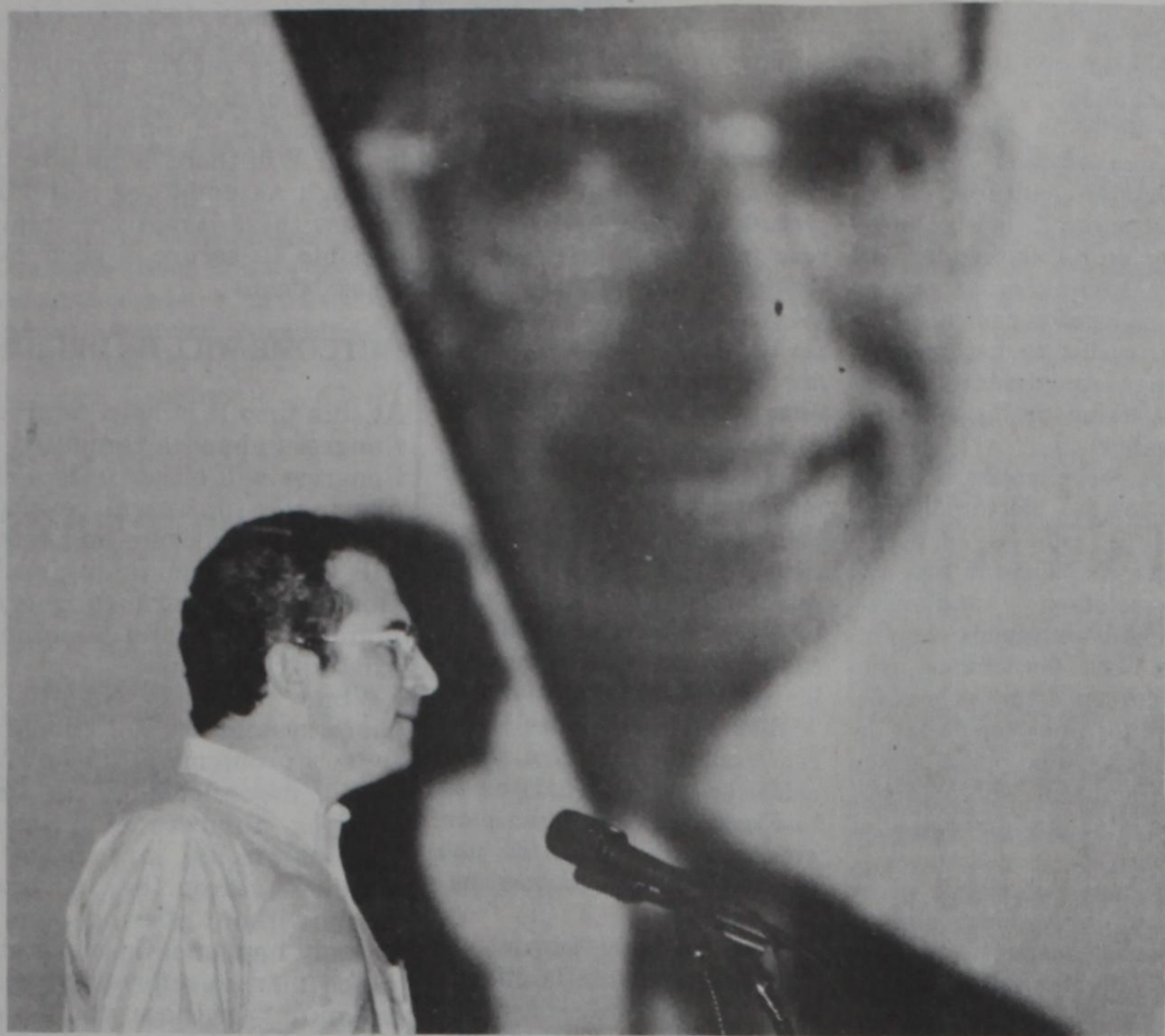
Zedillo adelante con 41 por ciento, Fernández con 21 y Cárdenas con 8 por ciento

CIUDAD DE MEXICO.- En una nueva encuesta nacional en el electorado mexicano, siendo el segundo conducido que incluye los sentimientos de los votantes rurales, el Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) y su candidato Ernesto Zedillo aun liderean con un 41 por ciento, seguido por el centro-derechista Diego Fernández de Cevallos del Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) con 21 por ciento, y en tercer lugar con únicamente ocho por ciento de los votos el candidato del PRD, Cuahutémoc Cárdenas.

El estudio, que fue conducido del 14 al 18 de junio por la firma Covarrubias y Asociados, entrevistó a 1,548 personas en 67 diferentes localizaciones en 26 estados de la República Mexicana, incluyendo comunidades rurales con población de 2,500 personas. Muchos de los estudios acerca de sentimientos de los votantes mexicanos en estas áreas habían sido difíciles de obtener debido a la tremenda apatía por participar.

Un gran porcentaje de votantes en esta encuesta, se rehusaron a con-

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derecho ajeno  
es la paz"

Lic. Benito Juárez



## EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol. XVII No. 45

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## Minority Journalist Gather

ATLANTA - Some came looking for jobs, others to work contacts, but many of the 6,000 minority journalists who met for a six-day convention said the most gratifying experience was the fellowship.

"I've been to lots of educational seminars, but that feeling of interaction is what I'll take away from this convention," said Richard Vega, a reporter for USA Weekend magazine.

The convention, Unity '94, was the first time minority journalists combined their annual conventions into one conference. Participants came from the Asian American Journalists Association, the National Association of Hispanic Journalists, the National Association of Black Journalists and the Native American Journalists Association. It took about six years to plan.

Conventiongoers said the mingling of different minorities, many of whom face similar barriers in an industry dominated by white men, was the main achievement of the meeting ending Sunday.

Several celebrity journalists took part in the dozens of panel discussions, including talk show host Geraldo Rivera, CBS News anchorwoman Connie Chung, ABC News correspondent Carole Simpson, movie critic Gene Siskel and National Public Radio talk show host Ray Suarez.

One conference goal: Increase the number of minorities in journalism. The American Society of Newspaper Editors says 45 percent of daily newspapers in the United States have no minority employees in the newsroom.

And a survey of minority journalists released Friday in conjunction with the conference said one in five planned to leave the industry within five years. Twenty-two percent of the 760 journalists surveyed offered several reasons for leaving - a need for other challenges, better opportunities elsewhere and a lack of advancement possibilities in the media.

The telephone poll of Asian, Hispanic, American Indian



and black journalists was conducted by Frank N. Magid Associates in May and June. It has a margin of error

of plus or minus four percentage points.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, meanwhile, threatened on

Saturday to lead a boycott against unspecified news media organizations in the fall unless more minorities are hired and placed in high profile positions. Jackson hosts a weekly show on CNN.

The convention also sought to address racial stereotypes perpetuated by the media: blacks as criminals, Asians as miserly storekeepers, Hispanics as illegal aliens and American Indians as cartoonlike figures with warpaint.

Some journalists said seminars and discussions at Unity taught them more sensitivity toward other groups.

"We're all in the same boat," said Cherita A. Lewis, a recent University of Texas graduate who just landed a job with a television station in Laredo, Texas. "If everyone here would start looking at each other as equals, that would lessen the differences people feel about each other."

## State Hispanic Commissions Smooth Path for Growing Population

By Christian R. González

Over the past decade, the 21 state Hispanic commissions and advisory bodies throughout the United States have seen their budgets increase, the populations they serve in some cases double, and their clout rise.

Created by governors or occasionally by state legislatures, they span from New England to the Pacific Northwest. They operate as liaisons between the Hispanic community and all levels of government within their states.

They exist in states with Hispanic population ranging from 32,600 in Iowa to 2.2 million in New York.

Some states with large Hispanic populations such as California and Texas do not have commissions. An official from the Texas Commission on Border Policy and Issues says that Hispanics there don't need a separate commission because they have already mastered the use of political avenues.

Hispanic Link conducted a

survey of these 21 agencies as a follow-up to similar surveys in 1984 and 1987. Between 1984 and 1987, Illinois and Missouri eliminated their agencies, while Delaware, Minnesota and New York inaugurated theirs.

After 1987 only Texas closed its commission, but the District of Columbia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin have opened new ones.

Washington and Maryland have the oldest agencies. Both were created in 1971. Massachusetts, established in 1993, is the newest.

Iowa's agency, working closely with its governor, has proven to be one of the most productive. Executive Director Sylvia Tijerina organized the Latino community during the 1993 Midwest flood and was instrumental in getting English-language media to broadcast Spanish-language warnings for the first time ever in that state. The commission also helped negotiate

the reopening of a meat-packing plant that would have cost hundreds of Latinos their jobs.

The Office on Latino Affairs in Washington, D.C., has the largest budget, with \$1.3 million annually. It funds programs such as job training, language courses and job placement programs, as well as community outreach activities. Four states -- Oklahoma, Delaware, Massachusetts and Rhode Island -- operate without a formal budget. Of those that are funded, Wisconsin has the smallest at \$1,500. Most commissioners work on a voluntary basis, receiving no compensation except mileage reimbursement.

While total funding for the Hispanic agencies increased 23.8%, from \$3.6 million, in 1987 to \$4.4 million in 1993, New Jersey had the largest budget increase, from \$100,000 in '87 to \$1.1 million. Only Delaware reported a decrease, slipping from \$1,650 to zero.

Of the 17 agencies run by

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## News Briefs

### Racial Bias in Mortgage Loans

The TACAA Food Journal reports that the Texas Community Reinvestment Coalition (TCRC) released a study that found "ethnic and racial minority loan applicants in Texas cities fare far worse when seeking home mortgage loans than do whites."

Professor Robert H. Wilson of the University of Texas, LBJ School of Public Affairs, prepared a report called "Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Home Mortgage Lending in Texas." It shows that the Texas mortgage loan industry "rejects blacks 2.2 times as often as whites and rejects Hispanics 1.9 times as often as whites." The study also reveals that the bias is not due to differences in financial income. It found that "the rejection ratio for Blacks and Hispanics increases until the \$75,000 category is reached and declines only modestly at higher incomes."

For copies of the report contact: Angelyque Campbell, Coordinator. Texas Community Reinvestment Coalition (512) 477-8910.

## Black Buying Power Growing

Associated Press reports the spending power of African-Americans is growing faster rate than that of the nation as a whole, according to a new study by University of Georgia economist Jeffrey Humphreys.

Humphreys found the total personal income after taxes of blacks in the U.S. should increase to \$399 billion by next year, up 33.9% from \$298 billion in 1990. That exceeds the 29.5% growth rate estimated for the overall U.S. population during the same period and is more than double the 16.4% inflation rate for the 1990-95 period.

Humphreys attributed the increase to rising incomes overall and a growing black population. Recent Census statistics show the percentage of blacks in the U.S. population is growing while the percentage of whites is shrinking, though both groups are increasing in numbers. By 2020, whites will make up 78% of the population, down from 83% currently, while blacks will grow from 12.5% to 13.9%.

The market where black consumers have the greatest buying power is New York state, while the fastest growing market is Idaho, with a 74% increase expected from 1990 to 1995.

Humphreys said businesses are gradually recognizing the importance of the black market. "It just makes sense for retailers to try to appeal to one of the fastest growing segments of the population," said the author. "The trend is positive, though most blacks would agree they (businesses) could do more, particularly in convenient locations."

Ken Smikle, publisher of Chicago-based Target Market News, which tracks ethnic consumer trends, agreed that black spending power is growing, though he thought Humphreys' numbers were high. Smikle's 1993 study calculated black buying power at \$282 billion.

## Clinton Renews Civil Rights Quest

Associated Press reports President Clinton announced a new civil rights working group to identify barriers to equal rights and "promote tolerance and understanding in our communities and workplaces."

In a message to the heads of all executive departments and agencies, Clinton encouraged federal agencies and state and local governments to take the lead, saying, "We have accomplished much in our pursuit of a society in which all our people can achieve their God-given potential. But we still have a long way to go."

## Crime Bill Snag, Funding Questioned

The N.Y. Times reports an unlikely alliance of gun supporters, African Americans and Republicans is threatening to block the Clinton administration's comprehensive crime bill, which seemed well on its way to passage last week.

The chief snag is a proposal to ban 19 assault weapons, a measure opposed by nearly half the House, whose members are under intense pressure from the National Rifle Association to vote against moving the bill.

Some members of the Congressional Black Caucus oppose the bill because it greatly expands use of the death penalty while omitting racial discrimination protections for death-row prisoners. All House Republicans are expected to vote against the bill as a matter of course.

With general acknowledgement that Democrats did not have the votes to move the bill to the floor yesterday, Attorney General Janet Reno and Clinton joined efforts to break the opposition, with the president chastising the "special interests" during his news conference last night.

Supporters hoped to pass the bill before the August 12 recess, when lawmakers will return to their districts where crime is rated a top concern by many voters. That timetable is still considered possible.

A related Newsday story raises questions on financing of the \$33 billion crime bill, which would hire 100,000 additional police officers, build prisons and finance numerous crime prevention programs over the next six years.

Supporters propose that money for the bill would come from a trust fund made up of savings from eliminating about a quarter of a million jobs from the federal bureaucracy. However, critics point out there is no guarantee that those

levels of savings will actually materialize, while the same anticipated savings have already been allocated to a score of other programs.

"Those savings have been spent ten times over," said Ellen Nissenbaum of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

"I'm always impressed by their ingenuity," commented Rudolph Penner, a former director of the Congressional Budget Office, saying the financing of the crime bill appears to break new ground.

## Homeless Death Rate Four Times Higher

Reuter reports that the first study to measure and compare mortality rates for the homeless found the death rate among homeless adults in Philadelphia to be nearly four times that for the general population, according to an article to be published

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# Las Comisiones Hispanas Estatales Allanan el Camino Para la Población

Por Christian R. González

Durante el decenio último, las 21 comisiones estatales y cuerpos asesores hispanos de todos los Estados Unidos han visto aumentar sus presupuestos, en algunos casos duplicarse las poblaciones a las que sirven y crecer su influencia.

Creadas por los gobernadores u ocasionalmente por las legislaturas estatales, se extienden desde Nueva Inglaterra hasta el Noroeste del Pacífico. Funcionan como enlaces entre la comunidad hispana y todos los niveles del gobierno dentro de sus estados.

Existen en estados con poblaciones hispanas que fluctúan desde 32,600 personas en Iowa hasta 2.2 millones en Nueva York.

Algunos estados que tienen grandes poblaciones hispanas, tales como California y Texas, no tienen comisiones. Un funcionario de la Comisión de Texas sobre Política y Asuntos Fronterizos dice que los hispanos de allí no necesitan una comisión separada porque ya han llegado a dominar el uso de las avenidas políticas.

Hispanic Link realizó un estudio de estas 21 dependencias como continuación de estudios semejantes efectuados en 1984 y 1987.

Entre 1984 y 1987, Illinois y Missouri eliminaron sus dependencias, mientras que Delaware, Minnesota y Nueva York inauguraron las suyas. Después de 1987, sólo Texas cerró su comisión, pero el Distrito de Columbia y los estados de Idaho, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island y Wisconsin han abierto otras nuevas.

Washington y Maryland tienen las dependencias más antiguas. Ambas fueron creadas en 1971. La de Massachusetts, establecida en 1993, es la más nueva.

La dependencia de Iowa, que trabaja próximamente con el gobernador, ha comprobado ser una de las más productivas. La directora ejecutiva Sylvia Tijerina organizó a la comunidad latina durante las inundaciones de 1993 en el Medio-Oeste y trabajó activamente para obtener que los medios informativos en inglés transmitieran advertencias en español por primera vez en la historia de aquel estado. La comisión ayudó también a negociar la reapertura de una planta empacadora de carne que habría costado sus empleos a cientos de latinos.

La Oficina de Asuntos Latinos de Washington, DC., tiene el mayor presupuesto, con \$1.3 millones anualmente. Financia programas tales como adiestramiento para el trabajo, cursos de inglés y programas de obtención de empleos, así como actividades de comunicación con la comunidad.

Cuatro estados -- Oklahoma, Delaware, Massachusetts y Rhode Island -- funcionan sin presupuestos formales. De los que están dotados de fondos, Wisconsin tiene el menor, de \$1,500. La mayoría de los comisionados trabajan voluntariamente sin recibir compensación, excepto un reembolso por el millaje recorrido.

Aunque el financiamiento en total para las dependencias hispanas aumentó en un 23.8%, desde \$3.6 millones en 1987 hasta \$4.4 millones en 1993, Nueva Jersey tuvo el mayor aumento en su presupuesto, de \$100,000 en 1987 a \$1.1 millones. Sólo Delaware informó de una disminución, rebajando de \$1,650 a cero.

De las 17 dependencias administradas por directores ejecutivos con paga, 12 son dirigidas por mujeres. De las 16 estructuradas en forma de comisiones, 10 son presididas por hombres.

Las comisiones prestan servicios a sus electorados de

modos divergentes.

La oficina de la Florida publica un informe que se enfoca sobre un asunto crítico en cada año. En 1994, miró a las prácticas de empleo del gobierno estatal, informando que aún cuando los hispanos son el 12% de la población del estado, sólo componen el 6% de su personal recién contratado.

Roy Garza, director del Consejo de Minnesota para los Asuntos de Habla Hispana, ayudó a los trabajadores de una planta empacadora de carne que se quejaron del trato por parte de los agentes del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los Estados Unidos durante una redada. La oficina inició una investigación y avisó a los denunciantes sobre los posibles abusos de los derechos civiles.

José Ruiz, director de la Comisión sobre Asuntos Hispanos del Gobernador de Maryland, ayudó a los dirigentes locales a reunirse para dejar sin efecto un proyecto de ley sobre inglés solamente que había aprobado la legislatura. Como parte de una coalición amplia, los hispanos del estado, que son únicamente el 2.6% de la población, pudie-

ron con el tiempo convencer al gobernador de que vetara el proyecto de ley.

La oficina de Maryland ha llegado a efectuar clases de sensibilidad cultural latina para el equipo de béisbol de los Orioles de Baltimore, después que su administrador general y su explorador principal fueron acusados de hacer observaciones racialmente insensibles acerca de los peloteros mexicanos.

Estas dependencias se comunican con sus electorados hispanos de muchas maneras. La mayoría tienen la potestad de celebrar audiencias públicas o reuniones comunitarias. Los testimonios presentados en éstas se mencionan en los informes de las dependencias que piden acción gubernamental sobre diversos asuntos que afectan a los hispanos.

"Lo más importante no es efectuar la reunión, sino lo que suceda después", dijo José Trejo, director de la oficina de Minnesota durante 13 años. La permanencia de Trejo es inusitada, porque la mayoría de los comisionados y directores permanecen sólo durante unos pocos años.

Varias comisiones publican y distribuyen boletines

periódicos para los políticos, los miembros de las juntas y los dirigentes de organizaciones y comunitarios.

Aunque la necesidad de estas dependencias se ha comprobado por el trabajo que hacen, cada año trae una nueva lucha por los fondos y la supervivencia. La amenaza de perder el oído de un gobernador comprensivo debido a unas elecciones o a la pérdida de fondos se cierne siempre.

Algunas tienen -- y usan -- más poder que otras. Annebelle Jaramillo, directora ejecutiva de la Comisión sobre Asuntos Hispanos de Oregón, está inscrita como cabildera del estado y comparece en las audiencias legislativas.

Ella se hallaba entre los 11 representantes de comisiones estatales que se reunieron en la Florida el 20 de julio para proseguir la creación de una organización con alcance nacional.

Ella ve a tal movimiento como que aumenta la eficacia de cada comisión dramáticamente. "Puedo vislumbrar que realizaremos proyectos regionales, compartiendo el trabajo y el producto", explica ella.

(Christian González es reportero de Hispanic Link Weekly Report, con sede en Washington, DC.)

## Hispanic State Commissions Open an Umbrella

By Margarita Contín

Hispanic state-level commissions, now sanctioned and active in 20 of the nation's 50 states and the District of Columbia, are moving to combine their resources to increase their individual effectiveness.

Representatives from 11 of the groups met July 20 in Miami Beach to create a National Commission on Hispanic-Latino Affairs and elect interim officers.

Participants at the historic session, held in conjunction with the National Council of La Raza convention, approved a draft of the articles of incorporation and bylaws.

The five elected officers, who form the executive board, agreed to meet again in Washington, D.C., within 90 days to pursue funding and discuss the possibility of opening an office in the nation's capital.

NCLR President Raúl Yzaguirre met with the group and agreed to confer with them again in the nation's capital and explore the possibility of housing the organization at La Raza headquarters there.

Elected as interim officers were:

Conchy Bretos, Florida, president; Marylou Mason, Michigan, executive vice president; Lee Martínez, Utah, administrative vice president; Lillian Escobar Haskins, Pennsylvania, secretary; and Carlos Gallego, Minnesota, treasurer.

The meeting followed several conference-call planning sessions.

José Ruiz, director of the Maryland Governor's Commission on Hispanic Affairs, told Hispanic Link, "The bulk of the credit must be given to the Minnesota and Florida commissions for keeping this project going."

Twice over the past decade, some state commissions have attempted, without success, to form an umbrella body. This time, members expressed confidence that their effort would succeed. They pointed to several developing needs and encouraging signs.

More and stronger commissions now exist. The U.S. Hispanic population continues its spread into hundreds of new communities, and commissions have proven their usefulness in minimizing any friction caused by the diaspora. The commissions themselves are generally

low-budget operations which tap the civic commitment of their members, who are already well established in the states.

Annabelle Jaramillo, executive director of the Oregon Commission on Hispanic Affairs, saw the linking as an opportunity to use the groups' limited resources more effectively.

"We address similar issues and through a national network, we can build on each other's experiences and expertise," she said. As part of a larger organization, the individual commissions will also be more empowered, she said.

Bretos, former executive director of the Florida commission, said, "I thought it was going to be very difficult to organize, but once we were able to identify common goals, it was easy to develop an agen-

## Comisiones Estatales Hispanas Crean un Cuerpo Nacional

Por Margarita Contín

Las comisiones hispanas a nivel estatal, sancionadas y activas ahora en 20 de los 50 estados de la nación y en el Distrito de Columbia, están moviéndose para combinar sus recursos a fin de aumentar su eficacia individual.

Los representantes de 11 de esos grupos se reunieron el 20 de julio en Miami Beach para crear una Comisión Nacional sobre Asuntos Hispanos/Latinos y elegir a funcionarios provisionales.

Los participantes de la histórica sesión, celebrada en conjunción con la convención del Consejo Nacional de La Raza, aprobó un bosquejo de los artículos de incorporación y estatutos.

Los cinco funcionarios electos, que forman la junta ejecutiva, acordaron reunirse nuevamente en Washington, DC., dentro de los 90 días siguientes para proseguir el financiamiento y tratar de la posibilidad de abrir una oficina en la capital de la nación.

El presidente del Consejo Nacional de La Raza, Raúl Yzaguirre, se reunió con el grupo y acordó conferenciar nuevamente con ellos en la capital de la nación, así como explorar la posibilidad de alogar a la organización en las oficinas principales de su organización allí.

da." She cited immigrant-bashing, housing, social services and education as primary concerns.

Minnesota's Gallego saw sharing of information resources as a key service such a national group will provide: "We can help each other in developing responses to common needs."

Michigan's Mason pointed out that the individual commissions regularly assist governors and legislatures understand Hispanic issues and help Hispanic community members resolve their problems. "Now we'll be able to share our knowledge in a more organized way," she said.

(Margarita Contín, of Washington, D.C., is a reporter with the national news weekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

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## Vote Coming On Health Reform!

PASSAGE OF A COMPREHENSIVE BILL WOULD GIVE MILLIONS ACCESS TO GOOD MENTAL HEALTH BENEFITS

JULY 27, 1994 -- House and Senate are poised to vote on health care reform proposals based on the work of four congressional committees. However, the most basic issues are still in contention: Will this bill provide coverage for all? Will there be an effective way to pay for it (such as through an employer mandate). Can costs be controlled? Unless these issues are resolved positively, it will be impossible to secure a good mental health and substance abuse benefit.

### OUTCOME WILL BE DECIDED SOON

At this time it is hard to predict the outcome, except that Congress appears committed to passing some legislation. Congress will either pass a comprehensive bill -- perhaps phasing in universal coverage, requiring most employers to cover workers and establishing cost controls -- or it will retreat from taking such a significant step and instead enact insurance reforms, such as requiring community rating and eliminating the exclusion of pre-existing conditions.

While ultimately essential, such reforms of the insurance system are not enough by themselves to deal with today's problems of uncontrollable costs, marginal coverage of mental health care and addiction treatment and growing numbers of uninsured individuals. Insurance reforms would encourage many younger, healthier workers to drop their coverage, which will become more costly without offering them improved benefits. This has already happened in the states that have taken the insurance market-reform approach. It leads to even higher premiums for those who are covered.

Mental health and substance abuse services are likely to be the first benefits cut if Congress enacts a limited bill. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF THE LEGISLATION IS COMPREHENSIVE, A GOOD MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE BENEFIT SEEMS NEARLY ASSURED.

### MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ADVOCATES MUST BE HEARD NOW

Members of Congress need to hear now from advocates of true reform. The opposition is well-armed and well-financed and we are in danger of being overpowered. House and Senate leaders have established target lists of members of Congress who are still undecided on these big questions. Please target your efforts to members on this list and either write (sample letters follow), or phone and urge members to support comprehensive health care reform -- which must include:

- \* universal coverage
- \* financing shared by employers, employees and taxpayers
- \* a federally mandated benefit that covers a broad range of mental health and substance abuse services.

WRITE a letter or CALL 202/224-3121 (ask for your targeted member's office).

Targeted Members: TEXAS, Rep. Jim Chapman-D, Rep. E. de la Garza-D, Rep. Chet Edwards-D, Rep. Solomon P. Ortiz-D, Rep. Bill Sarpalius-D, Rep. Frank Tejeda-D, Rep. Charles Wilson-D.

### SAMPLE LETTERS:

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman (Congresswoman) \_\_\_\_\_:

As health care reform legislation comes to a vote in the House, I strongly urge you to support a bill that guarantees all Americans coverage of health, mental health and substance abuse services. I support requiring employers to provide health insurance for their employees, since this builds on our current system.

Please also support a mental health and substance abuse benefit similar to that already approved by two House committees.

Sincerely,  
Your name and signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator \_\_\_\_\_:

As health care reform legislation comes to the Senate floor, I strongly urge you to vote for a bill that will make meaningful reforms to our health care system and guarantee all Americans coverage. I believe we should build on our current system and require employers to provide and help pay for insurance coverage for their workers.

It is also critically important for the bill to include a defined benefit package and specifically list the necessary mental health and substance abuse services that must be covered. The package of services described in the Labor and Human Resources bill is comprehensive and affordable and I urge its inclusion.

Sincerely,  
Your name and signature \_\_\_\_\_

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# News Briefs

lished this week in the New England Journal of Medicine. The most common cause of death was injury, which accounted for 21% of the 96 deaths among 6,308 homeless people included in the study from 1985 through 1988. Heart disease caused 19% of the fatalities. Other causes were liver disease, poisoning, central nervous system disease and cancer. Infectious disease caused only two fatalities, and 16% of the deaths had an ill-defined cause. "The nearly four-fold increase in mortality that we observed is an unacceptable human cost of homelessness that merits intervention," said Dr Jonathan Hibbs of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, who lead the research team. But the study indicated that intervention may not be easy. Researchers noted that the injuries, heart disease, liver disease, poisoning and ill-defined conditions which accounted for 73% of all the deaths cannot be easily cured or prevented by physicians. The investigators found that although substance abuse increased the risk of death, it did not fully explain the dramatically higher death rate among the homeless, as even homeless people not identified as substance abusers had a much higher mortality rate than the general population. The researchers also found most of the deaths occurred in the summer, while programs to help the homeless are usually most active during the winter months.

## Mitchell Offers 95% Plan

The S.F. Chronicle and AP reports that Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell unveiled a health care plan yesterday that promises 95% coverage by the year 2000, largely through unspecified subsidies and voluntary efforts. Citing CBO estimates that the plan would provide health insurance to 25 to 30 million of the 39 million people in the U.S. who now lack insurance, Mitchell called his proposal "the best I can do." Mitchell said most of his subsidies, up to \$900 million over 10 years, would come from savings in Medicare and Medicaid, with most of Medicaid being demolished and the poor getting help to buy private insurance instead. Some moderate Democrats who have resisted forced contributions by employers expressed concern over a provision that could require some employers to pay half their workers' premiums in the year 2002 and beyond. "You just can't sell mandates to the United States Senate," commented opposition leader Bob Dole, adding, "lets face it, we need a long debate on it." The distant employer mandate would triggered in 2002 if voluntary measures had failed to produce 95% coverage by 2000. President Clinton praised the compromise proposal, which he described as providing for universal coverage. House leaders extended until Monday the deadline for their bill and rival plans to be submitted to the Rules Committee.

## Poor Not Welcome in CT Town

Associated Press reports Mayor Joseph Marinan, Jr. is trying to keep poor people out of Meriden, CT by cutting programs like school breakfasts, the free dental clinic for children and AIDS counseling. The rising demand for social services has strained the finances of Meriden, where 20% of residents receive some form of welfare, the mayor said. Although the school breakfast and AIDS programs are heavily subsidized by the state and federal governments, Marinan claims such programs are magnets for the poor. While cities across the country are cutting back services, Mike Brown of the National Governors Association in Washington, D.C. called Meriden's case extreme. "This is a very conservative town and his type of politics blends well with the voters," commented the editor of the local newspaper.

## J. Jackson Sees Racism in Flood Relief

Reuter reports that the Reverend Jesse Jackson charges that black homes and businesses may have been sacrificed to protect white neighborhoods and businesses when floods inundated central and southwestern Georgia last month. After a tour of flood-damaged neighbourhoods in Albany, Georgia, one of the towns hardest hit by the disaster, Jackson said his Rainbow Coalition would hold hearings on the issue. Jackson also promised black residents that he would request a congressional inquiry into the flooding in Albany, a city 180 miles south of Atlanta in which entire neighbourhoods are still caked with mud. Black residents say their neighbourhood was flooded on July 7 after authorities opened floodgates at Lake Worth, just north of Albany, causing water from the Flint River to back up into sewer lines. "We have substantial testimony of the water being pumped across the river to the poorer neighbourhoods," said Jackson. Local officials denied the claim, saying flood waters were too high to control, let alone direct toward specific areas.

## States Win on Undocumented Immigrant Crime

The S.F. Chronicle reports that the House Committee on Government Operations recommends that the federal government should cover the costs of jailing undocumented immigrants convicted of crimes. In a report to be released today, the oversight panel concludes that the federal government's failure to compensate local governments for such costs places a unfair burden on states such as California, Florida and others that have large population of undocumented immigrants. "It's another clear acknowledgement that this is a federal government problem to deal with," said the director of California Governor Pete Wilson's D.C. office. California has sued the federal government for as much as \$350 million to cover the costs of jailing criminals who are undocumented immigrants. The panel's report, which represents the first time the federal government has acknowledged responsibility for such costs, suggests that the federal government itself should take custody of criminals who are undocumented immigrants, placing them in federal prisons or unused military bases. It also criticized the INS for failing to deport some undocumented immigrants after they are released from jail.

## STATE HISPANIC COMMISSIONS SMOOTH PATH

paid executive directors, 12 are led by women. Of the 16 structured as commissions, 10 are chaired by men. The commissions serve their constituents in divergent ways. The Florida office releases a report focusing on a different critical issue each year. In 1994, it looked at state government employment practices, reporting that while Hispanics make up 12% of the state population, they are only 6% of its new hires. Roy Garza, director of the Minnesota Spanish Speaking Affairs Council, assisted workers at a meat-packing plant who complained about treatment by U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service agents during a raid. The office launched an investigation and notified complainants of the possible civil rights abuses. José Ruíz, director of the Maryland Governor's Commission on Hispanic Affairs, helped local leaders rally to kill an English-only bill passed by the legislature. As part of a broad coalition, the state's Hispanics, only 2.6% of the population, were eventually successfully in convincing the governor to veto the bill.

The Maryland office has even held Latino cultural sensitivity classes for the Baltimore Orioles baseball team after its general manager and top scout were accused of making racially insensitive remarks about Mexican ballplayers. These agencies communicate with their Hispanic communities in many ways. Most have the power to hold open hearings or town meetings. Testimony at these is cited in the agency reports calling for governmental action on various issues affecting Hispanics. "The most important thing is not to hold the meeting, but what happens afterward,"

José Trejo, director of the Minnesota office for 13 years, said. Trejós tenure was unusual because most commissions and directors stay on for only a few years. Several commissions publish and distribute a regular newsletter for politicians, board members, organizational and community leaders. Although the need for these agencies has been proven by the work they do, every year brings a new struggle for funding and survival. The threat of losing an understanding governor's ear to an election or loss of funds always looms. Some have -- and use -- more power than others. Annabelle Jaramillo, executive director of the Oregon Commission on Hispanic Affairs, is registered with the state as a lobbyist and appears at legislative hearings. Jaramillo was among the 11 state commission representatives who met in Florida July 20 to pursue the creation of a national umbrella organization.

She sees such a move as increasing the effectiveness of each commission dramatically. "I can envision our doing regional projects, sharing the work and the product," she explains. (Christian González is a reporter with Hispanic Link Weekly Report, based in Washington, D.C.) Copyright 1994. Hispanic Link News Service.

## Call Javan Today for Effective, Inexpensive Advertising 763-3841 El Editor Lubbock Midland Odessa

## Encuesta de la primera

star (aproximadamente un 25 por ciento). Los expertos le atribuyen al gran número de "no respuestas" a dos fenómenos: el primero siendo que la primer encuesta de nivel nacional fue realizada a mediados de mayo inmediatamente después del primer debate televisado, en la historia de México, cuando la gente estaba pensando mucho acerca de la campaña; y segundo, que muchos de los medios de comunicación les están recordando a los votantes que su voto es secreto. De ahí que, un gran número de encuestados se rehusaron a hablar acerca de por quien votarán en la elección presidencial del 21 de agosto de este año. El 52 por ciento de los votantes rurales que fueron encuestados dijeron que votarían por el PRI, mientras que un 16 por ciento votaría por el PAN y sólo un ocho por ciento por el PRD. Estos resultados reflejan que el PRI particularmente en áreas rurales tiene un fuerte apoyo. Un 37 por ciento de los votantes urbanos que fueron entrevistados dijeron que ellos votarían por el PRI en la venidera elección presidencial, por mientras que un 23 por ciento dijeron que votarían por el PAN, y un ocho por ciento respondió que votaría por el PRD. Se les preguntó a los electores si se sería benéfico para México que el PRI ganará nuevamente o que otro partido los hiciera. Un 46 por ciento de los entrevistados respondieron que sería mejor para México si el PRI ganará, por mientras que el 39 por ciento dijeron que el país mejoraría bajo otro partido político. Se les preguntó también a los electores quien de los candidatos les gustaría más como presidente. Ernesto Zedillo fue escogido por un 48 por ciento de los entrevistados, Diego Fernández de Cevallos fue apoyado un 25 por ciento, y Cuahutémoc Cárdenas un 11 por ciento. Se le preguntó a los votantes por quien "nunca votarían por". Un 36 por ciento respondió que nunca votarían por Cárdenas, 11 por ciento que ellos no votarían por Ernesto Zedillo y nueve por ciento no votarían por Diego Fernández.

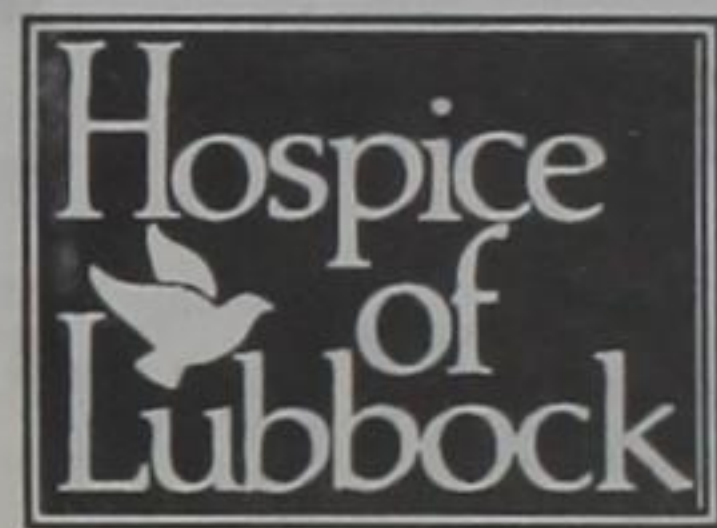
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FALL 1994 SCHEDULE	
September 16	5:30-9:30 pm
September 17	8:30 am-4:30pm
September 18	2:00-6:00pm
Sept. 20, 22, 27	6:00-10:00pm
September 29	6:00-9:00pm

# Vecindario Dia de Inmunización

**Friday, August 12**  
**9 am - 6:30 pm**  
**Methodist Children's Hospital**  
Louisville Avenue y 21st Street

**¡Es GRATIS, es DIVERTIDO y es FÁCIL!**  
Padres, las clases empezarán antes de que ustedes lo sepan. Cuando sus niños regresan a la escuela, ¡aseguren ustedes por favor que ellos sean inmunizados!



Por información llamen a **793-4199**

- 1** Padres (o un guardián de 18 años lo mínimo), acompañen ustedes a su niño a uno de los cuatros centros vecindarios en la lista de abajo. El Citibus los llevará GRATIS a Methodist Children's Hospital.
- 2** Traigan ustedes el registro de inmunización corriente de su niño, o una carta de un doctor o una enfermera de escuela declarando cuales inmunizaciones son necesarios. [¡TENEMOS QUE TENER ESTO!] Si su niño nunca ha sido inmunizado, ustedes pueden decirnos esto cuando llegan al hospital y nosotros empezaremos un registro de inmunización para su niño.
- 3** Cuando llegan a Methodist Children's Hospital los enfermeros simpáticos inmunizarán a su niño. Después de refrescos y diversión, Citibus los llevará a su centro vecindario.

**Horario de Citibus y sitios por el Vecindario Dia de Inmunización:**  
(Los autobuses salirán de los centros a estas horas aproximadas.)

<b>George Woods Community Center</b> - Zenith y Erskine	8:30 am, 10 am, 11:30 am, 1 pm, 2:30 pm, 4 pm
<b>Guadalupe Neighborhood Center</b> - 102 Ave. P	8:45 am, 10:15 am, 11:45 am, 1:15 pm, 2:45 pm, 4:15 pm
<b>Mae Simmons Center</b> - 23rd y Oak	9 am, 10:30 am, noon, 1:30 pm, 3 pm, 4:30 pm
<b>Fine Arts Center</b> - 2601 Ave. P	9:15 am, 10:45 am, 12:15 pm, 1:45 pm, 3:15 pm, 4:45 pm

*Los autobuses están donados generosamente por Citibus.*



*Muchas gracias a los organizaciones siguientes por su asistencia con este programa de la salud comunidad:*  
City of Lubbock Community Development/Neighborhood Initiatives, Citibus, Texas Department of Health, City of Lubbock Health Department y: Guadalupe Neighborhood Association, Dunbar/Manhattan Hts. Neighborhood Association, Cherry Point/Parkway Neighborhood Association, y Slaton/Bean Neighborhood Association.



El Editor, Lubbock, TX, August 4, 1994

**LAS COMISIONES ESTATALES HISPANAS CREAN UN CUERPO NACIONAL**

tinúa extendiéndose a cientos de comunidades nuevas, y las comisiones han probado su utilidad para disminuir al mínimo cualquier fricción producida por la dispersión. Las propias comisiones son, por lo general, operaciones de presupuesto bajo que echan mano de la dedicación cívica de sus miembros, que ya se hallan bien establecidos en los estados.

Annabelle Jaramillo, directora ejecutiva de la Comisión sobre Asuntos Hispánicos de Oregón, vió a la vinculación como una oportunidad para emplear los recursos limitados de los grupos con mayor eficacia. "Nos enfocamos sobre asuntos semejantes y, mediante una red nacional, podemos edificar sobre las experiencias y los conocimientos mutuos".

Como partes de una organización mayor, las comisiones individuales tendrán igualmente una mayor habilidad, afirmó ella.

Bretos, ex-directora ejecutiva de la comisión de la Florida, dijo: "Pensé que iba a ser

muy difícil el organizarse, pero una vez que pudimos identificar los objetivos comunes, fué fácil el desarrollar un programa de trabajo". Ella mencionó a los ataques contra los inmigrantes, la vivienda, los servicios sociales y la enseñanza como las preocupaciones más importantes.

Gallego, de Minnesota, vió que el compartir los recursos de información es un servicio muy importante que un grupo nacional suministrará: "Podemos ayudarnos mutuamente a desarrollar las reacciones a las necesidades comunes".

Mason, de Michigan, señaló que las comisiones individuales ayudan normalmente a los gobernadores y a las legislaturas a comprender los asuntos hispanos y a los miembros de la comunidad hispana a resolver sus problemas. "Ahora podremos compartir nuestros conocimientos de manera más organizada".

(Margarita Contín, de Washington, DC., es reportera del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1994. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

**North Lubbock Boxing Club Wins in Hobbs**

Recently the North Lubbock Boxing Club participated in the West Texas New Mexico Junior Golden gloves Tournament in Hobbs, New Mexico. North Lubbock Boxing Club came back with two Junior State championships and two runner-ups. Junior Golden Gloves State champions are David Treviño 112 lbs. and Adrian Rivera 98 lbs. Runner ups were Hector Villarreal 70 lbs. and Joey Ganceres Jr. 147 lbs. Winners advance to the National Junior Golden Gloves in Los Angeles, California on August 18-20th, 1994.

The North Lubbock Boxing Club is a non-profit organization sponsored by Guadalupe Economic Services Corp. Youngsters interested in learning to box or adults interested in volunteering to work with youngsters may contact Rufus Carrillo at 763-1513, John Salinas 762-2983 or Emilio Fernandez 762-5548.



The Lubbock White Sox Softball Team were successful in raising money to attend the United State Slo-Pitch Softball Association's World Tournament held in Sturtevant, Wisconsin on July 28-31. The team was one of the two teams representing the State of Texas in this tournament. Their competition in the State Tournaments on July 9 and 10 made them eligible to compete in the World Tournaments.

The boys are 12 years old and under. all of them have played hardball for Northwest Little League in Lubbock this past year. Team members are Angel Hernandez, Gregory Marin, Aaron Garza, Jonathan Martinez, Jonathan Ramos, Israel Villa, Jery Aguirre, Bryan Sosa, Santana Morin, Andrew Benitez, Oscar Farias, Angel Martinez and Adam Martinez. Coaches are Joe Duran, John Ramos and Danny Flores.

The team wishes to thank all those that contributed to make possible their trip.

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The Wouthwest all-Stars Farm League composed of 9 and 10 year old boys and girls traveled to Carrollton, Texas for semi-finals. The team won the City All-Stars and Area All-Star tournaments. Team members are Troy Yelvington, Shawn, Tanner, Charlie, Justin Bustillos, Zack, Landon, Jesse Campel, Chase, David, Sam, Jammal, Brandt and Arthur Gonzales. Coaches were Ruben Bustillos and Rex Henderson.

**Notice to Bidders**

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice invites bids for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice 1089 Bed, Co-Gender, Mode One State Jail Facility - Plainview, Texas.

The 1089 Bed, Co-Gender, Mode One State Jail Facility to be constructed in Plainview, Texas is composed of nine buildings arranged in a campus configuration. All the buildings are pre-engineered metal buildings with sloped roofs with slab on grade foundations, with perimeter grade beams and spread footings under column locations. The interior building systems vary depending on the use of the spaces and level of security required. The total gross square footage of the buildings is approximately 195,135.

A Site Visit meeting will be assembled at the construction trailer of the TDCJ 500 Bed SATF project (adjacent to the 1089 Bed, Co-Gender, Mode One State Jail site) located at 5000 Hwy. 70 East, Plainview, Texas (phone number (806)293-1071) at 9:00 AM Tuesday, August 9, 1994. ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY FOR ALL GENERAL CONTRACTORS TO VIEW THE SITE AT THIS TIME.

A Pre-Bid conference will be held in Suite 210 of the Small Business Development Center, 2579 South loop 289, Lubbock, Texas (806)745-1637) on Tuesday, August 9, 1994 at 1:00 P.M. ATTENDANCE IS MANDATORY FOR ALL GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

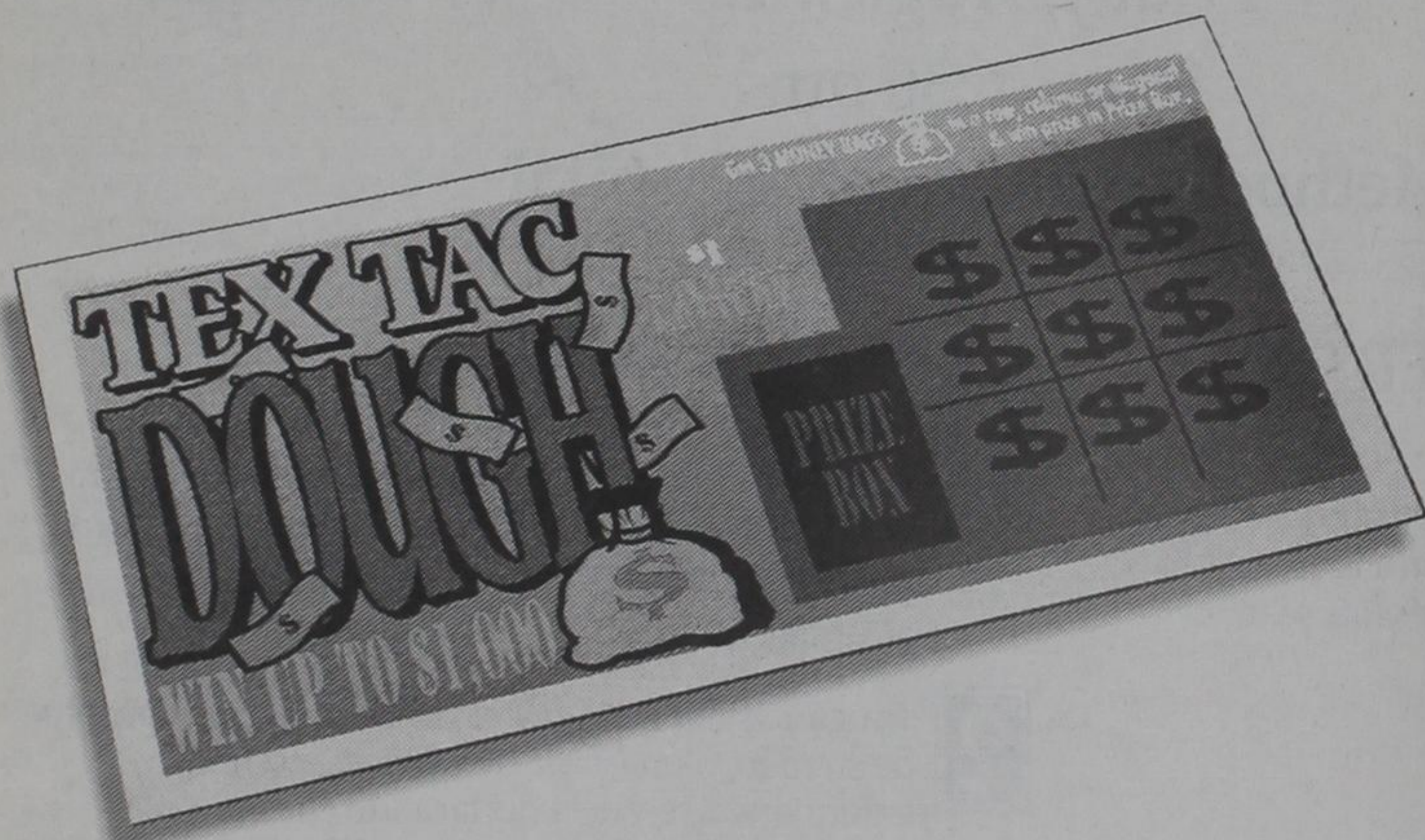
Bids will be publicly opened and read at 2:00 P.M., Tuesday, August 23, 1994 in the large Conference Room at the Directorate of Engineering office located in the warehouse building of the TDCJ Administrative Complex (formerly Brown Oil Tool) on Spur 59 off of Highway 75 North, Huntsville, Texas.

The work will be awarded under one lump sum contract. The successful bidder will be required to enter into a contract with the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice requires the Contractor to make a good faith effort to include disadvantaged businesses in at least 30% of the total value of this construction contract award.

Attention is called to the fact that not less than the minimum wage rates prescribed in the Project Manual must be paid on this project.

**MINORITY SUB CONTRACTORS ARE STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND THE PRE BID CONFERENCE AT 1:00. ON AUGUST 9, 1994.**



**Aviso De Final De Juego.**

¡No esperes más! El divertido juego Tex Tac Dough está por terminar. El juego se cierra oficialmente el 1ro. de agosto de 1994, pero tienes hasta el 28 de enero de 1995 para comprar los boletos restantes y reclamar tus premios.

Recuerda que en Tex Tac Dough si sacas tres bolsas en fila vertical, horizontal o diagonal, raspa donde dice "premio" y ganas esa cantidad. ¡Podrías ganar hasta \$1,000!

Puedes cobrar los premios de hasta \$100 en cualquier comercio de la Lotería de Texas. El premio de \$1,000 debe ser cobrado en uno de los 24 centros de reclamo de la Lotería de Texas o por correo, usando una de las formas de reclamo que están disponibles en los comercios donde compras tus boletos.

Si tienes preguntas llama gratis al Teléfono de Servicio a Clientes de la Lotería de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO.



Oportunidad de ganar. 1 en 437. Debes tener 18 años para poder jugar. ©1994 Texas Lottery





## Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

Los cristianos, usamos mucho la palabra "tentación". Porque, de una manera o de otra, todos hemos sido tentados muchas veces, y de muy diferentes maneras hemos caído en las tentaciones, que, sin duda, se debe a la debilidad de nuestra naturaleza humana...

En Lucas 4, 1-13 leemos, que Jesus estuvo ayunando cuarenta días y cuarenta noches, y fue tentado por el diablo: Jesus tuvo hambre. Pero, el, no convirtió aquellas piedras en pan, aunque El tiene poder para convertirlas. El, venció aquellas tentaciones de comida, y de dominio, y de triunfo. Cristo sabe y nos enseña, que la Palabra de Dios tiene la fuerza que necesitamos para vencer las tentaciones, como El las venció. Jesus le dijo al Diablo: "No solo de pan vive el hombre, sino de toda palabra que sale de la boca de Dios".

Jesus tenía la oportunidad de poseer todos los reinos del mundo. Nomas tenía que arrojarse en frente del diablo... Y para que todos gozaran de un Show Fantastico: Tenía que haberse dejado caer desde lo mas alto del templo, sino hacerse ni un rasponcito, porque los angeles lo tomarían en sus manos... Pero, Jesus respondió: "Solamente a Dios adoraras, y solo a El le servirás"...

Así fue tentado Jesucristo. Y también nosotros hemos sido tentados de buscar el triunfo personal en las cosas materiales, y en ser poderosos, y en querer llamar la atención para que todos se fijen en nosotros.

Las tentaciones se nos presentan muy brillantes, como el oro, porque parece que no encontramos una buena razón para convercernos de que las debemos de rechazar. Jesucristo rechazó fuertemente las tentaciones. Tuvo una razón muy poderosa que nosotros, también, podemos y debemos de aprovechar para fortalecernos para vencer cada tentación que nos ofrezca al enemigo. Porque, muchas veces, decimos que caemos en las tentaciones "porque somos débiles"... y, es cierto. Pero la razón es que "onemos muy poca atención en la Palabra de Dios"... Si leyeramos con

mas atención la Palabra de Dios no daríamos cuenta de que, en este tiempo, siguen teniendo el mismo valor las respuestas con que Jesus luchó y venció las tentaciones: "No solo de pan vive el hombre, sino de toda palabra que sale de la boca de Dios. "Solo a Dios adoraras, y solo a El le servirás". "No tentarás al Señor tu Dios"... (Nat. 4, 1-11. Mc. 1, 12-13. Luc. 4, 1-13).

Lo material se nos presenta como una tentación cuando quiere ser la mejor respuesta de todas nuestras aspiraciones y de todos nuestros problemas. Pero tenemos, todos, los consejos del Evangelio y, a esos, debemos de darles preferencia para darle a nuestra vida un sentido verdaderamente cristiano. Porque somos hijos de Dios y, solamente, a El le pertenecemos... (I Juan 4, 4-6).

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#### Isaias 55

1: A todos los sedientos: Venid a las aguas; y los que no tienen dinero, venid, comprad y comed. Venid, comprad sin dinero y sin precio, vino y leche.

2: ¿Por qué gastáis el dinero en lo que no es pan, y vuestro trabajo en lo que no sacia? Oídmeme atentamente, y comed del bien, y se deleitará vuestra alma con grosura.

3: Inclinaid vuestro oído, y venid a mí; oíd, y vivirá vuestra alma; y haré con vosotros pacto eterno, las misericordias firmes a David.

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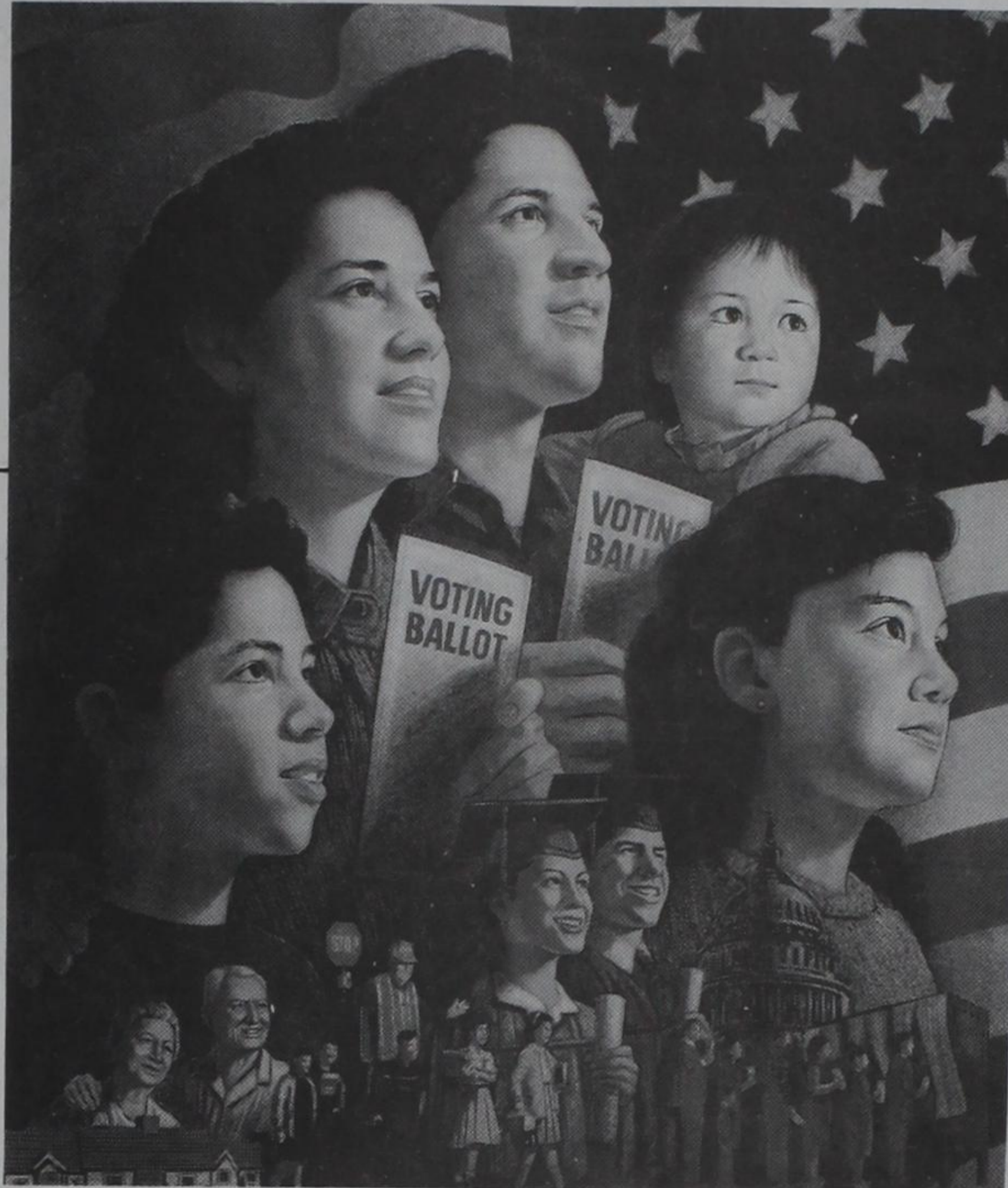
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Find out the rules. They're easy. And it can save your business from facing severe penalties. For more information, call 1-800-255-8155 (TDD for the hearing impaired: 1-800-362-2735) or write: Office of the Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, U.S. Department of Justice, P.O. Box 27728, Washington, DC 20038-7728.

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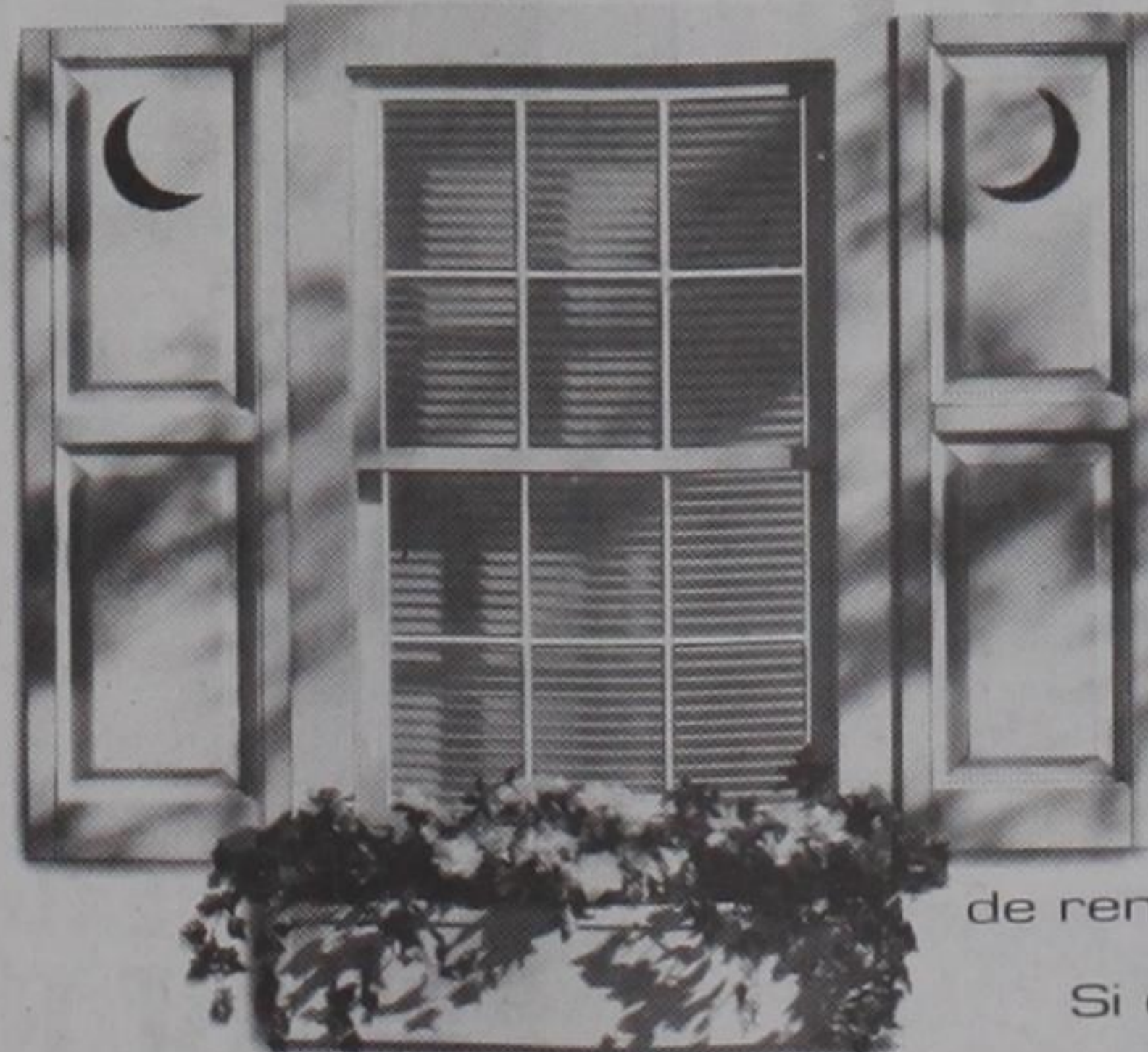
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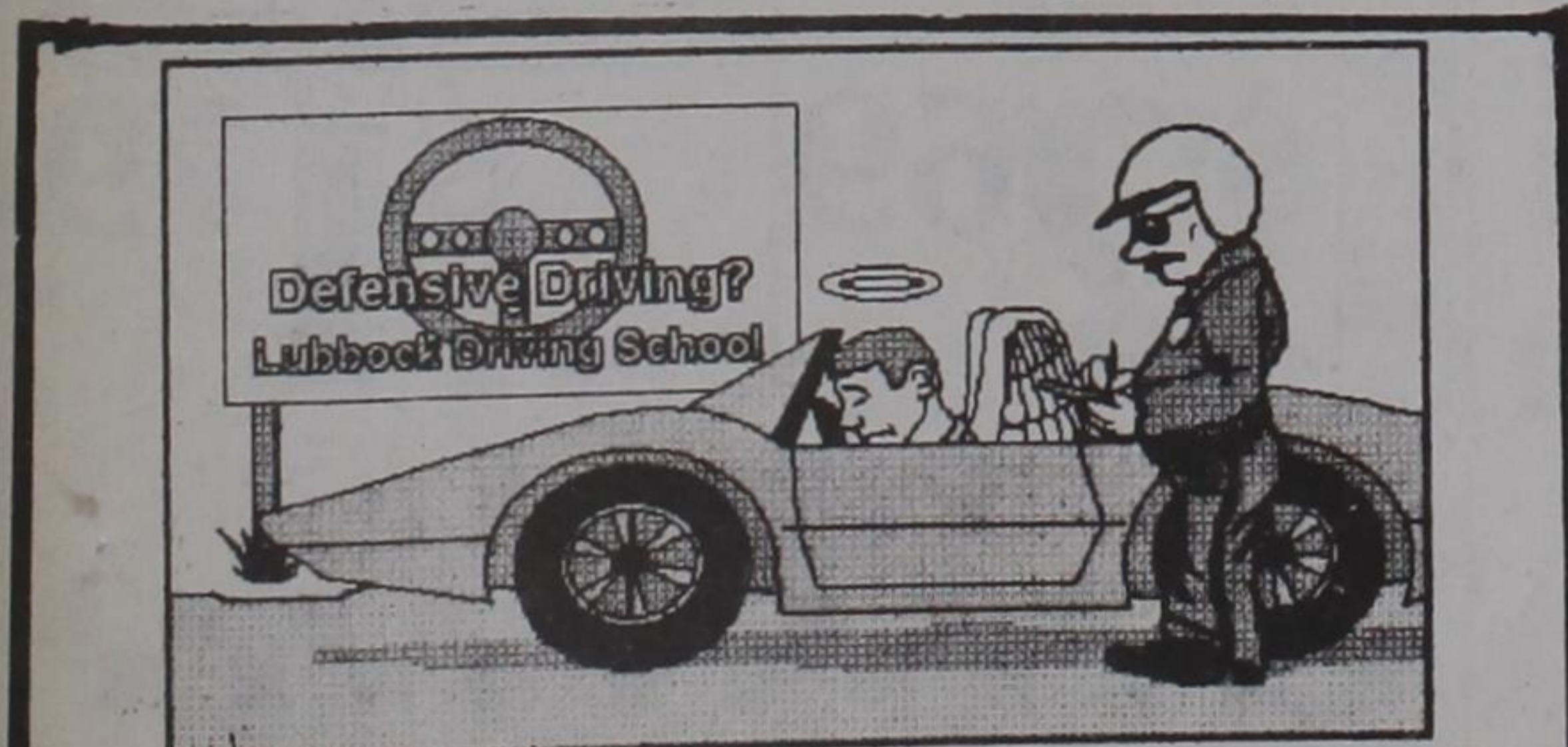
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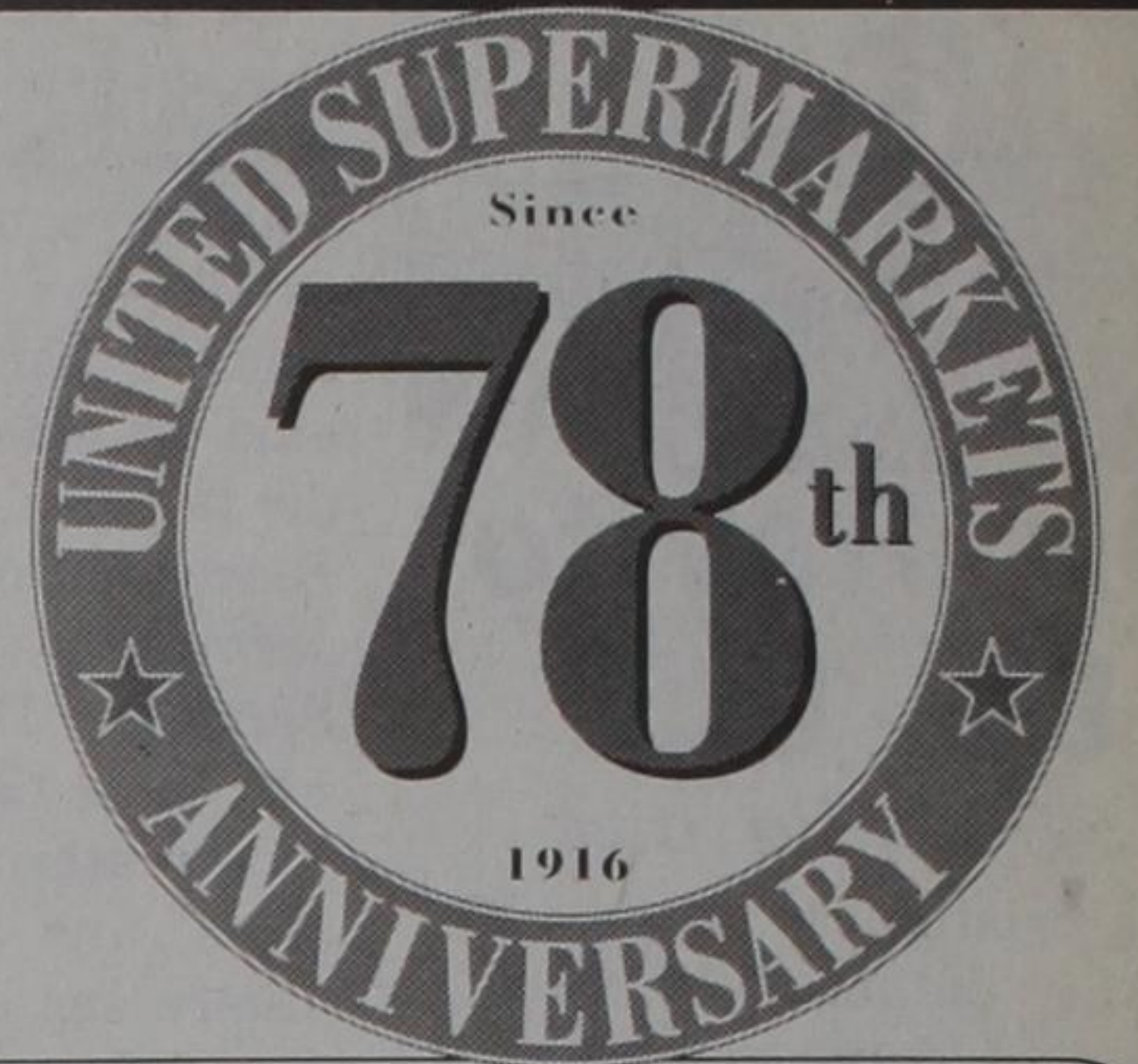
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