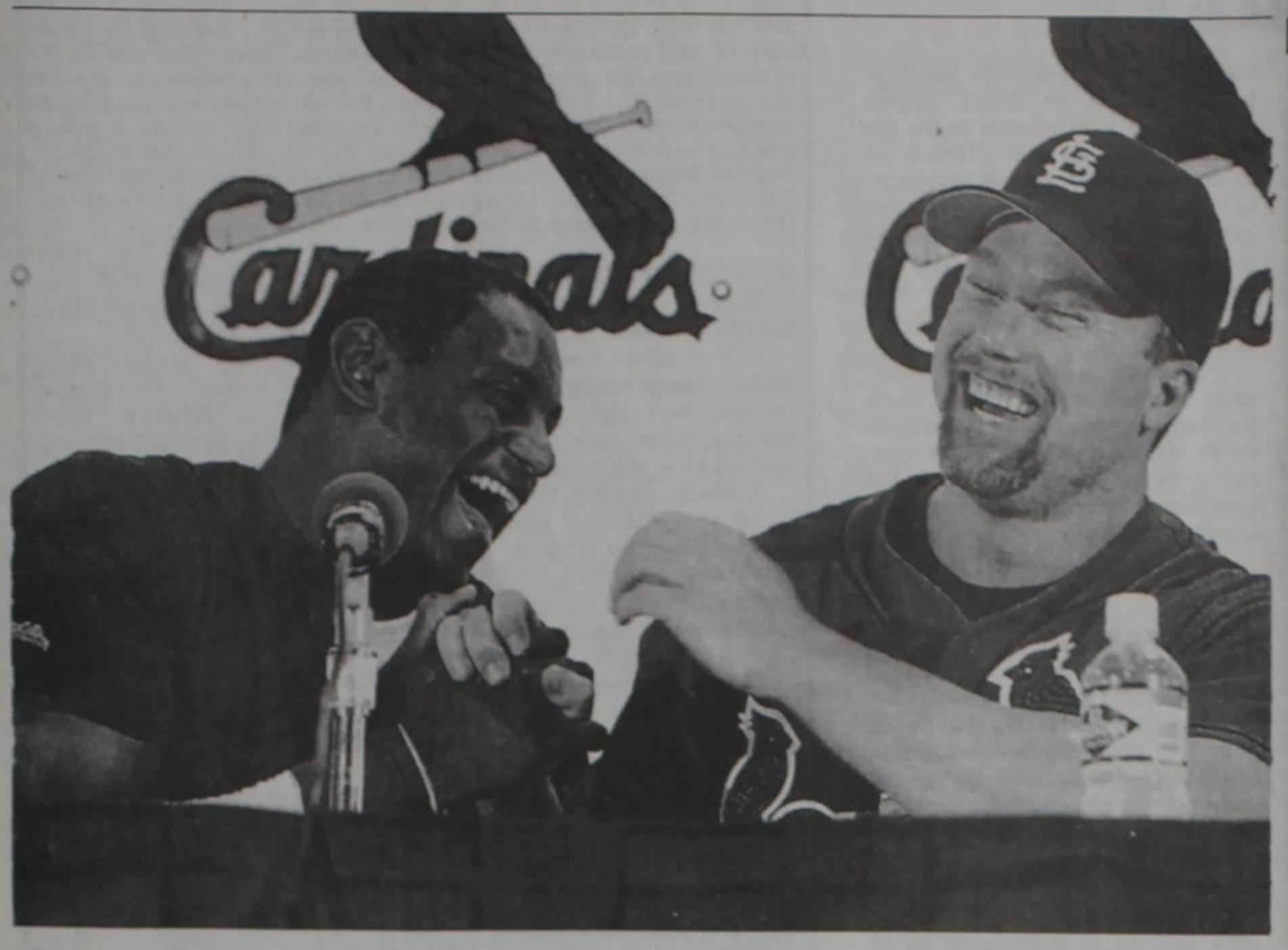
# Sosa- McGuire:



La carrera para ser el Rey de los Homeruns se intecifico el miercoles con Sammy Sosa pegando 2 para alcansar a Mark McGuire quien antes estaban adelantado. Ahora se encuentran entablados con 65 cada uno con solo 3 o 4 juegos para terminar la temporada regular. (Ver historias en la pagina 5.)

(See Related Stories Page 5)

El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz." "Respect for the Rights of Others Is Peace" Lic. Benito uarez

Vol XXI No. 52

Week of September 24, to September 30, 1998

Lubbock, Texas

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

### Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

David Gutiérrez officially announced for the position of Sheriff last week. David invited me attend and I man-

aged to get away for a few minutes from my scheduled fishing day. It was a hard decision but

I've known David as well as his whole family for quite a while.

It was no surprise that most of those attending were Republicans with a few others including Chicanos in the

minority. It kind of surprised me in that more support wasn't shown by minorities. Granted that David is saying that he is a Republicans but we all need

DAVID IS RUNNING AS AN INDEPENDENT.

to remember that:

To me it would make sense for Democrats to support his candidacy with hopes of him opening his mind and eyes to seriously look and compare the Republican philosophy to that of Democrats.

popular Contrary to thought, a Democrat can win in Lubbock -- just look at John Montford -- just don't look to deep, you might see a real Republican sneaking out.

It won't surprise me that Democratic support -- mainly minorities -- will make the difference in who is elected to the Sheriff's position and it going to take some real soul searching and analysis by the Gutierrez camp as to how he should run for re-election. Will the Republican support really be there?

\*\*\*\*\*Pico de Gallo\*\*\* The City Council was scheduled to name persons to serve on the Market Lubbock organization this Thursday, at press time, I found out that the persons nominated by the Victor Hernandez who would had probably been more representative of the minority community than any other by the other nominated members, Council rejected for lack of a second.

Not to prejudge the persons appointed, but lately it seems that persons appointed to the most important City and County Boards have been persons working for someone else and consequently more apt to not really take into consideration the needs of minorities and most assuredly someone who does not live in our community.

Perhaps it's time to got to single member districts when considering these appointments. I know a good lawyer.

Fiestas del Llano Tienen Exito

Mas de 5,000 personas participaron este año en el anual celebración de las Fiestas del Llano que se llevaron acabo este pasado fin de semana.

Las actividades incluyeron un desfile donde organizaciones y escuelas publicas participaron con sus elegantes carros alogoricos que reflejaban el proposito de la celebra-

Entre uno de los mas participados y entretenidos presentaciones fue la "Extravaganza Mexicana que fue presentada por El Ballet Folklorico Aztlan de Lubbock quien logro traer a un Ballet y un Mariachi desde la Ciudad de Juarez y El Paso.

El Mariachi y Ballet Paso del Norte dirijido por el Maestro Rodolfo Hernandez dio una presentación de dos horas de programa con danzas Olmecas, de Puebla, Veracruz, Chihuahua, el tiempo de la Revolución y terminando con la tradicional "Jarabe Tapatiyo" de Jalisco.

El programa fue presentado con la ayuda de el Consejo de la Ciudad de Lubbock como recomendado por la Alianza de Art de Lubbock.

#### Hispanic Arts Month Events

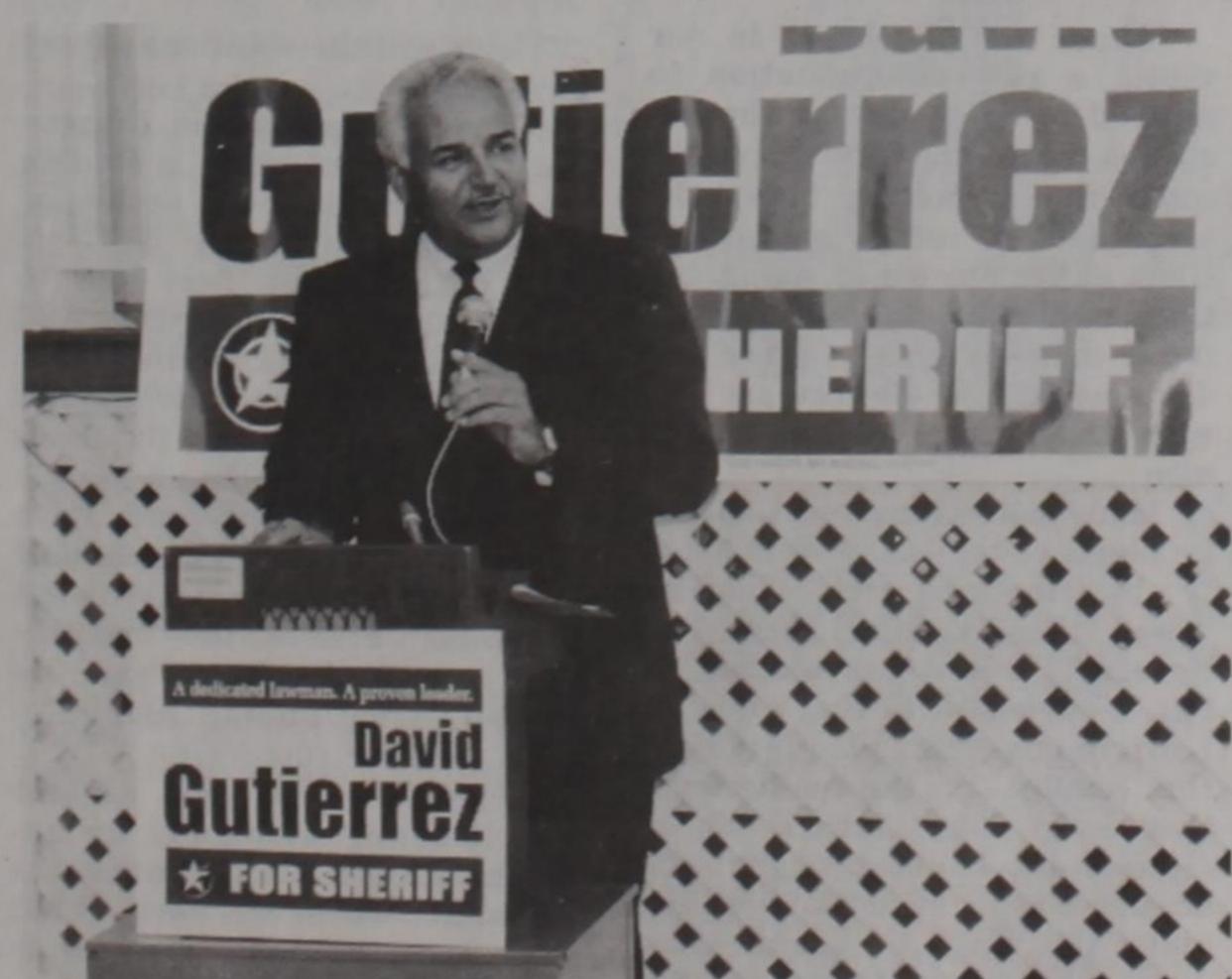
Friday Oct. 3 Johnny G's Birthday Bash Crystal's NightClub with 6 Tejano Bands. Free with Donations being accepted for scholarships.

Saturday. Oct. 4 Chicano/Latino Poetry and Art featuring local artists and poets at Park Tower, 27 & Ave. Q. 14th Floor. Presented by Lubbock Centro Aztlan with cooperation of Hair Designs by Phil

Fotos por John P. Cervantez



Fotos por John P. Cervantez



#### David Gutierrez Anuncia Para Puesto de Sheriff

El esperado anuncio oficial de la candidatura de David Gutierrez para el puesto de Sheriff se llevo acabo la semana pasada. Gutierrez dijo durante su proclamación que el estaba dedicado de pelear fuerte encontra de la crimen en el condado de Lubbock. El dijo que aun los programas del defunto Sheriff Sonny Keese eran buenos, se necesita poner mas emfasis en la comunicación y en otras areas.

Gutierrez sera candidato independente de ambos particos Democraticos y Republicano.

## News Briefs

#### 1 in 3 Uninsured at Some Point

Nearly one in three Americans spent at least some time without health insurance over a 36-month period, the Census Bureau says in a new report. The analysis of health insurance in 1993-1995 found that 29 percent of the population, some 71.5 million people, lacked insurance for at least one month. Another 9.1 million people were uninsured for the whole period. Health insurance is often provided by employers, and the report noted that the people most likely to have continuous coverage were those who worked full time.

#### Former Welfare Recipients Either Jobless or Still Poor

"Early Findings on Welfare and Well-Being," published by the National Coalition for the Homeless, and the Children's Defense Fund, reports disturbing results of welfare reform on families. The reports finds a large proportion of former welfare recipients have no work; among recipients who find work, the proportion receiving above-poverty wages is small and dwin-

The study also found families who leave welfare increasingly cannot buy food or pay rent, homelessness has disproportionately increased among children, and appears to be concentrated among families who are former welfare recipients. A more complete report published in the near future will include additional findings on family well being and hardship, detailed recommendations, individual family's stories, and descriptions of positive practices by states.

The Census Bureau also recently issued its analysis of poverty in 1993-94 titled "Trap Door? Revolving Door? Or Both?" Among the findings of the report:

\* Approximately 40 million people were poor in 1994. This reflects an average monthly poverty rate of 15.4%. Only onethird of those who were poor in an average month of 1994 were poor for all of 1993 and 1994.

\* Children had the highest average monthly poverty rate 24.5 percent, episodic poverty rate of 32.4%, chronic poverty rate of 9.4%, and entry rate of 4.4% of any group.

\* Hispanics faced a higher risk of poverty but poverty was more likely to be transitory, while African-Americans faced a slightly lower risk of poverty but poverty was more likely to be persistent.

#### Budget Group: "Wrong Time for Tax Cuts"

The \$80 billion tax cut bill passed by the House Ways and Means Committee last week is a bad idea that should be rejected when it reaches the floor of the House later this week. We simply can't afford these tax cuts at this time. President Clinton and House Ways and Means Democrats should be commended for their principled opposition to this fiscally unsound proposal.

We can't afford these tax cuts right now because:

(1) We Must Save Social Security: Nearly all of the budget surpluses over the next ten years are due to Social Security Trust Fund collections. Without these tax collections, our federal budget would still be in the red. Moreover, the Social Security Trust Fund is expected to go broke by the year 2032 if no action is taken between now and then to remedy long term shortfalls. We need to address these problems before we can even think about an across-the-board tax cut of any kind.

(2) We Must Address A Pending Nondefense Discretionary Spending Crisis: Nondefense discretionary (non-entitlement) spending -- that is, spending on everything from the environment to public housing, education, child care, health research, and criminal justice -- is expected to drop slowly but surely through 2002, when it will be about 5-15 percent lower than it is today, when adjusted for inflation. We need to address these shortfalls before we put tax cuts on the table.

(3) Taxes Have Already Been Cut And Are On a Downward Path: Finally, we don't need to cut taxes further right now because we have already done so. The 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement passed by Congress and signed by President Clinton cut taxes by nearly \$100 billion over five years -- tax cuts that were paid for by deep cuts in spending on health care and other human needs programs. According to the Congressional Budget Office, even if Congress does nothing, as a share of the economy federal taxes are projected to fall slowly but surely over the next ten years, from 20.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in FY 1999 to 19.8% of GDP in 2008. Congress does not need to cut taxes even further.

#### "Homeless Episodes" Prevalent Among Youth

As many as 1 in 13 adolescents in the U.S. is homeless for some period of time in the course of a year, researchers report in the September issue of the American Journal of Public Health.

In interviews with researchers, 7.6% of a nationwide sample of more than 6,000 adolescents said they had been homeless for at least one night during the preceding year.

"These findings suggest that youth homelessness is a national phenomenon that is much more common than is generally thought," write Dr. Christopher L. Ringwalt, of the Research Triangle Institute, in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, and colleagues.

Previous studies have suggested that homeless adolescents run an increased risk of medical problems, including infection with the AIDS virus and other diseases, drug and alcohol abuse, depression, prostitution, suicide attempts, and trauma.

"Many homeless youths have difficulty meeting basic needs, in large part because of the scarcity or inappropriateness of existing services and their lack of access to housing education systems, medical and mental health services and social welfare programs," Ringwalt and colleagues write.

To plan such programs, public health workers need data on the size and needs of homeless youths, the researchers point out. To estimate the extent of homelessness among adolescents in the US, they interviewed 6,496 youths, aged 12 to 17, who had been included in an earlier nationwide survey.

The researchers asked the youths whether they had spent one or more nights in homeless shelters, various other places not intended as dwellings, or areas where "their safety would be compromised," during the previous year.

About 3.3% of the adolescents interviewed said they had spent at least one night in a youth or adult shelter. Because data from US youth shelters suggests that fewer adolescents stay in shelters, however, this may be an overestimate, the researchers write. Another 2.2% of those interviewed said they had spent one or more nights in a public place, and an equal number said they had spent at least one night outside. About 1.1% reported spending at least one night with a stranger. Roughly 1% said they had spent one or more nights in an abandoned building, and 0.4% reported spending at least one night underground, the researchers report. Although the shelter figure may have been an overestimate, these rates appear to be "reasonable," the researchers report.

In general, boys were more likely to report having been homeless during the previous year than girls. But girls were more likely to report having spent at least one night with a stranger, according to Ringwalt and colleagues.

## Starr, El Puritano, Contra Clinton, El Pecador Arrepentido

Por Antonio M. Stevens Arroyo

Durante meses, los comentaristas de la televisión y los caudillo de la política con el asunto de Mónica Lewinsky. Ahora que el Fiscal especial Kenneth Starr ha publicado sus alegatos, el país tendrá un debate sobre su significado.

Ese debate podría recorrer mucho trecho para mostrar si Estados Unidos todavía admira la ética puritana o no. Los puritanos, como se recordará, fueron los inconformes religiosos ingleses que llegaron a la América del Norte en 1620 en el Mayflower.

Como católico y como latino, siempre me he sentido incómodo crédito como los primeros 'norteamericanos', cuando la verdad histórica es que los misioneros católicos españoles y los indígenas convertidos estaban fundando ciudades mucho antes.

A los puritanos se les cita a menudo como los más ejemplares de los colonizadores y los más austeros de los individualistas austeros. Estas virtudes fueron atribuídas en gran medida a una Predestinación interpretada estrictamente, según la cual los rectos nacían para ir al cielo, mientras todos los demás nacían para ir al infierno, y no había nada que cualquier ser humano que, si la puerta está abierta, pudiera hacer para cambiar la intención de Dios.

Al ser llevada al exceso, esta teología llegó a ser "puritánica", alentando a una auto-rectitud arrogante y expulsando de la iglesia a los pecadores, especialmente aquéllos culpables de cualquier transgresión sexual.

La actitud puritana hacia el pecado contrasta con la de la Iglesia Católica, que ofrece un sacramento para la Penitencia. Los católicos creemos que la confesión de los pecados a un sa-

cerdote permite la absolución y el perdón.

Esto no equivale a sugerir que el catolicismo aliente al pecado. Por ejemplo, cuando se trata de

las tentaciones sexuales, los católicos latinos utilizan salvaguardas -- tales como el sistema de chaperones -- que son tan exigentes como cualquier cosa que hicieran los puritanos.

A fin de eliminar a la penitencia insincera, la teología católica proporciona al sacerdote un conjunto de principios que clasifica a las acciones pecaminosas en una escala. Yo fuí a una escuela elemental católica y a una unide que a los puritanos se les dé versidad jesuíta (como lo hizo Bill Clinton) donde se nos decía que alguna conducta en los asuntos sexuales era pecado venial y alguna era un pecado mortal. Los sacerdotes nos instruían para aprender la diferencia - a menudo con detalles tan específicos como los que aparecen en el informe de Starr. (Las tradiciones talmúdicas del judaísmo tienden hacia una mentalidad legal semejante.)

> Desde luego, un enfoque leguleyístico al pecado puede llevarse al exceso, y se convierte "encasuísmo". ¿Cuántas personas estarán de acuerdo con el manual del seminario que dice entonces dos personas no están solas en el salón"; Cuando se emplean estos puntos finos de la ley para engañar a las personas que tienen derecho a dicha información, entonces se peca también, aún cuando técnicamente no se haya dicho una mentira.

Yo nunca diría que todos los protestantes son puritánicos ni que todos los católicos son casuístas. Algunos católicos hacen todo lo posible para imitar a los puritanos; algunos protestantes son muy indulgentes. En ver-

dad, entre las tendencias puritana y católica se halla el enfoque wesleyano/pentecostal, el cual anima al perdón, no mediante la confesión a un sacerdote, sino en el testimonio de arrepentimiento del pecador ante toda la comunidad. El Presidente Clinton parece ajustarse a esta tradición protestante indulgente, como lo están la mayoría de los latinos protestantes. Se puede abusar de la indulgencia, no obstante, si el arrepentimiento adopta la forma de un emocionalismo fingido que carece del compromiso serio.

En enero último, cuando la noticia de Mónica Lewinsky apareció en los titulares, mis antecedentes católicos me ayudaron a comprender que Bill Clinton había dicho que él no tuvo relaciones sexuales con Mónica Lewinsky; yo nunca pensé que él era inocente de las indiscreciones. Pero en la teología moral que a mí se me había enseñado, su "entretenimiento" no era adulterio en sentido técnico, aunque ciertamente era infidelidad pecaminosa.

Basándome en esta noción que se me había instilado en mi juventud, no puedo ver cómo la acusación de perjurio se aplica al Presidente Clinton en este caso. Además, el precedente legal de los Estados Unidos sigue al derecho canónico medieval que descarta una acusación de perjurio si sólo hay un testigo. Alguien puede estar mintiendo, pero no se puede enjuiciar, de igual modo que no se puede acusar de asesinato en un tribunal si no se tiene un cadáver.

El Fiscal especial Kenneth Starr, no obstante, procede de una herencia puritana. Aunque yo esté en desacuerdo con él, puedo comprender por qué él halla que las distinciones y el

casuísmo del presidente son despreciables. El Sr. Starr, según creo, se ve a sí mismo entre los rectos, mientras que Clinton no lo es. Starr perdona en sí mismo el uso de evidencia obtenida ilegalmente o la filtración del testimonio ante el Gran Jurado porque está motivado por la causa espiritual de castigar a un pecador.

Podemos esperar que el liderazqo congressional de la ética puritana descarten el casuísmo de la defensa de Clinton y procuren la impugnación. Para los puritanos, la rectitud es un requisito para la dirigencia.

Si el público estadounidense sigue esta forma de pensar, entonces Clinton se verá obligado a irse de la presidencia. Sin embargo, las personas que leen la misma Biblia pueden reaccionar de distinto modo. En el Evangelio de San Lucas, Jesucristo dice: "Hay más regocijo en el cielo por un pecador que se arrepienta que por noventa y nueve justos que no tienen necesidad de arrepentirse". Si esa mentalidad prevalece, entonces Clinton será todavía el presidente en el año 2000 y también será un ejemplo, que como el Rey David, pecó y llegó a ser un hombre mejor por su arrepentimiento.

Me sentiría feliz al ver a un pecador auto-proclamado como presidente, porque eso significaría que este país ha abandonado la ética puritana al fin, por una visión de las personas y la política que está más próxima a mis propios convencimientos.

(Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo es catedrático de Estudios Puertorriqueños y Latinos en Brooklyn College, City University of New York, y director de la Oficina de Investigaciones para la Religión en la Sociedad y la Cultura).

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## Starr The Puritan vs. Clinton The Repentant Sinner

By Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo

For months, television commentators and political pundits have been feasting on the Lewinsky matter. Now that prosecutor Kenneth Starr has made public his allegations, the country will have a debate about its meaning.

That debate could go a long way to showing whether or not the United States still admires the Puritan ethic. The Puritans, it will be remembered, were the English religious dissidents who arrived in 1620 on the Mayflow-

As a Catholic and as a Latino, I have always felt uncomfortable that the Puritans are given credit as the first "Americans," when in historical fact the Spanish Catholic missionaries and the indigenous converts were founding cities long before.

The Puritans are often held up as the most exemplary of the colonists and the most rugged of the rugged individualists. These virtues were attributed in large measure to a strictly interpreted Predestination where the righteous were born to go to heaven while everyone else was born to go to hell and there was nothing that any human being could do to change God's mind.

Carried to excess, this theology became "puritanical," encouraging an arrogant selfrighteousness, and expelling from the church sinners, especially those guilty of any sexual

transgression. The Puritan attitude toward sin contrasts with that of the Catholic Church, which offers the sacrament of Penance. Catholics believe that confession of sins to a priest allows for abso-

lution and forgiveness. This is not to suggest that Catholicism encourages sinning. For instance, when it comes to sexual temptations, Latino Catholics take safeguards -- such as the chaperon system -- that are as demanding as anything the Puritans did.

To filter out insincere peni-Catholic theology provides the priest with a set of principles that rank sinful acts on a scale. I went to a Catholic elementary school and a Jesuit university (as did Bill Clinton), where we were told that some behavior in sexual matters was a venial sin and some a mortal sin.

Priests instructed us how to tell the difference -- often in details as specific as those in Starr's referral. (The Talmudic traditions of Judaism tend toward a similar legal mind-set.)

Of course, a legalist approach to sin can be carried to excess, and becomes "casuistry." How many people will agree with the seminary manual that says if the door is open, then two people are not "alone" in the room? When you use these fine points of law to mislead people who have a right to such information, then you also sin, even if you have not technically told a

I would never state that all Protestants are Puritanical or that all Catholics are casuists. Some Catholics try their best to imitate the Puritans: some Protestants are very forgiving. In fact, between the Puritan and the Catholic tendencies comes the Wesleyan/Pente-costal approach that encourages forgiveness, not through private confession to a priest, but in the sinner's testimony of repentance before the whole community.

President Clinton seems to fit

into this forgiving Protestant tradition, as are most Latino Protestants. Forgiveness may be abused, however, if repentance takes the form of a feigned emotionalism that lacks true commitment.

Back in January, when Lewinsky hit the headlines, my Catholic background helped me understand Bill Clinton to have said that he did not have intercourse with Monica Lewinsky: I never thought he was innocent of indiscretions. But in the moral theology I had been taught, his "fooling around" was not adultery in a technical sense, although it certainly was sinful infidelity. Based on this notion drilled into me in my youth, fail to see how the charge of perjury applies to President Clinton in this case. Moreover, U.S. legal precedent follows medieval cannon law which disallows a charge of perjury if there is only one witness. Someone may be lying, but you cannot prosecute, just as you may not charge murder in court if you

Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr, however, comes from a Puritan heritage. Although disagree with him, I understand why he finds the president's distinctions and casuistry despicable. Mr. Starr, I believe, sees himself among the righteous while Mr. Clinton is not. Starr pardons in himself the use of illegally obtained evidence or the

haven't got a dead body.

leaking of Grand Jury testimony because he is motivated by the spiritual cause of punishing a

We can expect congressional leaders with the Puritan ethic to dismiss the casuistry of the Clinton defense and seek impeachment. For the Puritans, righteousness is a requisite for leadership.

If the U.S. public goes along with this way of thinking, then Clinton will be forced out of the presidency. However, people who read the same bible may react differently. In the Gospel of Luke, Jesus says: "There is more rejoicing over one sinner who repents than over the 99 have no need of repentance." If that mentality prevails, then in 2000 Clinton will still be president and also will be a role model, who like King David, sinned and became a better man for his repentance.

I would be happy to see a selfproclaimed sinner as president because it would mean that this country has abandoned the Puritan ethos at long last for a view of people and politics closer to my own convictions.

(Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo is Professor of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies at Brooklyn College, City University of New York, and Director of the Research Office for Religion in Society and Culture.)

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## THE COST OF BECOMING A GRINGO

EDITOR'S NOTE: Recent studies have documented a deterioration in the physical and mental health of immigrants the longer they live in the United States. The findings turn the tables on the conventional wisdom that contamination comes from without. But no matter what new hazards immigrants discover, nothing will stop the world-wide movement of poor people, from village to city, from tradition towards change. PNS editor Richard Rodriguez is author of "Days of Obligation" and the forthcoming "The Color Brown." He is a regular essayist for the News Hour with Jim Lehrer and the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

BY RICHARD RODRIGUEZ, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE Maybe we need to put a sign at the border: WARNING --

AMERICA MAY BE DANGEROUS TO YOUR HEALTH. It has never been easy to be an immigrant. Imagine those 19th-century immigrants, leaving certainty behind, abandoning Ireland and Italy and Russia, to travel to America. What bravery, what recklessness the journey to Ellis Island required.

And what a price there was to pay for leaving certain poverty. A study, headed by Prof. William Vega of UC Berkeley, has found that Mexican immigrants suffer increased mental stress, the longer they stay in this country. Rates of mental illness and social disorders, like drug use and divorce, rise after immigration. Within a generation, Vega's researchers saw the breakdown of immigrant families, on a scale comparable to other Americans.

These findings are, at least, ironic. For generations, Americans have assumed moral superiority toward Latin America - for example, citizens of San Diego once traveled south into Tijuana whenever they wanted to sin. Today, Americans like to imagine Mexican drug lords contaminating our "innocent" youth.

Immigrants. I see them all the time in California, their eyes filled with terror and wonder. Their jogging shoes have transported them from villages in Mexico or Central America into the post-modern city of freeways and peroxide and neon. How will they find their way?

Vega and his team of researchers studied the problems of Mexican immigrants in Fresno County, but would, I suspect, have come up with similar findings had they talked with young Mexicans in Tijuana. The poor are in movement, all over the world, from village to city, from tradition toward change.

Recently, in the boom town of Monterrey, Mexico, I met teenagers, poor alongside rich, busy consuming drugs. Cocaine was evidence of their modernity, a habit that made them just like the Americans on TV and the movies. Monterrey has not yet turned as violent as Mexico City, but the women in the new factories, on the outskirts of town, know divorce.

All over the world, from Andean villages to southeast Asia, America advertises the "I." You can drink America from a Coke bottle; you can dance America. America is seducing the young all over the world with the idea of individual freedom. Change. Movement. Dollars.

Between Tijuana and San Diego tonight, you can meet kids waiting for dark to run into the United States. They say they do not want to become Americans. They do not speak of Thomas Jefferson or the Bill of Rights.

There is, they say, a job waiting for them in Glendale or Fresno. A job in a pizza parlor or a job as a roofer which will keep them and keep their families from going hungry.

The U.S. professors fret. The panelists for the National Research Council advise against attempts "to push immigrant youth toward assimilation."

But they might as well bemoan the jet engine or the bicycle. Movement. America is not an easy country for the nativeborn or the immigrant. Everything keeps changing. In small towns in Arkansas, Mexican immigrants pluck dead chickens because no one else will do it. They paint their houses gaudy colors, speak Spanish at the Post Office. Native-born Americans bemoan the change. They become foreigners in their own town.

The kid from Oaxaca ends up making pizzas in Santa Monica. He learns English by hearing "Hold the pepperoni!". Day after day, he breathes America. America goes into his ears - California slang, the thump of rap. There is no resisting it.

Assimilation is more a biological process than a matter of choice. When you approach the counter at McDonald's, you buy more than a burger -- you buy an American spirit of impatience. Immigrants end up walking like the native-born, assuming the same nervous slouch.

Drugs. Divorce. Anonymity. The religions of the world that are growing are those that address the sadness of the migrating poor and their longing for the lost village.

Immigrants chose to leave Mexico, so they imagine their American-born kids can choose to absent themselves from Los Angeles, "remain" Mexican despite the heaving and throbbing city around them. Papa grumbles that the kids are becoming disrespectful U.S. teenagers. Mama says everyone was happier -- poorer, yes, but happier - in the Mexican village.

America is a most remarkable country, the model of modernity. It offers people all over the world the possibility of individual life - the freeway on-ramp, the separate bedroom, the terrible loneliness, the range of choices on a TV remote.

The Mexican kid from Oaxaca will not go back. His dollars and maybe something more he cannot describe will keep him making pizzas in Santa Monica. Yes, he will regret the disrespect of his American children.

Perhaps he will even send them back to Mexico, during -that most American of seasons -- adolescence. But the village of Mexico is not what it used to be. There

are blond soap operas blaring from the television in the kitchen. And everyone in the village talks of jobs in Dallas and Guadalajara.

The guilt. The terrible guilt of becoming an American remains. Every child of immigrant parents knows it. It is as old as America. The scorn of a grandmother -- her black dress and her face at the window. Her mutterings in Yiddish or Chinese or Swedish. You are turning into a gringo, a goy, a stranger to

Dear Nana. Forgive us! Forgive us our love of America, this very strange country, the envy of the world. Look! Look at the fresh fruits at Ralph's Market. The meats and the cheeses, dear abuelita. Forgive us for taking the 18th-century pronoun, the "I" all the way to Fresno. It has driven us mad. But it has gotten us a washer and dryer.

It has made your grandchildren so tall and so straight, like movie stars. Look! Who would have guessed, dear Nana, you would have grandchildren so beautiful!

## In Washington, A Youthful Voice Speaks Up

By Victor Landa

When Chaica Mendoza walked up to the microphone, she probably had no idea of the poignancy of what she was about to do.

Chaica, a teen from St. Paul, Minn, stood in the center of a U.S. Senate hearing room in the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington D.C. In the lobby behind her, Sen. Orrin Hatch of Utah, chairman of the Senate Republican Task Force on Hispanic Affairs, listened.

What prompted Chaica to come forward was a call for comments during a roundtable discussion about the future of Latino children. The session was part of Un Futuro Brilliante, a conference coordinated by the National Latino Children's In-

stitute. At that moment the conversation centered around the lack of access for many Latino youths to a quality college education. A panel of experts and young Lati-

nos talked about the institutional barriers that still keep many promising young people from achieving their potential. They were speaking about the difficulty of funding a college education, about the lack of advanced courses offered in predominantly Latino high schools, about how in 1996 only 62 percent of Latinos between the ages of 18 and 24 had completed high school, and about how in 1997 only 18 percent had obtained a bachelor's degree.

But as the young people took center-stage, with the senator listening in the background, the conversation shifted. The young people started talking about the seeming lack of hope, about the lack of belief that the adults in their educational communities

had in them. Many first-generation college students talked about how no advice was offered to them in high school, how the counselors

wrote them off as vocational school candidates, how it felt not knowing how to proceed in registering for their freshmanyear classes.

One by one they listed the walls they had to climb, walk around and take down in order to succeed, but there wasn't one ounce of anger in any of them. On the contrary, there was pride, determination and belief in themselves.

They think we can't make it," Chaica said, "but I'm proving them wrong." And in a moment her words turned to tears. She spoke of her mother in St. Paul working 18 hours a day to provide for her family. She spoke of her little brothers and sisters who look up to her, who are proud of their big sister going to high school, traveling to Washington, speaking her mind. She spoke of her hopes, her fears, and most importantly, her determination.

There is a brashness in our youth, a raw determination to succeed no matter what the obstacles. Latino children have become the punching bags, the scapegoats of media and politicians alike. Stories of young Latinos hauled off in handcuffs after a drive-by shooting top the day's news, and viewers are left with that image of our young

Many politicians react to the problems of the Latino community by knocking the children down, then kicking them. As Rebeca Barrera, president of NLCI suggests, if the wave of Latin immigrants is too large for the comfort of the politicians, they keep the children out of Head Start. If one bilingual education program isn't working quite the way it should, they dump the whole thing. If the rate of Latino teen pregnancy rises, they take young mothers out of welfare.

These are the solutions others have for us.

And yet across the country the Latino community is finding solutions to its own problems. The basic idea of the NLCI is that Latinos know best how to care for their community. And the proof is in the product. The proof is in organizations like the pre-college project in St. Paul where Chaica has found people who believe in her and have given her a fighting chance, and in the 28 other community-based programs across the country that were honored this year by the NLCI for finding real solutions, and for succeeding.

Hopefully the good senator was listening. Hopefully he understood that it's not handouts we want. We never have. What the Latino community needs is for the nation's leaders to understand that we ourselves can solve the problems of our community. In fact, it's already be-

ing done in cities across the country. What we need is for them to believe, as we do, in young people like Chaica, who with a little help and encouragement will take on the obstacles and succeed.

As Chaica herself said, in a quivering voice, this is the promise intended to be kept. (Victor Landa is news director of

Telemundo station KVDA- TV60 in San Antonio, Texas.) Copyright 1998, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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## Contra Nuevo Plan De 'Braceros'

Por Mario Obledo

Una coalición de organizaciones nacionales efectuó una cumbre nacional latina sobre la legislación referente a "trabajadores invitados" en Washington, DC., en este mes. Cerca de 100 personas, procedentes de 15 estados, se reuniron con poco tiempo de aviso previo para enfrentarse a ésta, la amenaza más reciente para el bienestar de los trabajadores agrícolas de la nación.

La reunión cumbre fué necesaria porque, el pasado 23 de julio último, el Senado de los Estados Unidos aprobó una enmienda a un proyecto de ley anual sobre gastos que permitiria el que ciertas industrias, especialmente las de la agricultura, importaran a una ilimitada de cantidad trabajadores invitados" (braceros) a los Estados Uni-

La historia muestra que el último programa 'braceros", instituído en el de-

cenio de 1940, funcionó contra los trabajadores estadounidenses. Los soslayó al favorecer a los trabajadores que eran poco más que servidores esclavizados, mientras que deprimía a los jornales de la industria. Los "braceros" se arriesgaban a ser deportados si trataban de cambiar de empleadores, sin que importara cuán faltos de escrúpulos o injustos pudieran ser sus jefes, o si pedían mejores jornales, el mejoramiento de las condiciones de trabajo, alojamientos decentes o protección contra los insecticidas.

El nuevo programa de fo 'braceros" del Senado, de muchos modos, es peor que la versión del decenio de 1940. De ser aprobado, sancionaría un sistema de mano de obra más ajustado a las épocas medievales y recompensaria a los cultivadores por crear una escasez artificial de trabajadores. Muchos cultivadores pagan jornales y tienen condi-

ciones de trabajo tan miserables que pocos trabajadores estadounidenses ven al trabajo agricola como una alternati-

No hay escasez de trabajadores agrícolas. Cindy Hahamovitch, catedrática adjunta de historia en de William and Mary College, señaló este mes en el Washington Post: "Si realmente hubiera una verdadera escasez de mano de obra hoy, los salarios agrícolas estarían aumentando".

Un informe publicado en 1995 por la Comisión de los Estados Unidos sobre la Reforma de la Inmigración concluyó: "Si la disponibilidad de trabajadores agrícolas ilegales se secara mañana (o si los cultivadores decidieran cesar de trabajadores contratar ilegales), el suministro de trabajadores agrícolas autorizados para trabajar es amplio, aun en los meses de mayor demanda de la cosecha".

Esto quedó demostrado nue-

vamente en un informe de la Oficina General de Contabilidad en diciembre de 1997. "No existe ahora escasez de mano de obra agrícola y es improbable para el futuro predecible". El mismo señalaba que tantos como 600,000 'extranjeros ilegales" se hallaban efectuando trabajo agricola en los Estados Unidos.

Al fomentar un nuevo proyecto de ley sobre 'braceros" en este año, el Sen-Slade Gorton (republicano por el estado de Washington) argumentó: Tenemos una situación que hace de casi todos los empleadores agrícolas infractores de la ley en los Estados Unidos, que necesitan mano de obra sobre base estacional" Gorton sabe, los cultivadores saben y el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización sabe que los trabajadores indocumentados son empleados ampliamente en la agricultura por todos los Estados Unidos.

Dichos trabajadores desplazan a los residentes legales de los Estados Unidos que desean emplearse pero que esperan condiciones de trabajo y jornales razonables.

Las palabras `extranjeros ilegales" adoptan una significación diferente durante la cosecha, cuando se convierten en nuestros trabajadores hispanos". En la mayoría de los estados, el devolverlos a sus lugares de origen no es una alternativa entre el 1x de abril y el 1x de noviembre.

El caso es que la agricultura se ha convertido en un negocio vadores han tenido un suministro continuo de mano de obra extranjera barata y fácilmente explotable a la cual prefieren reclutar, aun durante las épo- pleo. cas de alto desempleo de los trabajadores estadounidenses.

Hoy, durante un crecimiento económico sin precedentes en tiempo de paz, la mayoría de las zonas agrícolas de la nación se hallan "afligidas" por tasas de dos cifras de desempleo entre los trabajadores legalmente autorizados para trabajar.

Es irrefutable que hay una población considerable de trabajadores indocumentados esparcida por todo el país. Sin embargo, éstos forman todavía una fracción minúscula de la fuerza de trabajo de los Estados Unidos, aún cuando los estimados sean tan altos como de 2 millones. Y no todos los trabajadores indocumentados se hallan empleados en la agricultura. Muchos de ellos trabajan en las industrias del vestido, del envasado de carnes, la avícola, en hoteles y moteles y otras, que descansan predominantemente en la mano de obra de menor habilidad. Los trabajadores indocumentados, si es que hacen algo, ha sido exacerbar el suministro excesivo de mano de obra que ha ocasionado el que los jornales permanezcan estancados o hayan disminuído en ciertas industrias, más notablemente la agricultura.

En verdad podría haber casos aislados en que pudiera existir una escasez de trabajadores temporalmente. Pero generalmente son los empleadores quienes la producen.

Ese es el caso en Mattawa, estado de Washington, donde los negocios agrícolas han sembrado granjas fruteras a razón de 1,000 acres de una vez en los años recientes. Allí, el estado ha dejado de reglamentar el crecimiento o de exigir que se haga disponible la agricola porque los culti- vivienda u otra infraestructura. Además, la industria de los negocios agrícolas se ha negado a adoptar prácticas modernas de reclutamiento y em-

> El resultado ha sido que los trabajadores deben viajar desde 20 hasta 2,000 millas para trabajar en la ahora próspera Cuenca del Río Columbia. Millares de hombres, niños están mujeres `arracimados como sardinas

... seis y siete congestionados en remolques de 8 x 12 pies-DD, como lo observó hace poco el Gobernador Gary Locke. Otros millares viven bajo planchas de cartón, cocinan en fogatas al aire libre y se banan con agua de río o de regadío no purificada.

Somos una nación mejor que eso. Debemos eliminar las propuestas sobre "braceros" como soluciones para los problemas complicados de inmigración y mano de obra. Es importante que hagamos saber ésto ahora a nuestros representantes en el Congreso.

(Mario Obledo, de Sacramento, California, es presidente de la Coalición Nacional de Organizaciones Hispanas. El prestó servicios como presidente de la Cumbre Nacional Latina sobre la Legislación de Trabajadores Invitados.)

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## Groups Organize To **Protest New** Bracero Scheme

By Mario Obledo

A coalition of leaders from state and national organizations held a Latino summit on guest worker" legislation in Washington, D.C., this month. Nearly 100 of them from 15 states gathered on short notice to confront this latest threat to the well being of the nation's farmworkers.

The summit was necessary because on July 23 the United States Senate approved an amendment to an annual spending bill that would allow certain industries, predominantly agriculture, to import an unlimited number of "guest workers" (braceros) into the United States.

History shows that the last bracero program, instituted in the 1940s, hurt U.S. workers. It bypassed them in favor of workers who were little more indentured servants, depressing industry wages. Braceros risked deportation if they tried to change employers, no matter how ruthless or unfair their bosses might be, or if they asked for better wages, improved working conditions, decent living quarters or protection from pesticides.

The Senate's new bracero program, in many ways, is worse than the 1940s version. If approved, it would sanction a system of labor better suited to medieval times and reward growers for creating an artificial shortage of workers. Many growers provide such miserable wages and working conditions that few U.S. workers see agricultural labor as an option.

There is no shortage of farmworkers. Cindy Hahamovitch, associate professor of history at the College of William and Mary, pointed out in the Washington Post this month, "If there were truly a labor shortage today, farm wages would be rising."

A 1995 report issued by the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform concluded, "If the supply of illegal farmworkers dried up tomorrow (or if growers chose to quit hiring illegal workers), the supply of workauthorized farmworkers is ample, even in peak harvest months."

This was shown again in a December 1997 General Accounting Office report. It said, "A farm labor shortage does not now exist and is unlikely in the foreseeable future." It as many 600,000 "illegal aliens" performing farm labor in the United States.

In promoting a new bracero bill this year, Sen. Slade Gorton (R-Wash.) argued, "We have a situation that makes a violator of the law out of almost every agricultural employer in the United States of America who need labor on a seasonal basis."

Gorton knows, the growers know, and the Immigration & Naturalization Service knows that undocumented workers Service. Distributed by the Los Anare used widely in agriculture throughout the United States.

Such workers displace legal U.S. residents who want jobs, but they expect reasonable working conditions and wages. The words "illegal aliens" take on a different meaning during harvest when they become "our Hispanic workers." In most states, shipping them home is not an option between April 1-Nov. 1.

The point is, agriculture has become agribusiness because growers have had a steady supply of cheap, easily exploitable foreign labor whom they prefer to hire, even during times of high unemployment of U.S. workers. Today, during unprecedented peacetime economic growth, most major agricultural areas in the nation are "distressed" with doubledigit rates of unemployment among authorized, legal work-

That there is a sizable popundocumented ulation of workers spread throughout the country is irrefutable. Yet they still make up a tiny fraction of the U.S. workforce, even if estimates go as high as 2 million. And not all undocumented workers are employed in agriculture. Many work in the garment, meat-packing, poultry, hotel/motel, and other industries which rely predominantly on less-skilled labor. The undocumented workers, if anything, exacerbate the labor oversupply that has caused wages to remain stagnant or to decline in certain industries, most notably agriculture.

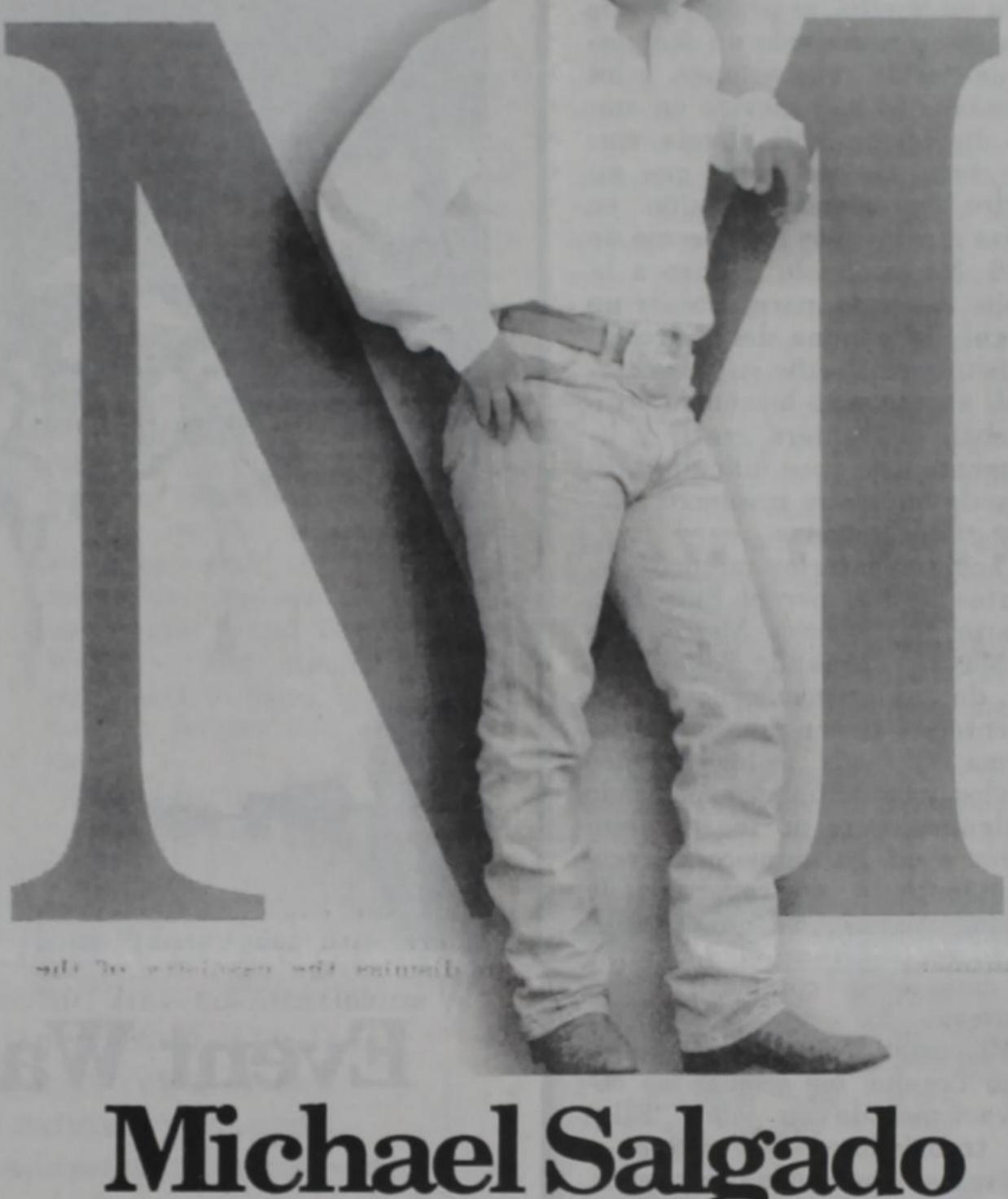
Certainly there might be isolated cases where a worker shortage could exist temporarily. But generally it is one of the employers' own making. Such is the case in Mattawa, Wash., where agribusiness has planted fruit orchards 1,000 acres at a time in recent years. There, the state has failed to regulate growth or require that housing and other infrastructure be made available. In addition, the agribusiness industry has refused to adopt modern recruitment and employment practices.

The result: workers travel from 20 miles to 2,000 miles ... to work in the now-prosperous Columbia River Basin. Thousands of men, women and children are "packed in like sardines ... six and seven crammed in 8-foot by 12-foot trailers," as Gov. Gary Locke recently observed. Thousands of others live under cardboards, cook over open-pit fires, and bathe with river or untreated irrigation water.

We are a better nation than that. We must reject bracero proposals as solutions to our country's complex immigration and labor problems. It is important that we let our representatives in Congress know this now.

(Mario Obledo of Sacramento, Calif., is president of the National Coalition of Hispanic Organizations. He served as chair of the National Latino Summit on Guest Worker Legis-

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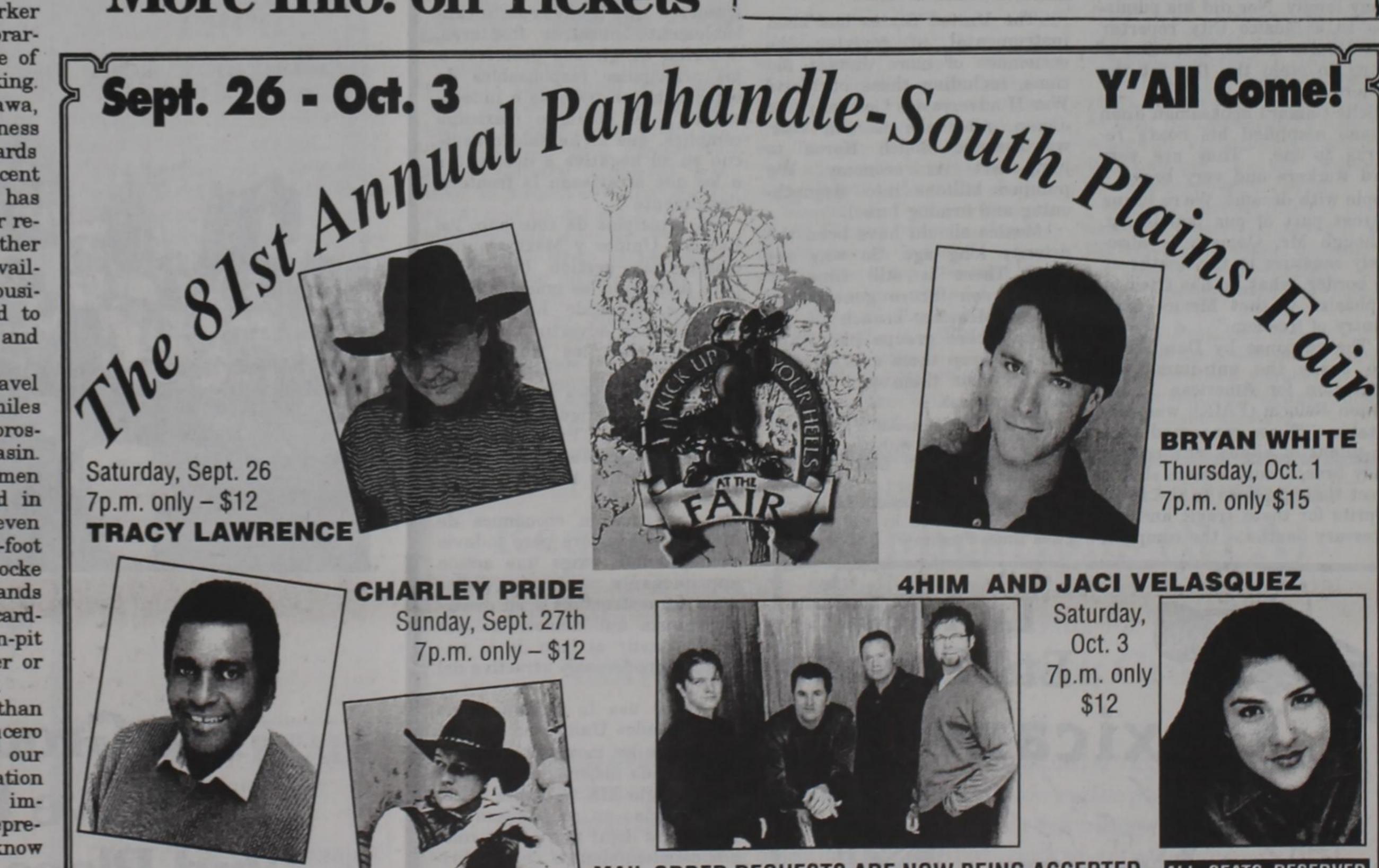
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## La Solucion Para El Dilema De La Inmigracion No Esta En La Frontera

Por Ronald Sal Panuco

Ella estaba de pie en el lado de Tijuana, en la frontera entre México y California, pasando el tiempo hasta que la costa estuviera libre. Eva Rosales Panuco, con docenas de otras personas, esperaba por el intervalo en que "la migra" cambiara el turno de trabajo.

Cuando llegó el momento, ella corrió como el viento.

Mi madre de 48 años de edad me repite este episodio aterrorizante de su vida: Dirigida por un coyote" -- contrabandista y guía -- ella caminó por las lomas detrás de San Ysidro, escurriéndose a pie por espacio de tres horas antes de llegar a una casa

## Resolution To Immigration Dilemma Isn't At The Border

By Ronald Sal Panuco

She stood on the Tijuana side of the Mexico-California border, biding time until the coast was clear. Eva Rosales Panuco, with dozens of others, awaited the break when la migra changed work shifts.

When it came, she ran like the wind.

My 48-year-old mother still recounts this terrifying episode in her life to me: Led by a coyote -smuggler/guide -- she hiked into the hills behind San Ysidro, scurrying on foot for about three hours before coming to a safe-house. She had left me, her infant son, back home in Nayarit with her mother as she tried to reach California and resurrect her life.

That happened in the spring of 1973. Her first two attempts to cross had been foiled. But her third try was the charm.

The coyote's fee was \$250. Today, coyotes charge up to 10 times that amount. Though it wasn't easy then, it was nowhere as difficult as it is today. Operation Gatekeeper, with its new technology and beefed-up patrol at the Tijuana-California border, has made it nearly impossible.

The alambristas -- the fencejumpers -- are moving farther east, deeper into the Sonora desert that transverses the neighboring countries. They are also dying. So far this year nearly 100 men, women and children have succumbed in that region during their flight to el norte. But the migrants still come, so Clinton administration officials are proposing that we bolster the Border Patrol force from 7,000 to 20,000 and construct another 400 to 500 miles of high-tech fencing.

In my family, disregarding the border, with members moving back and forth, has been a phenomenon for generations. My grandmother came for a while in the early '40s to pick cotton in Texas. My great-grandfather did it at the turn of the century, for a paycheck from Southern Pacific Railroad. My grandmother and great grandfather crossed free and freely. My mother's trip involved greater risk and ex-

Recent public comments by Mexico Undersecretary of Migratory Services Fernando Solis Camara that undocumented Mexicans have a `legitimate goal" in coming to the United States may have stunned some, but they didn't surprise anyone in my family. Nor did his admission to a Mexico City reporter that Mexico has no intention of

trying to stem the flow at the

border.

Solis Camara spokesman Juan Lozano amplified his boss's remarks to me, 'They are very hard workers and very brave -people with dreams. We're losing a great part of our population. Although Mr. Camara is absolutely sensitive to the deaths at the border, what he has tried to emphasize is that Mexico is a country of freedom."

The response by Dan Stein, who heads the anti-immigrant Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), was predictable: "Those concerned with the plight of aliens who relentlessly breach our borders should direct their protests to the main

Mexican government, which...has been conspicuous in its refusal to discourage illegal border crossings.

Earlier this year, the United States and Mexico announced a binational effort to reduce border deaths by posting signs in Spanish warning migrants about the risks.

Such messages carry as much weight as former First Lady Nancy Reagan's old "Just Say No" to drugs admonition to U.S.

Mexico's improving but still woeful economic condition requires massive action to deal with its infrastructure and its development into a democracy that can exist next door to the world's most powerful and attractive nation.

Using history as a guide, the United States should not prevent Mexicans from seeking a better life here. Nineteenth century Mexico didn't barb-wire its northern border to wall out westward-bound U.S. settlers or keep European immigrants from trying to seek a better life in Mexican Territory.

Applying 20th century political reality, the United States can modify the influx of Mexicans while protecting and respecting those who come to work and aid our economy.

Until some economic and social balance between neighbors is achieved, migrants will continue to flee north, accepting whatever risks. The "East German solution" -- walls and guns -- offers an illusion, not a resolution. Because of our two nations' historical, cultural and economic ties, the value of Mexican Americans like me to the United States is unique. We are an asset to both countries.

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Mexico's president from 1988-1994, predicted that this bilingual, bicultural mass of Mexican Americans -- now estimated at 18 million -- will be instrumental in changing the face of Mexico.

As they link the neighbors culturally and socially, they -particularly the immigrants -inject capital a critical level south of the border, sending billions of dollars to relatives.

The United States gains not just from the labor infusion Mexicans provide to the service industries and agribusiness, but it is supplying us the human conduits to Latin America and the rest of the world, representatives in the global marketplace and at diplomatic tables.

The United States has been instrumental in reviving the economies of more distant nations, including those of World War II adversaries Germany and Japan. After the Korean War, we assisted South Korea to jump-start its economy. We pumped billions into strengthening and arming Israel.

Mexico should have been the priority long ago. So why not now? There is still time. It might keep future generations of the Mexican branch of my family where groups like FAIR want to keep them and where I can go visit them and admire their progress.

(Ronald Sal Panuco of Washington, D.C., is a reporter with the national journal Hispanic Link Weekly

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Ella me había dejado, su hijo pequeño, en su casa de Nayarit con su madre, mientras ella trataba de llegar a California y de resucitar su vida. Eso ocurrió en la primavera de 1973. Sus dos primeros intentos para cruzar habían sido inútiles. Pero la ter-

cera tuvo éxito. El honorario del "coyote" era de \$250. Hoy, los "coyotes" cobran hasta diez veces esa cantidad. Aunque no era fácil entonces, no era de ningún modo tan dificil como lo es hoy. Ese sendero se considera ahora casi imposible. El llamado "Operation Gatekeeper" con su nueva tecnología y el aumento de las patrullas en la frontera entre Tijuana y California, lo han hecho así.

De modo que los "alambristas" -- los que saltan por sobre las cercas -- de hoy están mudándose más hacia el este, más profundamente en el desierto de Sonora, que atraviesa los dos países vecinos. También se están muriendo. Hasta ahora, en este año, casi 100 hombres, mujeres y niños han sucumbido en esa región durante su huída al norte. Pero los migrantes siguen viniendo.

Y ahora un funcionario del gobierno de Clinton está proponiendo que aumentemos la fuerza de la Patrulla Fronteriza de 7,000 a 20,000, y que construyamos otras 400 a 500 millas de cerca de alta tecnología.

En mi familia, el pasar por alto a la frontera ha sido un fenómeno de varias generaciones, y los miembros se han movido en ambas direcciones. Mi abuela vino por cierto tiempo antes que mi madre, recogiendo algodón en Texas a principios del decenio de 1940. Mi bisabuelo lo hizo a la vuelta del siglo, para obtener un cheque de nómina del Ferrocarril Southern Pacific en Texas.

Mi abuela y mi bisabuelo atravesaban la frontera gratis y libremente, con poca dificultad. El viaje de mi madre involucró riesgo y gastos mayores.

Los comentarios públicos recientes hechos por el Sub- Secretario de Servicios Migratorios de México, Fernando Solís Cámara, de que los mexicanos indocumentados tienen una meta legítima al venir a los Estados Unidos, pueden haber asombrado a algunos, pero no me sorprendieron a mí. Ni tampoco su reconocimiento, a un reportero de Ciudad México, de que México no tiene la intención de tratar de detener la corriente en la frontera.

El portavoz de Solís Cámara, Juan Lozano, me amplió las observaciones de su jefe. "Ellos son trabajadores muy árduos y valerosos -- personas con sueños. Estamos perdiendo una gran parte de nuestra población. Aunque el Sr. Solís Cámara es absolutamente sensible a las muertes en la frontera, lo que él ha tratado de enfatizar es que México es un país de libertad".

La reacción de Dan Stein, que dirige la Federación para la Reforma de la Inmigración a los Estados Unidos (FAIR en inglés), fué predecible: "Los preocupados por las dificultades de los extranjeros que atraviesan incansablemente nuestras fronteras, deberían dirigir sus protestas a los principales responsables de estas muertes trágicas e innecesarias -- el gobierno mexicano cómplice, que ... ha sido conspícuo en su negativa a desalentar a los que atraviesan la frontera ilegalmente".

A principios de este año, los Estados Unidos y México anunciaron una gestión binacional para disminuir las muertes en la frontera, situando letreros en español para advertir a los migrantes sobre los riesgos del viaje.

Esos mensajes llevan tanto peso como la antigua admonición de la entonces Primera Dama Nancy Reagan a los jóvenes: "Sólo digan que no a los narcó-

La situación económica de México, que mejora pero todavía es deplorable, exige una acción impresionante para hacer frente a su infraestructura y su desarrollo hacia una democracia que pueda existir al lado de la nación más poderosa y atractiva del mundo.

Si se usa la historia como guía, Estados Unidos no debería evitar que los mexicanos buscaran una vida mejor aquí. El México del siglo XIX no ponía alambre de púas en su frontera del norte para dejar fuera a los colonos estadounidenses que se dirigian al oeste, ni para evitar que los emigrantes europeos procuraran una vida mejor en territorio mexicano.

Al aplicar la realidad política del siglo XX, los Estados Unidos pueden modificar el influjo de los mexicanos mientras que protejan y respeten a los que vienen a trabajar y ayudar a nues-

tra economía. Hasta que se logre algún equilibrio económico y social entre los vecinos, la corriente de migrantes procedente de México no se detendrá. Los Panucos,

González y Lopez continuarán huyendo hacia el norte, aceptando el riesgo que sea. La "Solución de Alemania Oriental" -- con sus muros, fuerzas militares y ametralladoras -ofrece una ilusión, no una reso-

lución. Debido a los vínculos históricos, culturales y económicos de nuestras dos naciones, el valor de los méxicoamericanos para los Estados Unidos es singular. Somos un beneficio para ambos

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, que fué Presidente de México entre 1988 y 1994, pronosticó que esta masa bilingue y bicultural de méxicoamericanos -- que se esti-

ma ahora en 18 millones de personas -- servirá de instrumento para cambiar la cara de México.

Ya que enlazan a los vecinos cultural y socialmente, ellos -especialmente los inmigrantes -inyectan capital al nivel más crítico al sur de la frontera, enviando miles de millones de dólares a sus familiares.

Los Estados Unidos aprovechan, no sólo de la infusión de mano de obra que proporcionan los mexicanos a las industrias de servicio y los negocios agrícolas, manteniendo bajos los costos y alta la producción, sino que cada vez en mayor medida están proporcionándonos los conductos humanos hacia la América Latina y el resto del mundo, representantes en el mercado global y en las mesas de la diplomacia.

Los Estados Unidos han sido

un instrumento para revivir las economías de naciones más distantes, incluyendo a las de sus adversarios de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, Alemania y el Japón. Después de la Guerra de Corea, ayudamos a Corea del Sur a poner en marcha nuevamente su economía. E invertimos miles de millones de dólares para fortalecer y armar a Israel.

México debería haber tenido la prioridad hace mucho tiempo. De modo que, ¿por qué no ahora? Todavía hay tiempo. Podría mantener a las generaciones futuras de la rama mexicana de mi familia donde los grupos como FAIR quieren mantenerlos, y donde yo pueda ir a visitarlos y admirar sus adelantos.

(Ronald Sal Panuco, de Washington, DC., es reportero del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report).

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by Michael O. Collazo

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the record?

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stakes.

the spotlight alone.

As the summer days turn to

fall on another year in America,

Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa

stand among Roger Maris and

The Babe as they shatter the

record that has been so coveted

is no surprise to the brass ring.

Many expected him there and

some would like to see him in

from San Pedro de Mocaris

longed for a glimpse of the spo-

breakers -- or someone other

than McGwire -- as cheapening

Roger Maris's record has riddled

sports radio and the newspapers.

Does it really matter who breaks

the media expected, if anyone,

Mark McGwire's rocket-launch-

ing lumber or even Ken Griffey's

lightening-quick stick would

threaten seriously the 37-year-

old record. Last year, both of

them made late-season runs at

61. And with another expansion

year coming, they were the odd-

Rightfielder Sammy Sosa -- who

some considered overrated and

undeserving of his recently-

signed, multi-million dollar con-

tract -- was expected to strike

out too much and hit his usual

30-plus homeruns. But Sosa --

who, mind you, started playing

baseball just in his teens -- in-

stead improved his eye at the

plate and laid low in the ankle-

high grass at Wrigley Field, un-

assuming and without a ticket

in the Roger Maris Sweep-

Mac and Junior started their

celebrated assault early, club-

bing homerun after homerun in

April and May. Sosa, on the

other hand, struggled relatively

out of the gate, arriving on the

first day of June 14 homeruns

behind McGwire. No one

thought anything of him. He

Then on June 15,

launched three shots in one

was considered a non-factor.

As Opening Day arrived, Big

Meanwhile, Chicago Cubs

Apparently it does. Certainly

But a flashing Dominican

Still, talk of two record-

The great McGwire, indeed,

For Baseball Fans, It's Sosa-prising

to See Him In The Chase

Sammy Sosa no necesita favores.

game. Then on June 19, he hit

two. The next day, he hit two

more. All of a sudden, Sosa had

to be taken seriously. By mid-

July, reporters started to ask

him of his homeruns, started to

grudgingly associate him with

McGwire's formerly one-man

show. Always flamboyant and

easy-going, Sosa took the new-

found attention in stride. The

more the merrier, he figured. He

baseball world and the country

knowing his name, Sosa did the

unthinkable -- he passed the Big

Mac, hitting a homerun onto

Wavlin Avenue to one-better

McGwire's homerun total. It was

short-lived, however. McGwire

took two Chicago Cub pitchers

deep and re-claimed the lead in

in August, Sosa has caught up

once more, only to see -- as Sosa

himself predicted -- McGwire

again take hold of sole posses-

year should not be considered a

cheapening of Maris's record.

But what Sosa is doing this

Many baseball fans wanted

Disability Advisory Committee Vacancy

The Lubbock Public Transit Advisory Board would like to announce

a vacancy on the Disability Advisory Committee (DAC). The DAC

is a subcommittee which reviews policies and regulations

and advises the Lubbock Public Transit Advisory Board

on issues related to the provision of public transportation provider

for the City of Lubbock.

All interested individuals willing to serve on this committee may

submit a letter of interest before October 15, 1998 to Citibus,

P.O. Box 2000, Lubbock, Texas 79401. These individuals must

be available to meet with the Lubbock Public Transit Advisory

Board on October 20, 1998 at 11:30 a.m. If you have questions,

please contact Karen O'Connor at Citibus (806) 767-2380 ext. 222.

Since that sun-spanked day

On August 19, now with the

was just having fun.

The Chase.

sion of the lead.

NFC East division title. Playing on the road with a backup quarterback, and a running game that struggled, the Cowboys still stomped the defending NFC East champion Giants 31-7 on Monday Night

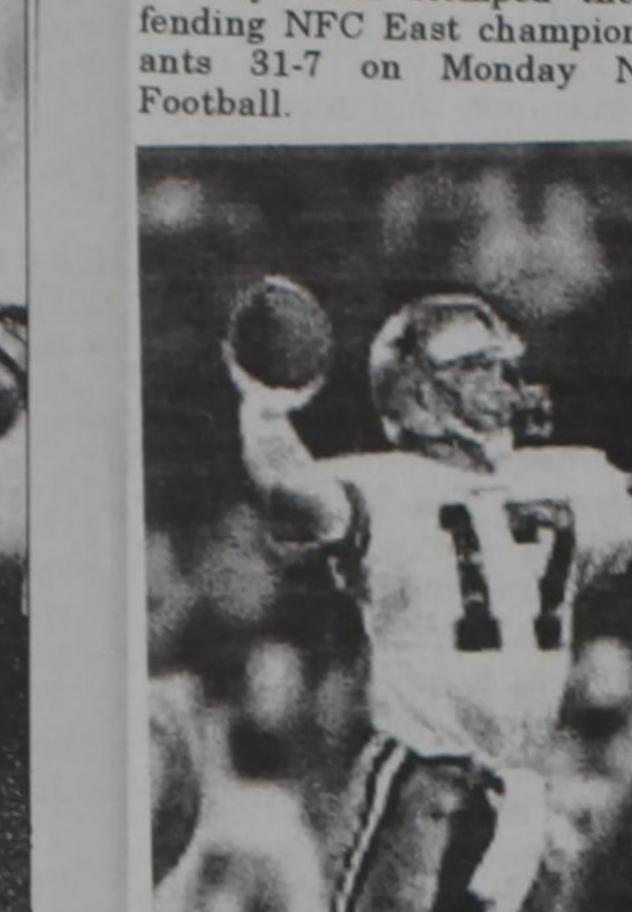
was make the throws he could make," said Gailey, whose gameplan called for Garrett to make short passes in the flat with an occasional deep ball. "I was impressed with the way that he handled the ball. He did not make mistakes with the football or throw into crowds. He threw deep when he had to, he saw the field real well. His percent-

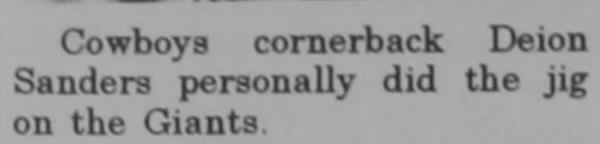
Leon Lett, Randall Godfrey, and Omar Stoutmire had sacks. Kenny Wheaton and Kevin Mathis added interceptions. In all, the Cowboys defense held the Giants to 252 yards of total offense, including 56 rushing.

Page 5

It's early. But where is that NFC East championship ring?

UPON FURTHER REVIEW: The Giants had just tied the game at 7-7 when Jason Garrett turned in the biggest play of the game. On 3rd-and-10 from his own 20, Garrett hit Billy Davis with an 80-yard touchdown pass. The score was more Davis than





Sanders' 59-yard punt return for a touchdown broke a scoreless tie in the second quarter, his 55-yard reception set up the game-clinching touchdown in the third quarter, and his 71yard interception return for a touchdown in the fourth quarter capped off a 31-7 Cowboys blowout.

It was his most dominating

Sanders in a game that gave the Cowboys sole possession of first place in the NFC East.



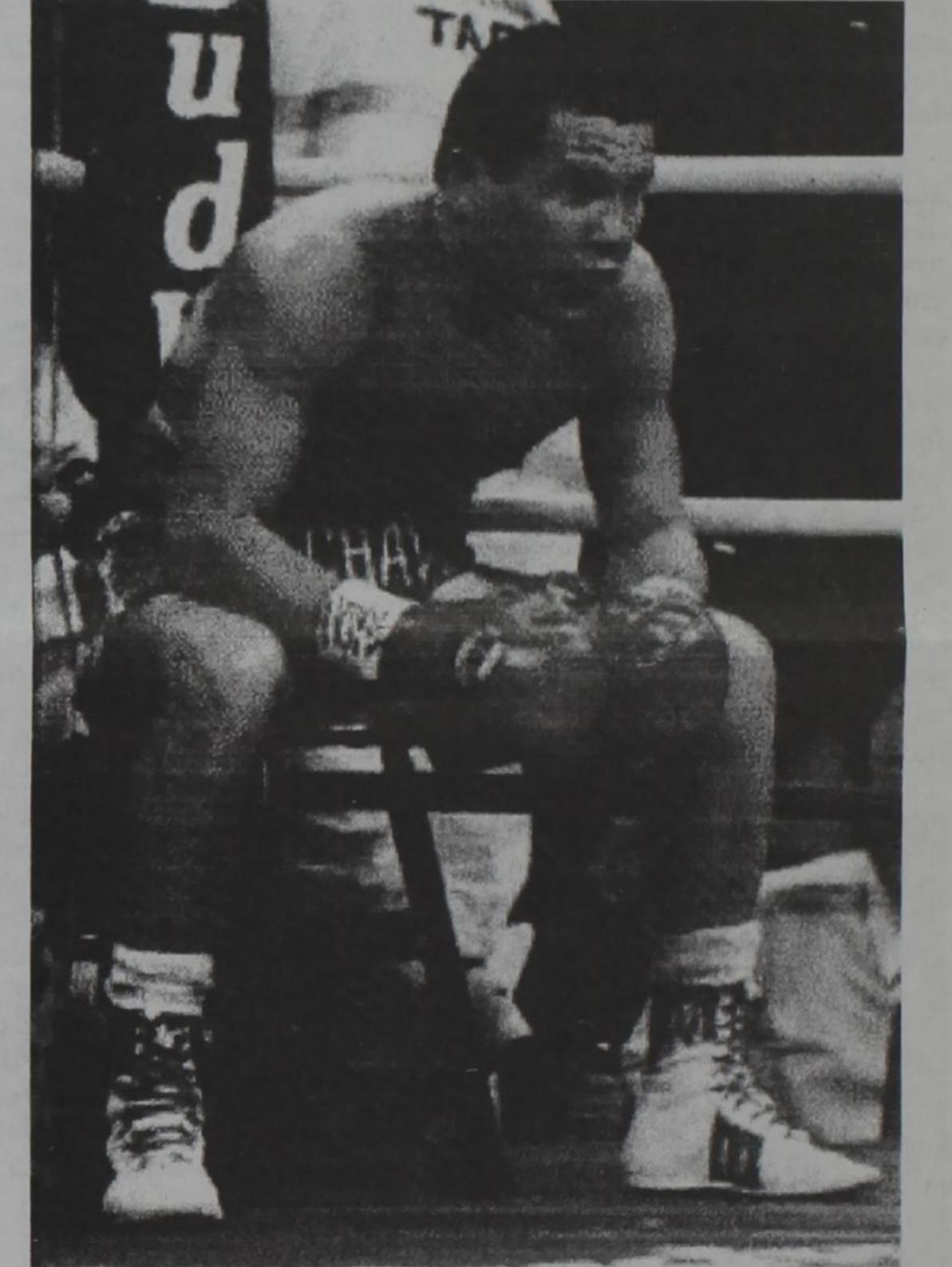
Jason Garrett, playing in ke-free football and guide the than 50 percent of his passes (12 of 28), but he did not throw any interceptions and he was not make the big throw, he did. His 15-yard throw to Billy Davis turned into an 80-yard touchdown play, giving the Cowboys the lead for good (14-7) after the Giants had tied the game at 7-7

per catch were good because he has nice touch on the deep ball and he sees deep creases very well.

And that Cowboys defense, which had been pummeled a week earlier in Denver? Coordinator Dave Campo, who isolated himself from the media for much of last week, was ready for anything the anemic Giants offense threw at him. Chad Hennings,

Garrett. Davis beat the Giants' zone coverage with a slant pattern, caught Garrett's pass at the 38-yard line and sprinted the rest of the way for the score which put the Cowboys ahead for good. The Giants could have stopped the play for a gain of about 20 yards. But Giants safety Tito Wooten over ran the play and collided with his defenders, instead of Davis, who went into the end zone un-

## touched. Boxing-Chavez Wants



Another Title Fight

CITY, Sept (Reuters) - Mexican boxing leg-Julio Cesar Chavez, bloodied for the second time by Oscar de la Hoya in a welterweight title bout last week, said on Tuesday he wants another shot at a title, this time in the super lightweight division.

Chavez sent a letter to the World Boxing Council asking for the chance to fight the winner of the November 28 bout between Mexican Miguel Angel Gonzalez and Russian Konstantin Tzsyu for the WBC's super lightweight title.

The 36-year-old Chavez failed to answer the bell after eight

City of Lubbock-Community Development Department

Request for Applications (RFA)

from interested agencies, organizations, or individuals within the

County of Lubbock interested in applying for FY 1999:

Community Services Block Grant

(CSBG) Funds

Applications to address: 1. a Self Sufficiency program to transition low income out of poverty;

2. a Transportation program to provide a means for low income people to access

traning opportunities in the evening, 3. a Youth Program that will deter them from one

or more of the following: school drop-out, tean pregnancy, and or juvenile crime.

Details and applications will be available in the

Community Development Department

1625 13th Street, Lubbock, Tx 79401

806-775-2301

their WBC welterweight title fight last Friday in Las Vegas, dropping his record to 101-3-2.

Following the loss to De la Hoya, Chavez said he planned to fight on December 18 against American Vince Phillips for the International Boxing Federation's welterweight crown.

But on Tuesday Chavez indicated he preferred to fight in the super lightweight division.

"That is my ideal weight," the ageing six-time world champion

WBC President Jose Sulaiman said the organisation would review Chavez's request at its next convention starting Octob-

# age was not high, but the yards Cowboys cornerback Deion

performance in a Cowboys uniform, and the first time he had scored two touchdowns in the same game in his career. And to think, he had to leave the game after the first touchdown because of dehydration. This performance, as gut-wrenching, and as electrifying as it was, had to be what team owner Jerry Jones had in mind when he gave Sanders a \$35 million contract that included a record \$13 million signing bonus.

"That was an impressive display -- he is really an outstanding athlete," Cowboys coach Chan Gailey said.

But this was about more than



place of the injured Troy Aikman, showed he can play mista-Cowboys ship until Aikman returns. Garrett completed less sacked. And when he needed to in the second quarter.

"What we asked Jason to do rounds against De la Hoya in er 25 in Johannesburg.

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1998 Texas Tech Football Schedule

Date Opponent

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Sept. 19 Fresno State

Sept. 26 • at Iowa State

Sept. 12 at North Texas (Irving)

• at Colorado

Nov. 14 • Texas (Senior Day)

Nov. 21 • at Oklahoma

• at Texas A&M

Oct. 31 • Missouri (Family Day)

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No late applications will be accepted. Funding starts 1-1-99.

#### LHCC Golf Tournament The Lubbock Hispanic

McGwire or even Griffey, Jr. to

ride alone into the sunset, with

their magical bat slumped over

their powerful shoulder. But

Sosa disrupted that fairytale

ending. Some have scoffed his

accomplishments as unequal to

McGwire's Herculean perfor-

wind-aided, critics say. He plays

in a matchbox stadium that

cheapens his numbers, some

theorize. But Sosa's shots have

passed the power litmus test.

Close to 40 of his moon shots

have traveled 400 feet or more.

Wrigley Field's uncompromising

winds can be a foe as well as a

friend to would-be homeruns.

Sosa has been in the midst of a

playoff race and has hit home-

runs to keep himself and his

situation. Still, he has arisen

from the shadows of Big Mac

and Junior -- and The Babe and

Maris -- and stands stoically

right next to them, as he kisses

his two fingers and pounds his

Few wanted Sammy in this

team in The Chase.

Vaya, Sammy.

chest.

Sosa's homers have been

Chamber of Commerce will be hosting their annual Golf Tournament on Saturday, Sept. 26, at the Island Oaks Golf Course in Idalou.

The tournaments' entry fee will be \$50.00 which includes green fees, golf cart, prizes, food and beverages.

Snickers Candy Route 50 Locations. \$800-\$1200

> Cost \$2995. www.vendingroutes.com

## Despite Funding Rise, Poor Still Without Child Care

(Washington, DC; September 22, 1998) When the demand for child care assistance exceeds the available federal and state child care funds, the group most likely to be left without assistance is low-income working families with no connection to the welfare system, according to "Child Care Assistance Under Welfare Reform: Early Responses by the States," by Sharon K. Long, Gretchen Kirby, Robin Kurka, and Shelley Waters, a new report from the Urban Institute's Assessing the New Federalism project.

The \$600 million increase in federal funds for child care and additional funding commitments by many states, provides sufficient money to serve half of the low-income children needing child care assistance. Before the enactment of federal welfare reform two years ago, funding for child care assistance was sufficient to cover only one-third of eligible children.

Each of the 13 states studied (Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin) have more than adequate funds to serve the welfare population, but only a few of these states have been able to serve all of the non-welfare low-income families seeking child care assistance, largely by investing more state dollars.

Two important areas of state choice that affect the size and cost of child care programs are determining who receives child care assistance and who pays for it.

Income eligibility limits establish a family's qualification for child care assistance. For example, Wisconsin, which has done more than any other state to guarantee child care to all eligible families, has lower income eligibility limits.

Funding priorities determine which eligible families will be served first. States have a strong incentive to con-



It's time to welcome Lubbock's newest specialist.

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tinue giving priority to welfare families for two reasons. First, federal welfare funding is contingent on states moving welfare recipients to work and providing child care is critical to a state's success. Second, federal law requires that states use a large portion of their child care funds to assist families either connected to the welfare system or at risk of being on welfare. Since states expect demand from the at-risk group to increase as welfare rolls fall, program administrators are hesitant to

Reimbursement rates paid to child care providers have generally increased under welfare reform. Nine of the 13 states studied increased rates for child care centers. Three states (Colorado, Massachusetts, and Michigan) reduced rates for child care centers; while New Jersey did not change the reimbursement

commit significant additional

child care funds to assist the

To stretch child care dollars further, as well as to ensure family responsibility for child care, many states are stressing increased cost-sharing with parents. Florida and Wisconsin require copayments from all families receiving subsidies, including families on public assistance. Unfortunately, high copayments can lead families to leave their jobs or choose less costly, less satisfactory child care.

In contrast to the limited changes in program design, the study states have made more significant changes in the administration of child care assistance. Even prior to welfare reform states began building seamless systems of assistance care (consolidation of administration in a single state agency; creating a single point of entry for families seeking assistance; standardizing applications, policies and procedures; establishing a single waiting list; and eliminating gaps in assistance as families switch Six states programs). (Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Texas, and Wisconsin) had established fully seamless child care systems prior to federal welfare reform. Since passage of federal welreform, four states (California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Washington) have moved to consolidate child care assistance within a single agency.



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## Open Your Home Your Home

Michael wants a room of his own. Jamie wants a family where she and her two siblings can stay together. Rory, a teenager, wants a family who will love her forever and ever. Like many children these children have dreams. Unlike many children these children dream of having a family of their very own.

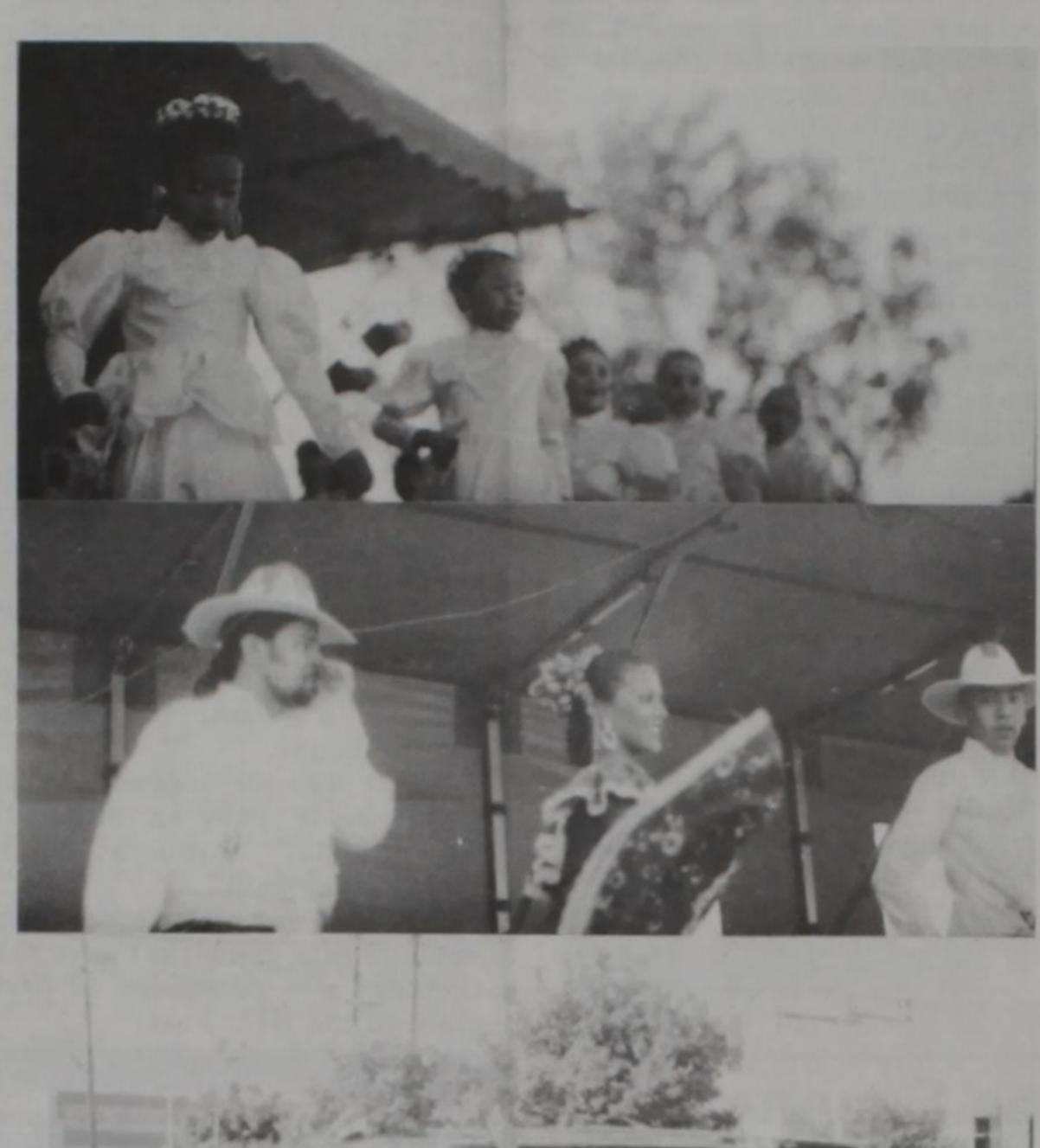
Michael, Jamie and Rory personify the children in our area and in Texas who are legally free for adoption. They hold tightly to their dream of a permanent family. You can help their dreams come true by becoming an adoptive parent, by giving these children a permanent home.

Children in the conservatorship of the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services come from all ethnic backgrounds. They have diverse needs. Many of them are older and many of them are part of a sibling group needing to be placed together. Regardless of their circumstances they all want a family to call their own!

torship of the Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services come from all ethnic backgrounds. They have diverse needs. Many of them are older and many of them are part of a sibling group needing to be placed together. Regardless of their circumstances they all want a family to call their own!

Because of the critical need for foster and adoptive parents TDPRS, Children's Protective Services is holding a special Information Meeting to present information and answer questions about how to adopt children from the agency. This special Information Meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 29 at TDPRS Office, 57th and Avenue P, in Lubbock. The meeting will begin at 7:00 pm. Please ask your friends and relatives to join you in learning more about becoming a foster/adoptive parent. For additional information call 762-2680.

## Mas Fotos de la Fiesta







## News Briefs

## Health Care Spending to Double in Next Decade Spending for health care in the United States will double

Spending for health care in the United States will double over the next decade, reaching \$2.1 trillion by 2007, according to government projections published today.

The nation's medical bill largely held steady in the last few years, as many consumers switched to managed care and thus held down costs. But a new report by the Health Care Financing Administration said bills are going to rise a little more rapidly again starting this year.

Insurance companies and consumers will see bigger jumps in health bills than Medicare, said the study appearing in this month's issue of Health Affairs, a journal published by the charitable group Project HOPE.

Why? Largely because in recent years, employers have switched to managed care, "scouting around for the most inexpensive plans they could find," HCFA chief actuary Richard Foster explained. "This can only go so far."

Eighty-five percent of working Americans already are

Eighty-five percent of working Americans already are covered by managed care, so the quick savings of a switch in health care systems are almost gone, he said. Also, HMOs until now have worked with very low profit margins - something that will have to change if they are to stay in business, Foster said.

But costs are increasing, not just because of inflation but because new-and-improved medical technology simply costs more, he noted. At the same time, the Balanced Budget Act is strictly restraining federal health care spending for Medicare and Medicaid, making government payments to doctors and hospitals tighter.

In a reflection of the situation, the government's Office of Personnel Management announced last week that premiums for health insurance programs covering some 8.7 million federal employees, dependents, retirees and others will rise by an average of 10.2 percent next year -- the largest jump in a decade. The study found:

--Health care spending will rise from \$1.035 trillion in 1996 to \$2.133 trillion in 2007. In 1996, consumers paid \$552 billion through private insurance, out-of pocket payments or other private sources, while Medicare, Medicaid and other government programs shouldered \$483 billion of the cost. By 2007, private sources will account for nearly \$1.15 trillion and government will provide \$987 billion.

--Spending per person will jump from \$3,759 in 1996 to \$7,100 in 2007.

--Hospitals will get a smaller share of the pie, accounting for 30 percent of health expenditures by 2007, compared with 35 percent in 1996, as the trend continues toward more outpatient care.

--Americans will spend more on prescription drugs, \$171 billion in 2007 against \$62 billion in 1996, as prices rise and people buy more drugs.

Despite significant changes in the market and policy environment, major safety net hospitals and clinics so far have been able to maintain their commitment to the uninsured, according to a new Occasional Paper from the Urban Institute's Assessing the New Federalism project.

While several factors are making it harder for safety net providers to provide care to the uninsured, "Public Policy, Market Forces, and the Viability of Safety Net Providers" by Stephen A. Norton and Debra J. Lipson finds that very few have closed and none of the major providers have reported reductions in their capacity to care for the uninsured.

The authors identify three primary reasons for the resilience of these health care providers. First, factors that exert pressure on the safety net -- the emergence of a highly competitive market, sudden reductions in Medicaid patient revenues, or large decreases in state and local subsidies -- have not all occurred simultaneously in one place. Second, safety net providers have successfully responded to the changing market. In most cases, the response of safety net providers differ little from their market counterparts. Third, federal and state financial support has ensured that the safety net remains intact. When federal and state funding has been insufficient, local communities have supported the safety net.

Although safety net health care providers have been able to survive the dramatic changes in the health care marketplace, the authors question the long- term stability of these facilities and their continued provision of care to the uninsured. The implicit cross-subsidy of care for the uninsured continues to erode under pressure from Federal, state and private payers' desire for low cost care. The number of uninsured continues to increase. Recent positive trends -- six years of unprecedented growth in the economy, declining rates of growth in health care costs, effective responses by safety net providers to market changes, and increases in Federal, state and/or local subsidies -- are unlikely to continue forever. Perhaps the largest unknown is the impact of changes in safety net provider behavior on their commitment to the uninsured. Attempts by safety net providers to reduce costs may affect their ability to provide comprehensive services to the uninsured.

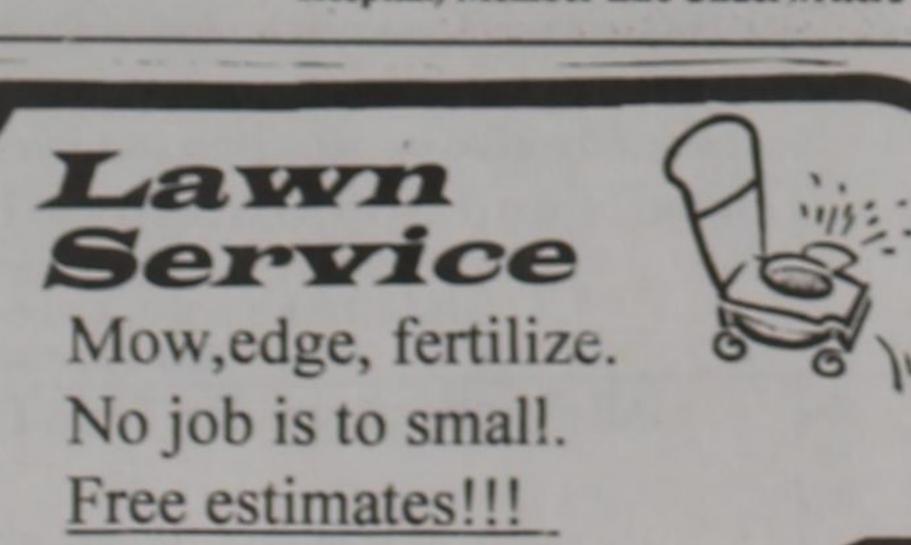
Assessing the New Federalism is a multi-year project designed to analyze the shifting responsibility for social programs from the federal government to the states. The project, conducted by the Urban Institute in collaboration with Child Trends, Inc., analyzes changes in income support, social services, and health programs in child and family well being.



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