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

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

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

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

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

Hispanic populations, Morales got strong support. Morales is expected to do well in Lubbock and the Midland/Odessa where he visited last month. A bus filled with Morales and

Clinton/Gore will visit Lubbock and Odessa on October 23.

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



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Week of October 10 to October 16, 1996

Lubbock, Texas

LSC Lawyers Cope With Cuts

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

Comentarios) de Bidal

by Bidal Aguero

Well Lorenzo "Bubba" Sedeño entered the race for

Texas Senate for the 28th District this past week not to the surprise of many, but I imagine to

the surprise and anguish of the candidates who had already filed. Especially Democrats

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

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

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

QUESTION 5: If you are truly sincere about wanting our vote, how many people do you have on your paid staff that are Hispanic or minority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weiss, a poverty lawyer

Welfare Law's Effects Likely to Emerge Gradually

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

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

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

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

Continued on Page 7

News Briefs CA Campus Poses 'Honest

Debate' on Affirmative Action

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

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

ing press coverage of a debate at California State University at Northridge in which former Ku Klux Klan leader David Duke represented the Yes on Proposition 209 side.

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

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

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

Cities Get Federal Hsg Funds

The Clinton administration is awarding \$716 million in 74 cities to demolish some of the nation's worst public housing and to build new homes designed

to keep neighborhoods drug free, reports Associated Press. "It is a national tragedy that any child, any family needs to live in the conditions that I have seen in Detroit and Philadelphia and

Newark and the south side of Chicago," Henry G. Cisneros, secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, said today in announcing the grants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"What about his mom and dad who are using cocaine or crack?" asked Abston. "That's something that's the norm in some homes." One solution is to link D.A.R.E. to active intervention like

substance-abuse treatment programs, according to drug counselor Bettye Brown. "Intensive programs that say, 'OK, so you're using. What we

can do now is help you get off drugs," Brown said.

Scientific studies differ on the effectiveness of D.A.R.E, which is present in 75 percent of the nation's school districts. One recent study found the rate of drug abuse among 10th

graders who joined the program in the sixth grade was the same as those who had never been exposed to D.A.R.E.'s mes-

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

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

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

Ex-Welfare Recipts Face Lack of Health Care

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

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

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

Continued on Page 7





since the 1960s, maintains that the Legal Services Corp.

selling the ability of its lawyers to do their jobs fully in exchange for temporary survival. Given that the Republican Party's platform recommends the program be terminated, he asked, why not go

made a Faustian bargain,

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

people certainly don't have a

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why 'English-Only' Violates Free Speech

By Maurilio E. Vigil

Johann Von Goethe, the German writer, correctly reflected on the universality of languages when he wrote, "He who is ignorant of foreign languages knows not his own."

Many residents of the United States, preoccupied with making English our official language, ignore the fact that the English spoken in the United States is itself an eclectic language that embraces words from many dialects.

To many U.S. residents who are bilingual or multicultural, the issue of designating an official language goes beyond much of the rhetoric that is expressed by advocates of English-first. It is an issue that strikes at the very foundation of our national creed as manifested in the Bill of Rights. And now it seems as if the issue will finally be heard in the proper forum: the U.S. Supreme Court.

In March 1996, the Supreme Court agreed to review the case involving the constitutionality of Arizona's law that makes English the state's official language. Arguments will probably be heard in the Supreme Court's fall 1996 term. Arizona is only one of 23 states that have made English their official language; similar legislation pushed was through the U.S. House of Representatives by the Republican majority in August. While some state laws are more symbolic than enforceable, Arizona has gone further in its constitutional requirement that state employees conduct all their business in English.

The law was challenged by Maria Kelley-Yniguez, an Ari- minorities. zona state employee handling medical malpractice claims against the state. Kelley-Yniguez maintained that since many of her clients cannot communicate in English, it was necessary for her to speak in Spanish, their native language. This was prohibited under the Arizona law. She argued that the "English-only" mandate violated her right to free speech protected under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. After Kelley-Yniguez won the case in U.S. District Court, the state of Arizona chose not to pursue an appeal.

However, the pressure group Arizonans for Official English secured the right to appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals by a 6-5 vote ruled that the Arizona law violates the government workers' free

speech because language choice is protected under that right. The majority opinion written by Judge Stephen Reinhardt stated that the Arizona law "significantly interferes with the ability of the non-English-speaking populace of Arizona to receive information and ideas ... The protection of the Constitution extends to all, to those who speak other languages as well as those born with English on the tongue."

The Arizona case, while seemingly innocuous, represents the most serious challenge to the application of the Bill of Rights to language minorities in the United States.

The Bill of Rights are universal rights designed to protect all citizens or any other persons who may fall under the jurisdiction of the United States. They are not limited, in their application, to any person or group on the basis of nationality, race, religious creed, culture or language. They are universally applicable. Thus a person does not have to be white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant or speak only English to become the beneficiary or be protected by these rights. For any law or court to limit the freedom of speech to free expression in the English language is to violate the very essence of these rights.

In fact, to limit the application of freedom of expression to the English language would be to constrain it and in the process the other protections accorded in the Bill of Rights so as to make them inoperable or inapplicable to language

For example, the protections accorded a defendant in a court trial under the due process clause clearly assure all persons of their day in court. It means, among other things, that individuals are entitled to notice of any proceeding that could deprive them of life, liberty or property, the right to be aware of the charges against them and to be present in the trial proceedings where their case is being tried, so they can defend themselves.

The requirement regarding their presence implies that they have to be aware of the proceedings. Thus courts have sometimes mandated that if a person does not speak or understand English, he or she is entitled to an interpreter in freedom of expression in its order to assure that his or her rights are protected. Equally compelling is the argument that any person -- citizen or

legal resident -- who is entitled to a service or benefit of this less of ability to speak, read, or write any particular lan-

The state of New Mexico. because of the large number of Hispanic citizens in its population at the time of its admission as a state, decreed in its constitution that "all laws passed by the legislature shall be published in both the English and Spanish languages." The bilingual requirement was accompanied by another constitutional provision which stated that the "right of any citizen...to vote, hold public office, or sit upon juries, shall never be restricted, abridged or impaired on account of religion, race, language or color or inability to speak, read or write the English or Spanish

languages...." These provisions of the New Mexico Constitution have effectively been the "Magna Carta" of civil and political rights for Hispanics and have assured their political integration and participation in all aspects of public life. New Mexico can thus serve as a model for other states to follow as the nation proceeds in its effort to integrate all immigrant groups under its political creed of liberty, freedom and equality.

All of this does not mean that government should be required to establish regulations and an administrative bureaucracy to convey such information in all languages known to man. Such a requirement would be as equally egregious as limiting communication to one language. Rather, such decisions and procedures are best left to local circumstances and discretion.

What then should be the role of the courts?

The courts should take care to assure that no law of the land or court decision shall so constrain the freedom of expression that its application will be so limited as to apply to any special population, including that population whose sole means of communication is the English language. The freedom of speech, in other words, should be construed as the freedom to speak, not as the freedom to speak English.

The court should protect the purest form. As Thomas I. Emerson has written in "The System of Freedom of Expression" (Random House): "The

set of rights, which makes up our present-day concept of free government is entitled to be expression, includes the right made aware of the nature and to form and hold beliefs and extent of that service, regard- opinions on any subject, and to communicate ideas, opinions and information through any medium -- in speech, writing, music, art or in other ways. To some extent it means the right to remain silent. From the obvious side it includes the right to hear the views of others and to listen to their version of the facts. It encompasses the right to inquire and, to a degree, the right of access to information."

Emerson goes on to say that protection of the right of free expression involves limiting the power of government to "interfere" with or "abridge" the right.

However, government has a more "affirmative role" in its responsibility to maintain a system of free expression: "(Government) must protect persons and groups seeking to exercise their rights from private and non-governmental interference...and also undertake positively to promote and encourage freedom of expression as by furnishing facilities, eliminating distinctions in the media of communication, or making information available."

Since government itself communicates extensively to the public through its publication of official statements and reports and by its control of the educational system, it should not foster laws or regulations which would obviate the communication of its message.

One of the purest phrases in our Bill of Rights is the First Amendment, which says that "Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech...." It would indeed be sad to change that to "abridging the freedom of speech in English."

(Maurilio E. Vigil is a professor of political science at New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, New Mexico. He is the author of "Hispanics in American Politics" and "The Hispanics of New Mexico." His most recent book is "Hispanics In Congress." Readers' comments may be addressed to him c/o Hispanic Link News Service, 1420 N St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

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Por Que El 'Ingles Solamente' Infringe La Libertad De Expresion

Por Maurilio E. Vigil

Johann Von Goethe, el escritor alemán, reflexionó correctamente sobre la universalidad de los idiomas cuando escribió: "El que es ignorante de los idiomas extranieros no conoce el suyo propio."

Muchos residentes de los Estados Unidos, preocupados por hacer del inglés nuestro idioma oficial, pasan por alto el hecho de que inglés que se habla en los Estados Unidos es en sí mismo un idioma ecléctico que abarca palabras de muchos dialectos.

los Estados Unidos que son necesario que ella hablara en oficial va más allá de la gran ley de Arizona. Ella argumenfiestan los partidarios del "inglés primero". Es un asunto que golpea al cimiento mismo de nuestro credo nacional, como se expresa en la Carta de los Derechos. Y ahora parece como que el asunto será oído por fin en el foro adecuado: El Tribunal Supremo de Justicia de los Estados Uni-

En marzo de 1996, el Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos decidió revisar el caso que involucraba a la constitucionalidad de la ley de Arizona que hace del inglés el idioma oficial del estado. Los argumentos se oirán probablemente en el término de otoño Tribunal 1996 del Supremo. Arizona es sólo uno de 23 estados que han hecho del inglés su idioma oficial; una legislación parecida fué impulsada a través de la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos por la

mayoría republicana en agosto de este año. Aunque algunas leyes estatales son más simbólicas que susceptibles de ejecución, Arizona ha ido más allá en su requisito constitucional de que los empleados del estado realicen todos sus asuntos en inglés. La ley fué demandada por

María Kelley-Iñiguez, una empleada estatal de Arizona que maneja reclamaciones por presuntas prácticas médicas impropias contra el estado. Ella sostenía que, puesto que muchos de sus clientes no pue-Para muchos residentes de den comunicarse en inglés, era bilingues o multi-culturales, el español, el idioma nativo de asunto de designar un idioma ellos. Esto fué prohibido por la parte de la retórica que mani- taba que el mandato del "inglés solamente" infringía su derecho a la libertad de expresión protegida por la Primera Enmienda de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos. Después que Kelley-Iñiguez ganó el caso en el Tribunal Federal de Distrito, el Estado de Arizona decidió no proseguir en apelación.

> Sin embargo, el grupo de presión "Residentes de Arizona por el Inglés Oficial" aseguró el derecho de apelar al Tribunal Federal de Apelaciones. El Noveno Tribunal Federal de Apelaciones falló, por votación de 6 contra 5, que la ley de Arizona infringe la libertad de expresión de los trabajadores estatales, porque la selección del idioma está protegida bajo ese derecho. La opinión mayoritaria redactada por el Magistrado Stephen Reinhardt declaró que la ley de Arizona "interfiere considerablemente con la capacidad de

la población de Arizona que no habla inglés para recibir información e ideas ... La protección de la Constitución se extiende a todos, a los que hablan otros idiemas así como a los nacidos con el inglés en la lengua."

El caso de Arizona, aunque aparentemente inofensivo, representa el desafío más grave en cuanto a la aplicación de la Carta de los Derechos a las minorías idiomáticas en los Estados Unidos.

La Carta de los Derechos representa los derechos universales destinados a proteger a todos los ciudadanos o a cualesquiera otras personas que puedan estar comprendidas en la jurisdicción de los Estados Unidos. No están limitados, en su aplicación, a cualquier persona o grupo sobre la base de nacionalidad, raza, credo religioso, cultura o idioma. Son aplicables universalmente. Así es que una persona no tiene que ser blanca, anglo-sajona, protestante o hablar sólo inglés para llegar a ser la beneficiaria o estar protegida por estos derechos. El que cualquier ley o tribunal limite la libertad de expresión a la libre expresión en el idioma inglés, equivale a infringir la esencia misma de estos derechos.

En verdad, el limitar la aplicación de la libertad de expresión al idioma inglés, equivaldría a limitarlo y en el proceso de las otras protecciones acordadas en la Carta de los Derechos, hasta hacerlo inoperable o inaplicable a las minorías idiomáticas.

Por ejemplo, las salvaguardas acordadas a un acusado en un juicio en tribunal

bajo la cláusula del debido proceso, aseguran claramente que todas las personas tengan

El requisito tocante a su presencia infiere que tienen que estar al tanto de los procedimientos. Así, los tribunales han ordenado algunas veces que, si una persona no habla o comprende el inglés, tiene derecho a un intérprete para asegurarse de que sus derechos estén protegidos. Igualmente apremiante es el argumento de que cualquier persona -ciudadano o extranjero residente legalmente -- que tenga derecho a un servicio o beneficio de este gobierno, está intitulado a que se le ponga al tanto de la naturaleza y extensión de ese servicio, sin perjuicio de su capacidad para hablar, leer, o escribir cualquier idioma.

El Estado de Nuevo México, debido al gran número de ciudadanos hispanos en su población en la época de su admisión como estado, decretó en su constitución que "todas las leyes aprobadas por la legislatura deben ser publicadas tanto en el idioma inglés como en el español". El requisito bilingue fué acompañado por otra disposición constitucional que declaraba que "el derecho

"su día en el tribunal." Significa, entre otras cosas, que las personas están intituladas a recibir aviso de cualquier procedimiento que pudiera privarles de la vida, la libertad o la propiedad; el derecho a estar conscientes de las acusaciones contra ellas y a estar presentes en los procedimientos del juicio en donde se ventile su caso, para que puedan defenderse a ellas mismas.

> de cualquier ciudadano ... a votar, ostentar un cargo público, o formar parte de un jurado, nunca será limitado, abreviado o menoscabado debido a religión, raza, idioma, color o incapacidad para hablar, leer o escribir los idiomas inglés o español..."

> Estas disposiciones de la Constitución de Nuevo México han sido efectivamente la "Carta Magna" de los derechos civiles y políticos para los hispanos y han asegurado su integración política y su participación en todos los aspectos de la vida pública. Nuevo México puede servir así de modelo para que otros estados lo sigan, a medida que la nación continúa en su gestión para integrar a todos los grupos de inmigrantes bajo su credo polí

tico de libertad e igualdad.

Todo esto no significa que debiera exigirse al gobierno que estableciera reglamentos y una burocracia administrativa para transmitir dicha información en todos los idiomas conocidos por el hombre. Dicho requisito sería tan igualmente disparatado como el de limitar la comunicación a un sólo idioma. Antes bien, es mejor dejar tales decisiones y procedimientos a las circunstancias y la discreción de las localidades.

¿Cuál, entonces, debería ser el papel de los tribunales?

Los tribunales deberían tener cuidado de asegurar que ninguna ley o tribunal del país limite de tal modo la libertad de expresión que su aplicación

se halle tan restringida como Continua en la pagina 5



Sittin' Here Thinkin'

DMV

by Ira Cutler

Last week I went to the Department of Motor Vehicles of the State of New York to get a new driver's license and plates for my car. I was only a few months late, having moved from Connecticut in May, and although I feared that I would be in deep trouble, no one seemed to notice or care.

The DMV experience is America's great leveler. Rich and poor, young and old, male and female, regardless of race, creed, language or national origin, we all go to the DMV in our respective states and it is a unique and fascinating experience.

sitting on folding chairs, each with a printed identification

Picture this: There are two hundred people of all sizes, shapes and colors

number in our hands, watching a long bank of teller-like windows. Up above, on the wall, a digital sign tells us which teller is serving which numbered customer. Not one of us can remember our number and, each time the digital read-out changes, all 200 heads go to their slips of paper to check but only one of us, the chosen one, gets up to receive either a driver's license or license plates or, in my case, both. It is 4:20 PM and, while the office closes at 4:30 PM, none of us are worried about getting our business completed. Many

in the crowd were told on the phone, as I was, that 4:15 is an excellent time to come in. The DMV workers, always trying to be helpful, advise people that you can get the process done most quickly if you come in late. I suspect that, more importantly, telling everyone to come in late assures that the DMV

workers get lots and lots of overtime.

Oddly, the State of New York has decided to both entertain and educate the DMV customers, since it has them all assembled. In addition to flashing the teller numbers, the electronic sign on the wall told us that gold prices are up on the world market, that Roberto Alomar has received a five day suspension for spitting on an umpire and that the movie "First Wives Club" is trite, meandering and uninspired. The movie critic for the DMV -- can you imagine who that is? -gives the film a C+.

Looking around, you get to see a good cross-section of American parenting at the DMV. One little 5 year old girl bounced a ball all over, catching it maybe one time out of ten, while the other times it bounced through the crowd and off shoulders and heads. It went from person to person like a miniature version of those idiotic beach balls that someone always brings to baseball games these days. Her young mother, appalled at her behavior, spoke sharply to her in Spanish, pulled her by the arm, pushed her down in a seat but, a couple of minutes later, the ball was once again bouncing around everywhere.

A few rows away a young boy, maybe 4 years old, ran whooping up and down the aisles while his parents, gray and aged former yuppies who had apparently pursued their careers until their very last moment of fertility, tried to get

him to stop.

"Unacceptable, Todd," his father called out loudly. "Unacceptable," his mother echoed as they followed whatever child psychologist nonsense they had read or been taught. They did not want Todd to believe they were unhappy with HIM, when in fact it was his only his BEHAVIOR which was socially incorrect. Todd, much like his little girl counterpart, paid no attention. Different parenting styles, same nonresult.

I had my picture taken for the driver's license and, remarkably, on the first try, they got a shot which did not make me look like a homicidal wrestler. They show you the picture on a computer screen and apparently you can accept or reject it, although I do not know how many shots they will give you until you are satisfied that you look as good on your license as you do in your mind. I found my first picture to be way better than average and I took it.

But I did not actually get the driver's license that day. They say it will take about three weeks for them to wrap my new, non-ax murderer picture in plastic and mail it to me, which is about 2.5 weeks longer than it would take me to get a license

to buy a handgun in most states in America.

On the other hand, in the process of getting a driver's license was also "motor-voter registered". This is a big Democratic Party initiative which makes it possible for people to vote who would otherwise not bother to become registered voters. These folks, who always manage somehow to register their cars, are believed to mostly be Democrats. Electronic, DMV linked registration has spared them the bother and the ordeal of traditional registration and no doubt they will now be faithful and informed voters. I do not know how this actually works technologically but I believe I am either already a registered voter in New York or I will be when they seal my picture in plastic and mail it to me in three weeks.

As it turns out, I have to go back to the DMV again this week. Somehow I did not realize that you can get a Registration if you bring in a Title, but you cannot get a Title if you bring in a Registration. And it seems that my Connecticut registration had expired a few months ago and you cannot get anything at all for an expired out-of-state Registration. The only way I can get a Registration (or is it a Title?) and my new license plates is if I bring in a valid, current, original Title. So I will spend the weekend digging through the boxes in my attic, trying to find the Title to my 1990 car that I have not seen since the very day I bought it.

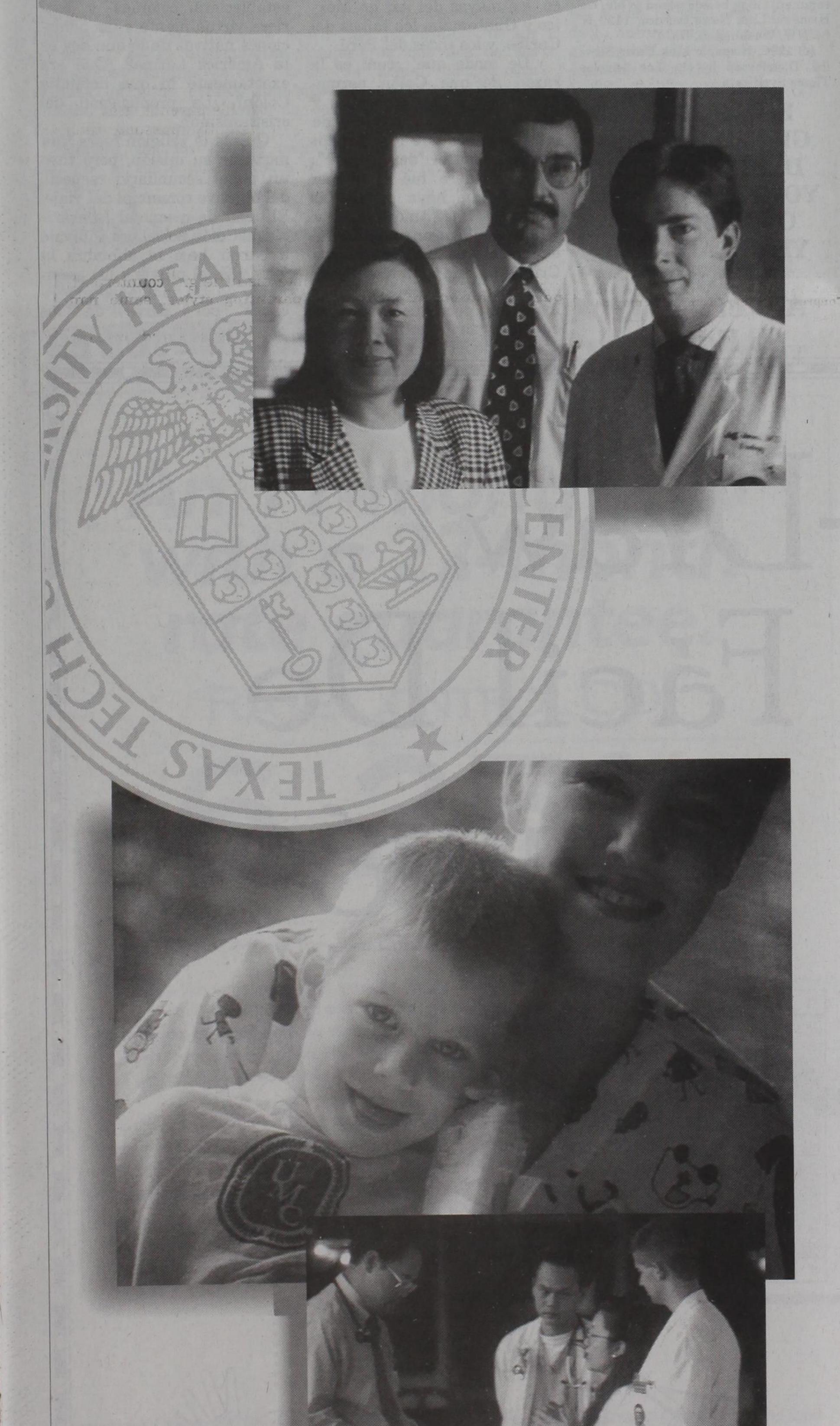
Maybe I can vote now but, after my trip to the DMV, I still have no license, no license plates and I need to make another

Unacceptable, utterly unacceptable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



University Medical Center

Where the experts are

Columbus and Buffalo Bill

By John Rosales

Latinos what Buffalo Bill is to from Europe to the Americas Native Americans. groups may admire the fame civilizations to count. Columand skills of these men, but bus may have meant no harm there is an understandable to New World inhabitants, but reluctance to celebrate their accomplishments.

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

Similarly, Columbus' discov-Christopher Columbus is to ery in 1492 of a western route Both nearly obliterated too many his influence initiated the ensuing carnage, slavery and near-annihilation of all things

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cans by the Spaniards.

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

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

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

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

(John Rosales of Washington, D.C. is a frequent contributor of opinion columns to Hispanic Link. Readers' comments may be addressed to him c/o Hispanic Link News Service, 1420 N St. NW, Washington, D.C.) (c) 1996, Hispanic Link News Serv-

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tions? What exactly did Col- Desde las Plumas De Los Escritos De Ficcion: Colon Y Buffalo Bill

Por John Rosales

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

su dependencia del búfalo para el alimento y la ropa.

De igual modo, el descubrimiento hecho por Colón en oeste desde Europa hasta las Américas casi hizo desaparecer a demasiadas civilizaciones como para contarlas. intención de perjudicar a los habitantes del Nuevo Mundo, pero su influencia dió comienzo a la carnicería, la esclavitud y las cosas indígenas.

El que Colón sea reverenciado por haber descubierto a la América hace que su lugar comprar y vender esclavos. glorificado en el panteón de la historia estadounidense sea y hecho? Las tierras habían sido "descubiertas" ya por civilizaseminoles de la Florida, los redondo. pueblos hopi y zuni del suroeste de los Estados Unidos, los aztecas del centro de México, los mayas del sur de México y Guatemala, los taínos del Caribe, y los incas del Perú.

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

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

de Marco Polo. Mientras celebramos el Día Los actos extravagantes de de la Raza en este mes, tanto William "Buffalo Bill" Cody los no hispanos como los hiscomo cazador simbolizaron la panos deberíamos mirar más matanza y la explotación allá de los desfiles y los días insensatas del bisonte. La de campo, y reconocer que el casi extinción del búfalo signi- lugar sagrado que Colón tiene ficó lo mismo para los indíge- en los Estados Unidos se basa nas nativos, tan rigurosa era en una mentira. Es una mentira lo suficientemente grande como para eliminar su situación de culto.

Sólo Thomas Jefferson riva-1492 de una ruta en dirección liza con Colón como símbolo sagrado cuya reputación es incompatible con los hechos históricos. El autor e historiador Conor Cruise ODBrien Colón puede no haber tenido escribe en el artículo principal de la edición para octubre de "The Atlantic Monthly" que a Jefferson debería condenársele como a un racista". La oratola casi aniquilación de todas ria de Jefferson por la causa de la libertad y su retórica anti-esclavista diferían vergonzosamente de su práctica de

El oro, las especias exóticas otros tesoros atrajeron a imposible de tragar. Colón no Colón a navegar por el azul del "descubrió a la América". océano. El encontró una ruta ¿Cómo podría él haberlo desde Europa y el Africa del Norte hacia las Américas. Al hacerlo, ayudó a probarles a ciones adelantadas como los los escépticos que el mundo es

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

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

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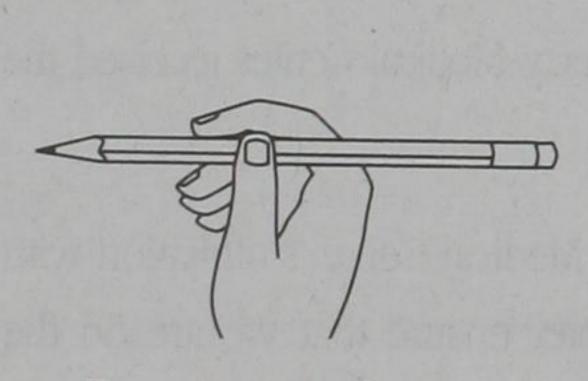
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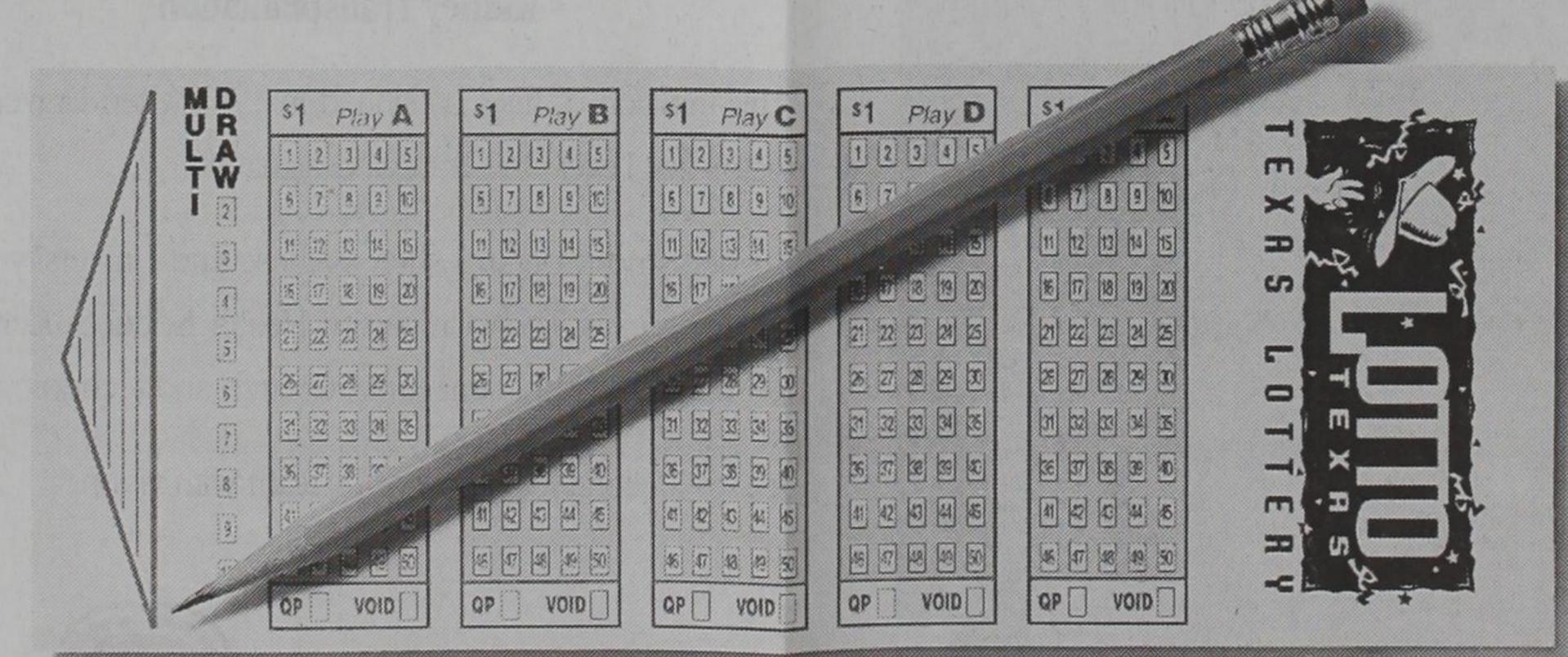


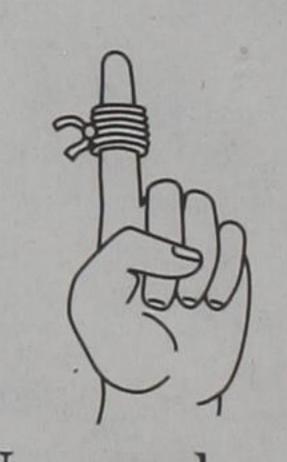
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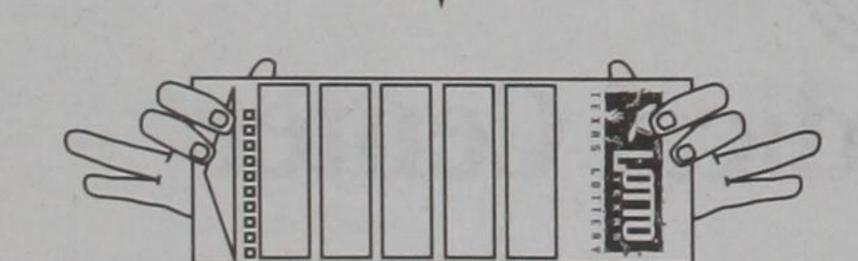


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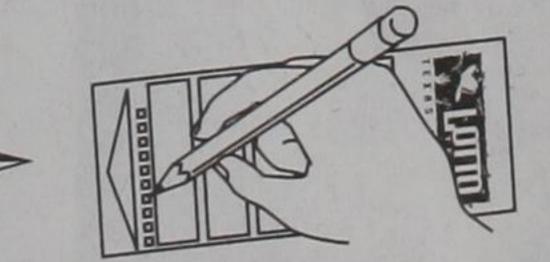
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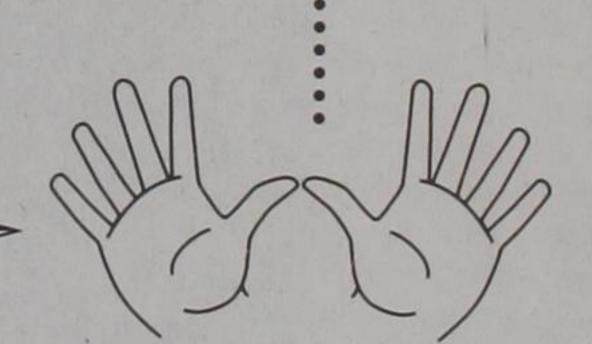
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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

JESUS Y LOS ENDEMONIADOS

"y como él llegó a la otra parte en el territorio de los Gergesenos, le vinieron al encuentro dos endemoniados." Mateo 8:28

Debemos de convencernos de que el diablo existe. esto es una verdad terrible, pero que a menudo se pasa por alto. Pues hay constantemente cerca de nosotros un espíritu invisible, de inmenso poder y lleno de odio contra nuestras almas. Y que desde el principio de la creación se ha empeñado en hacerle males al hombre. y esto lo hará hasta que el Señor venga por segunda vez y lo ate, y mientra esto no suceda no dejará de tentar y ejecutar iniquidades. Es bien claro que en los días que nuestro Señor estuvo en el mundo ejercia un influjo especial sobre los cuerpos y almas de algunos individuos.

Y que aun en nuestros días puede ser que exista más de ese mal de lo que comunmente se supone, aunque no de una manera tan grave como en los tiempos de Jesús. Pero que el Diablo se halla siempre cerca de nosotros en el espíritu y que a todas horas procura seducirnos con tentaciones, es un hecho que no debe olvidarse. Pero sabemos que el poder del demonio es limitado, poderoso como es, hay un Ser que es más poderoso que él. y que aunque está empeñado en causar males al mundo, no puede obrar sin permiso. Pues estos mismos versículos Mt. 8: 28-34 estan probando que los espíritus malignos saben que solo pueden ir de un lugar a otro devastando la tierra en tanto que se lo permita el Señor de los Señores. "¿has venido," dijeron, "a molestarnos ántes de tiempo?" Y la siguiente súplica deja conocer que no podían hacer nada a los cerdos, si Jesús el Hijo de Dios no los dejaba.

NUESTRO SEÑOR ES QUIEN LIBRA AL HOMBRE Desde días muy remotos se había profetizado que EL quebrantaria la cabeza de la serpiente. Y empezó a cumplir esa profecía cuando nació de la Virgen María, y triunfó sobre la serpiente cuando murió en la cruz. Y sanándo a todos los endemoniados manifestó su completo dominio sobre Satanás.

Porque aunque satanás se guarde en nuestra cercanía Heb. 7:25 nos dice: "Por lo cual puede sarvar eternamente a los que por él se allegan a Dios, viviendo siempre para interceder por ellos."

LOS GERGESENOS

Los habitantes del país donde se obró este milagro, suplicaron a nuestro Señor que se fuera de sus términos. Pues lo único que pudieron sentir fue la pérdida de sus cerdos. Y no se apercibieron siquiera de que dos de sus semegantes fueron salvos. Y no se daban cuenta que delante de ellos estaba uno más grande que Satanás. Y considerándo a Jesús como un obtáculo le rogaban que se fuera de sus medios.

Muchos son los que se parecen a los gergesenos hoy dia. Por lo tanto guardémonos de no amar al mundo más que a Cristo.

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Un Rayito De Luz

por Sofia Martinez

Nuestros superiores son todas las personas a las que Dios les ha dado autoridad sobre nosotros, en el orden temporal. En el orden espiritual, son el Papa, los Obispos y Sacerdotes; y también, los maestros o educadores. Todos estos son llamados "superiores en el orden espiritual" porque tienen autoridad en las cosas que relacionan a la eterna salvacíon de nuestra alma. Nuestros superiores inmediatos, a quienes les debemos mucho amor y confianza, como buenos hijos y como católicos son: el Párroco y el confesor.

Nuestros Superiores en el orden temporal son los que forman el legítimo gobierno o la administración de la Patria, y además los patrones, jefes y amos de la casa. Se les llama superiores en el orden temporal, porque tienen derecho a mandar en las cosas temporales de la vida presente y al bien de la sociedad.

Los deberes de los inferiores para con los superiores, de los trabajadores para con sus patrones, consisten en servirles con fidelidad y dedicación, no causarles ningún daño y cuidarles sus intereses como los propios.

Los deberes de los superiores para los inferiores consiste en tratarlos con justicia y con caridad, sin abusar de la autoridad que ejercen en el nombre de Dios y de la sociedad. (Efesios 6, 5-6). (I Pedro 2, 18) (Rom. 8, 1-8) (Heb. 13, 17).

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This exciting new program involves parents in the classroom as mentors or tutors to help students who need extra help or a positive role model. Volunteers will receive training to help them be effective partners in the classroom.

"The Cavazos Learning Circle" is funded by a SBC Foundation seed grant in the Parents as School Partners initiative.

De La Pagina 2

para aplicarse solamente a cualquier grupo especial de la población, incluyendo al grupo de la población cuyo único medio de comunicación es el idioma inglés. La libertad de expresión, en otras palabras, debe interpretarse como la libertad de hablar, no como la libertad de hablar inglés.

El tribunal debería proteger a la libertad de expresión en su forma más pura. Como ha escrito Thomas I. Emerson en "El Sistema de la Libertad de Expresión" (Random House):

"El conjunto de derechos que forma nuestro concepto actual de libertad de expresión, incluye al derecho de formar y sostener creencias y opiniones sobre cualquier asunto, y de comunicar las ideas, opiniones e información a través de cualquier medio -- en el habla, la escritura, la música, el arte u otros modos. Hasta cierto punto, significa el derecho a permanecer silencioso. Desde el lado evidente, incluye el derecho a escuchar los puntos de vista de los demás y a escuchar su versión de los hechos. Abarca el derecho a indagar y, hasta cierto punto, el derecho de tener acceso a la información."

Emerson continúa diciendo que la protección del derecho de libertad de expresión involucra la limitación de la autoridad del gobierno para "interferir con" o "acortar" el derecho.

Sin embargo, el gobierno tiene un "papel más afirmaespanoles. Necesitamos considerar que la historia de Cristóbal Colón,

como la de Buffalo Bill, está construída con la libertad de un escritor de ficción para crear acontecimientos dramáticos. La leyenda y el mito son impulsados por el apetito insaciable de este país por los héroes conquistadores.

No pongo en tela de juicio la autenticidad de los hechos heroicos de Colón. El era un hombre valeroso que deseaba que España se convirtiera en la mayor potencia de la tierra. Arriesgó su vida para que esto fuera posible. A pesar de los errores de navegación a la salida de Europa, todavía pudo encontrar su camino de regreso. El repitió el peligroso viaje tres veces más. Asombro-

Pero necesitamos entender el pasado para dar forma al futuro. En última instancia, fué la incorporación hecha por Colón del Nuevo Mundo a España lo que hizo posible que otros españoles secuestraran, conquistaran y colonizaran a lo que hoy es la Amér-

tivo" en su responsabilidad de mantener un sistema de libre expresión:

"El (gobierno) debe proteger a las personas y a los grupos que procuran ejercer sus derechos, contra la interferencia privada y no gubernamental ... y también emprender positivamente la promoción y el aliento de la libertad de expresión, como por ejemplo suministrando locales, eliminando las distinciones en los medios de comunicación o haciendo que la información esté disponible".

Puesto que el mismo gobierno se comunica extensamente con el público mediante su publicación de las declaraciones y los informes oficiales y

ica Latina. Aún cuando él estuviera actuando en el contexto de la época, su llamado "descubrimiento" es un enga-

Tantos historiadores, relatores de cuentos y oradores políticos han llegado a estar encantados por el cuento de hadas de Colón, que es casi imposible dedicarse a la realidad al nivel histórico que mer-

(John Rosales, de Washington, DC., es contribuyente periódico de columnas de opinión a Hispanic Link. Los comentarios de los lectores pueden dirigírsele a cargo de Hispanic Link News Service, 1420 N St. NW, Washington, D.C.)

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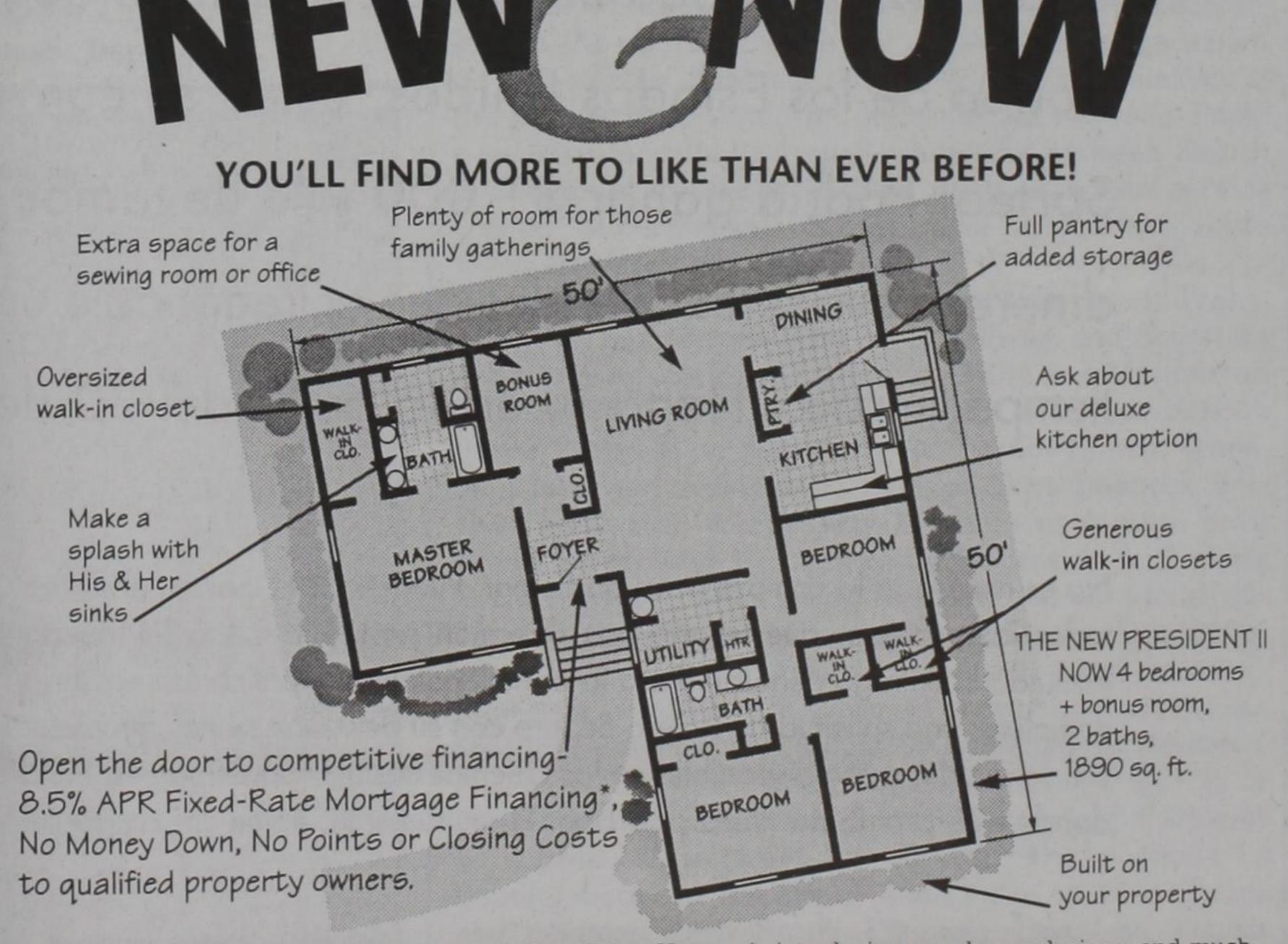
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(Maurilio E. Vigil es catedrático de ciencia política en la Universidad Highlands de Nuevo México, en Las Vegas, Nuevo México. El es el autor de "Los Hispanos en la Política Estadounidense" y "Los Hispanos de Nuevo México".





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



News Briefs

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

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

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

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

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

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

-40 percent of employers said they favored contributing 50 percent or less of a worker's health-care costs;

-Nearly 50 percent said the amount of coverage provided to

a worker's family should be lower than the amount the worker receives;

-67 percent described themselves as "not very willing" or "not at all willing" to do more to help provide coverage for the uninsured;

On the question of uninsured children, 38 percent favored expanding some sort of Medicaid-type program, while 14 percent thought mandated insurance contributions by employers was the right way to go.

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

Immigrants Hustled At INS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Study: School Nutrition \$ Cut as Need Rose

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

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

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

subsidized lunches also use the breakfast program. Despite the growth in the number of schools offering break-

fast, about 26,000 U.S. schools do not offer it.

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

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

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

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

Smoking Linked to Blindness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Bidal Aguero Editor/Publisher

Welfare From Page 1

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

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

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

-- Forty-three states had already received federal permission, or waivers, to carry out policies similar to those mandated by the new law.

-- Most states will initially receive more money under the new law than they would have received under the old law, and some expect windfalls. Each state will receive a lump sum of federal money, known as a block grant, based on the number of welfare recipients it had several years ago, and the numbers have declined sharply in many states.

-- Congress made hardly any significant changes in Medicaid, which is much bigger than the cash welfare program and provides benefits that are considered more valuable by many recipients.

-- In some states, the biggest changes await action by state legislatures scheduled to meet early next year.

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

"The social contract is more than symbolic now," Mead said.

"There really will be a serious work requirement."

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

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

Wedding Announcement

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



Congratulations



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

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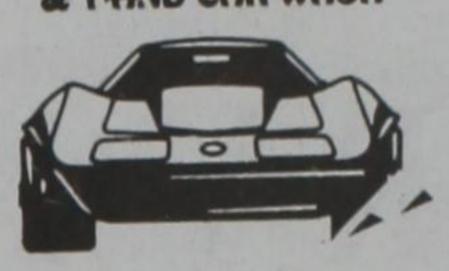
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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

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

Principle proposed changes to fixed route service are as follows:

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

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

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

Route 5: Starts at the Downtown Transfer Plaza on Broadway and runs to Wal Mart Supercenter near South Quaker and South Loop 289. Service to Lubbock High School and the Senior Citizens Center would be added to Route 5 as well as service downtown between 19th St. and Broadway on Avenues M & K. Elimination of Service. Service would be discontinued between University & Avenue Q on 15th, between 15th St. & Broadway on Ave. Q, and between Ave. Q and Ave. M on Broadway. Route 14: Starts at the Downtown Transfer Plaza on

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

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

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

We encourage your attendance & value your partic-

ipation in these public hearings.

A FREE Citibus Shuttle bus will be available for transportation home for those attending the 5:30 p.m. hearing.

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