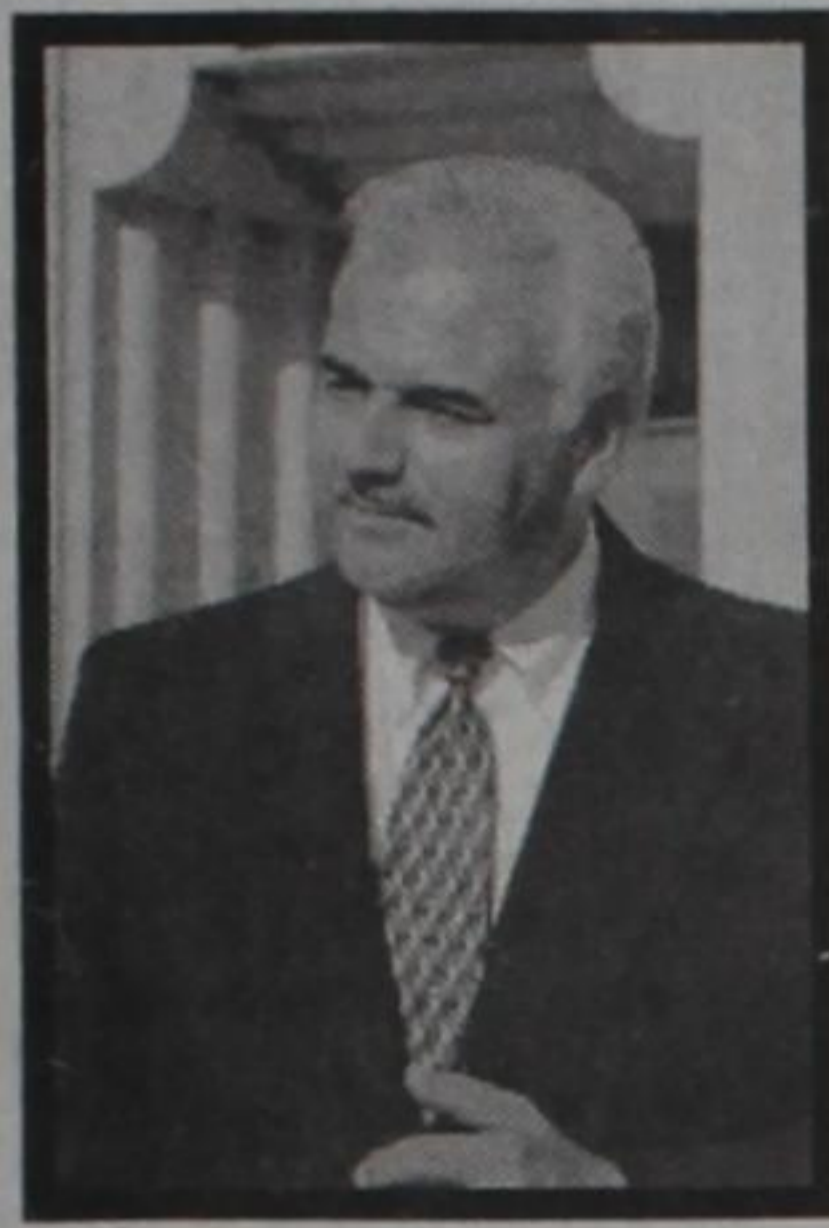


Gutierrez Gana Puesto de Sheriff de Lubbock

Hispanos en Lubbock celebraron con entusiasmo al oír la noticia que el candidato David Gutierrez logro ganar el puesto para Sherife el martes pasado. "Estoy muy orgulloso que toda la gente de Lubbock tuvo confianza en mi para tener tan importante puesto," dijo Gutierrez.



Gutierrez gano el puesto con una cantidad de 83% del voto o sean casi 40,000 votos contra el contrincante quien recibio menos de 9,000 votos. Gutierrez tomar el

puesto de Sherife dentro de una semana. La orta carrera que tuvo la mayor

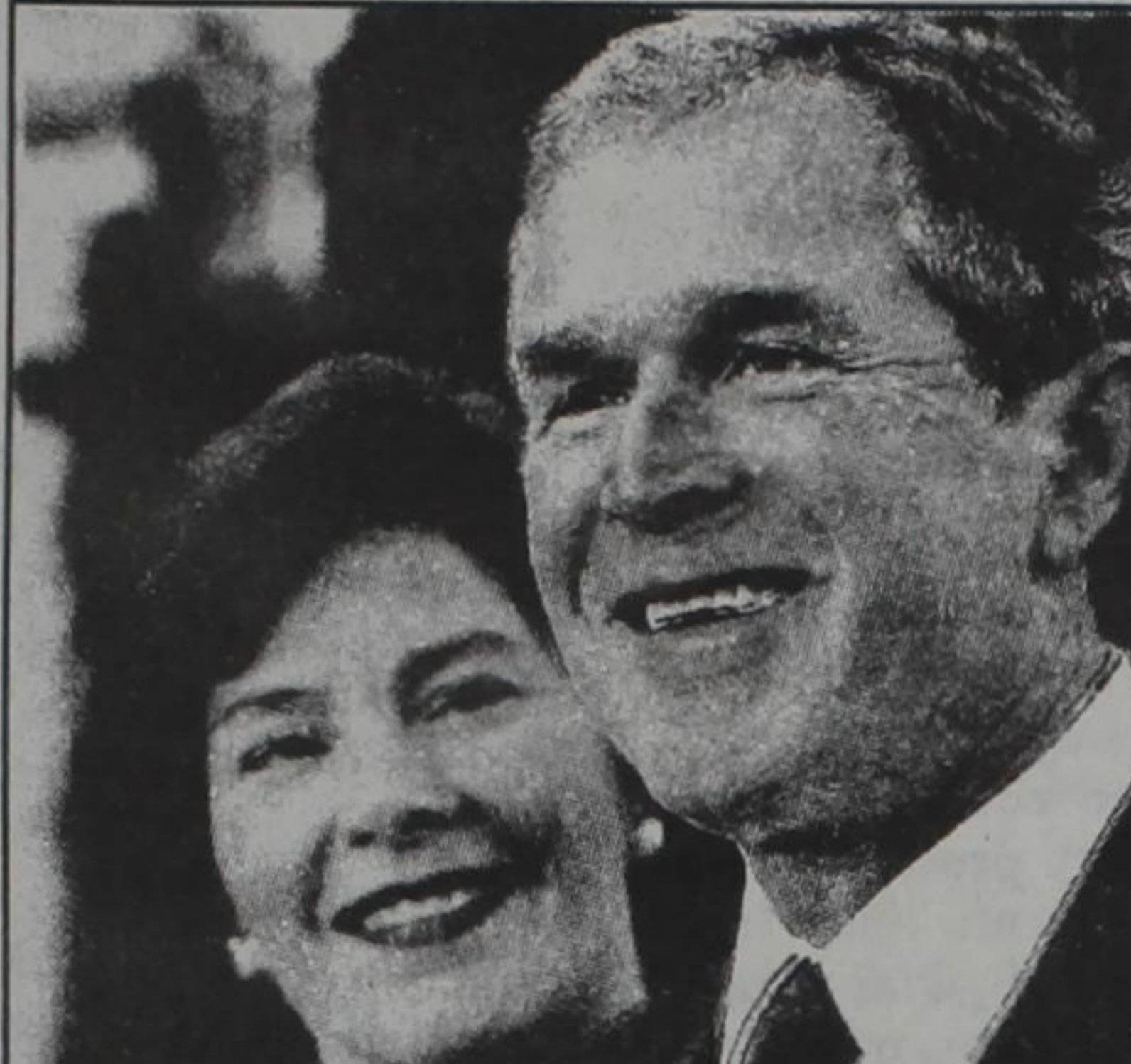
atención localmente fue la de la carrera par juez del condado en Susan Scalero y Bob Jones. Aun que las calificaciones de Scalero son cuestionable, los votantes de Lubbock le dio victoria a la Sra. Scalero. Un



Scalero

dia despues de la eleccion un preocupador especial, John Smith del condado de Ector presento una demanda recusando las calificaciones de Scalero. Se alega que Scalero no tiene las calificaciones por razon que no fue registrada como licenciada con el tiempo requerido para ser juez. Se espera que se haga una decision sobre la demanda antes de el juramiento de Scalero el dia 1 de enero.

En carreras estatales, el partido Republicano logro ganar todos los puestos que estaban para decidirse. La derrota de John Sharp quien buscaba ser electo para el puesto de teniente gobernador fue la sorpresa mas sobresaliente por razon que se estimaba



por muchos observadores de la politica que ganara encontra el acutal ganador Rick Perry. La decision oficial sobre esta carrera no se decidio hasta temprana horas el miercoles

La esperada re-elección de George Bush Jr. dio su esperada fin temprano en la noche cuando logro ganar el 65% cotra Gerry Mauro.

Con esta eleccion, los gobernadores de los estados de Florida y Tejas tienen los mismos padres. George Bush Jr. y Jeb Bush son los hijos del ex-presidente George Bush que fue presidente de los Estados Unidos.

Los hijos George y Jeb son el segundo par de hermanos que son elijidos al puesto de gobernador. George fue elijido a su segundo termino como gobernador de el estado de Tejas y Jeb gano su puesto por primera vez despues de perder la eleccion por gobernador en Florida en 1994.

Segun expertos de la politica la victoria de ambos fue hecho posible por el respaldo de la población Hispana. En Tejas el Gobernador logro casi doblar el numero de votos Hispanos recibidos para su candidatura comparado a la primera vez que corrio para dicho puesto.



Jeb Bush won Florida's governor

News Briefs

Latinos Quick to Celebrate Democratic Triumph in California

Los Angeles, Nov 3 (EFE). - About 35 members of the Janitors Workers Union in Los Angeles started an early celebration - before polls were even closed - Tuesday afternoon to applaud the "victory" of democrats running for governor, senate and deputy governor in California.

All the celebrators were Latinos, their shouts were in Spanish, and one banner said "the Latino vote is shown at the polls."

The police department of southern California only reported isolated criminal incidents this afternoon that were non-related to the elections.

In the Latino neighborhood of Barrio Leon in San Diego, Tuesday's elections, which included referendum on the construction of a new stadium for the local baseball team of Los Padres and voting for governor, went off smoothly.

"There have been almost 16 years of Republican governors in California, and I saw how we fared. I think that, even though at this time it is not fair to say who you vote for, it is fair that we have a someone for governor who understands our community," voter Lorenzo Espino said.

According to the polls, the majority of Hispanics in California support the Democratic candidate for governor, Gray Davis.

The results of California elections will be among the last ones in the country to be announced because of the time difference. The final results are not expected until Wednesday in eastern area of the United States.

Clinton Rules Out "Full Privatization" for SS

The October 30 Wall Street Journal reports on some of the White House's Social Security plans for the coming months. According to the report, President Clinton has ruled out "full privatization" of the system. Observers have noted that Clinton's five principles for Social Security outlined in his October 24th radio address would allow for anything from the Weaver-Schieber Advisory Council plan to the NCRP proposal to the Kerrey-Moynihan proposal to the Ball plan. Partial privatization is not off of the table for the Clinton administration.

President Signs HUD Budget, Strongest in Years

On October 21st, 1998, President Clinton signed the Department of Housing and Urban Development's appropriation bill. In addition to increased funding in a number of programs, the best budget in a decade will also create new housing assistance vouchers for 90,000 families.

Programs receiving increased funding include homeless assistance programs, fair housing, Community Development Block Grants, public housing revitalization and capital improvements and the Youthbuild job training program. In addition, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program received increased funding. For more detailed information on HUD's budget, you can visit HUD's webpage at <http://www.hud.gov> or the National Low Income Housing Coalition's website at <http://www.nlihc.org> or the Center for Community Change at <http://www.communitychange.org>.

In addition to the HUD appropriations, the bill included provisions, which will transform public housing. Several strong provisions supported by housing advocates were included in the final bill. Included in the bill is a provision that will broaden the right of tenants to organize in all Section 8 properties. In recent years, tenants have faced numerous difficulties, including retaliatory evictions and arrest, when they have attempted to organize tenants in Section 8 properties.

Due to strong efforts by tenant advocates and the support of HUD's Office of General Counsel, the right of tenants to organize in Section 8 housing has been expanded to include all Section 8 housing.

African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Social Security

The Heritage Foundation has released two reports on Social Security's rate of return for minorities which argue that the African-American and Hispanic American communities will secure poor and even potentially negative rates of return from Social Security, and would fare better under a retirement program of individual accounts invested in the private market.

However, a report by Center on Budget & Policy Priorities reveals that The Heritage reports contain critical flaws about both Social Security and individual accounts. The erroneous assumptions result in large errors in Heritage's analysis of rates of return for the population in general and for minorities in particular.

For the full report, see the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities website, <http://www.cbpp.org/10-5-98socsec.htm>

Individual Responsibility Agreements and TANF Family Life Obligations

The 1996 welfare law, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), includes a specific provision entitled "individual responsibility plans." One part of the provision requires that each state agency conduct an assessment of the recipient within a prescribed time frame; it is then a state option whether to develop an activities plan based upon the assessment.

While an individual responsibility plan may prove useful in establishing family life obligations, the plan creates concern in those situations where:

- *the form itself generates ineligibility
- *the form substitutes for more thorough information about the terms of the obligation
- *the form creates inappropriate obligations
- *the obligations of the individual but not of the state are defined

Half of the states with individual responsibility plans fail to mention any state obligation; those that do mention some obligation often limit state engagement.

For the full report, see the Center for Law & Social Policy website, <http://www.clasp.org/pubs/TANF/ira.htm>

EL EDITOR

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

Vol XXII No. 6

Week of November 5 thru November 11, 1998 Lubbock, Texas

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

México celebra victoria

Comisión de Texas Vota Contra Basurero Nuclear

Austin, Texas.- Una comisión de Texas votó en contra de un permiso crucial para una depósito nuclear que se propuso para su construcción cerca de la frontera entre México y Estados Unidos, haciendo que sea poco probable que se efectúe dicha construcción en el futuro.

Los ambientalistas y el Gobierno mexicano se opusieron al basurero nuclear, diciendo que el sitio en el poblado de Sierra Blanca, al oeste de Texas, a 25 kilómetros del Río Bravo, no era seguro debido a una falla geológica cercana.

La Comisión para la Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Texas, integrada por tres miembros, los reguladores ambientalistas del Estado, votó unánimemente en contra del basurero. El presidente Barry McBee dijo que existían suficientes dudas con respecto a la seguridad de las instalaciones para negar una licencia de operaciones.

"No existe evidencia directa que sea suficiente con respecto a la falla. Sin eso no podemos verdaderamente obtener una idea clara sobre cómo se comportaría", dijo.

La decisión fue acogida con beneplácito por la secretaria

mexicana del Medioambiente, Julia Carabias, quien dijo: "Esto subraya la política del buen vecino que el Gobierno mexicano ha estado exigiendo durante varios meses de parte de Estados Unidos y abre el camino para una atmósfera de colaboración para el bienestar de la zona fronteriza".

El Gobierno, el Congreso y las Organizaciones no Gubernamentales (ONG) de México celebraron también la cancelación del proyecto de basurero radiactivo en Texas y coincidieron en enfrentarse juntos a las amenazas contra el medio ambiente en los tres mil kilómetros de frontera con EE.UU.

Un comunicado conjunto de los Ministerios de Medio Ambiente, Energía y Relaciones Exteriores de México indica que la decisión de las autoridades de Texas eliminó la tensión en la relación bilateral y fortaleció el interés de México y EE.UU. de construir una nueva visión de la frontera.

U.S. Intensifies Efforts To Coordinate Aid For Mitch Victims



pitals and medical clinics affected by the hurricane," the organization said.

The head of its Emergency and Relief Program, Claude de Ville, said health authorities needed to establish monitoring systems for thousands of homeless people living in shelters.

Storms usually reduce the mosquito population, but the accumulation of stagnant water and the concentration of people in shelters "represent factors that increase the risks in an area where dengue and malaria are endemic."

A Pentagon spokesman said the Southern Command based in Miami, Florida was coordinating the shipment of U.S. aid to Honduras and Nicaragua.

A fund raising program has been launched in Miami in response to the appeals of the Honduran and Nicaraguan consulates.

The World Bank announced that it would provide technical and financial assistance for Honduras and Nicaragua after assessing the extent of the damage caused by Mitch.

The Inter-American Development Bank, which will send a team of experts to Central America on Wednesday, is expected to grant the affected countries financial assistance in the next few days.

The Quest for Peace director William R. Callahan said the private organization planned to send a large amount of aid to Nicaragua, one of the countries hit hardest by the hurricane.

The Hispanic group NALEO asked Latin Americans living in the United States to raise funds for the victims, and drew up a list of groups and organizations that can accept donations for Central America.

Washington, Nov 4 (EFE).- The U.S. government, international organizations and Hispanics groups intensified on Wednesday their efforts to coordinate humanitarian aid for Central American countries devastated by Hurricane Mitch.

Aside from damage to property worth more than a billion dollars, Mitch left at least 7,000 people dead, more than 11,000 missing and hundreds of thousands more homeless.

U.S. President Bill Clinton told reporters that "we will be looking at what we can do to help them rebuild and to return to normal life."

"These nations are our neighbours," Clinton said, "they are both close to our shores and close to our hearts. We must do whatever we can to help."

In a telephone conversation with Clinton, Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo under-

scored the advantage of using helicopters in distributing relief goods and medical supplies, and in rescue operations.

Clinton approved this week the immediate release of 2 million dollars in aid and the shipment of mobile bridges.

So far, the United States has sent 3.5 million dollars in food, water containers and blankets.

Meanwhile, the Organization of American States is set to present an aid plan to the international community on Wednesday.

The Panamerican Health Organization has appealed for contributions to raise 1.5 million dollars for the Central American countries, warning of the threat of dengue, diarrhea, cholera and malaria outbreaks.

"Funds are urgently needed for immediate repairs in hos-

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

I guess all that is left to say is to give our congratulation of David for his election to the position of Sheriff. We know that David is a capable young person more that adequately prepared to hold the office. We only hope that one of his first actions will be to look into the problem of a disproportionate number of Hispanics and Blacks in the jail.



Felicitaciones y buena suerte de parte de nosotros aqui en El Editor

See our Special Insert to Honor The 1st Hispanic Health Conference Held In Lubbock Inside This Issue

El Editor
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Recuperandome De La Melancolia Del Dia De Las Elecciones

Por Margarita Engle

¿Por qué el ir a votar impresionada a tantos ciudadanos estadounidenses como una tarea aburrida, antes que como un privilegio atesorado? Hombres jóvenes murieron para obtener nuestro derecho a votar, y hombres y mujeres jóvenes murieron combatiendo para conservarlo. Durante siglos, millones de inmigrantes de las naciones oprimidas abandonaron a sus patrias para compartir nuestra democracia.

Ninguno de mis parientes de Cuba disfruta del derecho a participar en elecciones libres. Ellos deben encontrar que nuestra apatía es incomprensible. Debe ser difícil para ellos, atrapados por una dictadura tenaz, el imaginarse a un país donde la libertad de votar no sólo se dé por sentada sino demasiado a menudo se vea desdeñada por completo.

¿Es nuestra indiferencia hacia nuestro propio papel en el trámite de gobierno solamente apatía? ¿O es algo mucho más complicado y ominoso?

Antes de las elecciones de este mes, recibí -- en el espacio de pocos minutos una de otra -- llamadas telefónicas idénticas de las oficinas de campaña para gobernador estatal de Dan Lungren y Gray Davis. Cada uno de los que llamaba afirmaba, entre otros alegatos, que su candidato era "duro con la delincuencia". Ambos acusaban al opositor de ser "tolerante con la delincuencia".

A medida que las personas que llamaron dieron fin a sus discursos aprendidos de memoria, cada una de ellas preguntó: "¿Podemos contar con su voto?"

Mi respuesta para ambos fue: "No; no me he decidido aún".

Ambos candidatos diluviarón a los televidentes con declaraciones contradictorias para convencernos de que su opositor no era digno de confianza. Estas campañas de difamación, típicas de las elecciones modernas, son una razón de que tantas personas sencillamente dejen de votar.

Con cada elección que pasa el asunto llega a ser qué, y a quién creer. "Oh, bueno, todos los políticos mienten", es la respuesta común. Los electores están cansados de apoyar a los mentirosos.

No obstante, el votar es relativamente fácil para la mayoría de las personas que pertenecen a un partido político. Ellas sencillamente recorren hacia abajo la lista de candidatos y propuestas, seleccionando aquéllas representadas por los intereses de su partido.

Yo decidí no afiliarme con ningún partido. Siento la necesidad de juzgar a los candidatos y a los asuntos individualmente. Me he convertido en lo que los voluntarios de los precinctos electorales llaman "alguien que se niega a declarar".

Recalcitrante, en otras palabras. Tiendo a estar de acuerdo con los demócratas sobre los asuntos sociales, tales como la enseñanza bilingüe y la acción afirmativa, pero a menudo me encuentro apoyando a la postura republicana sobre los valores familiares.

Cuando se trata de la política exterior, Cuba es mi prueba del ácido para la sinceridad. En mi opinión, ambos partidos han fallado miserablemente. Los republicanos continúan elogiando hipócritamente a un embargo económico que no ha

logrado su objetivo después de 36 años. Los demócratas, por otra parte, traicionaron a nuestro compromiso con la libertad durante la crisis de los "balseros" a principios del decenio de 1990, cuando el Presidente Clinton decidió abruptamente dejar de considerar a los refugiados cubanos desesperadamente oprimidos como no lo suficientemente oprimidos para merecer el asilo político.

De modo que me he dado por vencida para hallar una receta rápida y sencilla para la votación indolora.

Hubo una época en la que mis recetas para votar eran peores que rápidas y sencillas. Cuando vivíamos en una zona rural remota que estaba siendo consumida rápidamente por urbanizadores avariciosos (y a menudo corruptos), yo acostumbraba votar automáticamente contra cualquier candidato cuya carrera tuviera algo que ver con la propiedad inmueble o la construcción.

Ahora que vivimos en los márgenes de una zona rural algo menos remota que está siendo consumida rápidamente por urbanizadores avariciosos (y a menudo corruptos), ya no me siento justificada para usar mi anatemata de la extensión urbana como vara de medir.

El cambio ocurrió cuando llegué a estar relacionada personalmente con cierto número de agentes de bienes raíces sinceros y de trabajo árduo, así como propietarios de empresas de construcción que valoran el estilo de vida rural tanto como yo. Esto no me deja más alternativa que examinar individualmente a los candidatos.

Algunas propuestas que figuran en la boleta electoral de California fueron redactadas en "dialeto legal" incomprensible. Durante años, he aprendido que votar a favor de bonos escolares podría significar realmente financiar un estadio para fútbol escolar por valor de \$6 millones, en vez de aulas de clases y maestros. Las propuestas son desilusionadoras porque se refieren desprecupadamente a conjuntos obligatorios, valoraciones de impuestos, sobrecargos, acuerdos para compartir ingresos, condiciones para reembolso, efectos fiscales, jurisdicciones participantes y prohibiciones de emitir bonos con disminución de tasas de interés.

Aún después de haber leído y vuelto a leer los argumentos "en pro" y "en contra" del pánflet complementario de la boleta, con frecuencia me quedo confundida.

Reconozco que todos estos problemas hacen que la tentación de ausentarme de la casilla electoral sea bastante atractiva. Entonces recuerdo a mis parientes que están en Cuba.

¿Qué pensarían ellos si supieran que he considerado renunciar al don precioso de la dignidad humana, de tener voz en el futuro? ¿Qué pensarían ellos si supieran que yo estoy secretamente a la libertad que ellos ansían como una tarea complicada y desagradable?

(Margarita Engle, de Clovis, California, es autora de "Skywriting" (Bantam) y "Singing to Cuba" (Arte Público Press). Su tercera novela será publicada por Crown Books.)

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A Resounding Moral Defeat for The Moralizers

BY RICHARD RODRIGUEZ, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

SAN FRANCISCO -- It turns out that Americans were prepared to vote for pro wrestlers and incompetent incumbents, we could even tolerate a womanizing president, but we had no appetite for politicians posing as moralists.

In recent years, Republican politicians and their partisans in the media have been flirting with the so-called religious right. They assumed that the future of their party and their own vain ambitions rested with the likes of Pat Robertson and Gary Bauer and Jerry Falwell. It was a foolish assumption.

Most of the GOP moralists were male, many of them were white, some of them spoke with southern accents. On Sunday morning talk shows they wanted us to know what they thought about feminism and homosexuality and abortion. They promised salvation, something they described vaguely in pastel colors as an America governed by "traditional family values."

Americans, to their credit, many Americans, would have none of it. They recognized the politician and the media huckster for what he was. Voters in Alaska and Hawaii may not have been willing to legalize gay weddings, but a larger number of Americans did not need Trent Lott's preachments on homosexuality -- for example, his recent comparison of gay life to "kleptomania."

Neither did Americans need a childless, thrice-married radio commentator named Rush Limbaugh to tell us about family values. We did not need Dick Armey in the House to be our minister, or Pat Buchanan to be our priest. We did not need Bill Bennett, making the rounds of the talk shows, selling his latest moral essay, to describe the dark state of the American soul.

They will not "get it," I predict. Already Rush Limbaugh is blaming the liberal media for the Republican defeat. And some others, like Mr. Bennett, are suggesting that Americans are morally bankrupt, because we do not listen to his best-selling pieties.

Fact # 1. Americans do not look to Washington politicians for guidance in our moral life.

Most Americans do not admire Bill Clinton's adolescent sexual behavior; his lies, his treatment of his wife. But, then, most Americans don't much admire the fact that Newt Gingrich abandoned his wife in a cancer ward -- then married another.

Fact # 2. There are worse sins than lying or adultery or drunkenness in the American scheme of things. Americans are a plain-spoken, tolerant people, in the main. We may not be sophisticated in the ways we understand sex, but neither are we inclined to pry into each other's bedroom.

But one sin stands above all others in the public life; it is the unforgivable sin, the sin that Americans hate most in politicians and political pundits. That sin is hypocrisy.

Recovering From the Election Day Blues

By Margarita Engle

Why does voting strike so many of us as a tedious chore rather than a treasured privilege? Young men died to obtain our right to vote, and young men and women died fighting to preserve it. Over the centuries, millions of immigrants from oppressed nations have abandoned their homelands to share our democracy.

None of my relatives in Cuba enjoy the right to participate in free elections. They must find our apathy incomprehensible. It must be hard for them, trapped in a tenacious dictatorship, to imagine a country where the freedom to vote is not only taken for granted but too often thoroughly disdained.

Is our indifference to our own role in the governing process simply apathy? Or is it something far more complicated and ominous?

Prior to this month's elections, I received -- within a few minutes of each other -- identical phone calls from the Dan Lungren and Gray Davis California gubernatorial campaign offices. Each caller asserted, among other claims, that her or his candidate was "tough on crime." Both accused the opponent of being "soft on crime."

As the callers finished their memorized speeches, each asked, "Can we count on your vote?"

My answer to both: "No, I haven't decided yet."

Both candidates deluged television viewers with contradictory statements to convince us that their opponent was untrustworthy. Typical of modern elections, these smear campaigns are one reason so many people simply stop voting.

With each passing election it becomes what, and whom, to believe. "Oh well, all politicians lie," is the common response. Voters are tired of supporting liars.

Nevertheless, voting is still relatively easy for most people who belong to a political party. They simply proceed down the list of candidates and propositions, selecting the ones represented by their party's interests.

I choose not to affiliate myself with any party. I feel the need to judge candidates and issues individually. I have become what the volunteers at the voting precincts refer to as a "refuses to state."

Stubborn, in other words. I tend to agree with the Democrats on social issues such as bilingual education and affirmative action, but often find myself supporting the Republican stand on family values.

When it comes to foreign policy, Cuba is my litmus test for honesty. In my opinion, both parties have failed miserably. Republicans hypocritically continue to praise an eco-

nomie embargo that hasn't accomplished its goal after 36 years. Democrats, on the other hand, betrayed our commitment to freedom during the rafter crisis of the early 1990s, when President Clinton decided abruptly to stop regarding desperately oppressed Cuban refugees as oppressed enough to merit political asylum.

So I've given up trying to find a quick, simple recipe for painless voting.

There was a time when my voting recipes were worse than quick and simple. When we lived in a remote rural area that was rapidly being consumed by greedy (and often corrupt) developers, I used to vote automatically against any candidates whose career had anything to do with real estate or construction.

Now that we live on the fringes of a somewhat less remote rural area that is being rapidly consumed by greedy developers, I no longer feel justified in using my anathema to urban sprawl as a measurement.

The change occurred when I became personally acquainted with a number of honest, hardworking real estate agents and construction company owners who value the rural lifestyle as much as I do. This leaves me with no choice but to screen candidates individually.

Some propositions on the

California ballot were composed in unintelligible "legalese." Over the years, I've learned that voting for a school bond might actually mean funding a \$6 million school football stadium instead of classrooms and teachers. Propositions are frustrating because they blithely refer to mandatory compacts, tax valuations, surcharges, revenue sharing agreements, repayment conditions, fiscal impacts, participating jurisdictions, and prohibitions of issuance of rate reduction bonds.

Even after I've read and reread the "for" and "against" arguments in the supplemental ballot pamphlet, I often remain bewildered.

I admit that all these problems make the temptation to skip voting quite appealing. Then I remember my relatives in Cuba.

What would they think if they knew I'd considered forfeiting the precious gift of human dignity, of having a say in the future? What would they think if they knew that I secretly regard the freedom they yearn for as a perplexing and unpleasant chore?

(Margarita Engle of Clovis, Calif., is the author of "Skywriting" (Bantam) and "Singing to Cuba" (Arte Público Press). Her third novel is forthcoming from Crown Books.)

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Staying Alive Means Staying Away from the Voting Booth

BY GABRIELLE TURNER, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

Guess who stayed away from the polling booth? Yours truly -- the one who was at the forefront last year, trying to get my fellow college students to head out to the voting booths and overcome the racist ideology known as Prop 209 -- the anti-affirmative action initiative on the 1996 ballot.

You say, "Every vote counts." Yeah, but I doubt it. "We must all band together to fight the oppressor." True, but I am tired and there are things I have to do -- no time for voting.

Last time I voted. I was there. I raised my fist and felt as if I had moved back in time. I was beautiful and strong.

But I woke up and we lost. Big time. So am I giving up? Have I become just another young person who has rejected the beautiful gift of American democracy? Yeah, in a way. I didn't vote because I honestly don't think my vote counts.

Coupled with about a couple hundred thousand or so my vote counts. But I am just one young inner city girl who believes that voting for a certain candidate is like picking the lesser of two evils -- one who will do nothing for my people but try to impress me by showing up at a few Black Baptist churches at the last minute, the other did nothing but sling mud at his opponent.

Don't get me wrong. It's not that politics are just too big for me to understand or that I don't believe in the political process. I do believe in it, and I respect it -- I show my respect by not showing up at the voting booth unprepared.

But what about being heard? What about standing up and being seen? I guess that the root of why I did not vote yesterday is this. I don't think anyone cares about me or my views. I will still spit them out to whoever will listen. And while I do wholeheartedly appreciate the struggle my people went through to vote, I am so aware that even in "liberal" California there is a large majority anxiously waiting to hinder any attempt at equality.

The plain and simple truth is that if you take a majority of people who don't care about other cultures, and couple that with a group of people who have tried so long -- just to see it all seem to seep through their fingers, you will end up with discontent during voting season.

Discontent. I am discontented. I am confused, and I will not vote. At this point in my life, in just trying to live day by day, I don't have the energy to cast my views in my votes just to see the "majority" laugh at me again and the "minority" hunch their shoulders over even farther.

Why Los Angeles Isn't Like Quebec

By Domenico Maceri

The top spot in the Los Angeles radio market belongs to KLVE-FM, a Spanish-language station. And recently KSCA-FM converted from English-language alternative music to Mexican regional music, jumping to third place in the ratings.

Does the popularity of Spanish radio reflect a peaceful takeover of the city by Spanish-speakers?

As more and more Latinos come to Los Angeles, will Spanish become its dominant language? Will English-speaking Angelenos have to learn Spanish to get jobs?

Worse yet, will the city's linguistic landscape generate the type of conflicts faced by Quebec in Canada?

There are superficial similarities between Quebec and Los Angeles. The clear and

is the local perception that English is losing ground and another language and culture is taking over.

In Quebec this is real. Since 80 percent of the Quebecois speak French, English is the minority language. This has been true for centuries. The French were the first Europeans to settle in Canada. They "lost" Canada to the British, but not completely, in the province of Quebec, French-speakers are still the majority.

In Los Angeles the perception that Spanish is burying English is not supported by facts. The U.S. census counts just 14 percent (458,000) of Los Angeles residents speaking only Spanish, or Spanish with a smattering of poor English. The percentage of fluent Spanish-speakers goes up to

34 percent (1.1 million) if we add those who also speak English "very well" or "well."

These numbers are not insignificant, but certainly they do not suggest that English is the minority language.

More important than the numbers, however, is the reality: the culture, politics and the economic system are dominated by the English language, and there is no real challenge to that.

The differences between Quebec and Los Angeles are almost as obvious as the superficial similarities. Quebec had -- and continues to have -- French-speaking schools, colleges and universities where one can become a doctor, lawyer, engineer or college professor in French.

In some schools the primary instruction is in English, but

most teach in French. French is the language of government and business. Although it's possible to live in Quebec without knowing French, it's not very practical.

In Los Angeles, there are no universities where instruction is in Spanish. The UCLA law school does not offer classes in Spanish. Nor is it possible to get a degree in Spanish from the University of Southern California's medical school. No one can become an engineer in Spanish at Cal Tech.

In essence, English is the language of education, as well as of government and business. Surviving in Los Angeles with just Spanish is no more practical than doing business in Quebec with only English.

Perhaps the biggest difference between Quebec and Los Angeles is the speakers'

views of their languages. In Quebec, French is the people's raison d'être, their identity. In a way, French-speaking Quebecois, whose motto is "Je me souviens" (I remember), still see themselves fighting the British for control of Canada. The Quebecois are physically removed from France, the mother country, whom they see as having abandoned them and which even looks down on their local version of French.

In addition, the Quebecois are surrounded by a vast expanse of English-speaking people, not simply in Canada, but also in the United States. Thus they hunker down and become obsessive about their language. French is not just a tool for communication; the language defines them as a people. The increasing domi-

nance of English and the decreasing power of French in the world add to the Quebecois' feelings of insecurity.

Spanish-speaking immigrants to Los Angeles are not at all obsessive about their language. Much more important to them is improving their economic lot. They come looking for work and a reasonable wage. In Mexico unskilled workers who find jobs will make about \$3-\$4 a day. Here they make that in an hour. Financial security is what attracts them. They have no desire to turn Los Angeles into the country whose poverty they escaped, nor do they want to return to a political system responsible for their forced emigration.

Spanish-speakers may assimilate more slowly than oth-

Can You Believe The Cowboys Might Win Division

As hard as it is to fathom, the Dallas Cowboys may be the first team to clinch a division title.

Wait a second. Dallas may clinch before Denver? Or San Francisco? It's a possibility if the Cowboys take care of business and defeat teams they're supposed to beat like they did in a 34-0 win over the Eagles.

If the Cowboys win their next two games they could win the division title by Thanksgiving weekend or the first weekend in December. By defeating the Giants and Cardinals these next two weeks, Dallas would be 6-0 in the division and would clinch all tiebreakers, forcing New York and Arizona to finish with a better record.

Now that quarterback Troy Aikman has returned from a broken collarbone that sidelined him five games, the Cowboys have an opportunity to get on a roll if they take advantage of a soft schedule.

"We need to start stringing some wins together if we're going to get to where we want to get at the end of the year," Aikman said. "I think we're capable of doing that. I think we can make progress and get better each week. I like the direction of this football team."

A 5-3 record isn't anything to brag about when the five victims are a combined 10-30. But only one of Dallas' eight remaining opponents has a winning record. And the 7-1 Vikings visit Texas Stadium.

Whether the Cowboys are a legitimate playoff threat to Minnesota, Green Bay and San Francisco or simply the best team from a bad division won't be determined for another two months. But rumors of the Cowboys demise were greatly exaggerated.

Demise? Many predicted Dallas wouldn't be a wild-card contender, much less a division champion. But they've dominated the NFC East, outscoring their four division foes 134-27.

The NFC East was supposed to be down but no one could have forecasted this mess. The Cowboys would trail most division leaders but in the NFC East they're the only legitimate playoff team.

Fight Postponed

DeLaHoya Cut In Spar Match

VEGAS -- WBC welterweight champion Oscar De La Hoya cut his left eyelid during a sparring session, forcing the postponement of his Nov. 21 title defense against Ike Quarteley.

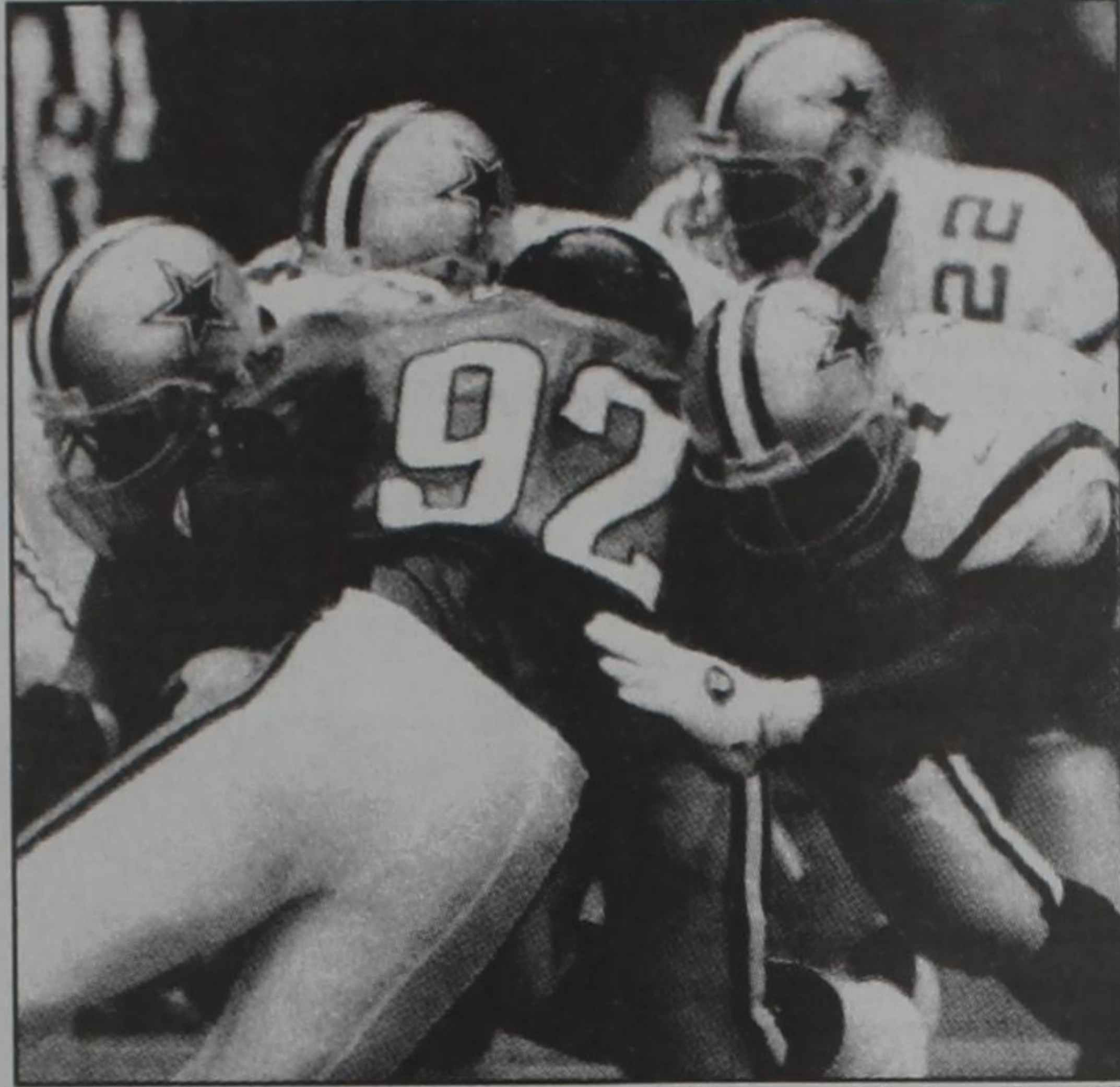
De La Hoya cannot spar for three weeks because of the cut, according to Lee Samuels, a spokesman for Top Rank, Inc. The injury occurred Saturday, Samuels said, and De La Hoya was told of the training restrictions when he had the cut examined again on Tuesday.

"We wanted to come out and play well and dominate the football game and we were able to do that," Aikman said of Monday's win. "Now what we've got to do is go out and do it again this week. That's the thing this football team has not done yet, being consistent each week."

Inaccurately portrayed as an aging team, the Cowboys

tion's top priority in the off-season. The Cowboys signed free agent guard Everett McIver and drafted Flozell Adams. Dallas has permitted a league-low 10 sacks and are fifth in rushing.

Is Emmitt Smith over the hill? Smith already has four 100-yard games, which is two more than he had all of last season.



Pro Bowl players aren't over the hill. Troy Aikman (31), Emmitt Smith (29), Deion Sanders (31), Leon Lett (30), Darren Woodson (29), Erik Williams (30), Larry Allen (26) and Michael Irvin (32) aren't as old as advertised.

Yet, the Cowboys supposedly had all these glaring weaknesses. There were numerous questions. Halfway through the season, every question has received a positive answer.

Could first-year coach Chan Gailey lead an offensive renaissance? After finishing 20th and 24th in total offense the previous two seasons, the Cowboys are sixth in total offense even though Aikman has played only nine quarters.

Would the young defensive ends be exploited? Rookie Greg Ellis, the eighth pick in the draft, leads the team's defensive linemen in tackles and has 2.5 sacks. Kavika Pittman had never started a game his first two seasons but has a team-high five sacks.

Could the offensive line rebound? This was the organiza-

Who would be the No. 2 wide receiver opposite Michael Irvin? Ernie Mills and Billy

Can the Cowboys stop the run? Last year, seven running backs rushed for more than 100 yards against Dallas and the final nine opponents reached the century mark. This year the Cowboys are eighth in rushing defense because they installed an over-shifted 4-3 scheme in the off-season and Lett has returned.

Who would replace Brock Marion at free safety? Omar Stoutmire won the job.

The biggest question remains -- how good are the 1998 Cowboys? Since Aikman has missed most of the season, and four of the five wins have come against NFC East doormats, that question may not be answered until the playoffs.

Go Cowboys!

Prince Remains Unbeaten

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. -- The biggest mouth in boxing since Muhammad Ali almost had to eat his words for the first time. But he stayed unbeaten.

WBO featherweight champion Prince Naseem Hamed, the boastful Brit with the 30-fight winning streak, couldn't make good on his promise to knock out Wayne McCullough in the third round Saturday.

Afterward, Hamed was his usual, cocky self.

"I'll fight (Angel) Manfredy. I'll fight any fighter you have in the world," Hamed said, adding that he would give McCullough a rematch.

He needed all 12 rounds to score a unanimous decision over the scrappy Irishman, who tagged him several times with hard rights but could never knock him down or put him in serious danger.

"He was quite strong," Hamed said. "I tried to knock him out in the third round. What can I say? He's got a hard head. He's Irish, you know."

Hamed danced and weaved his way to the victory, but was on the receiving end of more

than a few boos because of his attitude.

JUDGE JOHN STEWART HAD IT 118-110, judge Nelson Vazquez 117-111 and judge Clark Sammartino 116-112 for Hamed. The Associated Press had Hamed winning 116-111.

A 5-1 favorite, he kept McCullough at bay with his bizarre tactics but never knocked him down or hurt him. In fact, Hamed (31-0) spent much more time clowning than he did punching.

McCullough, of Belfast, Northern Ireland, was the aggressor throughout, but he couldn't hurt Hamed either. Cheered on by more than 1,000 flag-waving Irishmen who made the trip, he sustained solid shots and connected on several of his own.

Hamed hit on 46 percent of his 742 punches, to 23 percent for McCullough, who threw 740, according to CompuBox Inc. punch statistics.

Also, Marco Antonio Barrera took the WBO junior featherweight title from champion Richie Wenton, stopping him in the third round of a scheduled 12-rounder.

Prince Naseem Hamed

keeps Wayne McCullough down, but not out. Hamed, 24, of Sheffield, England, promised an early finish to the "Fright Night" card at Convention Hall. But his prediction -- a knockout at 2:28 of the third round -- never happened.

Playing no defense whatsoever, throwing punches from the bottom of his trunks and switching from left-handed to right-handed on whims, Hamed was booed heartily by the crowd of 8,138 for his inactivity in the seventh round.

"It was willed by God to go 12 rounds," Hamed said. "I'm still the best lightweight in the world. He took a beating."

Look at his face and look at mine. I won easy."

MCCULLOUGH, 28, WHO FIGHTS OUT OF Las Vegas, was a silver medalist in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics. He is 22-2, with the only other defeat a 12-round decision at the hands of Daniel Zaragoza in January 1997.

McCullough weighed in at 124 pounds, Hamed 125. The class limit is 126.

Hamed made \$2 million, McCullough \$500,000.

Reports Say Tyson to Make Comeback

January.

A source in Las Vegas also said that no deal had yet been signed and that Vaughn Bean also was being considered as a possible opponent. The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, added that Jan. 16 seemed a likely date and the MGM Grand was the probable site.

ANOTHER POSSIBLE OPPONENT is Germany's Axel Schultz. Tyson, who was suspended

after biting Evander Holyfield's ears during their title fight, had his license restored last month by the Nevada State Athletic Commission. He still faces a Dec. 1 trial on misdemeanor assault charges stemming from a traffic accident Aug. 31 at Gaithersburg, Md.

Botha has lost only once in 37 fights, stopped in the 12th round by Michael Moorer in an IBF title challenge two years ago. He is the No. 1 contender for Holyfield's IBF title.

BOXING

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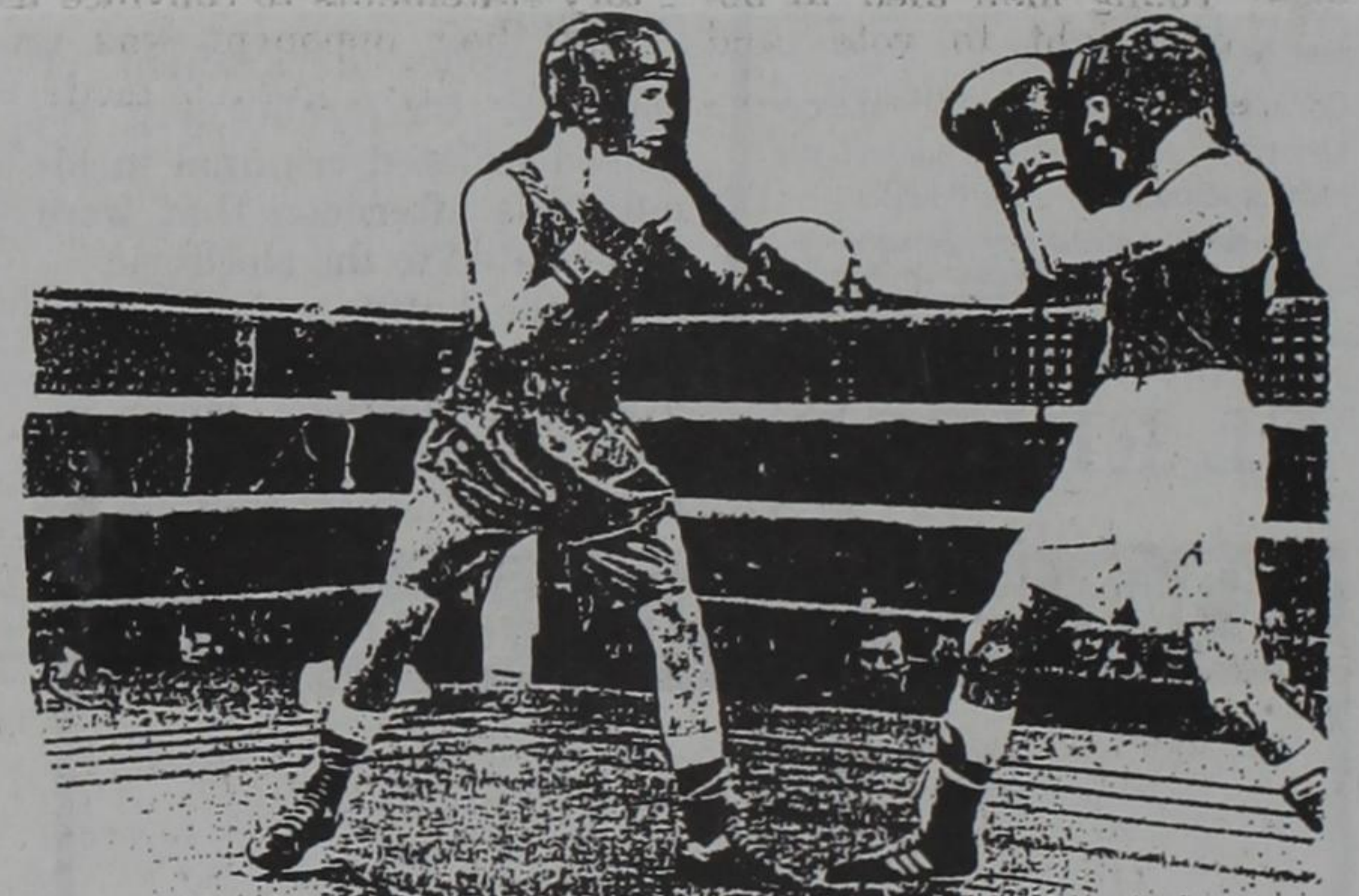
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1998 Texas Tech Football Schedule

Date	Opponent	Time
Sept. 5	Texas-El Paso	6 p.m.
Sept. 12	at North Texas (Friday)	6:30 p.m.
Sept. 19	Fresno State	6 p.m.
Sept. 26	at Iowa State	1 p.m.
Oct. 3	Baylor	6 p.m.
Oct. 10	Oklahoma St. (Homecoming)	6 p.m.
Oct. 17	at Colorado	1 p.m.
Oct. 24	at Texas A&M	1 p.m.
Oct. 31	Missouri (Family Day)	1 p.m.
Nov. 14	Texas (Senior Day)	1 p.m.
Nov. 21	at Oklahoma	2:30 p.m.

All times Central. Some game times will change for television. • denotes Big 12 game. Home games in bold.

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Some Good-Bye Thoughts From Henry B.

By Michelle Garcia

It was on the crisp October night when the 105th Congress worked late to pass the federal budget bill so its members could start packing their bags to go home. The man everyone knows as Henry B. walked off the floor of the House of Representatives during dinner break in response to my request, delivered by a capitol guard, to speak with him.

After 37 years representing the people in his Texas district, Henry B. Gonzalez was spending a protracted day on the floor, casting his last vote. A severe infection and illness had caused him to miss 14 months of the two-year session, keeping him home in San Antonio. But he returned for the final few weeks to say goodbye to an institution he had electrified many times.

Throughout his political career, Gonzalez never courted, or counted on, reporters to carry his messages. He politely ignored us most of the time.

But for some reason, this day was different. Gonzalez, among the very last of this country's true diehard populists, strode toward me in a dark business suit, looking the part of the elder statesman.

We settled at a sturdy antique table in the corner of Speaker's Hall, off the House

floor. As though he knew my questions, he began reflecting on milestones in his career and on his fears about politicians losing touch and people losing faith.

His 81 years were etched in the wrinkles on his face. A white halo of hair surrounded his head. But if it's true about eyes being windows into the soul, it was clear Henry B. was having a fiesta.

His mahogany eyes carried him quickly back to 1961, to when he made his initial bid for Congress. "Barefooted," he emphasized. "I ran what I called 'barefooted.' I didn't have any financial backing. I even had to borrow the money to pay the filing fee in my first race."

Gonzalez became the first Mexican-American congressman elected from Texas. His district was geographically a lot larger and more ethnically diverse in those days. His lack of financial backing proved to be a ticket to political freedom, he told me -- something very few of today's politicians can claim.

"The people elected me with no conditions attached. No debt to pay to anybody. Not beholden to any particular group. I was free to be guided by my conscience."

He illustrated the point by

recalling that when he was sworn into office, he carried in his jacket a bill to repeal the poll tax -- and he introduced it immediately.

"You can't have one half of the citizenry sunken in oppression without affecting everybody. You can't hold a man down unless you get down with him," he explained, punctuating his words with tense, bony hands.

Gonzalez talked with pride about how he represented everyone in his district equally, from the wealthy whites on San Antonio's north side to the Latinos and blacks on the west and south sides. As he brought business loans and opportunities to his constituents, he fought homelessness and rampant tuberculosis among the poor.

At times, younger Mexican-American activists accused him of operating too much in the mainstream. He often kept his distance from the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

"I have always been against self-segregation," he explained. "I never believed that the way to win equality is through separation. You have to have allies ... to go into the mainstream and fight things out there, not on the margin."

Despite years of building alliances, Gonzalez didn't fear

following a solitary path.

He gained notoriety in 1991 as chair of the House Banking Committee when the savings and loan crisis astonished the nation and cost taxpayers \$200 billion. Over a five-year period before the S&L collapse, his repeated warnings had fallen on deaf ears.

During our conversation, Gonzalez's voice took on a prophetic tone as he tried to configure his experiences into advice to today's emerging leaders.

"In the beginning the fight seems lonely. But once a voice is raised and that voice is inherently right, it's not long before you have allies and get support -- and you win the day. You can't keep down a right position for long in a freely elected democracy."

In the mid-'80s, Gonzalez went after Vice President George Bush for having helped Iraq secure loans to purchase arms. In 1991, during Bush's presidency, Gonzalez introduced a resolution to impeach Bush for committing U.S. forces to a large-scale action in the Persian Gulf without first obtaining congressional approval.

As Henry B. readied to cast his last vote, his thoughts turned to democracy itself and the changes he had witnessed.

"You certainly have fewer restrictions today to limit full participation of the electorate. The only danger is the apathy, the lack of participation. Liberty can be lost that way."

We conversed for nearly an hour before he had to return to the floor. That's what it was -- a Henry B. conversation, recollections and sermonettes, sometimes repetitive but never self-serving or braggadocio.

I mentioned the bronze plaque that has hung outside his office door for 37 years. He smiled and recited it from memory: "This office belongs to the people of the 20th Congressional District, Texas."

"I didn't put it there just because it looks good," he told me. "I have never neglected any group, no matter what."

(Michelle Garcia, a native Texan, works with Pacifica Radio in Washington D.C.)

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- From Page Two -

er immigrant groups because of the U.S. proximity to Mexico. Many of them are migrant rather than immigrant. Those who stay understand only too well that knowing just Spanish is the ticket to minimum-wage jobs. After working long hours, they flock to evening English classes.

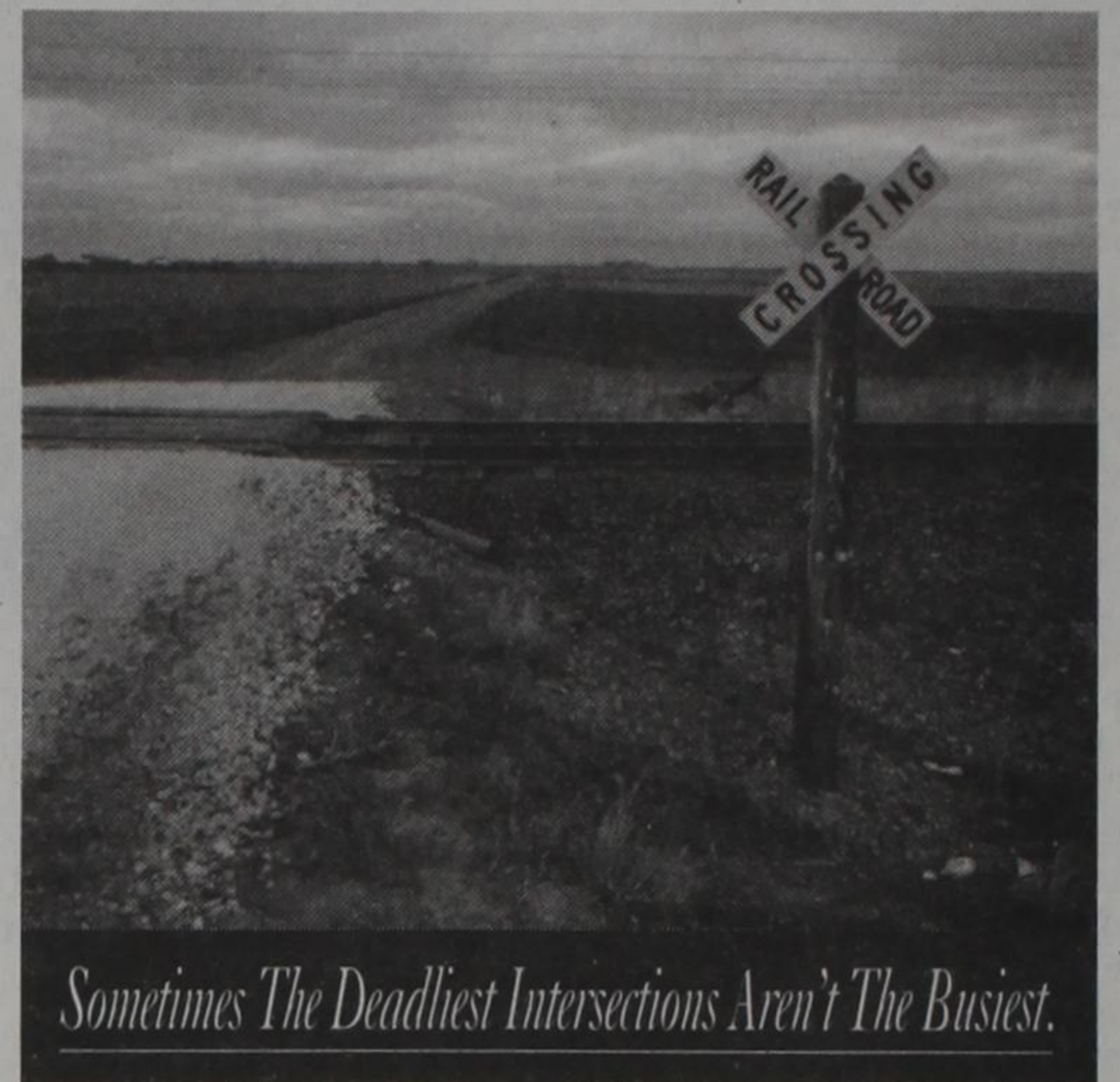
The countless ads on Spanish radio and TV peddling tapes and videos to teach English reflect the need to learn this language. Many Spanish-speaking parents don't want their kids in bilingual programs because they fear the children will not learn English and, like those of past generations, be condemned to menial work.

Will Quebec secede from Canada? Maybe. If that happens

it will be partly because of the province's geographic situation but mostly because of the Quebecois' feelings about keeping alive their language, which they see as the essence of their culture and identity.

Will Los Angeles secede or become a Spanish-speaking city with an English-speaking minority?

Not a chance. As the economies of Mexico and Central America improve -- thanks in part to NAFTA -- and the wage disparity between the United States and Mexico is reduced, immigration north will also decrease. As Latinos in the United States assimilate, just as other immigrant groups have, Los Angeles will remain English-speaking but with a strong Latin flavor.



Sometimes The Deadliest Intersections Aren't The Busiest.

There are no flashing lights. There is no crossing gate. No, most highway-rail crossings in America are marked just like this one -- with the familiar railroad crossing "crossbuck" sign. Everywhere it stands, the crossbuck delivers a simple, life-saving message. And what it says is this: "at absolutely any time, there may be a train on this track." Now that may seem obvious, but apparently it's not.

Last year alone, there were over 2,000 car-train crashes at crossings marked with only a crossbuck. And about half of those crashes left people dead or maimed for life. So please, when you see a crossbuck, treat it as a "yield" sign. Slow down, look, listen and stop if you see or hear a train. That will keep even the quietest intersection peaceful. And it will keep you and the people you are driving alive.

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Complete employment listings and descriptions are available at our web site www.spc.cc.tx.us under "JOBS".

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EL EDITOR

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Brate Democratic Triumph In California

Los Angeles, Nov 3 (EFE).- About 35 members of the Janitors Workers Union in Los Angeles started an early celebration - before polls were even closed - Tuesday afternoon to applaud the "victory" of democrats running for governor, senate and deputy governor in California.

All the celebrators were Latinos, their shouts were in Spanish, and one banner said "the Latino vote is shown at the polls."

The police department of southern California only reported isolated criminal incidents this afternoon that were non-related to the elections.

In the Latino neighborhood of Barrio Leon in San Diego, Tuesday's elections, which included referendum on the construction of a new stadium for

the local baseball team of Los Padres and voting for governor, went off smoothly.

"There have been almost 16 years of Republican governors in California, and I saw how we fared. I think that, even though at this time it is not fair to say who you vote for, it is fair that we have a someone for governor who understands our community," voter Lorenzo Espino said.

According to the polls, the majority of Hispanics in California support the Democratic candidate for governor, Gray Davis.

The results of California elections will be among the last ones in the country to be announced because of the time difference. The final results are not expected until Wednesday in eastern area of the United States.

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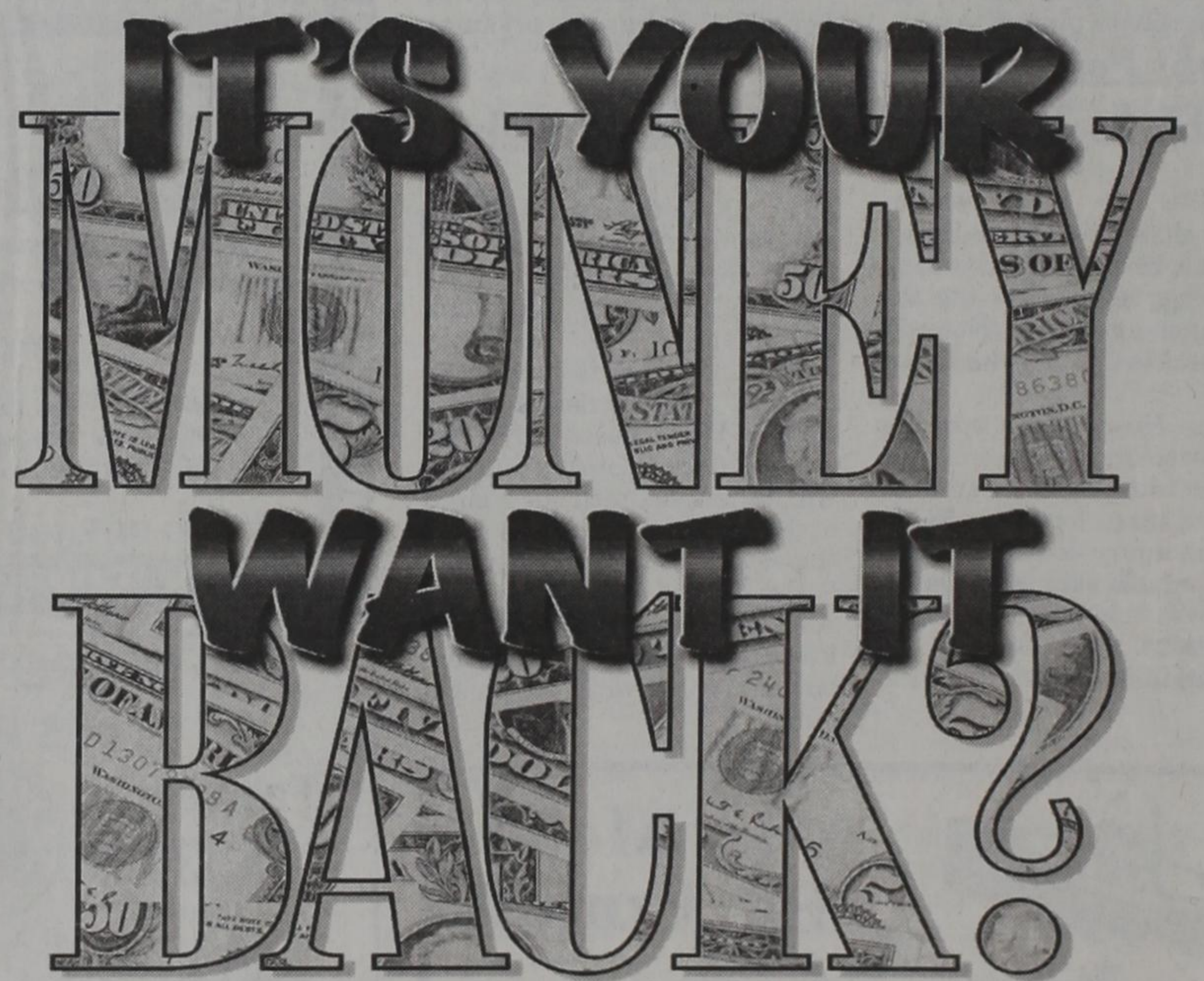
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Look for your name or business name on the list under your current city, under any other Texas cities where you may have lived in the past, or under the "address unknown" section in the back of the list.

Look for the Unclaimed Property list in Texas newspapers October 18, 1998!

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