

# el Esalador

Vol. XXVII No. 21

Week of February 19 thru 25, 2004

Lubbock, TX USA

For Lubbock County Commissioner

## Three Candidate Seek Democratic Nomination

Lubbock residents will start early voting Monday and will be asked to vote for one of three candidates that are running as Democrats for Lubbock County Commissioner precinct three.

Other than the presidential race, the race is the only contested race on the Democratic ticket that concerns local voters in east and north Lubbock. The race will see incumbent Gilbert Flores being challenged by east Lubbock businessman Isabel Luna and community activist and retired serviceman Ysidro Gutierrez. In comparing himself to his opponents, Flores who is seeking his fourth term as commissioner and said



Flores



Luna



Y. Gutierrez

Gilbert Flores, Ysabel Luna y Ysidro Gutierrez buscan ser electos para el puesto de Comisionado de Condado en el Precincto 3. El Editor les pregunto preguntas sobre su puesto. Vea sus respuestas en la pagina 3. Ademas El Editor tendra un foro publico el martes dia 24 en el Centro Maggie Trejo a las 7 de la noche para todo el publico.

that why he would be better because he "has business experience and would bring honesty, respect and dignity not only to the Court but to the community."

Luna, owner of Burrito Sabroso in East Lubbock and a community activist says that he would off the voters and opportunity to elect a strong voice and would apply "tru leadership and common sense to decision making. "All the experience in the world means nothing without common sense."

Gutierrez, a retired serviceman and

volunteer in many community organizations stated that he "is about new ideas, new strategies, new tactics, and new initiatives that push the envelope of conventional thinking. We cannot continue year after year on the same old course. Lubbock needs change and new leadership."

In an effort to inform ur readersabout these candidates El Editor asked three questions to the candidates.

1. What has been or will be your role in the progress of Hispanics in

**El Editor Sponsors Political Forum/Rally**  
El Editor will sponsor a political forum featuring the three candidates for County Commissioners Precinct 3, Gilbert Flores, Ysidro Gutierrez and Ysabel Luna, on Tuesday March 24 at Maggie Trejo Community Center starting at 7 pm. The forum will allow candidates to answer questions given to them by members of teh Hispanic media and the general public and time allows. Supporters are encoraged to attend with campaign ragalia for their candidate.

## Cops and the Violence Kids See

By Marisa Treviño

An 8-year-old boy watches in terror as his dad is maced, thrown to the ground and choked by a police officer. A young girl clad in her pajamas is whisked out the front door of her family's apartment by a SWAT member while her father barricades himself behind a locked bedroom door with a loaded shotgun. A group of children recount for police the shooting of their neighborhood ice-cream man.

These scenarios aren't fiction. They're real headlines we pay scant attention to in our local papers and newscasts, but that exemplify a disturbing trend: The number of young children witnessing violence is on the rise.

What's even more disturbing: the impact of the violence on these children, along with their interaction with the police on the scene, is having lifelong consequences on their mental health and respect for the law.

Child advocates say it's time that local police departments take into account that children are always hovering around crime scenes. Their natural curiosity is human nature, but their perception of events depends on their age, and it's time police departments realize that children are acutely affected by what they perceive officers doing in the line of duty, especially when it's to someone they know or love.

Dr. James Lewis, chief operating officer of the National Center for Children Exposed to Violence at Yale New Haven Hospital, says it's critical for police departments to have a policy regarding children who are present at scenes of violence.

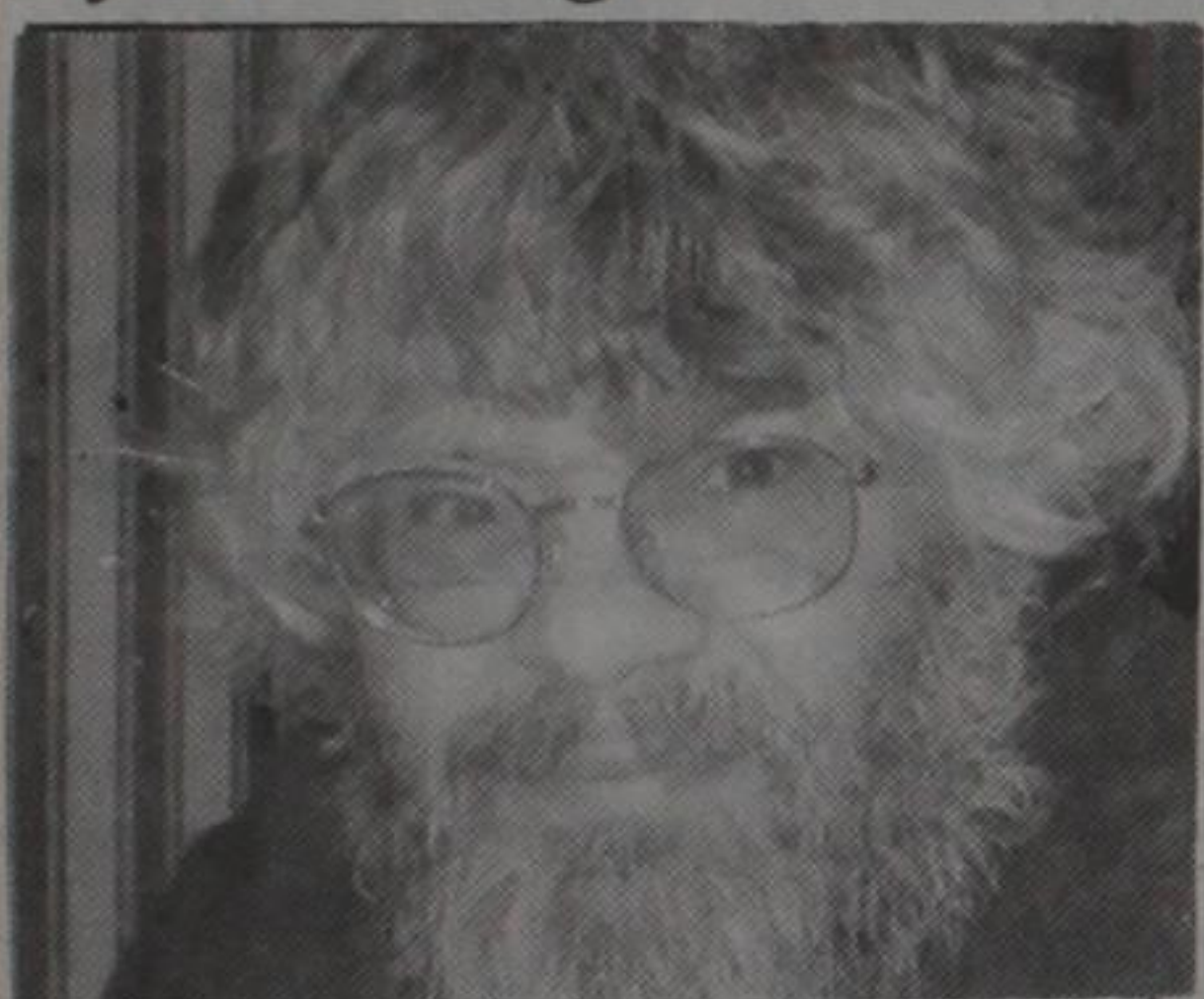
"The child is at risk to be traumatized," explains Dr. Lewis. "If the police officer, representing the social authority, does not model behavior that will allow for the establishment of a normal relationship between that child and social authority, then that child is at risk for a host of negative behaviors."

Mental-health clinicians have identified several factors that determine children's risk for trauma: how physically close they are to the scene, their age and their emotional attachment to the persons involved.

Even if the police officer is doing the family a favor by subduing a physically violent parent, clinicians say, that act, in and of itself, is very traumatizing for a child.

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## Comentarios by Bidal Agüero



### ENDORSEMENT

We at El Editor have always felt that one of the major obligations to our readers is to provide news and commentaries that give the public the opportunity to become informed and to participate in the voting process. Throughout the years we have offered our endorsements in different political races in an effort to give our opinion about who we think will best represent us as an elected official. This week voters will go to the polls to choose between three persons who are trying to be elected Commissioner for Precinct 3 in Lubbock County. The position, to us is an important one in that it is one of a few elected positions in Lubbock in which our community in north and east Lubbock have a direct influence to choose our own representative.

To us the person elected must be a person who must be concerned and involved in the betterment of our community. In reading the questionnaires that were sent out by us this past week, only one person truly answered the questions in a manner that we feel were right. That person to us is Ysidro Gutierrez

We agree with his answer when he says that he can give us is a representative that is "about new ideas, new strategies, new tactics, and new initiatives that push the envelope of conventional thinking." We also agree with him that "We cannot continue year after year on the same old course. Lubbock needs change and new leadership."

This is why we recommend Ysidro Gutierrez for the position of County Commissioner Precinct 3. Go Vote this week during early voting at all United Supermarkets or at your County Courthouse or City Hall.

**¡Salgan a votar Que No Se Les Duerma El Gallo! Contact Bidal at: eleditor@llano.net**

## LULAC Celebra 75 Años de Progreso

Por Sonia Meléndez

La "abuela" de todas las organizaciones de derechos civiles hispanas, la Liga de Ciudadanos Latinoamericanos Unidos, celebró su cumpleaños número 75 este mes.

La venerable LULAC, como mejor se conoce por sus siglas en inglés, se fundó el 17 de febrero de 1929 en Corpus Christi, Texas, en una época en que los letrados de "No Se Permiten Mexicanos" y las escuelas segregadas eran tan comunes como las tormentas de arena y las plantas rodadoras. Para las familias de ascendencia mexicana en Texas, "Regresen por donde vinieron" era más que un epíteto racial;

era política oficial del gobierno de E.E.U.U. Durante la Depresión, medio millón o más de mexicanos y méxicoamericanos fueron llevados a México por una campaña federal de "repatriación".

Del 6 al 10 de julio, unos 9,000 miembros se congregarán en San Antonio para recordar a sus pioneros durante el convenio nacional de LULAC.

A diferencia de los cálculos de población actuales que estiman que cerca de 30 millones de personas de ascendencia mexicana viven en los E.E.U.U., en 1930 el censo de los E.E.U.U. calculó una presencia de 1.3 millón.

"En sus comienzos, los miembros de LULAC se reunían en secreto, temerosos de ser acusados de

comunistas" cuando se organizaban para combatir las frecuentes injusticias, recuerda Nelda Ojeda Savoy, miembro vitalicio del Consejo 650 en Austin.

"Ellos pasaron por tanto para poder comenzar esta organización", dice.

Sus primeros logros incluyen el desegregar cientos de lugares públicos en Texas y presentar el primer pleito de clase en contra de las "escuelas mexicanas" segregadas. En 1946, LULAC puso fin a 100 años de segregación en las escuelas públicas en California con su caso Méndez v. Westminster.

LULAC fue creada con la misión de mejorar la condición económica, el acceso a la educación, la influencia política, la salud y los derechos civiles de la población hispana. Para el 1932,

ya se había extendido a Arizona, Colorado, Nuevo México y California.

"LULAC ha contribuido en la educación de todos los niños de Estados Unidos", dice William Bonilla, el mayor de tres hermanos Bonilla, todos abogados de Corpus Christi, que fungieron como presidentes nacionales de LULAC (William 1964-65, Rubén 1979-81 y Tony 1981-83). "Y todavía seguimos luchando por una mejor educación".

En 1960, la Pequeña Escuela de las 400, la cual fue un programa piloto de LULAC en 1957, se convirtió en modelo para el programa federal Head Start. El mismo se concentraba en enseñarles a niños hispanohablantes 400 palabras básicas en inglés.

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## LULAC Celebrates 75 Years of Progress

By Sonia Meléndez

The "granddaddy" of all Hispanic civil rights organizations, the League of United Latin American Citizens, celebrated its 75th birthday this month.

The venerable LULAC, as its best known, was founded Feb. 17, 1929, in Corpus Christi, Texas, during an era when "No Mexicans Allowed" signs and segregated schools were as common as sandstorms and tumbleweeds. To families of Mexican heritage in Texas, "Go back where you came from" was more than a racial epithet. It was official U.S. government policy. Half a million or more Mexicans and Mexican-Americans were driven into Mexico by a federal "repatriation" campaign during the Depression.

Some 9,000 members will congregate in San Antonio from July 6-10 to honor LULAC pioneers during the organization's national convention.

Contrasted to current population estimates of nearly 30 million people of Mexican heritage living in the United States, in 1930 the U.S. Census

calculated their presence at 1.3 million.

"In the early days, LULAC members used to meet in secrecy, fearful of being accused of having ties with communism" as they organized to fight prevalent injustices, recalls Nelda Ojeda Savoy, a lifetime member of Council No. 650 in Austin.

"They just went through so much to start this organization," she says.

Its earliest successes included desegregating hundreds of public places throughout Texas, filing the first class-action lawsuit against segregated "Mexican schools."

In 1946, LULAC ended 100 years of public school segregation in California schools with its suit Méndez v Westminster.

LULAC was created with a mission to advance the economic condition, educational attainment, political influence, health and civil rights of the U.S. Hispanic population. By 1932, it had expanded to Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and California.

"LULAC has contributed to the education of all children in America," says William Bonilla, the oldest of three Bonilla brothers, all Corpus Christi lawyers, who served as national presidents (William 1964-65, Rubén 1979-81 and Tony 1981-83). "And we are still fighting for better education."

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Throughout the years LULAC has worked toward the betterment of Hispanic families including immigrants, poor people and children. We congratulae LULC in their anniversary this week.



# Reconciliandonos Con El Asombro

Victor Landa

Es hora que Estados Unidos se reconcilie con el asombro. Han pasado ya 29 meses desde los ataques al Centro de Comercio Mundial y el Pentágono; hora de comenzar a discutir nuestra transformación.

El asombro llegó el momento en que todo cambió. Fue en ese momento preciso que vimos la imagen del avión estrellarse contra las torres en Manhattan. Algunos lo vimos en la televisión en vivo; otros vieron la repetición horas más tarde. Todos lo vimos repetidas veces antes que las cadenas televisivas decidieran prohibir la transmisión. Con todo, la primera vez que lo vimos, fue con asombro. Inmediatamente después, hubo un destello de profundo silencio. Cesó la chachara mental, no hubo ruidos distraerentes ni juicios.

Fue un momento compartido que cruzó toda barrera y división causada por la riqueza, la política, la educación, la geografía, la raza, la religión y el género. El silencio que siguió el asombro nos unió, aunque fuera sólo un par de segundos, en nuestra humanidad fundamental. En ese momento pre-

ciso fuimos todos, literalmente, uno.

Consideremos esto un poco, porque el asombro definió nuestra historia. El momento fue, en esencia, sublime. Y quiero decir sublime en sentido más básico. Los veteranos de la primera guerra mundial describieron como sublime la intensidad de las batallas y las masacres que presenciaron. Lo sublime no se limita a la bondad abrumadora. Es también el horror, lo que trasciende el momento cotidiano. Ese fue el momento del asombro estadounidense.

Fuimos todos heridos, dolidos y lo lamentamos. Las grandes mitologías del mundo nos cuentan que las heridas son el foco de la renovación. El Evangelio habla de la encrucijada de Jacobo y la herida en la pierna que tuvo tras pasar la noche luchando con el ángel. Las heridas nos hacen vulnerables. También traen con ellas la oportunidad de una nueva vida.

¿Qué hemos hecho con la herida de septiembre 11? ¿Qué ha sido de ese momento sublime en el que nos vinculamos todos con nuestra pena? ¿Qué hemos

hecho con la oportunidad de renovación? ¿Por qué acciones hemos optado? ¿Con cuál de las versiones de los Estados Unidos nos hemos presentado ante nosotros mismos y el mundo?

Es natural, y se justifica, el ponerse a la defensiva. Es normal sentir ira y odio hacia los que nos atacaron. Es instinto básico proteger y defender, y es un rasgo humano desear la venganza. Y así, con el mundo entero de testigo, estallamos.

Lo hecho, hecho está. Y ahora, ¿qué? Me parece que la expresión de nuestro poderío, unidad y resistencia ha de haber ido más allá de unas semanas de flamear la bandera. En realidad, los únicos que han hecho un verdadero sacrificio han sido aquellos que fueron heridos el 11 de septiembre o que perdieron a sus seres queridos entonces y en las consiguientes guerras en Afganistán e Irak. Los demás simplemente regañamos entre nosotros.

Existe violencia, conflicto y odio de sobra en el mundo como para darnos ejemplos de cómo no comportarnos. Como

somos, sin disputa, el poder preeminente del mundo, es nuestra responsabilidad dar el ejemplo de cómo responder a los actos de terror.

Se nos presentó la oportunidad dorada para recoger la buena voluntad de las naciones de esta tierra y dirigir la lucha justa. Era el momento de poner de lado nuestras diferencias y unirnos como han hecho en su hora generaciones pasadas. Era un momento que requería de orientación madura e imaginación.

De lo contrario, a todo este tiempo, lo que tenemos para dar ejemplo son acciones estériles de nacionalismo, sospecha y odio. No nos hemos podido renovar.

Hemos probado al mundo que no hay que meterse con nosotros. ¿Es allí donde acaba? ¿A quién le toca escribir el siguiente capítulo? ¿Se escribirá de la nobleza del espíritu humano? ¿O será una historia del miedo que nos ha dejado mezcamos y aislados? Lo bueno es que todavía no se ha escrito ese capítulo.

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# Just Follow the Yellow Brick Road

By Abel Cruz

In a couple of months, April 5 to be exact, I will have been here for one whole year. If the old saying that time flies when you're having fun is true, then you would think that my life has been a barrel of laughs over the past ten months; time has really flown by. And I must admit that aside from the very few days that seemed to drag on forever for some reason or another, no regrets yet that the yellow brick road led me back here.

But here we are in February, heading towards Fat Tuesday or as some refer to it, Mardi Gras, towards Lent, meatless Fridays, and "Capirotada", and towards March 9, a day that will decide the fate of a couple of folks running in the Democratic primary.

With the filing deadline for city elections fast approaching, the election for city council has produced competition for T. J. Patterson, Frank Morrison (thank goodness), and by default for Precinct 1, Victor Hernandez's seat.

In District 2, Janie Landin Ramirez is one of three candidates who tossed her hat in the ring to run against T. J. Patterson. In District 4, Morrison is being challenged by Todd Overholser, a 24 yr. old Tech student. At press time, neither Mayor Marc McDougal nor District 6 councilman Jim Gilbreath had drawn any opposition. The District 1 race has drawn a couple of "no name" candidates but to date; there is still not a Hispanic candidate in the race. Being that the district is greater than 70% Hispanic it only seems logical that a Hispanic candidate will emerge. I hope it's a strong candidate and one that will motivate strong voter participation. It would truly be a shame if in a district with such a high percentage of Hispanics; a Hispanic candidate was not elected.

On the county side, the local paper has endorsed the incumbent Gilbert Flores for County Commissioner in Precinct 3. Citing experience of the office as the most important factor in their decision, they passed on Ysidro Gutierrez and Ysabel Luna. No question that experience is important, but being an effective elected official and getting things done for the precinct you represent is infinitely more important.

Two important questions that voters need to ask themselves before pushing that button, is: 1) how effective has the incumbent been while in office and 2) are you and other constituents in Precinct 3 better off since the last election. If you cannot point to concrete evidence to answer yes to those 2 questions, then experience will not really matter will it?

Other districts and precincts have a variety of candidates running, but the ones mentioned above are the ones that have piqued my interest. Although, I will refrain from endorsing anyone at this time, I will go on record as being opposed to Frank Morrison's re-election to the city council. If you will recall, Morrison was the "outraged" city councilman. Outraged that the Hispanic community had dared to show up at city hall to question the Tommy Gonzalez decision back in January. Outrage huh? Only if Morrison is reelected!

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# Coming to Terms With the Gasp

By Victor Landa

It's time for the United States to come to terms with the gasp. It's been 29 months since the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon; time enough to start discussing what we have become.

The gasp was the moment when everything changed. It was that moment when we first saw the image of the airliner crash into the side of the towers in Manhattan. Some of us saw it on television as it happened; others saw a replay later that morning. All of us saw it repeated many times before the networks banned the image from its broadcasts. But the very first time we saw it, we gasped. We all did. It was a sudden and barely perceptible moment when our breath rushed inward. And then there was a flash of profound silence. No chatter in our heads, no distracting sounds, no judgments.

It was a shared moment that crossed all barriers and divisions of wealth and politics and education and geography and race and religion and sex. The silence after the gasp con-

nected us, even if only for a few seconds, to our basic humanity. At that moment we were all, literally, one.

Let's think about this for a bit because the gasp was defining in our history. The moment was, in its essence, sublime. And I mean sublime in its most basic sense of the word. Veterans of World War I described as sublime the intensity of the battles and the carnage they witnessed and experienced. The sublime is not limited to overwhelming goodness. It is horror, as well, that transcends the ordinary moment. That was the moment of the American gasp.

We were all wounded, and we hurt and we mourned. The great mythologies of the world tell us that wounds are places of renewal. Scripture speaks of Jacob at a crossroads and the leg wound given to him after a night spent wrestling with an angel. Wounds open us and make us vulnerable. But they also bring with them the opportunity for new life.

What have we done with the wound of 9/11? What has become of that sublime moment

when we were all connected in grief? What have we done with the opportunity for renewal? What choices have we made?

Which version of the United States of America have we presented to ourselves and to the world?

It is natural and justified to be defensive. It is expected to feel anger and hatred toward those who attacked us. It is a basic instinct to protect and defend, and it is a human trait to want revenge. And with the entire world looking to us as an example, we lashed out.

That much is done, and that much cannot be undone.

Now what? It seems to me that the expression of our strength, unity and resilience should have gone deeper than a few weeks of flag waving. In reality, only those who lost loved ones or were wounded on 9/11 and in the subsequent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have made a real, personal sacrifice. The rest of us merely bicker among ourselves.

There is more than enough violence and strife and hatred in the world to give us an example of how not to react. As

the undisputed and preeminent world power, it was our responsibility to teach, by example, how to respond to acts of terror.

It was a gilded opportunity to gather the goodwill of the nations of the earth and lead the good fight. It was a moment to put aside our differences and come together, as past generations had done in their hour. It was a moment that required mature leadership and imagination.

Instead, all these months later, what we have to show are sterile acts of nationalism, suspicion and hatred. We have not been able to renew ourselves.

We have proved to the world that we are not to be messed with. Is that where it ends? Who gets to write the next chapter? Will it be the story of the nobility of the human spirit? Or will it be the story of the fear that has reduced us to petty parochialism? The good news is that that chapter has yet to be written.

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# Raul Yzaguirre, NCLR President on the Civil Rights Act of 2004

I am very proud to stand here today with members of the House and Senate, including representatives from both the Congressional Hispanic and Black Caucuses and my colleagues from our sister civil rights organizations in strong support of the "Fairness: Civil Rights Act of 2004" introduced today by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA), and Representatives John Conyers (D-MI), John Lewis (D-GA), and George Miller (D-CA). I also pledge our continued commitment to making the principles of fairness and equality that have helped to make this country great a reality for all Americans.

"intentionally" discriminated against but also forces them to rely on the federal government to seek remedies on their behalf, virtually precluding them from obtaining individualized relief.

The "Fairness Act" is sure to be one of the most significant pieces of legislation introduced this session. It addresses some of the civil rights setbacks that this country has witnessed over the past ten years and puts the struggle for civil rights back on track so that we can move forward on sustainable and vigorous enforcement of this nation's civil rights laws. Specifically, the "Fairness Act" would restore fundamental civil rights protections that were eroded by two recent Supreme Court decisions, Hoffman Plastic Compounds, Inc v. National Labor Relations Board, and Alexander v. Sandoval.

The Hoffman decision held that undocumented immigrants are ineligible to receive back pay for violations of the National Labor Relations Act. In that case, the plaintiff was fired by Hoffman Plastic Compounds in retaliation for his union organizing efforts and he was denied back pay because he was undocumented. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the company, exempting employers of undocumented immigrants from ordinary labor law liability, severely undermining anti-discrimination protections for all Latino workers.

The Sandoval decision invalidated 40 years of antidiscrimination law under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Under the Sandoval ruling, for example, a Latina client cannot seek remedies on her own even if she has been discriminated against by a federally-funded health care provider which denied her service based on her national origin. Instead, the Sandoval decision not only places the burden on such "Carmen Does" to prove that they were

The only winners in this case are companies who break the law. And, perversely, companies who both hire undocumented workers and violate labor laws are doubly rewarded. The losers are not just limited to undocumented workers. All workers will lose labor rights and protections that depend on the willingness of those who suffer abuse at the hands of unscrupulous employers to come forward and report violations.

Decisions like Hoffman undermine the ability of workers to ensure that all employers pay the minimum wage, comply with overtime requirements, and maintain a safe workplace. The "Fairness Act" restores a level playing field between business and labor, and ensures a safer and more secure workplace for all Americans. In passing the Fairness Act, Congress will reaffirm its promise of equal treatment for all Americans in all sectors of society, regardless of race, national origin, sex, disability, or age.

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# La Policia y la Violencia que los Niños Ven

Por Marisa Treviño

Un niño de ocho años observa aterrizado cómo su padre es atacado a palos, tirado al suelo y estrangulado por un policía. Una niña vestida en su ropa de dormir es arrastrada por la entrada del apartamento de su familia por un miembro del SWAT mientras su padre se esconde tras la puerta de una habitación con una escopeta cargada. Un grupo de niños le cuentan a la policía el tiroteo contra el heladero de su vecindario.

casas atención en nuestros periódicos y noticieros locales, pero que ejemplifican una inquietante tendencia: el número de niños que presencian actos de violencia va en aumento.

Lo que es más inquietante aún: el impacto que tiene la violencia en estos niños, conjuntamente con su interacción con la policía en la escena del crimen, tiene consecuencias con respecto a su salud mental y el respeto hacia la ley, que duran toda una vida.

Los defensores de los niños dicen que es tiempo de que los departamentos de la policía en el ámbito local tomen en con-

sideración que siempre hay niños cerca de la escena del crimen. Su curiosidad es de naturaleza humana, pero su percepción de los eventos depende de su edad. Es tiempo de que los departamentos de policía reconozcan que los niños se afectan mucho por lo que ellos perciben que la policía hace en el cumplimiento de su deber, especialmente cuando se trata de alguien que ellos conocen o aman.

Dr. James Lewis, director del Centro Nacional para Niños Expuestos a la Violencia, en el hospital New Haven de Yale, dice que es de vital importancia

que los departamentos de policía cuenten con una política pública con respecto a los niños que se encuentran en las escenas de violencia.

"El niño está en riesgo de traumatizarse", explica el Dr. Lewis. "Si el policía, el cual representa la autoridad, no exhibe una conducta modelo que permita establecer la relación normal entre el niño y la autoridad social, entonces el niño corre el riesgo de albergar conductas negativas".

Los expertos en salud mental han identificado una serie de factores que determinan el ri-

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**El Editor - Week of February 19-25, 2004**

**The following Questions were sent out to the three candidates for County Commissioner Precinct 3 and answers were sent back to our offices.**

**Ysidro Gutiérrez**

**What has been or will be your role in the progress of Hispanics in Lubbock?**

My record of community service over the last 13 years is well established.

I am a Board member of "Centro Aztlan". Next month we will present the 10th annual Viva Aztlan Music, Dance, and Mariachi Festival. The festival promotes the richness of Hispanic culture and tradition through the arts of music and dance. This year about 500 children under the age of 14 will participate in the festival. "Viva Aztlan" helps build a brighter tomorrow for Hispanic children. It provides the children with a venue for the expression of their talents. It sharpens their skills, encourages their dreams, builds their self-esteem and confidence, and prepares them for life's challenges. Over the years, Viva Aztlan has award 18 scholarships to talented students attending Texas Tech University. That's Progress!!!! I am a member of Texas Tech University Chancellor's Minority Advisory Council and The Pastor's Forum. I was President of Raiders Rojos Alumni in 2001 and Director in 2002. These groups educate parents and students about the value of education and actively recruit Hispanic students for college and work to mentor and retain Hispanic students. In 2003, Hispanics holding college degrees earned Four-times more than those without a degree. That's Progress!!!!

I am a member of the "South Plains Closing the Gaps Education Coalition." The Coalition works to establish educational curricula, research programs, scholarship opportunities, and workforce development. That's Progress!!!

**How can the Commissioner's post be an advocacy position for the progress of the Hispanic community?**

Elected officials are Community Leaders by virtue of their elected office, therefore it is incumbent on them to be advocates for Progress.

Advocacy must be directed towards the resolution of known problems and must foresee trends and patterns that point to potential future shortfalls in the continued "Progress" of Hispanics. If I am elected, I will work to resolve the most severe problems that plague el barrio. I will work to reduce the rates of school drop-out, teen pregnancy, teen crime, and the inordinately high rates of sexually transmitted diseases (STD's). Studies indicate that parental involvement in a child's education significantly contributes to sound social and educational development of children and can help reduce teen promiscuity and the consequential STD's.

But advocacy clamors for thinking outside the box. The Hispanic community needs jobs and business opportunities. We must end the exodus from "El Barrio", and reverse the encroachment of vacant lots with the corresponding trash and weeds that deface and devalue "El Barrio." I am proposing a Mercado Project for Lubbock to bring jobs and prosperity to the neighborhood.

Another advocacy strategy is the formation of "The League of Latino Voters." Two problems in our democratic system of government are low voter turnout and the lack of citizen involvement in the political process. As County Commissioner for Pct 3, I will devote my first year in office to solve these problems with the formation and organization of The League of Latino Voters.

**What will make you a better commissioner than your opponents?**

I believe that a Commissioner's first responsibility is to serve the citizen.

I bring 20 years of military leadership experience and 13 years of

community service to the table. I completed my graduate and undergraduate degrees at Texas Tech. My degrees prepared me in finance, accounting, economics and in organizational effectiveness and political science. I am trained in research methods, techniques and procedures. I am trained to interpret and analyze relevant data to insure cost effectiveness when making decisions or selecting from viable alternatives.

My vision for Lubbock is a vision for West Texas. West Texas is experiencing a declining population and a declining level of economic activity. I believe that a prosperous Lubbock County is the key to the prosperity of all West Texas. I favor a systematic ten-year plan to pave the first mile of each county road that intersects IH-27 and HWY 82. The funding for this initiative must be through efficiency and cost cutting and not increased taxes. Paved roads raise property values, attract new rooftops and new businesses, expand the tax base, and make travel safer for children who ride the bus to school. I support the Foreign Trade Zone proposal, the North University Gateway Project and the North & East Lubbock Redevelopment initiative. These projects are essential infrastructure upgrades and improvements that will assure the prosperity of Lubbock County.

My candidacy is about new ideas, new strategies, new tactics, and new initiatives that push the envelope of conventional thinking. We cannot continue year after year on the same old course. Lubbock needs change and new leadership.

**Gilbert Flores, County Commissioner Pct. 3**

1. I have been responsive to my community, especially that of Precinct 3 which is mostly Hispanic. I have appointed many hispanics to boards, commissions and committees such as UMC, SPAG, MHMR, Gen. Assistance Services, Women Protective Services, CPS, MPO's, advisory committee for the expansion of our holding facilities. My objective is to make sure that our hispanics will be heard and we are making a difference within the County level.

I have served on being a member of many hispanic orgaization and I may proudly mention LULAC, LHCC, Hispanic Agenda, PAGA, Fiestas del Llano, N. Lubbock Boxing Asso., Panch Claus Project, Committee member to St. Joseph, St. Patrick, Our Lady of Grace, our Lady of Guadalupe jaimica programs and many more for the betterment and progress of our Hispanics in Lubbock.

I am proud to say that our minority, employment within the County (almost 1,000 employers) has increased from 8% back in 1993 to nearly 28% in 2004.

Yes, I am a Hispanic and I will continue to serve our community with pride and dignity.

2. I will always, fight for our cause, that of the Hispanic. My voice will be heard for equal representation, better jobs opportunities, better pay, better education, equal justice but most of all, respect. Having the support of our Hispanic community as I have had for nearly twelve years, gives me the authority in the Commission Court to be heard and respected. I must also state that I fight for all good causes that affect all our citizens of Lubbock County.

3. I bring respect to this position of County Commissioner, as well as I respect those who elect me hear. I am be the best qualified person for this position. I have business experience and county government is a large business: I bring honesty, pride, respect and dignity not only the our court but also our community. I have no other goal than to serve our hispanic community as well as the whole county: I do not run for other elected position every other year. I do not want to bea Justice of the Peace, Mayor, City Councilman. I belong only to one political party.

I am not a republican one year and then a democrat another year. What you see is what you get - a true person, a good commissioner, a public servant.

**Isabel Luna**

My interest is in our Futures as Hispanics and the Saving of Hixpanic Children who keep falling through the Cracks. I'm concerned that 9,492 Felonies and Class A&B offenses

committed in 5 years, (433) were by 10 and 11 year olds, (3,723) were by 12, 13 and 14 year olds, and (5,336) were by 15 and 16 year olds. I will push for County Funding in hopes of Creating Mentoring Programs to help keep from building more Jails and Prisons that will house mostly Hispanics. It costs \$14,800 to house 1 inmate a year. A citizen working hard to make \$10,700 a year at minimum wage, has this is injustice. I will promote education, despite the recent decision made by the City Council not to hire Tommy Gonzales who had 2 Masters in his favor. I am concerned as to why, the City of Lubbock has 54 Executive and Department Managing positions and only 3 are occupied by Hispanics, 2 Blacks and 1 Asian. I will asky why most of the kids in Aces, Star and Project Intercept are Hispanics. I will ask why the General Assistant Program that is to help many people has not been raised since 1980.

If an elected official has the Heart to represent the people effectively, he/she must learn to compromise with principals in the best interest of the people. We have all seen what the potical game has done to our way of life. Politics is always at the expense of the innocent citizens. Only who you know are the benefactors. A title of County Commissioner can be a great tool for influence. This means that when one speaks, he truly speaks for thousands of people, giving him a great deal of authority. If this authority is use in a manner that will benefit not only some but all others in the community, the future will begin to shape in a more positive manner. Being a commissioner allows the opportunity to get involve in all issues facing our community. Whether the issues are City, School, County or State. I will definitely try to use this post to attract a minority owned bank. I fwe had our own Bank, the accomplishments of the Hispanic Community would escalate in an unbelievable rate. We could apply for business and personal loans without being red lined so much, just to disqualify us so easily. Creating many jobs.

I believe in being a strong voice for the community and applying true leadership and common sense to decision making. All the experience in the world means nothing without common sense. Having the heart to learn and do what's right has always been my strong point and a great quality to have. I will always be obligated to the people I represent. I make no excuses or pass the buck as to not to get involve in certain issues affecting you or our community. I will always be honest and will always keep you inform of what is going on. I will always have the open door policy and will not stray away from the community. You will see me more in the community, as I need to know what it is you want me to do to help make things better for our future and community. We will become a strong team in the community like never before. I will work for you and I will give you back your County Government. Not the other way around. I have been an activist for years fighting injustices, if you'll trust me just a little, you will not regret it.

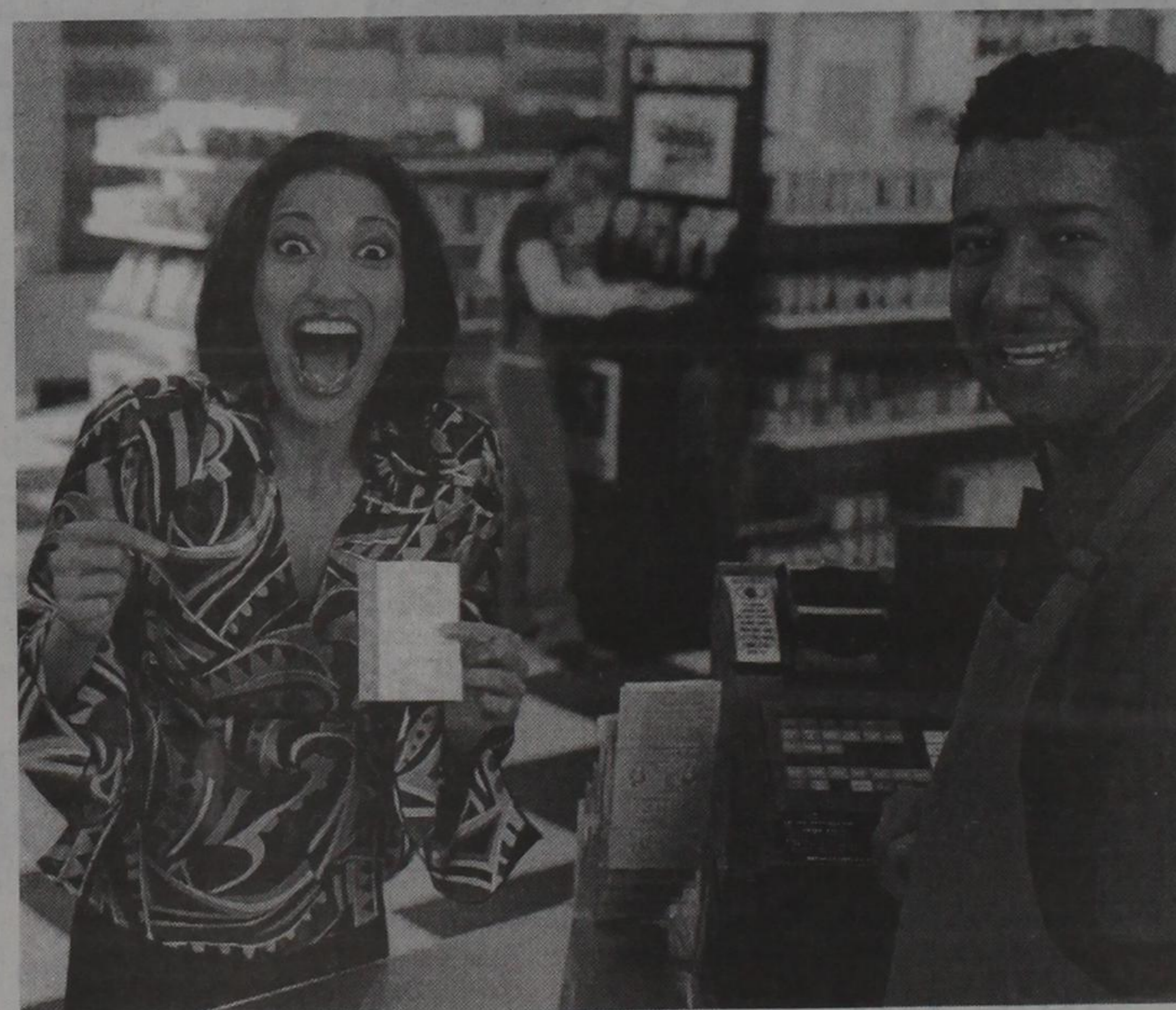
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# How Does Alex Rodriguez Look as a New York Yankee?

How does Alex Rodriguez look as a New York Yankee? Not as spiffy as Ralph Lauren or Derek Jeter. A-Rod's striped tie clashed badly with the Yankee pinstripes when he first tugged on his new jersey Tuesday.

Almost as much as the Yankees clash with the rest of baseball.

Adding Alex Rodriguez is just business as usual for the always-overspending Yankees. (AP) Take cover, the infidels are advancing. Batten down the hatches. Put up the storm shutters. Some modern-day Paul Revere is sure to come roaring down the path on his horse any minute now screaming warnings, right?

Hell hath no fury like a pissed-off George Steinbrenner. And with the Yankees having failed to win a World Series for three whole seasons now, aside from the spewing smoke from Steinbrenner's snorting nostrils, this is what you get:

Rodriguez and his wife, Cynthia, cuddling at a news conference in the Bronx, posing for pictures, the cooing mush almost matching that of the love struck Yankees themselves.

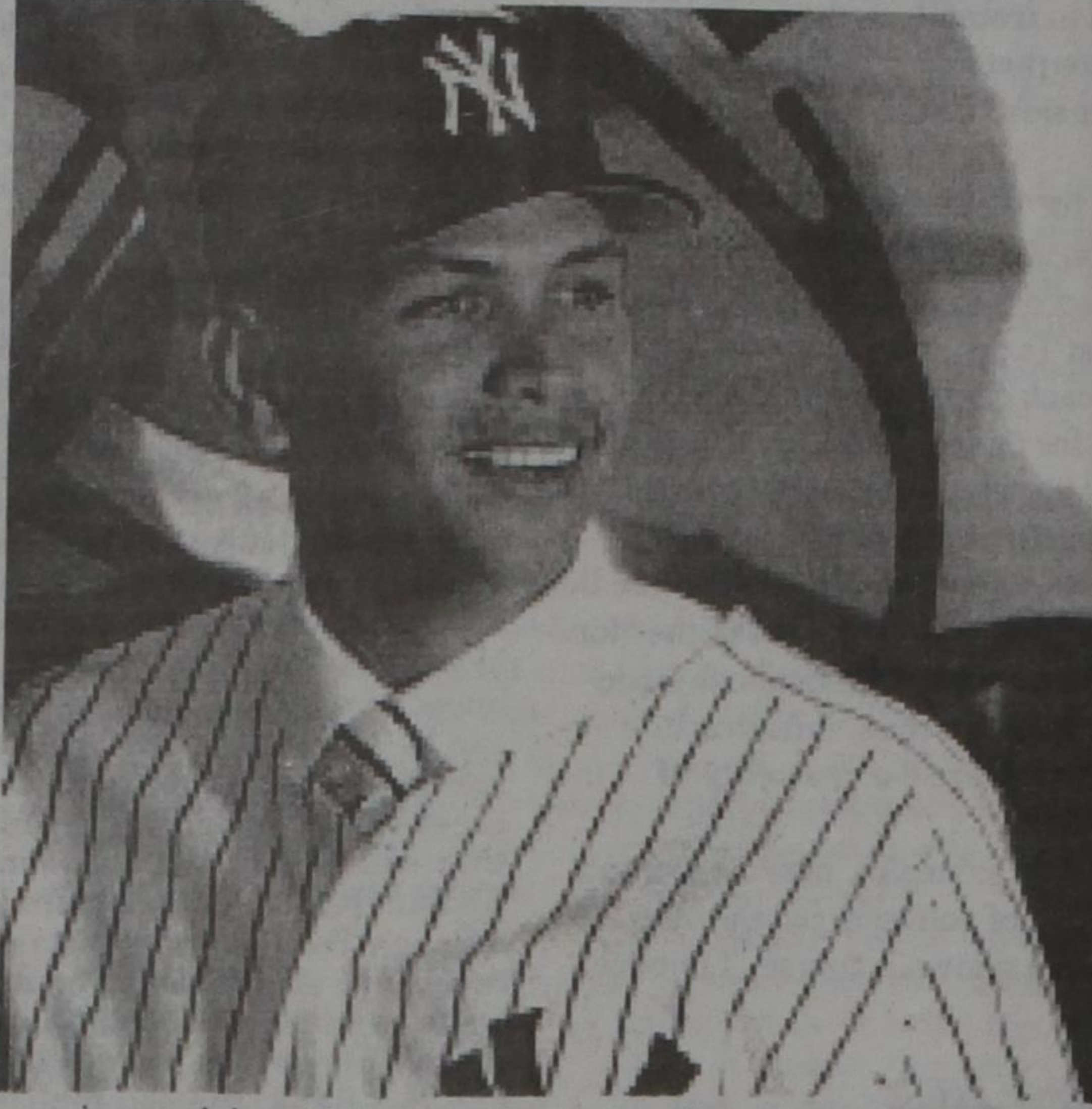
A "great day in the history of the New York Yankees," club spokesman Rick Cerrone called it.

A "monumental day for the New York Yankees, for baseball, as we welcome Alex and Cynthia Rodriguez to New York and a long, successful, wonderful career with the New York Yankees," club president Randy Levine called it.

Attendance at the news conference/A-Rod-palooza was a record, the Yankees said, and that's quite a compliment to themselves coming from a club that recently has held similar gatherings to introduce new All-Star centerpieces such as Mike Mussina, Jason Giambi and Gary Sheffield.

Certainly, this was both a great and monumental day for the Yankees.

This deal is being called the Yankees' biggest trade since they acquired Babe Ruth, and that's a legitimate claim. They just may be 190-1 heading into October this year (I'm planning on at least one letdown in a



spring training "B" game in mid-March.)

As for monumental days, it will remain the biggest for the Yankees until they go out and get Greg Maddux, Albert Pujols, Barry Bonds, Shaquille O'Neal, Elton John or whom-ever they come up with next. (Note: Scratch those Maddux-to-the-Yankees rumors that have cropped up in the past 24 hours, the Chicago Cubs still remain in terrific position to sign him, sources say.)

But a monumental day for baseball? Despite the staggering monumental-ness of it all, really, this is business as usual.

Steinbrenner has been running up his tab for years. The Yankees have signed damn near every top-of-the-class free agent this century -- Mussina, Giambi, Sheffield -- and many since free agency started in the mid-1970s. Their payroll has dwarfed nearly everybody else's for years.

Is this deal bad for baseball? No. Stupid owners are what's bad for baseball.

A-Rod to the Yankees has dominated the news since Saturday. Baseball dwarfed the NBA All-Star Game. Talk of this deal overshadowed the Daytona 500, and NASCAR is supposed to be so today, right?

Baseball is all the buzz right now, from New York to San Diego, from Seattle to Tampa, and what's so bad about that? The Yankees' batting order and

payroll appear invincible, but where's the guarantee in that? They looked invincible in 2001, 2002 and 2003, too, and we watched Arizona ride a bloop single past the Yankees in '01, Anaheim stomp them in '02 and Florida embarrass them in '03.

Yes, in a perfect world, all 30 teams would be heading off to spring training later this week with at least the hope of winning. In a perfect world, the commissioner would actually dust off that old "best interests of baseball" clause and actually use it, like Bowie Kuhn once did in shooting down Charley Finley's attempt at turning Oakland into a flea market by selling Joe Rudi, Rollie Fingers and Vida Blue.

Instead, we get this from a "very concerned" Bud Selig: "I want to make it abundantly

clear to all clubs that I will not allow cash transfers of this magnitude to become the norm."

Like anybody else besides the Yankees, Boston and maybe two or three other clubs could even afford to consider a deal like this. Like the Milwaukee Brewers or Kansas City Royals are going to broach a corporate transaction involving an amount larger than the gross national product of, say, Guam.

But, look, if you're insistent on a salary cap in baseball, you'd better be prepared for a two- or three-year shutdown when the current agreement expires after the 2006 season. Because the only way that's going to come about is after the owners stage a nuclear war with the players. And is that good for the game?

The aptly named Texas owner Tom Hicks was schooled badly by agent Scott Boras in the winter of 2000-2001. Hicks looked like a hick(s), like some guy fresh off the farm who tried to match wits with a city boy.

Stupidity like that is what's bad for baseball; blockheads like Hicks who decide that devoting 27 percent of his team's payroll to one player -- no matter how talented -- is a fine way to win championships.

He gambled and lost, and now he's paying \$67 million to get rid of a player. What is this, the new season of The Sopranos? Nice.

If you have been paying attention and doing your homework, you have noticed that since that brutal winter -- which also included Boston

signing Manny Ramirez to a \$160 million deal and Colorado awarding \$121 million to Mike Hampton -- salaries have flattened out again.

The Rockies dumped Hampton. Texas dumped Rodriguez. Boston tried to dump Ramirez (OK, while attempting to acquire A-Rod at the same time).

Stupid is as stupid does, and some of these other owners -- with the notable exceptions of Steinbrenner and, by necessity because they're in the same division, the nuts in Boston -- actually appear to have learned by the bloody example of others.

Even Detroit's Mike Ilitch, no baseball rocket scientist himself, restrained himself to only \$10 million a year -- and \$40 million overall -- in over-paying Ivan Rodriguez.

Besides, the Florida Marlins proved last year that you can win with a \$50 million payroll, just as Anaheim proved a year earlier that you can win with a \$60 million payroll.

Granted, the odds against it just got a little higher this week with A-Rod's special delivery to New York, but Jeter has blown out his shoulder on opening day before, Hideki Matsui has compiled a whole lot of 4-3's before, and Kevin Brown has landed on disabled lists before.

Point is, as imposing as these Yankees are, it is impossible to write what will happen next.

The only certainty is that a game that once was said to be representative of this country ... still is. Just as Wal-Mart gobbles up hundreds of family-owned businesses in its path, just as corporate-owned malls have wrecked Main Street businesses in countless small towns, the rich Yankees continue to corner the market on talent (they now employ four of the game's eight \$100 million players).

It's just another example of living among the alarming number of corporate giants in Big Business America (sigh). The Yankees are Starbucks. Everybody else is Maxwell House.

The Yankees are only paying \$16 million of Rodriguez's annual \$25 million salary. Say what you will about Steinbrenner, but that's a bargain -- relatively speaking -- and he should have gone for it.

As for whatever happens next -- both in baseball and in the Bronx -- you can be sure it will be fascinating, it will be controversial ... and it will include Steinbrenner, front and center, in dozens of bad turtle-necks.

I just hope Rodriguez's ties go better.

## New Ranger Soriano reportedly 28 instead of 26 years old

Soriano, 28, is two years old than his listed age in the 2003 New York Yankees media guide. Believed to be born

Jan. 7, 1978, Soriano reportedly admitted to the Yankees last year that his birthdate is two years earlier.

The Yankees made the Rangers completely aware of the misunderstanding during the A-Rod trade talks, according to the Daily News.

"Sori's a good guy, and it was something on his mind," Cashman told the paper. "He wanted us to know first, before it got out. It would've been updated in our media guide this year."

"We never would've known about it if he didn't want to tell us. He told us when he was young, he did something stupid. A two-year difference in a 40-40-type player (homers and steals), you look at the numbers and it's not that big of a deal."

In other news, a New York Post report says the New York Mets were rebuffed when they inquired about Soriano's availability in trade talks with the Rangers earlier this week.

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## LULAC Celebrates 75 Years of Progress

from page one

In 1960, the Little School of the 400, which LULAC piloted in 1957, became a model for the federal Head Start program. It focused on teaching Spanish-speaking children 400 basic words in English.

LULAC leaders played a major role in forming several Latino organizations, such as the American GI Forum, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and SER-Jobs for Progress.

William Bonilla remembers being one of the last people to see President John F. Kennedy

alive. The night before JFK's assassination, LULAC hosted a dinner in Houston where JFK and Vice President Lyndon Johnson were the guests of honor.

In the late '70s and early '80s, LULAC maintained a Washington, D.C., office, headed by national executive director Arnold Torres, who lobbied vigorously on issues ranging from immigration to voting rights.

The organization quickly expanded its membership throughout the United States.

## Cops & the Violence Kids See

from page one

A drive through any low-income, high-crime area illustrates some of the trauma-induced negative behaviors: school truancy, delinquency, criminal and violent behavior.

What's understood without being said is that the majority of children who live in these communities, and who witness these types of violent confrontations, are children of color.

For anybody who thinks there's no correlation between children witnessing daily neighborhood violence and an evolving disregard for the law, a.k.a. the rules, has only to visit their local alternative education centers or juvenile detention facilities.

In both of these places, children of color are over-represented for behaviors society deems unacceptable or violent. The majority of these children come from city neighborhoods where squad cars are as constant a presence as the mail truck.

There's no denying that police presence can deter crime and therefore help keep children safe, but if police are no more than figures riding in a car or brusque enforcers who hurt people, then children have a different idea of what role po-

lice have in their communities. The police must foster a healthy relationship with the children. Otherwise, they don't have an asset in the community.

One way to cultivate those future assets, according to Dr. Lewis, is for police officers to return to the community, ideally with a clinician, and canvass the neighborhood for children exposed to the violent event.

Instead of seeking information from these young witnesses, Dr. Lewis says it's important for the officers to relay to the children their concern for their safety and assist families whose children are showing signs of trauma.

In these times where city budgets are cash-strapped, department morale is low and manpower is stretched to its thinnest, hope is dismal that any police department would voluntarily conduct such a community outreach. After all, catching the "bad guys" is the overriding purpose of law enforcement.

Wouldn't it be nice if there were a lot fewer "bad guys" to catch?

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or the first time, LULAC councils were formed in such states as New York, Georgia and Louisiana.

Linda Chávez, president of the Virginia-based Center for Equal Opportunity, and long active in the Republican Party, says that's when LULAC began to stray too far away from its original mission of emphasizing assimilation into the mainstream. From D.C. to California, Chávez, then staff director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, debated Torres on the issues and LULAC's role.

Torres says now, "It is easy to criticize ideas, but the real advocacy begins when ideas affect everyone."

Despite its eventual contributions on behalf of women's rights, LULAC was founded as a "gentlemen only club."

## LULAC Celebra 75 Años de Progreso

viene de la primera pagina

Los líderes de LULAC han tenido un papel importante en la creación de varias organizaciones latinas como la American GI Forum, la Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund y SER-Jobs for Progress.

William Bonilla recuerda haber sido una de las últimas personas que vieron con vida al presidente John F. Kennedy. La noche antes del asesinato de Kennedy, LULAC ofreció una cena en Houston en la cual JFK y el vice-presidente Lyndon Johnson fueron los invitados de honor.

A finales de los setenta y principio de los ochenta, LULAC mantenía una oficina en Washington, D.C. dirigida por el director ejecutivo nacional Arnold Torres, quien cabildaba energicamente por asuntos que iban desde la inmigración hasta el derecho al voto.

La membresía se extendió rápidamente a través de los Estados Unidos. Por primera vez consejos de LULAC fueron formados en estados como Nueva York, Georgia y Louisiana.

"Our organization was about fighting segregation, and ironically, we segregated the women," William Bonilla recounts.

It wasn't until 1994 that Belén Robles, a career federal employee from El Paso, Texas, with more than 40 years of activism in LULAC, became its first female national president.

"I won by a mere six votes," Robles recalls. During her tenure, she upgraded the organization's technological capabilities and re-established a permanent headquarters in Washington, D.C.

While many of its most active and influential chapters are still found in Texas, LULAC has broadened its membership and leadership to include every Hispanic-origin group. It has busy chapters in the Midwest

and along the Eastern seaboard from Florida to New England, plus others in Puerto Rico and Guam.

Past presidents have been active in both the Democratic and Republican parties.

LULAC presently claims 115,000 members and 700 organized chapters.

Its current challenges include retaining an engaged membership, national president Héctor Flores says.

"Education is key to ensuring a better future because our sons and daughters cannot take on leadership positions without a proper education," he emphasizes.

Some of the issues on its agenda are education, affordable housing and more Hispanic political representation and empowerment, says national executive director Brent

Wilkes.

Some LULAC pioneers express a concern that not enough is being done to fight for the rights of recent Hispanic immigrants.

"I would imagine that an organization celebrating 75 years would be wielding greater power and be willing to challenge the president and Congress more aggressively," says Tony Bonilla.

Flores observes, "We are still underrepresented in all aspects of our society except in penitentiaries."

Tony Bonilla adds the last word, "My biggest dream is to live in a society where LULAC no longer exists because we have achieved what our founders intended in 1929."

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nológicas de la organización y reestableció una sede permanente en Washington, D.C.

Mientras que varios de sus capítulos más activos e influyentes se encuentran todavía en su estado de origen, Texas, LULAC ha ampliado su membresía y liderazgo de manera que incluya todo grupo de origen hispano. Tiene capítulos activos en el medioeste y a lo largo de la costa este desde Florida hasta Nueva Inglaterra, además de otros en Puerto Rico y Guam.

Sus pasados presidentes han estado activos tanto en el partido demócrata como en el partido republicano.

Al presente, LULAC afirma tener 115,000 miembros y 700 capítulos organizados. Entre sus retos actuales se incluye el retener a una membresía comprometida, dice el presidente nacional Héctor Flores.

"La educación es clave para asegurar un mejor futuro porque nuestros hijos no podrán alcanzar posiciones de liderazgo sin una educación adecuada", enfatiza. Algunos

de los asuntos en su agenda son la educación, la vivienda y más representación política y poder para las comunidades hispanas, dice el director ejecutivo nacional Brent Wilkes.

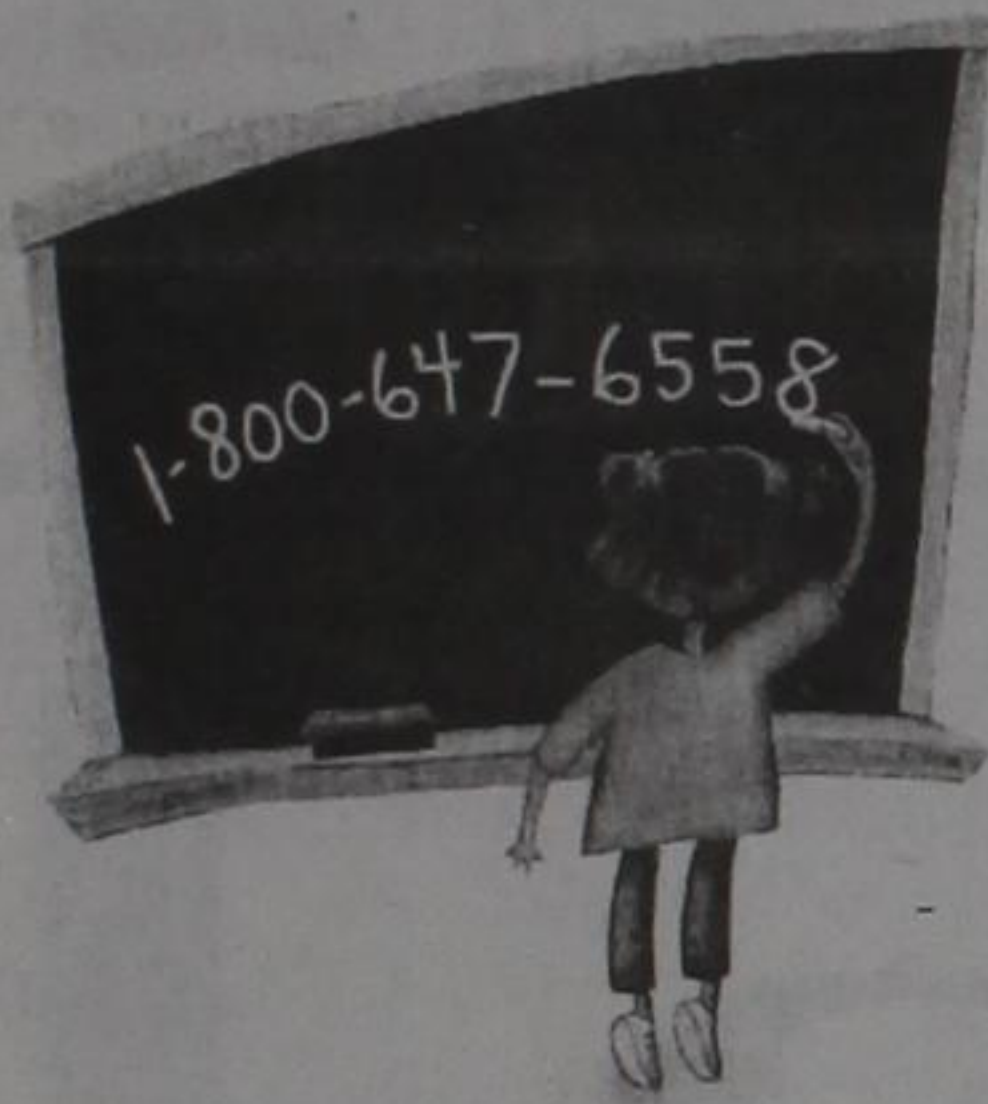
Algunos de los pioneros de LULAC expresan una preocupación porque no se está haciendo suficiente para luchar por los derechos de los actuales inmigrantes hispanos.

"Imaginaría que una organización que está cumpliendo 75 años tendría mayor poder y estaría dispuesta a retar al presidente y al Congreso más agresivamente", dice Tony Bonilla.

Flores advierte, "Todavía tenemos muy poca representación en todos los aspectos de nuestra sociedad excepto en las penitenciarias".

Tony Bonilla añade la última palabra, "Mi mayor sueño es vivir en una sociedad donde LULAC ya no existiera porque logramos lo que nuestros fundadores se propusieron en 1929"

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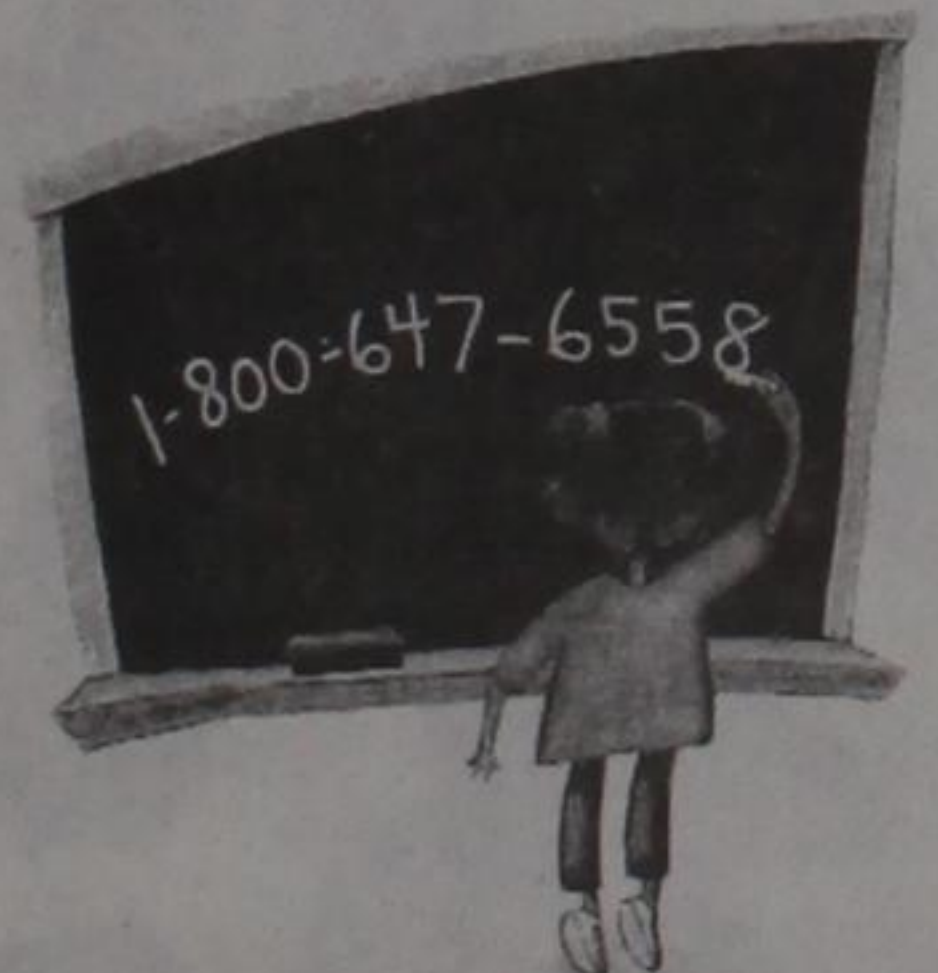
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**Sunday, February 29**

**Exhibits open 12noon to 5pm**

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## Billboards Awards Recognizes Latino Talent



AB Quintanilla and the Kumbia Kings, Conjunto Atardecer and Grupo Limite have gotten their respective nominations to this year's Billboard Awards to be doled out at a ceremony to be held next April 29 in Miami, Florida.

The Billboard Awards for Latin music recognize the most popular artists, songs and productions in the different Latino genres based on current sales and radio station feedback.

On this occasion AB Quintanilla and los Kimbia Kings are up for three nominations, twice in the Year's best song (vocal duo) for "No tengo dinero" with Juan Gabriel and El Gran Silencio, and "Mi gente" with Ozzomatli, in addition to four nominations for the Year's Best Latin Pop Album, Duo or Group, in categories for which competition is against artists of the stature of Juanes, Nelly Furtado, Thalia, La Oreja de Van Goth and Sin Bandera.

For their part, Conjunto Atardecer, promising new musicians who have come to revolutionize the Duranguense mu-

sical genre, have received their first nomination to this prestigious award in the category for Mexican Regional Album of the Year, New Artist for their production of "Conjunto Atardecer" recorded for Latin Universal. In this category they compete against Adwid, Duelo and Jae-P.

Meanwhile, Grupo Limite continues to garner nominations, this time with a double nomination in the Mexican Regional category as Female Group and/or Artist of the Year for "Ay! Papacito" and "Soy asi" having as their opponents artists like Ana Barbara and Briseyda and los Muchachos.

This year, according to statements from the organizers of the event, the awarding criteria will take into account Billboards weekly lists spanning from February 15, 2003 to February 7, 2004.

This will be the first time ever in which a ceremony will be broadcast live by Hispanic television chain Telemundo on April 29.

económicos y de alta criminalidad ilustra algunas de las conductas negativas que son resultado de estos traumas: ausentismo escolar, delincuencia y conducta violenta y criminal.

Lo que se sabe aunque no se diga es que la mayoría de los niños que viven en estas comunidades y que presencian estos tipos de confrontaciones violentas, son niños de color.

Para cualquier persona que piense que no hay ninguna correlación entre el hecho de que los niños vean a diario la violencia en su comunidad y el desarrollo de una falta de re-

Actor Benicio del Toro, director Fernando Meirelles, and a documentary about Cuban "balseros" are the Hispanic clasp among this year's Oscar nominations.

Benicio del Toro, supporting role Oscar winner for 2000's "Traffic", again found a place on the list of nominees in this same category for his performance in "21 grams".

For his portrayal in this film he will be competing against this category's Golden Globe winner, Tim Robbins in "Mystic River"; Alec Baldwin, "The cooler"; Djimon Hounsou, "In America"; and Ken Watanabe, "The last Samurai". In this production, del Toro plays the part of "Jack", an ex-con turned to religion in order to rebuild his life but who could stand to loose it all as he opens his eyes to a terrible accident.

Brazilian Meirelles will compete in the best director category for his work in "City of

God", a film nominated four times (script adaptation, cinematography, and editing).

However, it faces favorites like Peter Jackson for "Lord of the rings"; Clint Eastwood, "Mystic River"; and the directors of "Master and commander" and "Lost in translation".

"City of God" tells the story of two men whose lives, immerse in poverty, gangs, and crime, intertwine making them remember their childhood.

ventajas en el futuro, de acuerdo al Dr. Lewis, es que la policía vuelva a integrarse a la comunidad, idealmente con un experto, y busque a aquellos niños que pueden haber sido expuestos a la violencia. En lugar de buscar información por parte de estos tiernos testigos, el Dr. Lewis dice que es importante que los policías le impartan su preocupación por la seguridad de los niños y ayuden a las familias cuyos niños muestran indicios de trauma. En estos tiempos en los cuales los presupuestos de las ciudades están limitados, cuando la moral de los departamentos de policía está en su punto más bajo, y el recurso humano está sobre utilizado, no hay mucha esperanza de que cualquier departamento de policía lleve a cabo, voluntariamente, estos proyectos comunitarios. Después de todo, atrapar a "los malos" es el fin principal de aquellos a cargo de hacer cumplir la ley. ¿No sería bueno que hubiera menos "gente mala" a quien atrapar?

## Benicio del Toro highlights Hispanic presence at Oscars



The film follows the lives of seven individuals from the moment they leave through their arrival in Guantánamo Bay as well as how their lives unfold in the United States.

On this occasion, in the best foreign language film category, which in the last decade customarily included a Latin nomination, these went unnoticed by the more than five thousand members of the Academy.

This time the nominations went to "The barbarian invasion", Canada; "Evil", Sweden; "The twilight Samurai", Japan; "Twin sisters", The Netherlands; and "Zelary", Checkoslovakia.

During the last decade, garnering nominations were Mexican films, "Amores perros" and "El crimen del padre Amaro"; from Spain, "Todo sobre mi madre" and "Hable con ella"; and from Argentina, "Tango" and "El hijo de la novia"; among others. NOTIMEX

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esgo del niño de sufrir un trauma: cuán cerca están físicamente de la escena del crimen, su edad y su relación emocional con las personas en la situación.

Aún si el oficial de la policía está haciéndole un favor a la familia al someter a la obediencia al padre o madre que exhibe conducta violenta, los expertos dicen, que ese acto por sí mismo traumatiza a un niño.

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