

SOUTHERN COLLECTION
GORE SE GANA EL VOTO HISPANO EN
TEXAS

Gore Se Gana el Voto Hispano en Victoria Electoral Supermartes

Por Rocío Ayuso

Los Angeles (EEUU). - El demócrata Al Gore atrajo el voto hispano en su victoria en el "supermartes" electoral de Estados Unidos, según los datos facilitados al cierre de los colegios electorales.

En la comunidad hispana el margen fue de ocho a uno a favor de Gore, mientras que entre los afroamericanos el apoyo ofrecido al vicepresidente de Estados Unidos en sus aspiraciones presidenciales fue de seis a uno, de acuerdo a los resultados proporcionados por las cadenas de la televisión local.

Sus votos han contribuido a la amplia victoria de Gore frente a su principal rival, el ex senador Bill Bradley, en la práctica totalidad de los 16 actos electorales del martes.

Esta victoria incluye las derrotas morales de Bradley en su estado natal, Misuri, y Nueva York, donde jugó al baloncesto.

En el caso del republicano George W. Bush, su mayor apoyo llegó de las mujeres y de la derecha religiosa, al igual que los votantes conservadores sin estudios superiores, indicó la misma encuesta.

Bush incluso contó con un amplio apoyo entre los veteranos a pesar de que su rival republicano, John McCain, fue un prisionero de guerra

heroico, torturado durante su cautiverio y que rechazó una pronta liberación en favor de los compañeros que llevaban más tiempo.

McCain se tuvo que conformar con cuatro victorias en esta convocatoria electoral, todas en los estados de Nueva Inglaterra, y perdió las

principales primarias republicanas como California, Nueva York y Ohio.

Ninguno de los aspirantes republicanos consiguió dejar huella en el voto hispano en California, un colectivo al alza donde se calcula que el

quince por ciento fueron nuevos votantes.

Ni tan siquiera influyeron las fuertes conexiones de Bush con esta comunidad, que le ayudó a conseguir su puesto de Gobernador en Texas.

"Los hispanos cuentan con una tradición de ocho años como demócratas, y no van a cambiar ahora", aseguró el gobernador de California, el demócrata Gray Davis, en referencia a la tendencia de voto.

Según Harry Pachon, presidente de la fundación "Tomás Rivera" de estudios políticos sobre hispanos, de Los Angeles, la comunidad hispana en California tiene grandes diferencias con la de Texas, la primera más urbana y nacidos en el extranjero en su mayoría, mientras que la segunda es más rural y descendientes de varias generaciones estadounidenses. Además, el daño hecho en California con proposiciones como la 187, también conocida como antiamigrante y con visible apoyo del partido republicano, mantiene a los hispanos cercanos al bando demócrata, añadió.

Los hispanos apoyaron en su mayoría la aprobación de la polémica proposición 22, que mantiene la prohibición sobre los matrimonios del mismo sexo. La proposición fue aprobada por el 60 por ciento de los votos frente a un 34 por ciento en contra, mientras continúa el recuento.

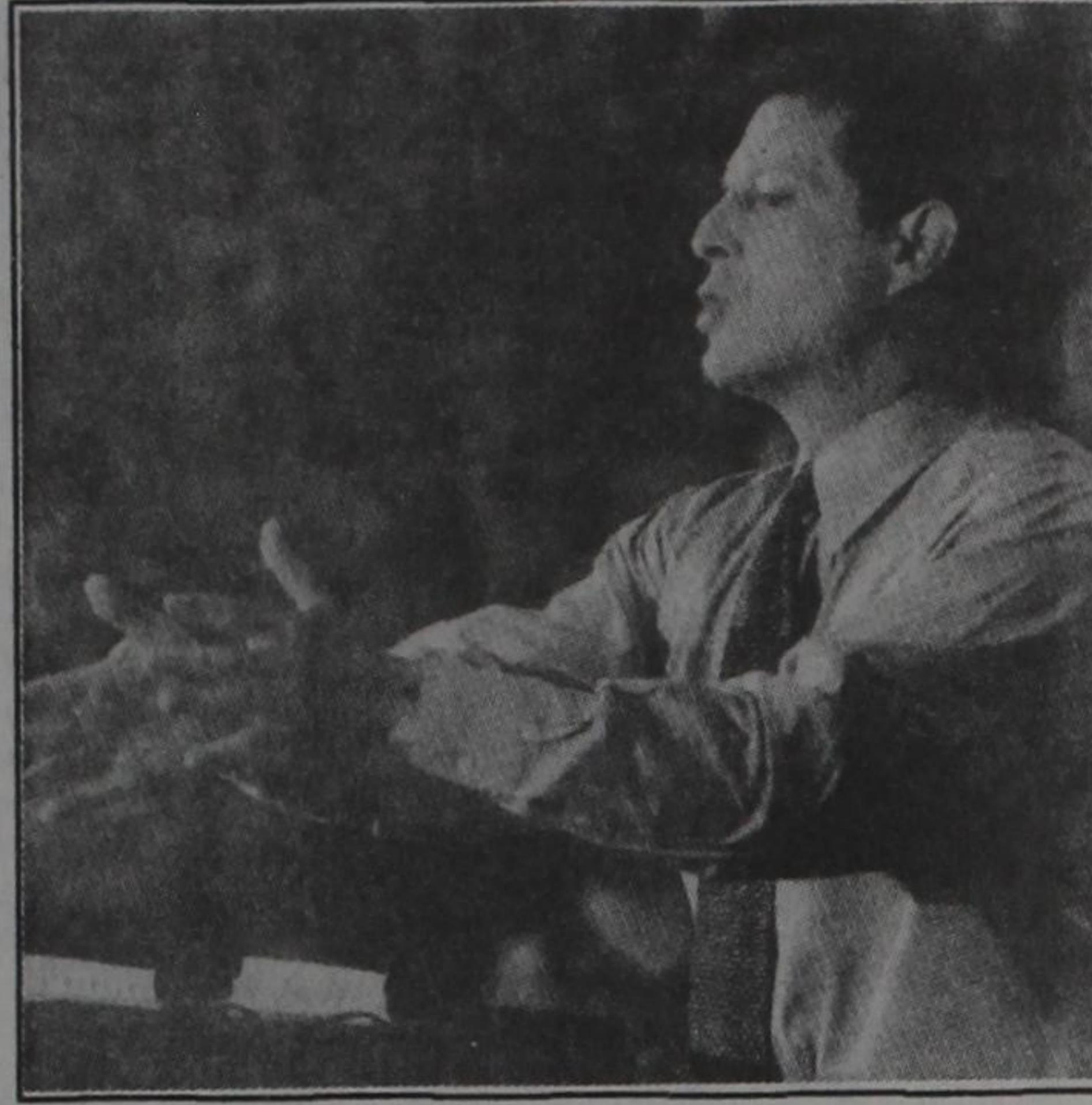
"Es una victoria para las familias californianas", declaró el portavoz de esta campaña, Robert Glazier. La proposición no sólo mantiene la prohibición que existe sobre los matrimonios homosexuales en California, sino que en el caso de que estas uniones fueran legalizadas fuera del estado seguirían sin ser reconocidas por la legislación californiana.

A pesar de su derrota, los que han luchado en contra de esta propuesta aseguraron que la batalla al menos ha sido una llamada de atención sobre lo que califican una clara discriminación sexual.

La medida contó con el apoyo en las urnas tanto de hombres como de mujeres procedentes de todas las clases sociales y razas.

La oposición fue más clara desde las filas demócratas, dos a uno, pero el apoyo de los votantes republicanos fue de seis a uno.

Aquellos a favor de la proposición 22 fueron más proclives a votar a Bush, mientras que entre los opositores su voto fue a parar a Gore.



News Briefs

Latinos Encourages to Apply for Fair Media Representation

New York City. - "Now is the Time," was the cry Monday in New York City.

According to the members of the National Hispanic Media Coalition (NHMC), the time has come for Latinos to apply for positions traditionally unavailable to people of color.

At a forum sponsored by the National Hispanic Media Coalition's New York chapter at John Jay College Monday evening, the NHMC informed the public of its current negotiations with the Major Television Networks for increased representation in the media.

Alex Nogales, National President and CEO of the NHMC, told the audience that the Networks are signing "legally binding" letters of agreements with the Coalition to place more Latinos in front of and behind the camera.

"This contract is not just about actors, but these agreements will place more Latinos in advertising, sales, management, and other facets of the media industry," said Nogales, a former TV producer from Los Angeles.

At this point, FOX and CBS have signed on while ABC & NBC's contracts are being finalized. Nogales said that talks with UPN and WB will begin in the coming weeks.

Nogales encouraged everyone in the room to pass along their resumes to the New York chapter of the NHMC. They will act as a local clearinghouse of Latino applicants to the networks in order to better monitor their hiring practices.

Angela Falcon, Director of the Institute for Puerto Rican Public Policy, stressed to the audience how we must take advantage of this rare "window of opportunity."

"It used to take months to schedule meetings with TV stations, now they are calling us for meetings," said Falcon.

Priscilla Ramos, a member of the National Puerto Rican Forum, expressed her concerns with Univision, the major Spanish language network. She questioned the images they portray of Latinos, particularly when it comes to race.

Alex Nogales agreed with her that Univision mostly shows light-skinned actors and programming from Latin America. He said that he has talked to Henry Cisneros, the CEO of Univision, about developing more inclusive programming that reflects the "Latino Rainbow" and our experiences as acculturated Latinos in the United States.

Edward De Soto, a Latino actor from New York City, said that he has been getting more calls for auditions.

"Unfortunately, I am getting more calls for roles as cab drivers, gangsters and grocery store owners," said De Soto.

Nogales responded by saying that "we are aware of that" and that these negotiations are a first step in a process of improving Latino images. Nogales reiterated the need for applicants to filter their resumes through NHMC since they have established with the Networks quarterly goals. NHMC also says that it is working closely with African-American, Asian-American, and Native American organizations on all of these efforts.

The NHMC, founded in 1986, received national headlines in May after a Los Angeles Times article reported that there was not a single person of color in a lead or secondary role on any of the twenty six new shows on the upcoming fall lineup.

Supporters of Bilingual Education Opt to Integrate Mexican System

Denver. - Bilingual education in the United States could benefit from an increase in integration with the Mexican educational system and programs designed to help families learn English, Denver education officials said Tuesday.

"It is not yet too late for the authorities to recognize the necessity and benefits of bilingual education," said Maria Ramirez, the coordinator of bilingual projects at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Ramirez proposed an increase in the integration of U.S. and Mexican educational systems and the incorporation of parents into the bilingual education of their children.

Several U.S. cities regularly hire Mexican teachers, but she proposed that U.S. teachers travel regularly to Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries to learn the language, culture and educational methods.

"Many of the techniques I now teach other teachers, I learned in Mexico," said Ramirez, who is the daughter of migrant workers and was voted Bilingual Teacher of the Year in 1996.

Despite the high cost of regular trips abroad, she remains convinced that the long-term results would be worthwhile.

"Within 20 years, Hispanics will be the top minority group in the workforce. We are now educating that generation. It must be successful, because the elderly and the future of the country are both depending on them," she said.

According to Ramirez, of the 12 million students under the age of 18 in the United States, 3 million are Hispanics who will benefit in some way from bilingual education.

She warned however, that there are still a lot of obstacles preventing those students from receiving a "quality education."

Despite the advancements made in the last 30 years, many prejudices still exist, Ramirez said, adding that many of the methods currently in use are obsolete and do not correspond to the Hispanic community's current demographic situation.

Hispanic parents must also recognize the benefits of speaking two languages and that schools must develop programs for them, she said.

In a 1973 Supreme Court ruling, in the case of Lau vs. Nichols, it was established that all U.S. school districts are required to help students whose first language is not English.

Since then, several bilingual education programs have been established at the federal, regional and state levels.

According to educators in Denver, the most menacing problem facing bilingual education is convincing Hispanic parents and teachers that the issue remains unresolved.

Mexican Consul Protests Illegal Arrest of Undocumented

Tucson, Arizona, Mar 7 (EFE). - The Mexican government has criticized the apparently passive attitude of U.S. authorities to ranchers in Douglas, Arizona, who have taken the law in their own hands to fight illegal immigration.

In the last year, ranchers, who ostensibly armed themselves to protect their properties, have illegally detained undocumented aliens, most of whom came from Mexico.

The Mexican consul in Tucson, Carlos Torres, said that since April 1999, there have been 15 incidents where ranchers have threatened or detained at gunpoint suspected undocumented immigrants.

"During these incidents, Mexicans were detained or threatened by individuals who were not police agents or officials charged with enforcing the law," the consul said.

He noted that members of the Barnett family, particularly Roger Barnett, were involved in 11 of the 15 incidents.

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Auditorium

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For More Information and Reserved Tickets Call 806-763-3841

Viva Aztlan Ready To Raise Curtains

The beauty and traditions of Mexican Folkloric Dance will arrive as curtains open to welcome dance groups for the Annual "Viva Aztlan" Dance Festival to be held March 17 and 18th at the Municipal Auditorium in Lubbock, Texas. The festival sets out to show the richness of a diverse Texas by showing the many dances traditionally danced in Hispanic celebrations and expressing the feelings and emotions of Chicanos.



More than 500 young persons ages 3 and up will take to the stage to compete for awards to be presented during the Festival. On Friday, the festival will feature individual competition on Friday which will include judging on both dancing and essays submitted. Texas Tech University has pledged \$500 scholarship for the award winners. On Saturday the Festival will feature whole

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In a Year, Governors Double Their Treasure of Latina Talent

By Monique Bhalla

In a single year, the number of Hispanic policy-makers appointed to high levels in state governments across the country has jumped from 44 to 60. And the biggest success story is that of Latinas. Between 1998 and 1999, their number in appointive policy-power positions more than doubled -- from 12 to 25. Their male counterparts edged up from 32 to 35.

According to a new trend analysis conducted by the Center for Women in Government at the State University of New York at Albany, Hispanics experienced the biggest rise among all ethnic groups, evidence that Hispanics are becoming increasingly visible on the nation's political map. Survey project director Judith Saidel speculates that the surge signals that governors are paying serious attention to the growing numbers of Latinos in their states. She also calls it "an early indicator of increased levels of political activism and clout among Latinos."

Appointees counted in the report include heads of such departments as transportation, law enforcement and education, as well as gubernatorial advisors, such as chief of staff, press secretary and policy director.

Rosalind Gold, a senior program director with the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, frames the advance thusly: Democratic governors are realizing that "they can't take Latinos for granted," and Republican governors realize "they can't ignore Latinos."

Based on its 11 percent presence in the nation's population, Hispanic

representation still remains low. In 1999, Latinos comprised 3.4 percent of all such high-level state government appointees, with African Americans at 6.7 percent, Asian Americans at 1.7 percent and non-Hispanic whites at 87.5 percent.

But as one such appointee, New York Consumer Protection Board Commissioner Debra Martinez, suggests to Hispanic Link, the presence of Latinos in policy-making posts allows that, finally, "We are seen as a ... party, rather than an outside entity."

Another appointee, Sylvia Fernández, who heads of the Governor's Commission for Women in Texas, stresses the value that high-level Hispanics bring to government. As policy-makers, she says, "we are able to increase awareness of the needs of some communities that don't have a voice ... that are under-represented and underserved."

Twenty of the nation's 50 states now include Hispanic appointees at policy levels. Not surprisingly, most are found in states with high Hispanic populations.

New Mexico, headed by Republican Gov. Gary Johnson, leads with 11. California, where Democrat Gray Davis is governor, is next with nine. Then comes Arizona, governed by Republican Jane Hull, with five. In populous Hispanic states governed by the Bush brothers, Florida (Jeb) has four (three of whom are female), while Texas (George W.) has three (one female).

The SUNY report compares the number of Latino policy-making appointees to the percentage of Latinos in the state population to arrive at a "representativeness" ratio for

each of 14 states where Latino populations exceed 5 percent.

"Representativeness is achieved when the social composition of top-ranking appointees mirrors that of the general population," it explains. New Mexico, Connecticut and Florida have the highest representativeness ratios -- 0.88, 0.97 and 1.27, respectively. Colorado and Texas have the lowest -- 0.29 and 0.12.

A low representativeness ratio, such as that in Texas -- where Hispanics make up 25.5 percent of the state population but only 3.1 percent of high-level policy-making appointees -- raises questions about a governor's commitment to bringing Latinos into the upper levels of government, suggests NALEO's Gold.

Sonia Colin Martinez, spokesperson for Texas Gov. George W. Bush, responds that because the report counts only the highest-level appointments, it fails to reflect Bush's overall record. Out of 2,676 gubernatorial appointees in Texas, 344 -- 13 percent -- are Latino, she says, adding, "Governor Bush has made a concerted effort to draw Hispanics into government roles. ... His effort is genuine. He is practicing his message of inclusion."

"When there are no Latinos in high positions with immediate access to the governor, then what is given to the governor is diluted and doesn't convey the perspective of Latinos who are often in real pain," says Ricardo Sánchez, chief aide to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Washington state from 1989-97. Sánchez now heads his own communications and public affairs firm.

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Latino policy-makers also can bring important sensitivity to the job. For example, as part of her effort to increase Latinas' access to health information, Fernández had the Texas Commission for Women make informational Spanish-language videos on topics such as breast cancer, heart disease and diabetes available at no cost.

John García, New Mexico Cabinet Secretary of Economic Development, sees appointees as important role models. "I can relate to the people, and they can relate to me. They can see me and think, 'If he can do it, I can do it.'"

García recalls an elderly woman who adamantly refused to move or sell her property to make way for New Mexico's Hispanic Cultural Center, currently under construction. He made the unpopular decision to build the center around her. "I didn't want to remove one Hispanic to honor all Hispanics. I reached back to my own upbringing and made that decision."

Tony Anaya, governor of New Mexico from 1983-1986, recalls that he maintained a cabinet that represented "the face of New Mexico" and included individuals from all regions of the state, ethnicities and genders. "The state prospered as a result of ... this diversity. ... If we insist that the governing structure has individuals from all ethnic groups and genders together, they will make better decisions."

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En Un Año, Los Gobernadores Duplican Nombramientos De Funcionarias Latinas

Por Monique Bhalla

En un sólo año, la cantidad de elaboradores de política para la comunidad hispana nombrados para plazas de altos niveles en los gobiernos estatales ha saltado desde 44 hasta 60. Y la historia de mayor éxito es la de las latinas. Entre 1998 y 1999, su cantidad en plazas por designación para la elaboración de cursos de acción se duplicó en demasía -- de 12 a 25. Sus colegas masculinos aumentaron de 32 a 35.

Según un nuevo análisis de tendencias efectuado por el Centro para las Mujeres en el Gobierno, parte de la Universidad Estatal de Nueva York en Albany (SUNY en inglés), los hispanos experimentaron el mayor aumento entre todos los grupos étnicos, evidencia de que los hispanos están llegando a ser cada vez más visibles en el mapa político de la nación.

La directora del proyecto de encuestas, Judith Saidel, especula que ese surgimiento señala que los gobernadores están prestando atención seria al aumento de la cantidad de latinas en sus estados. Ella lo califica igualmente de "índicador temprano de los niveles en aumento del activismo político y la influencia entre los latinas."

Los designados contados en el informe incluyen a directores de departamentos como transporte, cumplimiento de las leyes y enseñanza, así como asesores de los gobernadores (jefes de personal, secretarios de prensa y directores para cursos de acción).

Rosalind Gold, directora principal de programas de la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Designados (NALEO en inglés) enmarca el adelanto así: "Los gobernadores demócratas están dándose cuenta de que 'no pueden dar por sentados' a los latinas" y los gobernadores republicanos se dan cuenta de que "no pueden pasar por alto a las latinas."

Basándose en su presencia del 11 por ciento en la población nacional, la representación continúa siendo

baja todavía. En 1999, los latinas formaban el 3.4 por ciento de todos los designados de alto nivel en los gobiernos estatales; los afroamericanos eran el 6.7 por ciento; los asiático-americanos eran el 1.7 por ciento y los blancos no-hispanos el 87.5 por ciento.

Pero como una de las personas designadas, Debra Martinez, Comisionada de la Junta de Protección a los Consumidores de Nueva York, sugiere a Hispanic Link, la presencia de los latinas en plazas donde se adoptan decisiones -- refleja a la de la población en general," explica el informe.

Nuevo México, Connecticut y la Florida tienen las tasas más altas de representatividad -- 0.88, 0.97 y 1.27 respectivamente. Colorado y Texas tienen las tasas más bajas -- 0.29 y 0.12.

Una tasa de representatividad baja, tal como la de Texas -- donde los hispanos forman el 25.5 por ciento de la población del estado, pero sólo el 3.1 por ciento de los designados en plazas de alto nivel donde se adoptan decisiones -- plantea preguntas sobre la dedicación de un gobernador a llevar a latinas a los niveles superiores del gobierno, sugiere Gold, funcionaria de NALEO.

Sonia Colin Martinez, vocera del gobernador de Texas, George W. Bush, responde que debido a que el informe cuenta solamente a los designados de alto nivel, deja de reflejar el historial de Bush en conjunto. De entre 2,676 designados por el gobernador de Texas, 344 -- el 13 por ciento -- son latinas, dice ella, y agrega: "El gobernador Bush ha hecho un esfuerzo concertado para atraer a los hispanos a las plazas del gobierno. ... Su gestión es legítima. Está practicando su mensaje de inclusión."

"Cuando no hay latinas en plazas elevadas con acceso inmediato al gobernador, entonces lo que se da al gobernador está diluido y no transmite la perspectiva de los latinas que a menudo se hallan en verdadero dolor," dice Ricardo Sánchez, quien fue auxiliar principal del superintendente de Instrucción Pública en el Estado de Washington desde 1989 hasta 1997. Sánchez dirige ahora su

porcentaje de latinas en la población del estado para llegar a una "tasa de representatividad" para cada uno de los 14 estados donde las poblaciones latinas exceden del 5 por ciento.

"La representatividad se logra cuando la composición social de los designados de alto nivel refleja a la de la población en general," explica el informe.

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propia firma de comunicaciones y asuntos públicos.

Los latinas que tienen potestad de adoptar decisiones pueden llevar una sensibilidad importante a sus empleos. Fernández hizo que la Comisión de Texas para las Mujeres preparara cintas de video en español con información sobre temas como el cáncer de mama, la enfermedad cardíaca y la diabetes, disponibles sin cobro alguno.

John García, secretario para Desarrollo Económico en el gabinete de New México, ve a los designados como ejemplos importantes. Yo puedo relacionarme con el pueblo y ellos conmigo. Ellos pueden verme y pensar: "Si él puede hacerlo, yo puedo hacerlo también."

García recuerda a una mujer anciana que se negaba a mudarse o vender su propiedad a fin de abrir paso para el Centro Cultural Hispano de Nuevo México, que ahora está en construcción. Tomó la impopular decisión de construir el centro alrededor de ella. "Yo no quería sacar a una hispana para homenajear a todos los hispanos. Miré retrospectivamente a mi propia crianza y tomé esa decisión."

Tony Anaya, gobernador de Nuevo México entre 1983 y 1986, recuerda haber mantenido un gabinete que representaba la cara de Nuevo México y incluía a personas de todas las regiones, etnicidades y géneros del estado. "El estado prosperó como resultado de ... esta diversidad. ... Si insistimos en que la estructura del gobierno tenga a personas de todos los grupos étnicos y géneros juntas, ellos adoptarán mejores decisiones."

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Unbecoming Bush

By Richard Cohen

Whenever George W. Bush is challenged about failing to take a moral position, he responds by saying, "Don't judge my heart. Okay. Let's judge his brain."

Self-described as a "uniter, not a divider," Bush has managed to unite the Christian right, homophobes, zealous antiabortionists, the Rev. Pat Robertson, Ralph Reed, Strom Thurmond and, it has to be said in fairness, many conventional Republicans, in a coalition so right-wing that should he be elected president, the European Union might treat the United States as it has Austria.

Bush got into this mess all by himself. Without being prodded by John McCain, he moved so far from the middle of the road in South Carolina that he ran the campaign from the breakdown lane. He spoke at Bob Jones University, the intellectual center of theological and racial idiocy, and called in Robertson, whose homophobic credentials are unimpeachable. In telephone messages to voters, Robertson singled out McCain's friend and New Hampshire campaign chairman, former senator Warren Rudman, as a "vicious bigot."

This is an odd description of the affable Rudman, and it is based-as is often the case with Robertson-on nothing much. In his memoir, the former New Hampshire senator characterized the Christian Coalition, Robertson's organization, as intolerant and focused on abortion--although he added that he was not referring to all conservative Christians. In a message Robertson left on Michigan answering machines, Rudman's characterization was made pithier: "zealots, homophobes and would-be-censors." By coincidence, Robertson just happens to be a zealot, homophobe and would-be-censor. This shoe fits perfectly.

By failing to upbraid Bob Jones U. for its history of anti-Catholic quackery (not to mention its racial intolerance), by inappropriately asserting his own religious fervor, by permitting a personal assault on Rudman, who, as the New York Times pointed out in an editorial, "happens to be Jewish," Bush has managed to make religion an issue.

The Times notwithstanding, I doubt the Bush campaign was alluding to Rudman's religion. But it's there now--an indication of how far things have gone, the sort of blowback that occurs whenever religion gets inserted in a political campaign and a particular candidate gets overly identified with a particular theology. Bush did this by going to Bob Jones U. and by permitting Robertson to be both his surrogate and smiling smear salesman.

It's clear now that Bush is a weakened candidate. His appeal is narrow, mostly to his own party. His declarations of religious belief, his embrace of the Christian Coalition and, especially, his negative and often unfair attacks on McCain reveal his greatest weakness: He lacks a message of his own. In this, he is a true Bush-his father's son down to a fierce desire to win for the sake of winning.

He has propounded alliterative slogans--compassionate conservative, for instance--and issued detailed position papers on this or that issue, but he has never been able to give his campaign a theme. Indeed, the one that he has recently taken up-reformer-he fished from McCain. Next he'll be a former POW.

None of this mattered as long as he was the anointed one, the favorite of Republican governors and big givers. But when things got tough, he lurches right, embracing people and movements that moderates and others consider anathema.

Maybe Bush can reposition himself. Americans have a notoriously short memory and we are still--can you believe?--more than eight months from the general election. But the Democrats are not going to let us forget the past month's campaign. Bush, after all, has run a campaign in which race and racial tolerance, religion and religious tolerance, have become divisive issues.

That's not what his heart intended. But it's where his brain got him.

Commissioner Hopefuls Debate

By: Ysidro V. Gutierrez

Dateline Lubbock: Tuesday night's debate between the four Republican Candidates for County Commissioners Precinct 4 and the three Democratic Candidates for Precinct 3 featured controversy and fiery exchanges not seen in Lubbock County in a long time.

It's hard to peg the Republican victor owing to the subdued tone of the debate. However there was an obvious loser. The least polished candidate was Lloyd Gardner who stammered through his opening statement and failed to respond to challenges from the others when given a clear opening. The most battered debater was Nathan Ziegler. Attacked from all sides he sought refuge in the perennial bastion of "I'm the best qualified candidate."

It was the Democratic candidates who gave the debate its fiery flavor. As expected the incumbent, Mr. Gilbert Flores was raked over hot coals by both challengers Isabel Luna and Eusebio Solis. But Mr. Flores came out fighting delivering low blows against Mr. Luna, saying, "Isabel you are just a common person, a pawn shop worker, and used car salesman. What makes you think you are qualified to manage the county budget?" Mr. Luna did not take advantage of the vulnerable Mr. Flores, instead he took the high road and in gentlemanly fashion rebutted with, "I'm not stupid, I can learn."

The incumbent was immediately taken to task about the exaggerated claims he has made about his record. However, this did not faze him. He steadfastly claimed that he single handedly solved the county's problem of collecting unpaid fines (The Republican Candidates made the same claim). He stated that "Enterprise Zones" were his brainchild and took credit for establishing or saving virtually every department and program in the county. He stated that nothing happens in Lubbock County without his approval. "Precinct 3 is the finest precinct in the county," he stated, "all three enterprise zones are located there."

At one point, all the candidates were asked to differentiate themselves from the others. Mr. Luna stated that he was a dreamer and idealist. Commissioner Flores that he had a record of harmony and achievement, and Mr. Solis that he is proactive and is not afraid to speak out on behalf of the common person.

The most interesting question came from one of the panelist who asked, "If you lose the primary, will you support your opponent who will go on to become the Democratic Party Candidate in the November General Election?" Mr. Luna stated unequivocally that he would. But Mr. Solis and Commissioner Flores answered, "No." Both expressed reservations about the influence of Big Money over the Party and the Party's pandering to special interests. Mr. Flores stated that he would run as an Independent candidate if defeated in the primary. (However, this is unlikely since the deadline for declaring as an Independent was Jan 3)

The debate was sponsored by the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. Overall the moderator Mr. Beto Cardenas, did a good job but at one point during the Republican portion of the debate he was usurped by an anonymous candidate who pontificated from the rear of the debate room. Mr. Cardenas failed to regain control or to stop the interloper and even thanked him for interrupting. Another glitch occurred when Mr. Cardenas allowed the Channel 11 Panelist to get into a one-on-one debate with Republican Patti Jones. The final glitch involved a representative of the Lubbock Avalanche Journal being allowed to participate as a panelist on the debate. Since the L A-J has already endorsed several candidates, the impartiality of the panelist was questionable.

in the continuing struggle for better conditions and wages. Its membership has increased from 20,000 in 1993.

In January, Linda Sánchez, sister of California Congresswoman Loretta Sánchez, was elected secretary-treasurer of the Orange County, Calif., Central Labor Council, a body that organizes and sets policy for 75 union affiliates representing some 150,000 workers in the area. She is one of three Latinas in similar positions in the nation.

"We are changing the face of leadership," she says. "Latina workers have inspired me with their strength and participation. Yet there are not a lot of Latinas in union leadership."

Rivera, Chávez-Thompson and UFW president Arturo Rodríguez are the only Latinos

Latinos In Union Movement Grow In Numbers & Muscle

By Oswaldo Zavala

The influence of Hispanics in unions across the United States is increasing, both in membership and leadership. But, say Latino labor organizers, their struggles aren't over.

From coast to coast, Latinos working in service, farm and other industries are represented by leaders such as Washington, D.C.-based Linda Chávez-Thompson, AFL-CIO vice president; the California-based United Farm Workers' secretary-treasurer Dolores Huerta and president Arturo Rodríguez; in New York, health care workers organizer Dennis Rivera, and in

California, María Elena Durazo, leader of hotel and restaurant workers.

From Page 1

folkloric groups from Texas New Mexico and Chicago vieing for awards. Awards will be given include the Best Company, the Best Technique and Form, Best Choreography, Best Costumes, and Best Male and Female Dancers and many more awards for a children's division and A, B or C division adult groups And an all-star company consisting of a male and female dancer from each company will also be recognized.

The event is meant to make people realize that the dances normally seen during the Fiestas held to commemorate holidays such as el Diez y Seis de Septiembre, Mexican Independence Day, Cinco de Mayo and also featured at the Fiesta stage during the 4th of July or the Lubbock Arts



Festival takes many hours of work in order to perfect the

intricate steps, hand make the colorful dresses and learn the different styles of dances.

Activities will begin on Friday with workshops for the dance companies conducted by reknown instructors who have



studied in Mexico and have years of experience in teaching

Vote el 14 de Marzo Primaria Republicana

Patti Jones

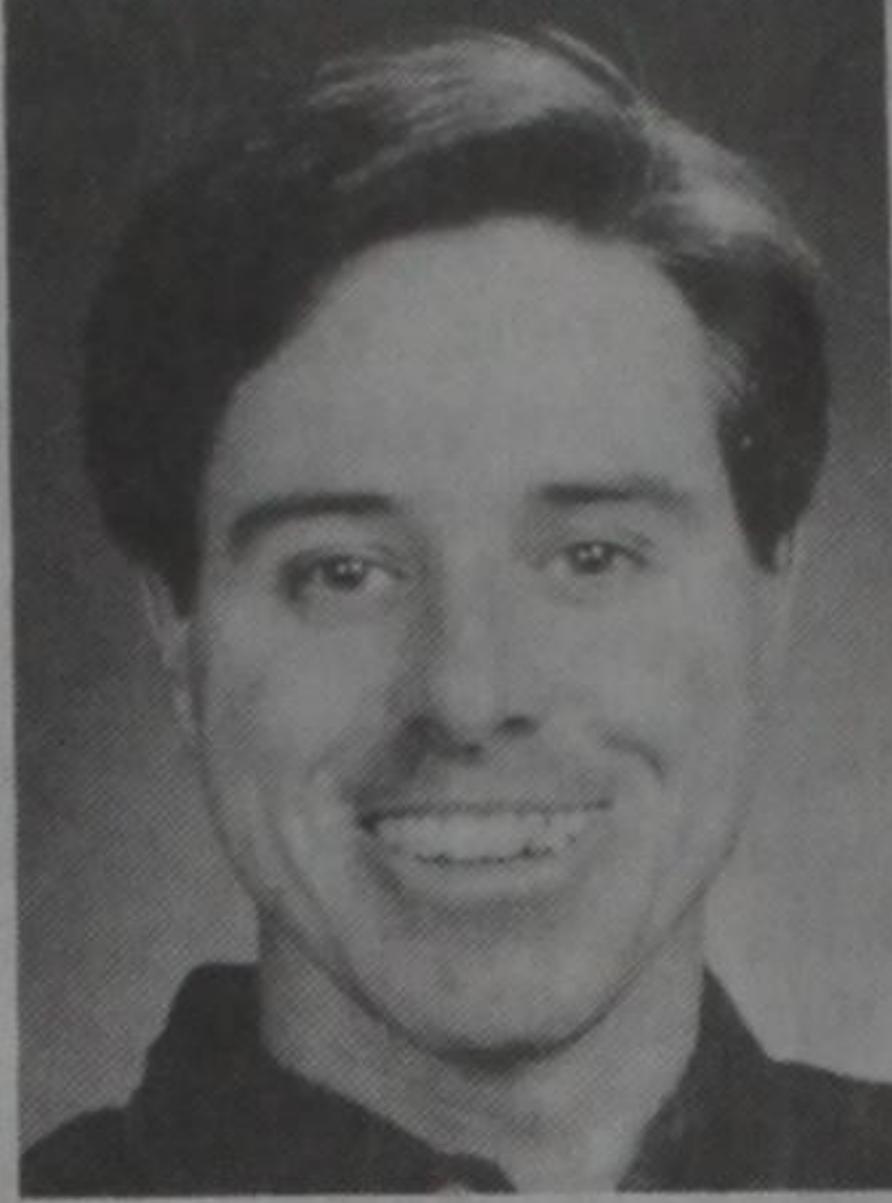
**Comisionado del Condado
de Lubbock - Precincto 4**



Anuncio Politico y Pagado por La Campania de Patti Jones Joe Brown, tesorero, 7606 Avenida Universidad, Cto. D, Lubbock, Texas 79423

Todd R. Klein

2000



for
Democratic
County Chair

Todd R. Klein

Please Vote March 14th

Unidos Nosotros Ganamos

Paid for by The Committee to Elect Todd R. Klein, Nancy Powell, Treasurer.

FREE CANCER SCREENINGS

Community Health Center of Lubbock's Cancer Screening Extravaganza

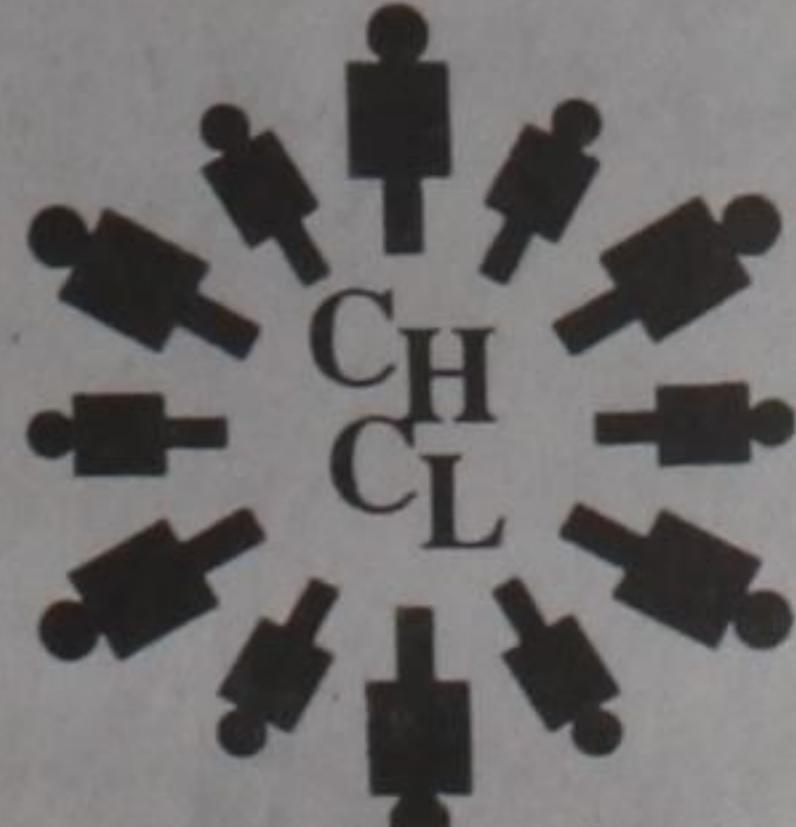
Early detection is important in most types of cancer. Community Health Center of Lubbock is offering free cancer screenings on Wednesday, March 22, and Thursday, March 23.

MARCH 22nd & 23rd, 6 p.m. - 8 p.m.

- Oral cancer
- Colorectal cancer (age 50 and older)
- Breast cancer (women only)
- Cervical cancer (women only)
- Prostate cancer (men ages 50-65)
- Testicular cancer (men ages 18-35)

For registration or more information, call 765-2600 ext. 228.
Medical service provided by Covenant Health System.

Screenings will be held at the
Community Health Center of Lubbock
at 1318 Broadway



dance.

The event will consist of three competition sessions, Friday starting at 12 noon for individuals, Saturday starting at 9 am for Children's groups and Saturday starting at 1:30 for adult groups and the Municipal Auditorium in Lubbock. Evening sessions will also be held Friday and Saturday starting at 8 PM.

Tickets for the general public are priced at three dollars per person, per day, \$10 per day reserved and other ticket packages that include receptions and workshops. General admission seating is first come first serve. For ticket information call 806-763-3841. The event is being made possible in grant from the Lubbock City Council as recommended by the Lubbock Arts Alliance, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Texas Tech University, and through the generosity of various Lubbock businesses.

Foelle Audelia Moreno to Seek Teen Crown

Foelle Audelia Moreno will compete for Miss National Pre-Teen Program to take place in Waco, Texas in the coming weeks. Among her awards and honors throughout her school years include: Kindergarten (1993-94): Certificate: Having a cute sense of humor, Student of the Month; 1st Grade (1994-95): Straight "A's", Perfect Attendance, Outstanding Achievement in Spanish; 2nd Grade (1995-96): Student of the Month-Jan. 1995, Spanish-May 96; Exemplary Attendance-May 96; Outstanding Student Achievement-95 & 96; A-B Honor, Roll-May 96. 3rd Grade (1996-97): Spring Play Day Activities 1997; Honor Roll-May 1997; Exemplary Attendance-May 1997; Texas Reading Club Award (Incredible Reader) 6-18-97 4th Grade (1997-98): Honor Roll, 1st, 2nd, 4th & 5th 5/20/98; Future Problem Solving Program-Certificate of Merit; Student of the Month-Oct. 1997; Science and Engineering Fair Medal-3rd Place; Outstanding Achievement in Spanish Award 5-21-98; 5th Grade (1998-99): Music Merit Award 98-99; 600 Minute

Reading Club Award 5-26-99; Newspaper Club, Certificate Award, May 26, 1999; Excellence in Music, May 27, 1999; Library Reading Award, 5, 14, 1999; Science Fair Award, 1-19-99; Refusal Skills Award, 1-18-99; Student of the Month, September; Outstanding in Spanish, May 27, 1999; Student Council Award, May 20, 1999; Outstanding Achievement Award in English and Language, 1999;

Mail Carrier Award, May 99; Social Studies Award, Merit Award, 12-18-99; English/Language Arts Merit Award, 1998-99; Almost Perfect Attendance Award, May 1999; 150 Point Club Award 5-26-99, Accelerated Reader Program; Computers Merit Award 1998-99; Honor Roll, 1st, 2nd, 6th six weeks Award, May 1999; handwriting Award, 2-12-99.

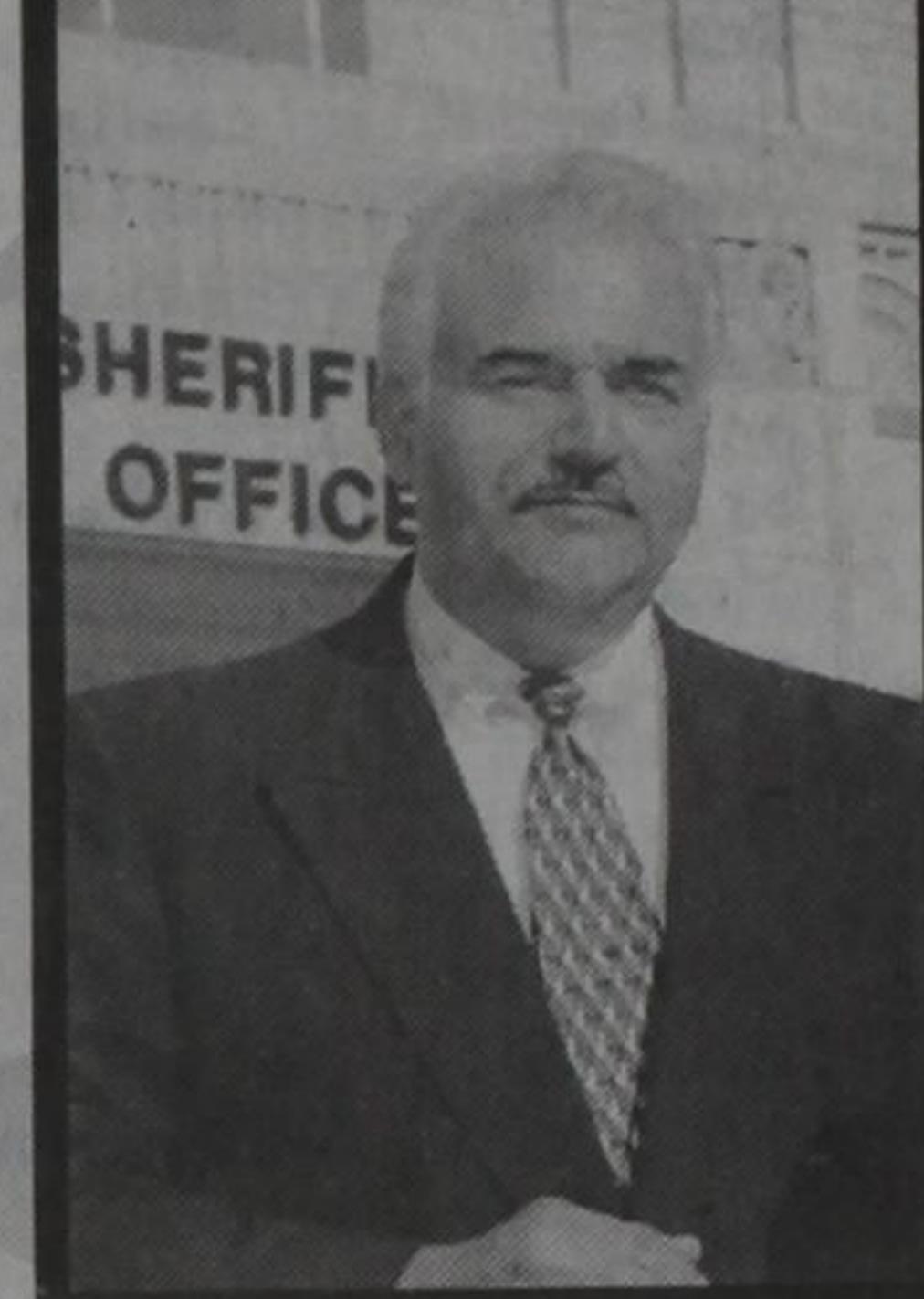
Foelle is the daughter of Rod Moreno, attends Tubbs Elementary and at present School Activities. Danced in Cinco de Mayo Activities; Choir, Girl Scouts, School Patrol, Student Council, Mail Carrier, Newspaper Club; Science Fair; Refusal Skills-Drug Free Program; Future Solving Program, Texas Reading Club, Tubbs Play Day, Spring 1996.

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Re-Elect Sheriff David Gutierrez

Sheriff David Gutierrez



As Sheriff Gutierrez has said many times, "It all begins with accountability." This philosophy has helped Sheriff Gutierrez make a tremendous difference at the Lubbock County Sheriff's department in just one year. Through his leadership, our Sheriff's Department has regained the respect and trust of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. This renewed cooperation strengthens the sheriff's ability to protect and serve the citizens of Lubbock County.

"Every vote is important, especially yours. I would appreciate your vote on Tuesday, March 14th."

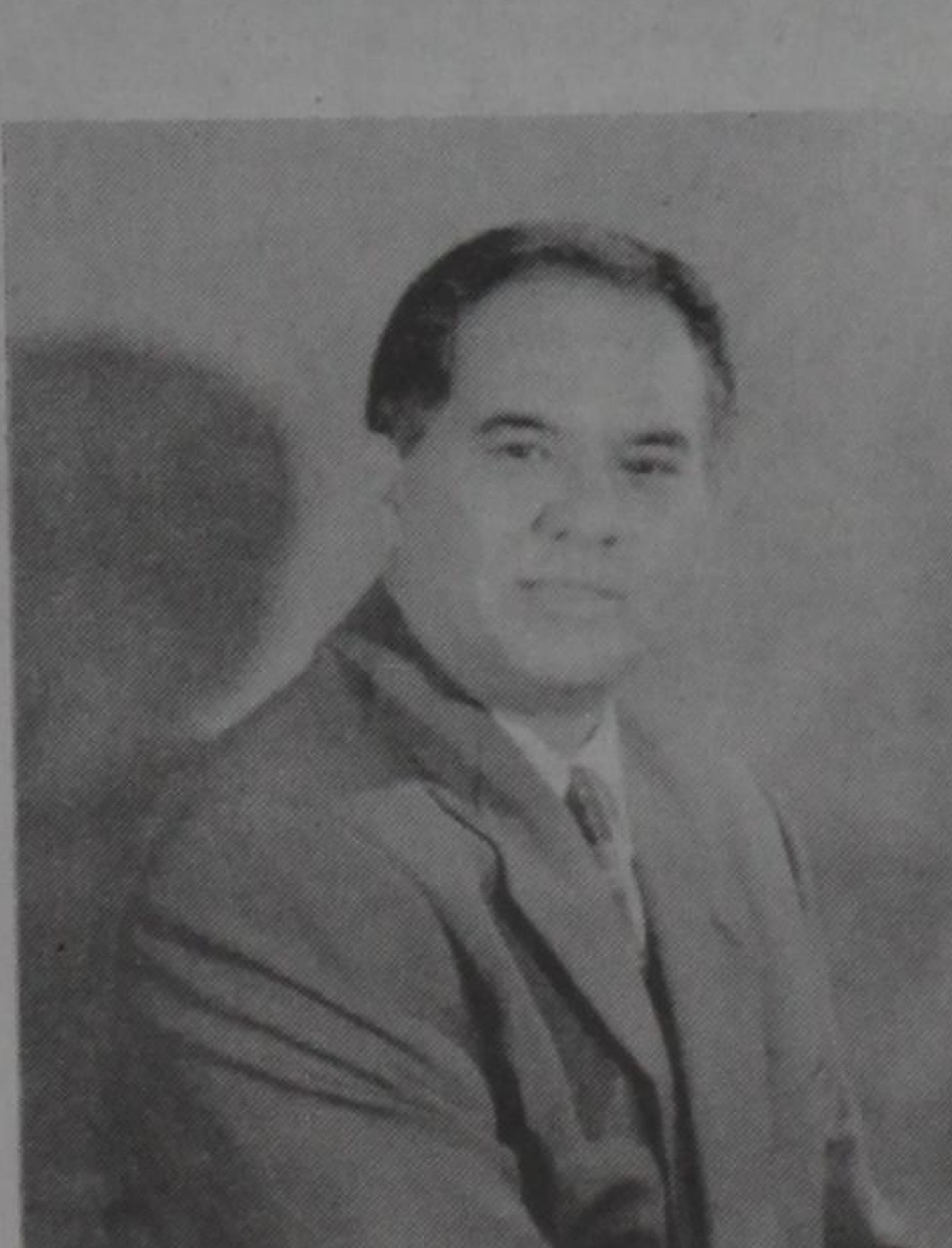
-Sheriff David Gutierrez



Poli. Adv. paid for by the David Gutierrez Campaign • Mike McDougal, Treasurer • P.O. Box 3432, Lubbock, Texas 79452-3432

A dedicated lawman. A proven leader.

Vote to Re-Elect GILBERT FLORES



Gilbert is a PROVEN leader that has worked and cooperated with other elected officials in Precinct 3 to get the best for the residents.

Gilbert is a PROVEN leader in helping to develop the East West Freeway

Gilbert is a PROVEN leader in our community that has worked to establish clinics in Lubbock, Idalou and Slaton.

Gilbert is a PROVEN leader that has used resources of over \$1 million dollars in Precinct 3 to build and maintain good roads

Gilbert is a PROVEN leader in helping to acquire commitments from businesses for building the Friendship Arch to be built in Arnett Benson.

*PROVEN to work toward keeping respect and dignity in the Office of the County Commissioner!
"I will appreciate your support and vote! Agradecido su apoyo!"*

• Accountability • Dignity • Honesty • Integrity

**Don't Forget to Vote
Democrat #1 on the Ballot
Primary Election March 14**

Paid for by the Gilbert Flores Campaign, Robert Lugo, treasurer

Oficina del Censo Inicia Entrega Formularios en Zonas Rurales

Corpus Christi (Texas), - Representantes del Censo 2000 comenzaron a distribuir hoy en zonas rurales de EEUU los formularios para la enumeración de todos los habitantes del país, se informó viernes.

Unas 68,000 personas en zonas rurales de Texas recibirán los formularios, como parte de las metas de la Oficina del Censo de contar a todos los habitantes en EEUU.

"Un gran número de personas no reciben correo en sus casas y cuentan únicamente con un apartado postal (P.O.Box). Por eso hemos enviado a especialistas a entregar personalmente los formularios", explicó Bangie Chapa, representante de la Oficina del Censo 2000 en la costa de Texas.

En total, unos 245 encuestadores serán desplazados desde hoy y durante todo el fin de semana a las zonas rurales de 13 condados en Texas, entre ellos los condados de Nueces, Goliad, McMullen, Duval, Kennedy, Brooks, Kleberg, Jim Wells, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio y Bee.

El alcalde de la ciudad de Agua Dulce, Carl Vajdos elogió los esfuerzos del Censo 2000 por esforzarse en llegar "hasta los últimos rincones del país".

Enfatizó que el censo es de vital importancia para personas que habitan en zonas alejadas, porque son quienes más se benefician de los fondos federales destinados a programas sociales.

Al destacar que el censo es algo más que la enumeración total de la población -porque determina además la representación política en todos los niveles del gobierno- el alcalde dijo que el censo de 1990 dejó sin contar a gran parte de la población de Agua Dulce.

"Imagino que hubo alguna desinformación entre la gente, que dudó y decidió no entregar los formularios. Tenemos en el área mucha gente de bajos recursos", agregó.

De acuerdo a Vajdos, el temor a que la información se utilizará para recortar ciertos beneficios del gobierno federal, como los cupones de comida, hizo que miles de habitantes no completaran la regresión de los formularios.

Las autoridades federales han reiterado hoy que la información recolectada en el censo -que se realiza por mandato de la Constitución cada diez años-, no puede ser compartida con ninguna agencia federal.

"Contar con personas entrenadas

para responder a las inquietudes de la ciudadanía ayudará a mitigar la confusión que existe sobre este proceso entre la comunidad, especialmente la hispana", dijo a EFE James McDaniel, supervisor del Censo en el oeste de Texas.

McDaniel exhortó al público a responder a los formularios ya que de los resultados del Censo depende la entrega de 180,000 millones de dólares en fondos federales para la educación, vivienda, desarrollo económico y asistencia social, entre otros.

"La participación en el censo asegura más fondos para ayudar a niños de escasos recursos, especialmente en zonas costeras, y determina la representación en la Cámara de Representantes", dijo McDaniel.

El supervisor del Censo en Texas expresó su confianza de que los habitantes en zonas marginadas respondan al esfuerzo que el gobierno federal ha emprendido para que "todos sean contados".

La Oficina del Censo destinó, en 1999, 167 millones de dólares para gastos de promoción de esta actividad, especialmente entre comunidades minoritarias que no suelen participar plenamente en el censo, según McDaniel.

El censo de 1990 no incluyó a alrededor de cuatro millones de personas, la mayoría de ellas procedentes de minorías y de escasos recursos.

Creemos que esta promoción, aunada a nuestro trabajo de campo nos garantizará un conteo veraz, pese al temor de muchos inmigrantes de proporcionar sus datos confidenciales a terceras personas", puntualizó.

The 1990 Census failed to

cuerpo sea guardado entero para la venida de nuestro Señor." Entonces, lúmpios en el espíritu o sea santo. Que quiere decir puro, esto es sin mezcla (cuidado). Y sin revoltillos, sin enredos, sino de un espíritu limpio y verdadero para con nuestro Dios. Porque EL es verdadero para con nosotros. Y que en nuestro espíritu no adoramos a otro Dios, ya sea humano o celestial, como son las estrellas y los astros u otro planeta. Ni que pongámos nuestra esperanza de nuestro futuro o suerte en ellos, porque mayor que ellos es nuestro Dios. Pero que si al descender nosotros damos con algunos grupos cristianos que tienen su confianza en la prosperidad, o en la creación más que en el Creador; ¡CUIDADO! La santidad en el alma es necesaria, porque en la Escritura encontramos varias veces que dice: El alma que pecare esa morirá." pero no se encuentra en la Escritura que diga el espíritu que pecare, porque el espíritu no es pecador. El espíritu está más allegado a Dios, mientras que el alma está más allegada a la carne y sus deseos. "Porque la intención de la carne es muerte, y la del espíritu es vida y paz." Rom.8:6. Por lo mismo, una persona sin santidad en el alma, se levanta contra papá, mamá, y contra la familia. Con el alma se aborce, se odia. La santidad en el cuerpo es necesaria porque el cuerpo es la parte más chiflada en la persona. Hay gente que no sabe qué hacer con el cuerpo, lo meten aquí y lo meten allá, especialmente los que no conocen a Dios y su santidad. Dios equipó al hombre con espíritu alma y cuerpo para cumplir con sus responsabilidades con Dios. Pero si alguno no tiene el Espíritu de Dios, CUIDADO.

PENSAMIENTOS DEL PREDICADOR
Por Pastor: Frank García
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LA SANTIDAD

LA SANTIDAD DE DIOS PARA EL HOMBRE

¿Qué es este asunto de la santidad que tanto menciona la Biblia?... ¿Qué es santidad. La Biblia presenta de menos tres términos de la santidad para el hombre. Las palabras SANTO, SANTIDAD, Y SANTIFICAR. ¿Qué es todo ésto? Todo ésto por lo regular tiene un muy parecido sentido en la vida diaria de la persona cristiana, o debe tenerlo. La palabra "santo" quiere decir lúmpio, puro, verdadero, sin mezcla. Y la palabra "santidad" nos habla de la justicia que debe haber en una vida cristiana, esto es abarcando todos los requerimientos para alcanzarla. Y la palabra "santificar" quiere decir apartar, consagrar. Y parece ser que todo ésto se encierra en la idea de lo verdadero, sin mezcla. Por ejemplo, Dios es santo, y porque es santo, es verdadero y se conoce como el Dios verdadero. Y porque es Dios verdadero es santo. "Porque escrito está: 'sed santos porque yo soy santo.' 1Pd. 1:16. Y para ser santo no hay que tener la bolsa llena de dinero, sino el corazón lleno de Dios. Y en 1Tes. 5:23 dice: "Y el Dios de paz os santifique en todo." Y esto todo se refiere a todo lo que es el hombre. Porque bíblicamente todo humano está hecho de tres principales elementos: espíritu, alma y cuerpo. Por eso es que nuestro texto sigue diciendo, "Para que nuestro espíritu alma y

Census Distributes Surveys

Corpus Christi, Texas, - Representatives for Census 2000 began distributing census surveys in rural areas of the United States on Friday, officials announced.

Some 68,000 people in rural Texas will receive surveys in an effort by the Census Department to count all residents of the United States.

"A large number of people do not receive mail at their homes and solely count on post office boxes. That is why we are dispatching agents to personally deliver the surveys," said Bangie Chapa, a representative of the census office in Texas.

A total of 245 surveys will be delivered throughout the weekend to rural areas in 13 Texas counties.

The mayor of Agua Dulce, Carl Vajdos, praised the census efforts to reach "the most remote corners of the country."

The census is extremely important for people who live in rural areas because they are the ones who benefit the most from social programs relying on federal funds, Vajdos said.

According to the Agua Dulce mayor, the census is more than just the tallying of U.S. residents, because it helps determine political representation at all government levels.

The 1990 Census failed to

count the majority of Agua Dulce's population, he explained.

"I imagine there was some misleading information among the people, who did not mail in their surveys. We have a lot of people

with limited resources living in the area," Vajdos said.

According to the mayor, thousands of residents did not mail in their surveys out of fear that the information would be used to cut certain federal benefits such as food stamps.

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**"ELLA NECESITA UN LUGAR PARA ESTUDIAR.
LASTIMA QUE NO HAY UNA BIBLIOTECA POR AQUI."**

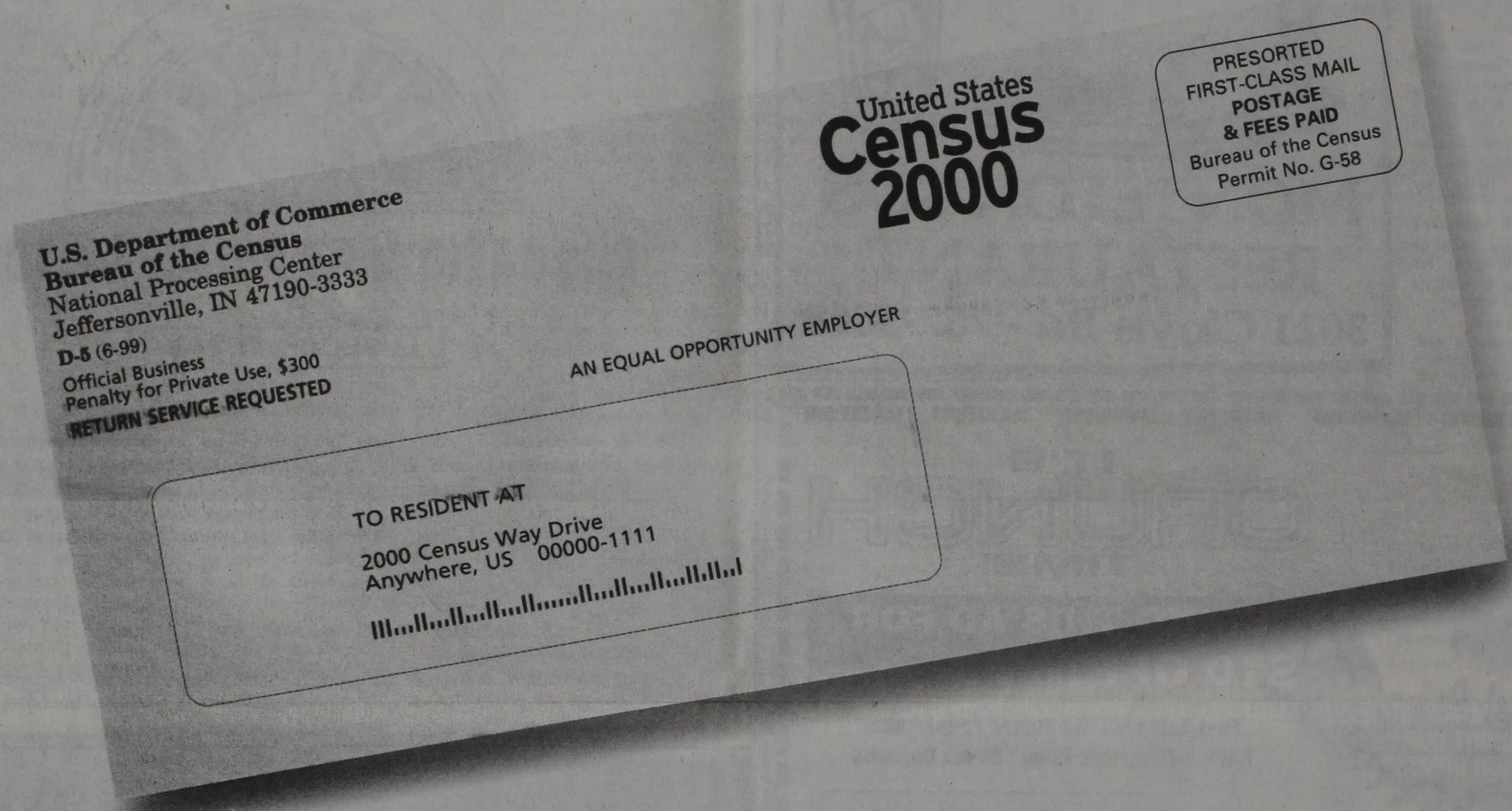
Su futuro está lleno de oportunidades. Y ahora que su interés por estudiar es más grande, lo que más necesita son libros, enciclopedias y acceso a computadoras; cosas que nosotros nunca tuvimos.

Por eso es importante llenar el Censo 2000, porque la información revela las necesidades educativas de su comunidad. Es para todos -ciudadanos o no- y la ley asegura que el Censo es confidencial; nadie tiene acceso a su información. Cuando reciba el formulario, llénelo y envíelo.

**United States
Census
2000**

ES NUESTRO FUTURO. HAGASE CONTAR.

CUANDO LE LLEGUE ESTE SOBRE, ABRALO. ES PARA USTED. AUNQUE LA DIRECCION NO ESTE CORRECTA.



A black pen lies horizontally across the envelope.

SI LO TIRA, ESTARA TIRANDO LA OPORTUNIDAD DE RECIBIR SU FORMULARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL.

Vea la parte de atrás de la carta, siga las instrucciones y solicite el formulario en español.

Esta es la única oportunidad que tiene de recibir el formulario en español: aprovechela.

Recuerde que las cifras del censo se usan para ayudar a distribuir los fondos federales en todo el país. Aunque la dirección no esté correcta, debe usarla para recibir el formulario del censo en su propio idioma.

United States
Census
2000

ES NUESTRO FUTURO. HAGASE CONTAR.