Ballet Aztlan Viajará Para Guadalajara

Miembros del Ballet Folklorico Aztlan de Lubbock viajaran hacia Mexico este proximo fin de semana para participar en la Conferencia National de los Ballet Folkloricos que se llevara acabo en la ciudad de Guadalajara por toda una semana.

Mos de 15 alumnos viajaran para participar y aprender mas sobre la danza folklorica.

Aun que se han juntado fondos por medio de varias actividades, el ballet todavia tuvo que meterse en dueda para pagar todos los gastos.

En una entrevista, Zenaida Aguero Reyes dijo que le daba las gracias a todas las personas quien les ha donado dinero. Contribuciones pueden ser mandadas al Ballet en el P.O. Box 11250, Lubbock, TX 79408.



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



Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers Vol XXII No. 40 1502 Ave. M, Lubbock, TX 79401 Week of July 1 thru July 7, 1999

Latino Student Resegregation Increases

By Patricia Guadalupe

As Latino enrollment in U.S. public schools climbs faster than that of any other ethnic group, Hispanic students are increasingly attending schools where students of color far outnumber whites, according to a report released this month by the Civil Rights Project at Harvard University.

The report finds that since 1968, Hispanic student enrollment jumped 218 percent, with nearly 75 percent of Latino students now attending predominantly non-white schools. Latino segregation has been increasing since data were first collected in the 1960s.

"... Many policymakers, courts and opinion makers assume desegregation is no longer necessary, or that it will be accomplished somehow without need of any deliberate plan," authors Gary Orfield and John T. Yun state. "Polls show most white Americans believe that equal educational opportunity is being provided."

The report, "Resegregation in American Schools," also finds that despite the landmark 1954 Supreme Court ruling in Brown v. Board of Education, which ordered public schools to desegregate, patterns of racial segregation for black and Hispanic students are becoming more pronounced.

In 1980, Latino segregation surpassed the black level in predominantly non-white schools and exceeded the black proportion in schools that

the report classified as "intensely segregated schools" - those with 90 percent-100 percent student-of-color enrollment.

"That it's increasing is the most alarming part," says Sarita Brown, executive director of the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. "(Resegregation) is one of the major obstacles to a good education. Students are not exposed to a quality learning environment, and continue to become further and further isolated. It's very troubling."

In 1968, 45 percent of Hispanic students were in majority-white schools, but in 1996, only 25 percent were.

Based on an analysis of U.S. Department of Education data from the late 1960s to the mid 1990s, the report also finds that while white enrollment in public schools has declined over the years, most of those students attend schools that are 80 percent or more white. These include even those white students who live in largely nonwhite areas.

On the other hand, black and Hispanic students tend to be enrolled in black- and Hispanicmajority schools even while living outside of the inner cities.

"...The spreading segregation is a strong class component," the report says. "When African-American and Latino students are segregated into schools where the majority of students are

non-white, they are very likely to find themselves in schools where poverty is concentrated. This is not the case with segregated white students, whose majority-white schools almost always enroll high proportions of students

from the middle class."

The report finds that a majority of public school students in five states - California, Hawaii, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas are students of color. In California, the Latino student population — 39.7 percent — exceeds the white total of 38.8 percent. In several major cities, including Los Angeles, Houston, Dallas and Albuquerque, the Hispanic student population is close to or exceeds 50 percent.

The typical Latino public school student attends school where less than a fifth of the student population is white, and only oneeighth of the Hispanic students are in majority-white schools.

The report's authors chastise states with large populations of color for not launching any initiatives to foster multiracial schools, which educators say is the best way to serve the educational needs of the increasingly multi-ethnic U.S. population.

The 36-page report is available free of charge, online at: http://www.law.harvard.edu/civilrights (Patricia Guadalupe is editor of the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Wash, D.C.)

NewsBriefs

Bush Begins California Campaign Looking for Hispanic Votes

By Angel Guerrero

San Diego, .- Texas Gov. George Bush, a favorite Republican hopeful for his party's nomination for president in the year 2000 election, on Tuesday began campaigning in California to capture the Hispanic vote.

"I'm here to gather votes from Californians, especially Hispanics," Bush said during a breakfast attended by 400 followers in La Jolla, California.

Bush said that, as president, he will work to improve education for all people in the United States, no matter what ethnic group they belong to.

The Republican presidential hopeful hopes to raise 4.2 million dollars in contributions for his campaign.

According to a Los Angeles Times opinion poll, if elections were held this month, around 50 percent of the state's vote would go to Bush and 46 percent to Democratic hopeful Al Gore.

However, according to Los Angeles's Spanish-language newspaper, La Opinion, only 37 percent of the state's Hispanic voters favor Bush while 54 percent prefer Al Gore.

These figures indicate a rise in the Democratic vote among Hispanics, which is usually 18 percent in the state.

After breakfast with his supporters Tuesday, Bush visited an annual fair in the city of Del Mar, north of San Diego County, before visiting Orange and Los Angeles Counties.

The Republican Party in San Diego said that Bush would also visit Fresno, Sacramento and San Francisco, before going on to Texas.

Bush seems to value the Hispanic vote more than other Republican candidates. Last year, a 49-percent vote from his own state's Hispanic population won him his reelection as gover-

Chicago Latinos and Blacks Join Against Police Brutality

By Alberto Aguelo

Chicago, - Chicago's Latinos have joined the city's African-American community to protest police brutality against minorities and demand an investigation of recent incidents involving both groups.

Members of the black community began demonstrating outside Chicago's City Hall almost two weeks ago after two Afri-

can-Americans were killed by police. According to Human Rights Watch statistics, the City of Chicago has the highest number of police brutality incidents in

the United States. Some 3,000 such incidents were reported per year in 1996 and 1997, numbers equal to those reported in New York City, a

city three times the size of Chicago. Over the past several weeks, thousands of people have demonstrated in Chicago and Washington, asking legislators to intervene.

In Chicago, LaTanya Haggerty was gunned down by police as part of a routine traffic inspection June 4. According to the police report, Haggerty offered resistance and was carrying a shiny object that police mistook for a weapon.

The weapon turned out to be a cellular phone.

Haggerty died a few hours later.

That same weekend, another African-American, Robert Anthony Russ, died after being shot twice by a police officer who said the shooting had been accidental.

Meanwhile, the media has recently reported similar abuses of Latinos by police.

The Chicago Tribune, for example, reported more than 100 Hispanics from a Chicago church have denounced a gang shooting incident at a Puerto Rican festival, to which the police ar-

Univision-affiliate Channel 66 reported Monday that the family of a Cuban-born inmate, Juan Oviedo Torres, are challenging a police report that Oviedo hung himself with his own

One week ago, the police shot Agenor Roman, who suffers from cerebral palsy. Although the police alleges Roman fired a weapon, his family insists that he could not have done so, as his illness hinders movement in his arms.

On Tuesday, several civic organizations charged that these are not isolated incidents, but show a general pattern of police brutality in Chicago.

They also demanded the creation of an independent council to review complaints, discipline agents and recommend criminal charges. In addition, the organizations want the council to report cases of police brutality and the names of police officers involved.

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero The term compassionate conservative used by Junior to describe

rapidly as it was picked up by County Judge Tom Head in revealing his plans to almost do away with the County Welfare Department and also as the City Council discusses plans

himself seems to

be spreading

It seems to me that the compassion is being given more to rich and influential that us poor folks on the

to raise sewer and garbage

fees yet keep property taxes

other side of town. But what can we expect from a good ole republican

city like Lubbock. My thoughts are that our city fathers can keep their compassion and start thinking of the needs and the overburden wallets of senior citizens living on fixed incomes, the minimum wage earners and unemployed.

******* For many years the Ballet Folklorico Aztlan has been entertaining everyone in Lubbock and surrounding areas by performing their spectacular folkloric dances. Many of their performances are done free in order for kids and senior citizens to enjoy the Mexican culture and to realize its importance.

This week the Ballet will travel to Mexico to represent Lubbock at the National Conference. Funds are still needed. How about giving them a little help. Call 793-0099 for more information or send you donation to P.O. Box 11250, Lubbock, TX 79408.

Bush A La Cabeza En Recaudacion De Fondos Para Campaña

Washington, 30 jun (EFE).- El gobernador de Texas, George Bush, favorito para la candidatura presidencial republicana en las elecciones de noviembre del 2000, supera al principal aspirante demócrata, Albert Gore, en la recaudación de dinero para su campaña política, según datos preliminares.

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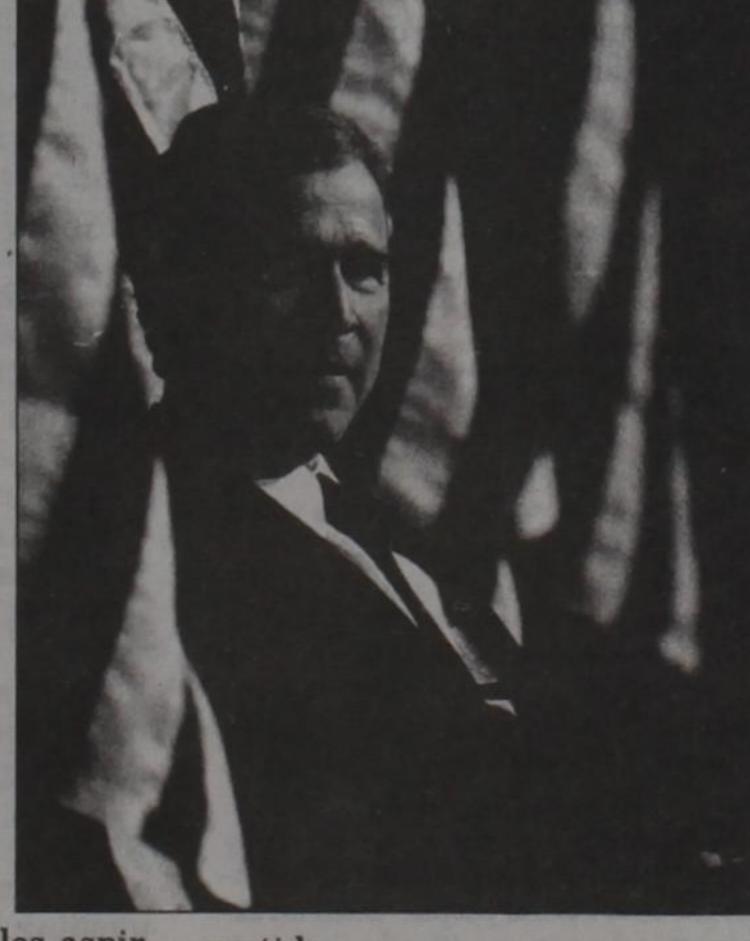
embre del

2000, Bush

supera al

presidente estadounidense, Al- acerca del total del dinero que bert Gore, ha obtenido cerca de han recogido para su campaña 18,5 millones de dólares, según política durante el segundo cuardatos de los equipos de campaña to de 1999. de ambos.

Texas, gana ampliamente a todos canzar la candidatura para ocusus rivales republicanos, lo que le convierte en el político con un mayor respaldo financiero en ese



Se espera que todos los aspirantes a la candidatura presidencial, republicanos y demócratas, informen hoy, miércoles, sobre el total de fondos recaudados para su actividad proselitista hasta la fecha, último día del segundo cuarto del período federal de recogida de contribuciones económicas electorales.

En lo que va de 1999, George Bush, hijo del ex presidente de EEUU del mismo nombre, ha conseguido 20 millones de dólares, mientras que el principal contendiente demócrata, el actual vice-

partido.

El Editor's - July 23-25

Menudazo 99

Elizabeth Dole, la aspirante presidencial que le sigue con grandes posibilidades, ha recaudado hasta hoy alrededor de 2,7 millones de dólares, mientras que otro de los favoritos, el senador John McCain, de Arizona, alcanzó 6,1 millones de dólares.

Todos los aspirantes a la candidatura presidencial estadounidense deberán cumplir con el requisito de informar a la Comisión Federal de Elecciones, por escrito y antes del 15 de julio,

El respaldo financiero que re-El reelegido gobernador de cibe determinado aspirante a alpar la Casa Blanca, general-

mente es en este país indice de su popularidad y fortaleza, y refuerza la posición de lograr el triunfo en la contienda partidis-En el campo demócrata, el único que ha desafiado la candi-

datura de Gore, Bill Bradley, ha recaudado 10,5 millones de dólares durante los primeros seis meses de 1999, de acuerdo con un portavoz de su grupo de campaña.

George Bush, quien esta semana ha visitado el Estado de California para captar el voto hispano, cuenta con más apoyo para la designación que los restantes diez aspirantes republicanos, según los últimos sondeos.

Sus asesores de campaña consideran que éste ha sobrepasado la marca impuesta por aspirantes a la candidatura presidencial en el pasado como el ex senador Robert Dole, quien en los primeros seis meses de 1995 recibió contribuciones electorales por 13,4 millones de dólares.

Las arcas de la campaña de Bush continúa recolectando más dinero, de acuerdo a los últimos informes de sus colaboradores cercanos.

Para los demócratas, esto no es nada nuevo, ya que, según afirman, los republicanos siempre han tenido más dinero que ellos.

Un portavoz de Gore manifestó que todo marcha bien en los planes de éste, y que se tiene la certeza de que se logrará recaudar todos los fondos necesarios.

Otro de los aspirantes republicanos, Dan Quayle, ex vicepresidente durante el Gobierno de Bush (1989-1993), ha recibido en los primeros seis meses de 1999 alrededor de 3,1 millones de dólares.

Officials Fear Rise of Illegal Immigrant Deaths Along the Border By Maria Leon

rived late.

Tucson, Arizona, .- After confirming the deaths of four illegal aliens in the desert so far this month, officials from the U.S. Border Patrol in Arizona fear that 1999 will surpass 1998's number of illegal immigrants who died as a result of the intense desert heat. In 1998, 12 people died due to the heat while they were try-

ing to illegally cross the border into the United States, Border Patrol officials said. The four illegal immigrants, coming from Mexico, died of de-

hydration, according to Rob Daniels, a spokesman for the Border Patrol in Tucson. The latest case occurred on June 17, when a Border Patrol

agent was combing the area southeast of the Tohono Odham Reservation and found the corpse of an unidentified man. Daniels said that the victim was a man between the ages of

25-30 and was traveling with four people who were reported as missing the day before. On the same day, another illegal immigrant was found sit-

ting next to a tree in terrible shape due to the sun. Federal agents administered first aid to him and the man was then transported in an ambulance to a hospital in Ajo,

where he eventually died. "The only available information about this person was that he was a 25-year-old Mexican citizen," Daniels said.

The other two deaths were discovered at the beginning of the month, when a police helicopter spotted the lifeless body of an illegal immigrant, some 15 miles southwest of the town of

Just a few miles away from the body they found 11 other Mexican citizens who were also suffering from dehydration, Daniels added.

In another case, Jose Ramon Gonzalez, 51, from the Mexican state of Zacatecas died of a heart attack brought on by the

intense heat. Hours later seven illegal immigrants who were detained,

said that they had left one person behind due to the fact that he was not feeling well. Daniels said that the "deaths are tragic" and that he fears

that the number of deaths will increase, as temperatures will continue to rise this summer. Desert regions can reach temperatures of 108 degrees Fah-

renheit in the shade. The Mexican Consul in Nogales, Roberto Rodriguez, said that, faced with this situation, the government of Mexican

President Ernesto Zedillo will reiterate its warning, in public service announcements, of the dangers of illegally crossing the border. "We know that we cannot force them to stay, but we hope that they will take our warning about the dangers of crossing

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the desert seriously," Rodriguez said.

A Latino Ex-Cop Sees Hope in Community Policing

By Victor Paez Torres

It's now 21 years since I walked in those proverbial shoes as a uniformed Latino street cop in the Southern California city of Santa Ana. I, along with countless other Chicanos, blacks and women, was allowed to join the last bastion of white elitism, the fraternal order of police.

Affirmative action opened the door. Yet, once inside, we faced a closed police society that questioned anyone not willing to toe the line. You either followed the code of police silence or suffered the wrath of a vindictive police culture.

When faced with rampant racism and strict adherence to the code from within the ranks, some of us opted to speak out, expecting constructive change. As Latino cops, we came together and formed a chapter of the Latino Peace Officers Association, hoping to communicate our concerns in a constructive manner.

In unfathomable fashion, police administrators began to portray us as radicals and a threat to the good order of the department. White officers were pitted against Latinos and, in some cases, Latinos against Latinos.

We were labeled traitors, ostracized, retaliated against and systematically forced out of a profession we believed was truly honorable.

Today, more than 20 years later, non-white and women peacekeepers still face similar ob-

stacles. Yet the reluctance to speak out remains - for fear of being labeled a traitor to the profes-

Former New York Police Department detective Frank Serpico said it best when he expressed the hope that someday the bad cops would fear the good cops, instead of the other way around. This type of courageous whistle-blowing goes a long way toward building confidence in our po-

My novel, "COPS, Code Of Police Silence, Behind the Thin Blue Line," recounts the reality of a racial civil war within a police department.

While many veteran Latino police officers tell me that "COPS" is a universal depiction of what goes on within the closed society we call law enforcement, I didn t write it simply to throw stones at the police institution. After all, I still remain a peacekeeper at heart and ascribe to Frank Serpico's dream of a police society bent on justice and righteousness.

lyst for constructive dialogue as the nation moves toward a new law enforcement paradigm known as community-oriented policing.

This innovative approach stresses prevention over heavy-handed enforcement. It engenders a partnership between community and police rather than disengagement and mistrust. Al-

though many of the rank-and-file's police unions resist relinquishing control, more and more experts agree that a sound community-oriented policing program requires tangible community empowerment in order to frame a program suited to its particular needs.

As to the issue of bad cops, the one question that remains to be answered is not whether we have racist cops within our nation's police, but rather what is necessary to eliminate them from the ranks.

As President Clinton recently proclaimed in his commitment to provide the necessary resources to instill confidence in our police through diversity training, additional hiring of non-whites and women, and increased funding to investigate cases of police misconduct, we can no longer resign ourselves to a continuation of the status quo.

The days of conventional elitist policing are waning. Now it is up to every one of us, citizen and cop alike, to seek ways to uplift our youth, to My hope is that "COPS" will serve as a cata- demand a fair and equitable criminal justice system, and above all, a partnering relationship between this nation s peacekeepers and the communities they are sworn to serve and protect.

(Victor Paez Torres is a private investigator and author. His novel, "COPS, Code Of Police Silence, Behind the Thin Blue Line," (\$21.95) is published by Estilo Publishing Co., 3216 Gallion Circle, Riverside, CA 92503. Torres may be reached at vmtpi@pacbell.net. The book Web site is http://www.placas.com

La Muerte de Un Campeon Olvidado de los

Trabadores Agricolas Por Dick Meister

La lucha prolongada de los trabajadores agrícolas para obtener el derecho a sindicalizarse tiene muchos héroes desconocidos — que muy ciertamente incluyen a Al Tieburg, el ex-director del Departamento Estatal de Empleo de California, que murió en Sacramento esta pasada primavera a la edad de 86 años.

Sin él, el sindicato de los Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos (UFW en inglés), podría no haber sido capaz ni siquiera de comenzar sus campañas organizativas.

Durante más de dos décadas antes de que Tieburg tomara posesión de su cargo, los funcionarios laborales de California y otros estados habían bloqueado la sindicalización al permitir que los cultivadores importaran trabajadores de México para reemplazar a los locales que podrían exigir mejor paga y condiciones de trabajo.

Los trabajadores mexicanos, importados mediante el programa federal de "braceros" que funcionó entre 1942 y 1964, no se atrevían a hacer exigencias. Eso les habría garantizado un viaje rápido de regreso a su país, donde millares de otros hombres desesperadamente pobres aguardaban para ocupar sus lugares.

Teóricamente, los trabajadores estadounidenses tenían derecho a ser llamados primero a los empleos disponibles en las fincas. Se importaría a los braceros sólo si hubiera una escasez legítima de trabajadores residentes. Pero los funcionarios estatales que administraban el programa invariablemente aliados políticos de los cultivadores — pasaban por alto abiertamente esa regla a fin de suministrar a sus amigos cultivadores mano de obra barata y callada desde México.

Eso planteaba un obstáculo insuperable para la sindicalización del personal de las fincas. Los trabajadores sabían que el dedicarse a la actividad sindical les haría víctimas del reemplazo por braceros. Se veían obligados a recibir cualquier cosa que les ofrecieran los cultivadores, sin alternativa alguna.

Los organizadores continuaron tratando, sin embargo, algunos de la Federación Estadounidense del Trabajo (AFL en inglés), algunos del rival Congreso de Organizaciones Industriales (CIO en inglés). Todos ellos fracasaron.

Ellos probaron de nuevo después que las dos federaciones sindicales se fundieron en la AFL-CIO, formando el Comité de Organización de los Trabajadores Agrícolas, que declaró una serie de huelgas en California en 1959. Como se podría esperar, los cultivadores reaccionaron al pedir al

sustituir a los huelguistas.

Para entonces, sin embargo, el demócrata liberal Pat Brown era gobernador — y el demócrata liberal Al Tieburg era su director de asuntos laborales.

"¡No!" dijo Tieburg a los cultivadores que procuraban rompehuelgas importados de México.

Respaldado por las decisiones de una mayoría favorable a Brown en el Corte Suprema Estatal, Tieburg dictaminó que las fincas que estaban siendo piqueteadas estaban involucradas en disputas legítimas. A diferencia de sus predecesores republicanos contrarios a los sindicatos, Tieburg dijo que eso significaba que él no podía certificar al gobierno federal que los braceros debían ser despachados a las fincas.

Tieburg se negó también a permitir que el Servicio de Colocación Agrícola del Departamento de Empleo Estatal, que hasta entonces no había hecho preguntas, enviara a solicitantes de empleos domésticos para que actuaran como rompehuelgas.

Su dictamen ayudó a allanar el camino para poner fin al programa de los braceros, que había imposibilitado la sindicalización de los trabajadores agrícolas, y ayudó al comitéorganizador de la AFL-CIO a librar sus primeras huelgas con éxito.

Poco después, el comité se fundió con el sindicato independiente dirigido por César Chávez, para formar el Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas de los Estados Unidos y lanzar la campaña que ha ganado apoyo mundial, derechos sindicales y circunstancias de trabajo decentes para millares de los hombres y las mujeres que cosechan nuestros alimentos.

Antes y después de salir del servicio estatal en 1969, Tieburg trabajó con la UFW para mejorar las circunstancias de vivienda así como las de trabajo de los trabajadores agrícolas.

Eso fué típico de él, que dedicó una gran parte de su vida a mejorar la suerte de las personas de color y de los pobres.

Tieburg, por ejemplo, desarrolló los primeros programas del país diseñados específicamente para mejorar las oportunidades de empleo de los trabajadores latinos, asiáticos y afroamericanos, al darles capacitación y ayuda para su colocación en los empleos.

El fué el primer funcionario de empleos que estableció informes estadísticos desglosados por raza, a fin de que pudieran medirse los servicios a las personas de color — y los resultados.

Pero, por encima de todo, debemos honrar a Al Tieburg por su papel indispensable en ayudar a los trabajadores agrícolas en su búsqueda de una vida decente.

(Dick Meister, columnista por cuenta propia en San Francisco, es co-autor de "A Long Time Coming: The Struggle to Unionize Americas Farm Workers" (MacMillan)

Departamento Estatal de Empleo que les suministrara braceros para The Passing of an Unsung Champion of Farm Labor

By Dick Meister

The long struggle of farmworkers to win union rights has many unsung heroes — most certainly including Al Tieburg, the former director of California's State Employment Department who died in Sacramento this spring at age 86.

Without him, the United Farm Workers union might not have been able even to begin its organizing drives.

For more than two decades before Tieburg took office, employment officials in California and other states had blocked unionization by allowing growers to import workers from Mexico to replace local ones who might demand better pay and conditions.

The Mexican workers, imported through the federal bracero program that operated between 1942 and 1964, dared not make any demands. That would have guaranteed them a quick trip home, where thousands of other desperately poor men waited to take their place.

Theoretically, U.S. workers had first call on available farm jobs. Braceros were to be imported only if there was a legitimate shortage of resident workers. But the state officials who administered the program — invariably political allies of growers — openly ignored that rule in order to supply their grower friends with cheap and compliant labor from Mexico.

That raised an insurmountable barrier to farm unionization. Workers knew that engaging in

union activity would subject them to replacement by braceros. They were forced to take whatever growers offered, or else.

Organizers continued trying nevertheless, some from the American Federation of Labor, some from its rival Congress of Industrial Organizations. All of them failed.

They tried again after the two labor federations merged into the AFL-CIO, by forming the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, which called a series of strikes in California in

Predictably, growers responded by asking the State Department of Employment to provide them with braceros to replace strikers.

By then, however, liberal Democrat Pat Brown was governor - and liberal Democrat Al Tieburg was his employment director.

"No!" Tieburg told the growers seeking strikebreakers from Mexico.

Backed by decisions of a Brown majority on the State Supreme Court, Tieburg ruled that the farms being picketed were involved in legitimate disputes. Unlike his anti-union Republicans predecessors, Tieburg said that meant he could not certify to the federal government that braceros should be dispatched to the farms.

Tieburg also refused to allow the Employment Department's previously unquestioning Farm Placement Service to dispatch domestic job seekers to act as strikebreakers.

His ruling helped pave the way for the end of the bracero program that had made the unionization of farmworkers impossible and helped the AFL-CIO's organizing committee wage its first successful strikes.

Soon afterward, the committee merged with the independent union headed by Cesar Chavez to form the United Farm Workers of America and launch the campaign that has won worldwide support, union rights and decent working conditions for thousands of the men and women who harvest our food.

Before and after leaving state service in 1969, Tieburg worked with the UFW to improve the living as well as working conditions of farmworkers. That was typical of the man, who devoted much of his life to improving the lot of people of color and the poor.

Tieburg, for instance, developed the first programs in the country designed specifically to improve employment opportunities for Latino, Asian and black workers by providing them training and job placement assistance. He was the first employment official to establish statistical reporting by race so that the services to people of color - and the results - could be measured.

But most of all, we should honor Al Tieburg for his essential role in helping farmworkers in their search for a decent life.

(Dick Meister, a freelance columnist in San Francisco, is co-author of "A Long Time Coming: The Struggle to Unionize

essence.

America's Farm Workers" — MacMillan.) temple, and altar were makeshift, and mentally perverse offspring from its evil

Ramsey Muñiz Writings

The enclosed writings by Ramsey Muniz have been presented at the University of California in Berkeley. Please distribute widely.

All of the so-called professional people are very career minded. They are distracted, very intelligent people academically. However, they are not cultured. What is it they really believe in? Even Jesus warned that you cannot serve two masters. You cannot serve both God and Mammon. Is not Mammon the Babylonian god of wealth and riches? Money is only a means to an end, and not an end in itself. So it is not just about money or careers. Remember the biblical caution (Mathew 16:26) "For what is man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Power is an end in itself - spiritual power, cultural power, political power. Power is the right, the

ability, or faculty of doing something. We as a people have the right to this power, because he have the inherent ability for

Many good Mexicanos have fought hard for the rights of their people. They suf-

fered and even perished in our struggle, and they were magnificent! They were truly great and loving Mexicanos. La causa had its share of the great ones. Parties like La Raza Unida gave their all, but many people today are maligned and persecuted, causing their message to become lost to la raza. We know

and understand the political processes and how we are still slaves because we are economically dependent on revived Rome. Our raza is like the early Christians in that we have to endure, like them. Even now Christian fundamentalist groups are being repressed and sometimes

brutally crushed and burned alive. Those are the groups that I study. meditate on their problems and confrontations with this evil empire. They are our brothers and sisters, and not these sell-out "political" groups who only want to play revived Rome's game and work within the system to see what they can gain from it.

We want to vote Democrat or Republican in order to be "duly" represented? That's an illusion. We're visionaries, and even though we know that visionaries become enemies of the visionless, that's a chance we have to take. It's the same chance that Eleazar Ben Yair

took when enemies of long ago sought to destroy him and his congregation. Eleazar and his zealots fought for liberty, fraternity, and equality on Masada. They were so heroic! They, as a congregation, were their own liberators where their core of students went. Their school,

not like some big Hollywood production instincts. She protected her child from They were down to earth, and they were in tune with God. They did their homework, and taught their children to read and write, and worked hard - as a tribe. They refused to be slaved by Rome, the so-called "political" groups who re-

oppressed, exploited, and degraded Perhaps we have not sufficiently demonstrated that colonialism is simply not content to impose its rule upon the present and the future of a dominated country. Colonialism is not satisfied merely with holding a people in its grip

lied on the same super structure that

and emptying the Mexicano brain of all form and content. By a kind of perverted logic, it turns to the past of the oppressed people. and distorts, disfigures and destroys it. This work of devaluating our pre-colonial history takes on a dialectic significance today. When we consider the efforts of the colonial epoch to carry out our cultural estrangement, we realize that nothing was left to chance, and that

by colonial domination was indeed to convince the Mexicanos that colonialism came to lighten their darkness. The effect consciously sought by colonialism was to drive into the Mexicanos' heads the idea that if the settlers were to leave. they would at once fall back into barbarism, degradation and bestiality. On the unconscious plane, colonialism, therefore, was considered by the Mexicanos as a mother who restrained her funda-

the total result looked for

itself, from its ego, its physiology, - its biology, and its own unhappiness which became its very

In such a situation, the claims of the native intellectual Mexicano are not a luxury, but a necessity in any coherent program. The Mexicano intellectual who takes up arms of culture and spirit to defend his nation's legitimacy - who is willing to strip himself naked to study the history of his body, is obliged to dissect the heart of his people. Such an examination is not specifically national. The intellectual Mexicano who decides to give battle to colonial lies fights on the field of the whole continent. Subcomandante Marcos, and the men and women guerrillas of El Frente Zapatista de Liberacion Nacional, El Sendero Luminoso, y El Movimiento Revolucionario de Tupac Amaru (a great Indian warrior), and others, are our brothers and sisters.

We are not just anybody. We are people who lay claim to our national culture from the past to rehabili- tate ourselves, and to justify the hope for our future national culture. This claim to our national culture is necessary for an important change in the Mexicano. Mexicayotl is our only power. This power comes to men like ourselves in Nahuatl form as it came to men like Zapata, Villa, Fidel Castro, Ho Chi Minh, Che Guevara, and to women like Nora Astorga, and Sofia Montenegro.

(Continued Next Week)

POLICE MISCONDUCT - AN OLD ISSUE NEWLY DISCOVERED

Newspapers and evening newscasts are replete lately with accounts of lice misconduct against people of color. Even President Clinton addressed this volatile issue in his weekly ra-

io broadcast. Attorney General Janet Reno's vigilance to quantify the police pracce of race-profiling - one of a number of factors that contribute toward

on-white communities mistrust and fear of police - has helped galvaize the issue, causing some lawmakers and experts to seek greater pubic scrutiny of the entire criminal justice system. But police misconduct is no new national trend.

When National Council of La Raza President Raul Yzaguirre addressed re Congressional Black Caucus hearings on police abuse this year, he minded us of questionable police shootings involving Latino youth datg back more than half a century.

In 1972, "Ando Sangrando" ("I Am Bleeding"), a book by former peace ficer Dr. Armando Morales, chronicled police misconduct against Mexiin Americans. It offered a shocking view of this country s ongoing, outageous miscarriages of justice.

And long before Morales study, the nation toiled with internal xenohobic dysfunction through its federal repatriation program, rounding and shipping thousands of Mexican immigrants here back to Mexico uring the depression years of the 1930s, and the Justice Department's peration Wetback, which did the same during a recession in the 1950s. The Kerner Commission offered a public another jarring view of police

ftermath of the 1992 Los Angeles riots, came the findings of the Christoher Commission. Today Dr. Morales, Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, school of Medicine, at the University of California at Los Angeles, lants the enormous backlog of civil rights cases alleging police miscon-

ppression in its report of the early 1970s. And two decades later, in the

fuct stacked up in the U.S. Department of Justice. It is estimated to be ell over 15,000. Those who are waiting endlessly for their day in court already are ictims of a dysfunctional, discriminatory system. Justice delayed, the

- Victor Paez Torres Copyright 1999, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angele

xiom states indelibly, is also justice denied.

Inmigracion Prueba De Paciencia

POR MARIO SANCHEZ

Con ustéd aquel refrán que dicé: "El que espera desespera?", pues bién tal parece que este es el "límbo" dondé se en cuentran muchas personas que hán sometido diversas aplicaciones para arreglar su estatús legal en este país. Y el cuestionamiento es; Pórque?. Buno al parecer la suspención que el I>N>S. hizo a organizaciones independientes que daban el examen, tomaban fotógrafias y huellas para la ciudadania, aumento el trabajo. Sumandoce a esto la investigación minuciosa que el F.B.I. esta haciendo a cada uno de las aplicaciones sometidas. De tál manera que el retraso es aproximadamente de 2 años; independientemente de algunos casos en el que apliquen más tiempo a las investigaciones. Esto significa que si usted aplicó para la ciudadania en 1997 y no ha escuchado noticias de su caso, probablemente escuchará algo a fines del 99 o principios del 2000. Si ya ha empezado a desesperar llamé al 472-7355 y pida por el numero de las oficinas a dónde corresponda su caso, y llame inmediatamente. Aunque tal véz seria bueno hacer un viaje al lugar correspondiente llevando copias de los papeles que usted envió asi como del cheque o money order. Esto posiblemente le traerá un paco de más tranquilidad en el largo camino de espera. Hacerse ciudadano de este país, indudablemente que és la desición más sabia que persona alguna puede realizar. Es cierto que algunos beneficios a residentes legales estan regrezando, pero jamás se comparara con los beneficios y privilegios que se obtienen como ciudadanos. El poder de votar es un privilegio que nos permite formar parte activa de la vída civica de está gran nación y nos integra a la familia norteamericana. Algunos hispanos rechazan la idea, porque los une fuertemente el lazo sentimental de su patria, se olvidan que algunos paises como México; estan concediendo el derecho de mantener la ciudadania. Claro hay que ir al Consúlado de México en Midland y áplicar para no perder este derecho. Haga una simple llamada al 1-915-687-2334 e investigue loque puede hacer. Recuerde el refran que dice: "Nunca dejes para mañana loque puedes hacer ahora". Por ahi dicén las malas lenguas, que los híspanos somos muy buenos para principiar algo; pero muy malos para terminarlo. No hay que desanimarce por la espera ni los requicitos que ha cumplir, sino sabe, pregunte, ya que otro dicho muy sabio dice: "Preguntando se llega a Roma". Los hispanos somos una fuerza real en la économia y la pólitica de este país. No deje a la decidia el iniciar o continuar con los arreglos que legalice su estancia en Estados Unidos de Norteamerica.

Hispanics Must Forge Alliances for Political Success

Chicago, Jun 28 (EFE).- Personal confidence and alliances with other ethnic and social groups are the keys to success for Hispanic women entering politics, White House Assistant Chief of Staff Maria Echaveste told an audience here.

"Because no single ethnic group will be a majority in the next millennium, minority groups must forge alliances because alone they will lack the power and the votes," Echaveste told "Eleccion Latina" (Latin Election) conference held over the weekend in Chicago.

The meeting was organized by the National Association of Hispanic Lawyers and the National Association of Elected Latinos to prepare Hispanic women with political ambitions and increase participation in local, state and federal governments.

As an advisor to President Bill Clinton, Echaveste is in charge of advancing political proposals, pushing legislative and communication initiatives for the White House and coordinating the selection process for administration positions.

The conference provided dozens of women with workshops on organizing campaigns, raising funds, developing an attractive political message, public relations and community support.

"Hispanic women lack information on several topics. This meeting has been an incredible opportunity for many women, and I have personally enjoyed it very Serena Cruz, district Multnomah commissioner for County, Oregon, told EFE.

Maria Hernandez, a New Jersey lawyer, said that although she has no plans to run for public office, she would like to see more Hispanic women in politics.

"The biggest obstacle for Latin women is the lack of preparation and information. We have the will but do not know exactly how to put it to work correctly," Hernandez said.

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News Briefs From Page 1

INS Tactics Criticized, Fail to Reduce Illegal Immigration

By Maria Peña

Washington, - A new tactic by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of focusing on employers in its struggle against illegal immigration has inspired criticisms and complaints that the measure has not reduced the influx of illegal immigrants to the country.

Since the beginning of the year, the INS has abandoned the notorious raids of the past which, according to immigrants' rights groups like the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), are an abuse of individual rights, violate the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution and cause unnecessary interruptions in factories.

Instead of deporting the illegal immigrant workers, the INS has left it up to their employers to fire them from their positions and to hire legally documented workers in their place.

"It is a more effective system than the raids," Daniel Kane,

an INS spokesman in Washington, told EFE.

The government does not have to spend money on housing, feeding or detaining the illegal immigrants," Kane added. The cost of arresting and transferring the illegal immigrants

to a detention center can be between 50 and 130 dollars per person, per day, depending upon the city, Kane said. But the ACLU has said in the past that the raids have dis-

criminated against individuals - mainly Hispanics - on the basis

of their national origin, physical appearance or their accent. Currently, some 2,406 companies throughout the country including poultry processing plants, meatpacking plants, clothing factories, and the agriculture and hotel industries - voluntarily participate in the INS's "basic pilot program" to verify

Under the IRCA migratory reform law of 1996, INS authorities have chosen to review the legal documents of every employee, as stipulated by the INS's I-9 form.

the workers' documents at the time of employment.

On the I-9 form, all employees must show proof of their name, date of birth, home address, Social Security number and documents that verify their immigration status - permanent residency or citizenship - in the United States.

The list of 30 documents accepted by the INS includes a passport, driver license and voter's registration card.

In its effort to promote voluntary repatriation of the illegal immigrants - whose numbers have reached 5.5 million, according to official statistics - the INS has abandoned the use of helicopters and heavily armed agents, and gives the employers a time frame of three to 10 days to hire legally documented employees.

Employers that hire illegal immigrants can face fines up to 3,000 dollars.

Everyone Wanted More Selma Hayek at Movie Premiere

By Rocio Ayuso

Los Angeles, - With the first reviews of the summer premier of "Wild, Wild West" appearing, the attraction generated by Salma Hayek's heat on the big screen appears uncontrollable, with viewers clamoring for more of the Mexican starlet.

The massive multi-million dollar production, based on the 1960's television series, is being released on July 4, - dubbed "Will Smith weekend" because of the success of his movies when released on the holiday weekend.

However, critics in the news media and on the internet have said the new Mexican screen goddess - who is about to turn 30 - should have had more screen time in her role as Rita Escobar - the film's heroine.

It is not unusual to hear these types of comments at all levels especially because Hayek's stellar figure has already been seen in films such as "Desperado" and "From Dusk Till Dawn," two films that launched her career.

Hayek, a Catholic and a defender of the use of condoms, has appeared in some of the most sexually charged scenes in American popular cinema this decade - one with Antonio Banderas and in another with a python.

Hayek, born in Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, packed her bags and left for Hollywood after acheiving fame in Mexico as a television drama queen.

Now, she has suceeded in forcing Hollywood to see her for more than her sexuality.

Hayek owns Ventanarosa productions, and is behind projects that include a film adaptation of the Gabriel Garcia Marquez novel "No One Writes to the Colonel," as well as a film on the life of Mexican artist Frida Kahlo.

According to Smith, who met Hayek during the 1996 MTV Movie Awards, it was Hayek's passionate energy that made her attractive for the role of his romantic interest in "Wild, Wild West."

"Wild, Wild West" director Barry Sonnenfeld was the only agnostic in the Hayek cult, forcing Hayek through several screen tests before offering her the role of the damsel in dis-

"He (Sonnenfeld) hired me because everyone wanted me except for him. In his opinion, I did not speak fast enough for a comedy," Hayek said, confessing that she continues to perfect her English without abandoning her mother tongue, Spanish.

U. S. Completes Landmine Disarming at Guantanamo

Miami, - U.S. Marines finished digging up and disarming U.S. minefields inside the Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, The Miami Herald reported Tuesday.

U.S. authorities, however, hesitate to say they are finished for fear of sparking a wave of Cubans defecting to the base, on the eastern end of the island.

Cuban army landmines are still buried on the other side of the the barbed wire fence that separates the base from Cuban territory.

A U.S. official speaking on condition of anonymity told the Miami daily that the operation to disarm the devices, which were planted in 1961 as a security measure, was completed.

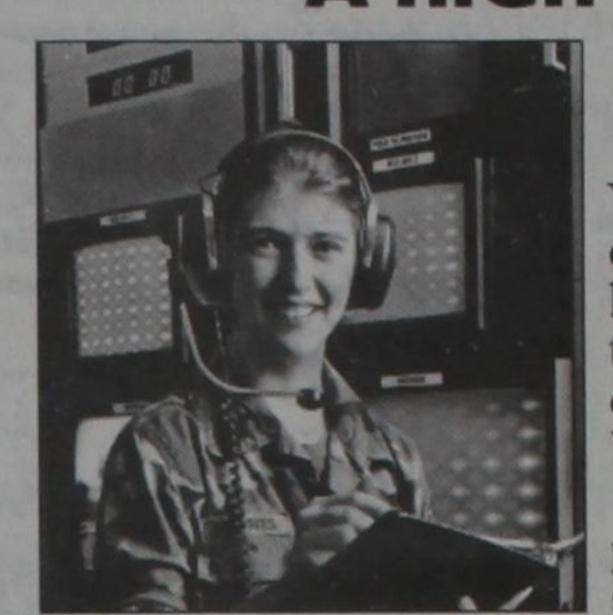
U.S. President Bill Clinton ordered the landmines' removal in 1997, lanted in 1961 as a ser refusing to sign an international treaty banning the use of anti-personnel and anti-tank

Since then, Marines have disarmed some 55,000 devices. The Miami Herald reported that trained dogs and a blastproof tractor were being used make sure that no mines remained.

"We have pulled them all up, but we do not know that for sure," said Army Col. Vincent Ogilvie, spokesman for the Pentagon's Miami-based Southern Command.

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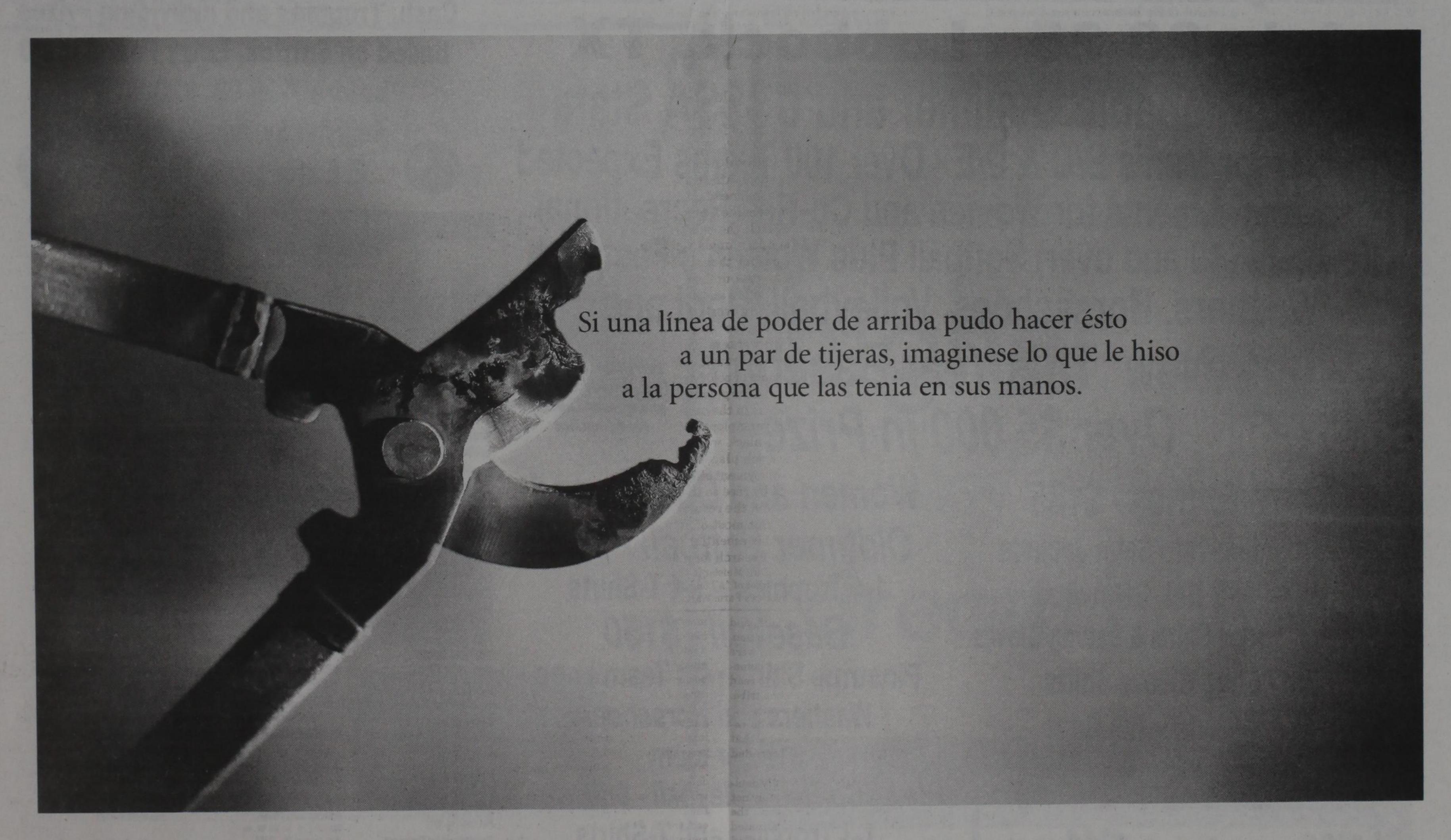
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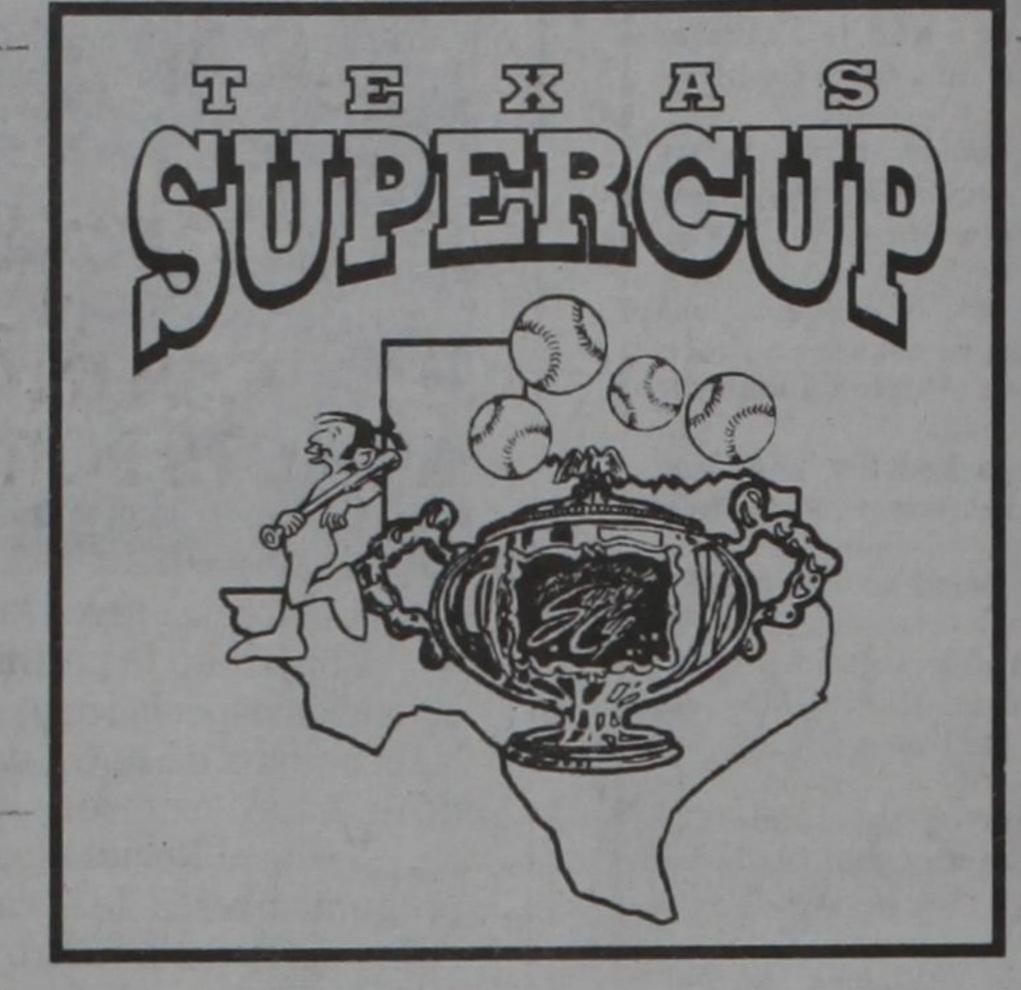
tijeras de podar, tubería y otros objetos más de 10 pies de distancia de líneas de poder de arriba. Recuerde, es la ley. Quedese lejos. Quedese vivo. Para más consejos de seguridad, llamenos al 1-800-622-7726.



Texas SuperCup Aims to Attract 100 Teams

Although the excitement and atmosphere that teams enjoy at a World Softball Tournament can not be duplicated, West Texas and Eastern New Mexico teams will have the opportunity to experience of some of the excitement as they travel to Lubbock to participate in the Texas SuperCup Softball tournament to be held July 23, 24 and 25.

The SuperCup event will join this year with the Menudazo Music and Family Festival to provide not only the softball tournament for men, 18 and under boys, women and co-rec teams but will also include baseball, volleyball, horseshoes and washer tournament. For the first time this year a pool double elimination singles tournament



has also been scheduled with some 200 players playing under a big tent between the softball

diamonds. Bidal Aguero, tournament director for the Texas SuperCup

Eastern New Mexico Still Hosting Some of

"The best thing about playing softball in New Mexico is that you don't have to worry to much about the weather causing cancellations." This is what one West Texas resident said in describ-

Certainly this year is no exception as major tournaments include the Custom Classic to be held June 25&26 in Clovis, the Coors GrandSlam to be held in Hobbs on July 3 & 4 and the Last Chance Qualifier to be held on July 18-20 in the cool pines of Ruidoso. State tournaments to be held in Eastern New Mexico include the Church Men & Women on July 16-17 and the Men's Class B and C in Clovis on August 7-8. For more information on New Mexico tournament call Kevin Naegele at (505) 392-8259 or log on to www.nmusssa.com

said that he expects the Festival to be a great success.

"We have been working for this for 15 years. Last year we hosted 60 teams now with this honor we hope to double this figure. Of course we are concentrating on getting as many teams as possible for West Texas and New Mexico but we on on the Net and can expect teams from all over the United States." Deadline for those wanting to enter is July 19th.

The SuperCup will be open to all men teams in 2 divisions C and D/E vying for the Texas SuperCup and many other individual prizes. The top prize with the SuperCup will include satin jackets for the team plus a new bat for the MVP and a new glove for the golden glove awards. Prizes will be given up to 9th

place in each division. All men's Hispanic teams entering will also qualify for the World Hispanic Tournament to be held this year in Pheonix, Arizona. Team and individual prizes will also be awarded in all other tournaments.

Aguero said that he has gotten. commitments for the Lubbock Parks and Recreation, the Lubbock Sports Authority w help make the Texas SuperCup/ Menudazo Festival as much a success as possible.



4th of July Bash

Men & Women Softball Tournament Class C & D USSSA Rules

WHEN & WHERE: July 3-4, 1999 Bill Williams Complex . Midland, TX (Texas' Premier Softball Complex)

ENTRY FEE & ENTRY DEADLINE; 125.00 per team • 150.00 deposit Make payable to MHCC in the form of a money order or cashler's check. Entry fee or deposit must be received by Wednesday, June 30, 1999.

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SOFTBALLS: Balls must be purchased at the Bill Williams Complex - .47 Cor Balls.

AWARDS:

Top finishers in each class qualify for

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ing his opinion about New Mexico. Many others asked expressed the fact that the caliber of teams plus the quality of tournaments was a very important factor.

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Noticias Breves Exito Latinas Depende Alianza

Con Otros Grupos, Dice Echaveste Chicago, 28 jun (EFE).- La confianza personal y la alianza con otros grupos sociales son las claves del éxito para las latinas que quieren incursionar en la política, afirmó la subjefa de gabinete de

la Casa Blanca, María Echaveste. "Debido a que ningún grupo étnico será la mayoría en el próximo milenio, se deben unir las fuerzas porque una minoría por sí sola no tendrá poder ni el voto", puntualizó Echaveste en la conferencia "Elección Latina" que concluyó el sábado en Chicago.

Este encuentro -organizado por la Asociación Nacional de Abogados Hispanos (HNBA) y la Asociación Nacional de Latinos Electos (NALEO)-, tuvo como objetivo preparar a latinas que aspiran a puestos públicos a fin de incrementar su participación en los gobiernos locales, estatales o federales.

Echaveste resaltó que las mujeres comparten similares intereses "sin tomar en cuenta la clase social ni el lugar de procedencia", y que por esa razón es necesario establecer coaliciones.

"La realidad es que para tener éxito hay que tener confianza. A veces es duro porque te sientes intimidada. Cuando llegué a la Casa Blanca, sentía temor, pero aprendí a tener confianza", manifestó la subjefa de gabinete.

Desde su puesto como asesora del presidente Clinton, Echaveste dirige iniciativas políticas, desarrolla estrategias legislativas y de comunicación para la Casa Blanca y coordina la selección de nominaciones para la administración.

En esta conferencia, varias docenas de mujeres participaron en talleres sobre organización de campañas políticas, recaudación de fondos, desarrollo de un mensaje político atractivo, relación con la prensa y apoyo comunitario.

"Las latinas no están bien informadas sobre varios temas. Esta reunión ha sido una oportunidad increíble para muchas mujeres y personalmente la he disfrutado mucho", dijo a EFE Serena Cruz, comisionada del distrito 2 del Condado de Multnomah, Oregon, la primera hispana elegida a ese puesto.

'Mis funciones como parte de una minoría me permiten proponer asuntos que nunca antes habían sido puestos en la mesa de negociaciones", aseveró.

María Hernández, abogada de Nueva Jersey, dijo por su parte que a pesar de que no aspira a ningún cargo público, a ella le gustaría ayudar a incrementar la participación de las latinas en la política.

"El mayor obstáculo para las latinas es la falta de preparación e información. Tenemos la voluntad pero no sabemos cómo emplearla correctamente", enfatizó.

"Nuestro momento ha llegado y el que piense lo contrario se va a llevar una gran sorpresa", añadió.

Los organizadores de "Elección Latina" mostraron su satisfacción por el evento y dijeron que considerarán convertirlo en un encuentro anual.

"Las participantes no sólo han aprendido cosas nuevas en este encuentro, sino también han hecho muy buenos contactos. Espero que podamos canalizar este entusiasmo en algo positivo al volver a nuestras ciudades", afirmó Grissel Camacho, vicepresidenta de

Autoridades Continuan Busqueda De 'Fugitivo Del Ferrocarril'

Fort Collins (Colorado), -Desde que las autoridades del FBI incluyeron al mexicano Rafael Reséndez Ramírez en su lista de los diez asesinos más buscados, se han recibido más de 1.250 llamadas de sus supuestas apariciones, algunas en Fort Collins (Colorado).

Sobre estas llamadas, la policía de Fort Collins, al norte del estado, informó que aún es prematuro determinar si se trata del presunto asesino en serie.

"Hemos comprobado que las dos llamadas que recibimos no tenían nada que ver con Reséndez Ramírez", dijo a EFE Hal Dean, portavoz del Departamento de

Policía de Fort Collins.

"Todo puede ser producto de expectación que está despertando este caso en todo el país y puede que la población a veces se deje llevar por la enorme publicidad" sobre este fugitivo, agregó.

Dean señaló que el fugitivo, conocido como el "asesino del ferrocarril" -por su facilidad de viajar en trenes de carga con diferentes disfraces y al menos 30 alias - "fue visto en Buffalo (Wyoming), por lo que no es curioso que éste haya podido llegar hasta Colorado".

Cuatro agentes de la Oficina Federal de Investigaciones (FBI), continúan rastreando esta área y nosotros estamos también en alerta por cualquier signo de que el fugitivo se encuentra en los alrededores".

A Reséndez Ramírez, de 39 años y originario de Puebla (México), se le atribuyen un total de ocho asesinatos, cinco en Texas, uno en Kentucky y dos a principios de junio en Illinois.

El sospechoso se enfrenta a cargos de asesinato en primer grado y una posible sentencia de

pena de muerte en Texas, donde presuntamente cometió el mayor número de homicidios.

Los investigadores señalaron que Reséndez Ramírez tiene el tatuaje de una culebra en el brazo izquierdo, se disfraza para cometer sus crimenes y siempre utiliza el mismo método de encadenar a sus víctimas

CITY OF LUBBOCK NOTICE CITY COUNCIL APPROVED PROJECTS FOR FY 1999-2000 FOR Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment

Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) On June 10, 1999 the Lubbock City Council held a Public Hearing and voted to recommend to HUD the following projects for FY 1999-2000. Comments on the proposals will be accepted through July 30,1999. Comments may be sent in writing:

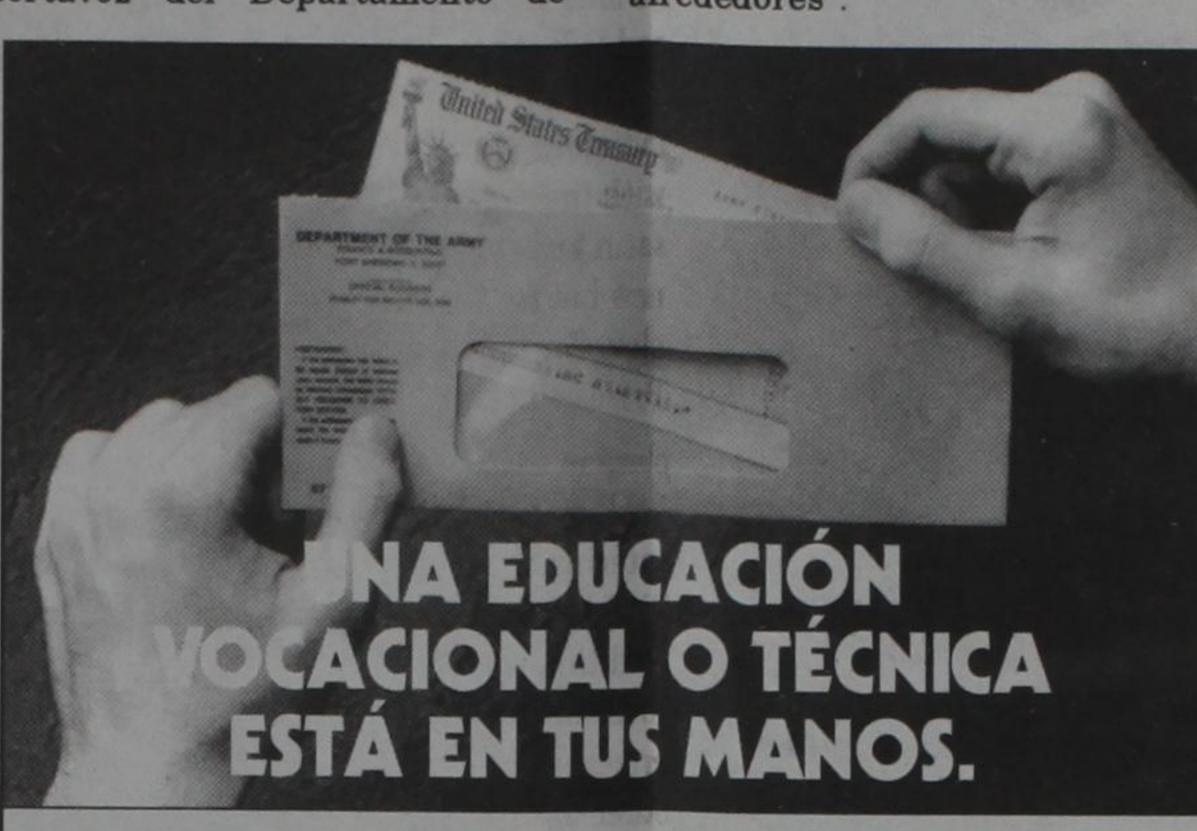
> City of Lubbock Community Development Department Attn. Todd Steelman P.O. Box 2000 • Lubbock, TX 79457

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) 68,754 Buckners Fine Arts Center 35,000 Fire Dept. Smoke Detectors 12,000 5,750 Health Dept. Step up to Health Parks Summer Youth 75,000 Neighborhood Coordinator 25,000 Court Ordered Visitation Exchange 25,896 34,720 Guadalupe/Parkway Centers Summer Youth Lubbock Area Coalition for Literacy 5,250 Lubbock Black Chamber 31,550 LRCADA Girl Power 6,958 20,147 LUNA Achieving the Goal LUNA Enlarging the Circle 9,675 24,750 Parenting Cottage SPARC Dental program 11,000 South Plains Regional Workforce childcare 66,000 20,000 YWCA Health Initiative 40,766 North University Facade \$200,000 Barrier Free Living Critical Home Repair \$250,000 Exterior Improvement \$100,000 16,711 Replacement Reserve Senior Paint-up 45,000 Target Area Homeowner Rehab. \$600,000 75,000 West Texas Housing Foundation DPCC Sidewalks \$100,000 50,000 Lubbock Habitat for Humanity \$300,000 Environmental Inspection Housing Authority of Lubbock demolition \$141,000 K.N. Clapp Lights and Locks 3,234 SPCAA Child Care Mgmt. Playgrounds 15,000 \$477,378 Administration Housing Direct Delivery Services \$466,461 95,000 Indirect Costs Total Recommended CDBG funding \$3,453,000 **HOME Investment Partnerships Program** \$372,250

Homeowner Reconstruction 50,000 Rental Rehabilitation 50,000 Community Housing Resource Board Operation \$174,450 \$100,000 \$300,000 \$116,300 Community Housing Resource Board Lease pgm West Texas Housing Foundation Housing fund Women's Protective Services Transitional Housing Administration Total Recommended HOME funding

\$1,163,000 **Emergency Shelter Grant** Alcohol Recovery Center Rehab. 19,750 6,500 ASK House for Women Rehab. 2,000 MHMR Billy Meeks Center Rehab. 20,000 Salvation Army Essential Services Women's Protective Services Essential Services 11,900 5,560 Alcohol Recovery Center Operations 6,490 Interfaith Hospitality Ess. Service/Operation Walker Houses Inc. Essential Services 1,250 3,900 Lakeside Services Center Homeless Prevention 30,000 Salvation Army Homeless Prevention

5,650 Administration 113,000 Total Recommended ESG funding On or About August 1, 1999 the City of Lubbock will forward these Projects & 1999-2000 Action Plan to the Housing & Urban Development (HUD) for review.



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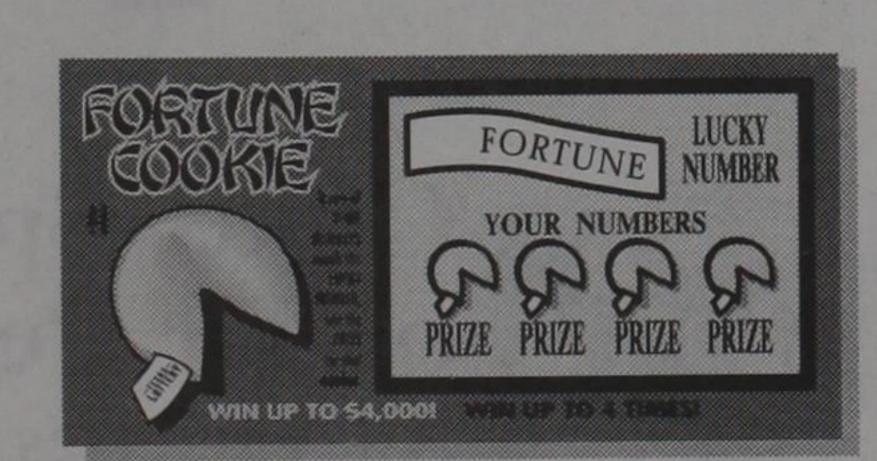
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Tres de los juegos instantáneos de la Lotería de Texas terminarán el 31 de julio de 1999: Fortune Cookie, Cash Harvest y Aces Wild. Podrás seguir reclamando tus premios hasta el 27 de enero de 2000. Gana hasta \$4,000 con Fortune Cookie, hasta \$2,000 con Cash Harvest y hasta \$4,000 con Aces Wild.

\$599 con cualquier comerciante donde se venden los boletos de la Lotería de Texas. Los premios de \$600 o más se podrán reclamar en cualquiera de los 24 Centros de Reclamo de la Lotería de Texas o por correo. ¿Tienes preguntas? Sólo llama al Telefóno

de Servicio a Clientes al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).

Debes tener 18 años o más para poder jugar. © 1999 Texas Lottery

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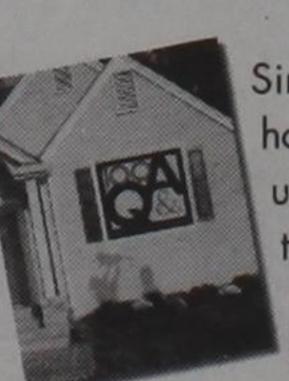
El Editor

Newspaper

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to get an FHA loan for as little as 3% down. How to choose the right lender. How to prepare yourself for the homebuying process. And much more. In fact, if you're looking for a home, it's all the information you need.





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Probabilidad de ganar en Fortune Cookie, 1 en 4.98. Probabilidad de ganar en Cash Harvest, 1 en 4.78. Probabilidad de ganar en Aces Wild, 1 en 4.87.

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-TEXAS LOTTERY-

