

El Editor

**Celebrating
35 Years of
Publishing**

"El Respeto al Derecho
Ajeno es la Paz"
Lic Benito Juarez

Casualties of
War in
Iraq 4,758
Afghan 2367
as of Mar.
31, 2011



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Week of March 31 thru April 6, 2011

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Lubbock/West Texas Region

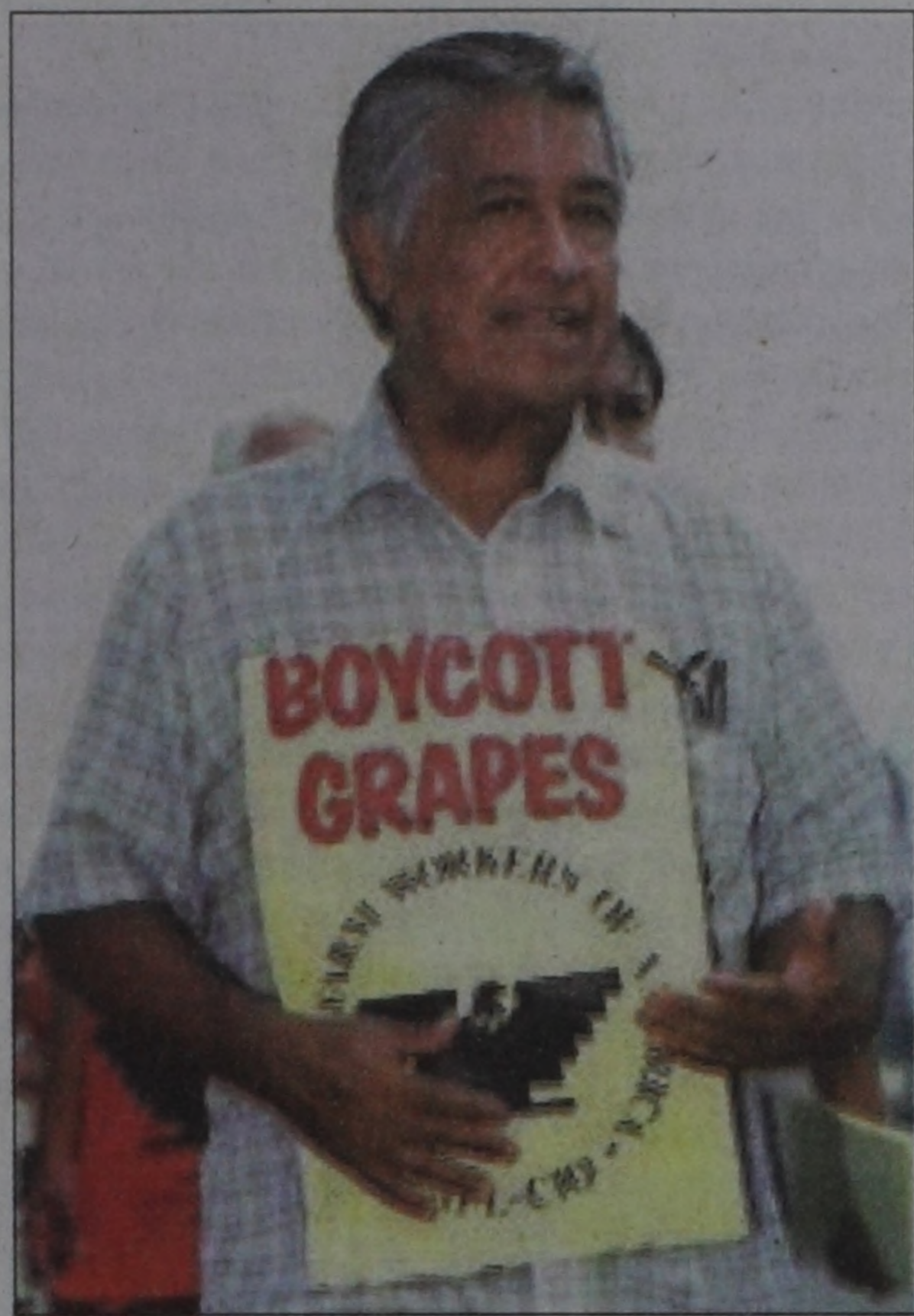
Cesar Chavez: Labor Leader

Cesar Estrada Chavez (March 31, 1927 - April 23, 1993) was a Mexican-American labor leader who used non-violent methods to fight for the rights of migrant farm workers in the southwestern USA. Migrant farm workers are people who do farm labor, moving from farm to farm and from town to town as their work is needed - it is difficult work that pays very little and can be dangerous due to the use of pesticides (pesticides are chemicals that kill bugs and can make people sick).

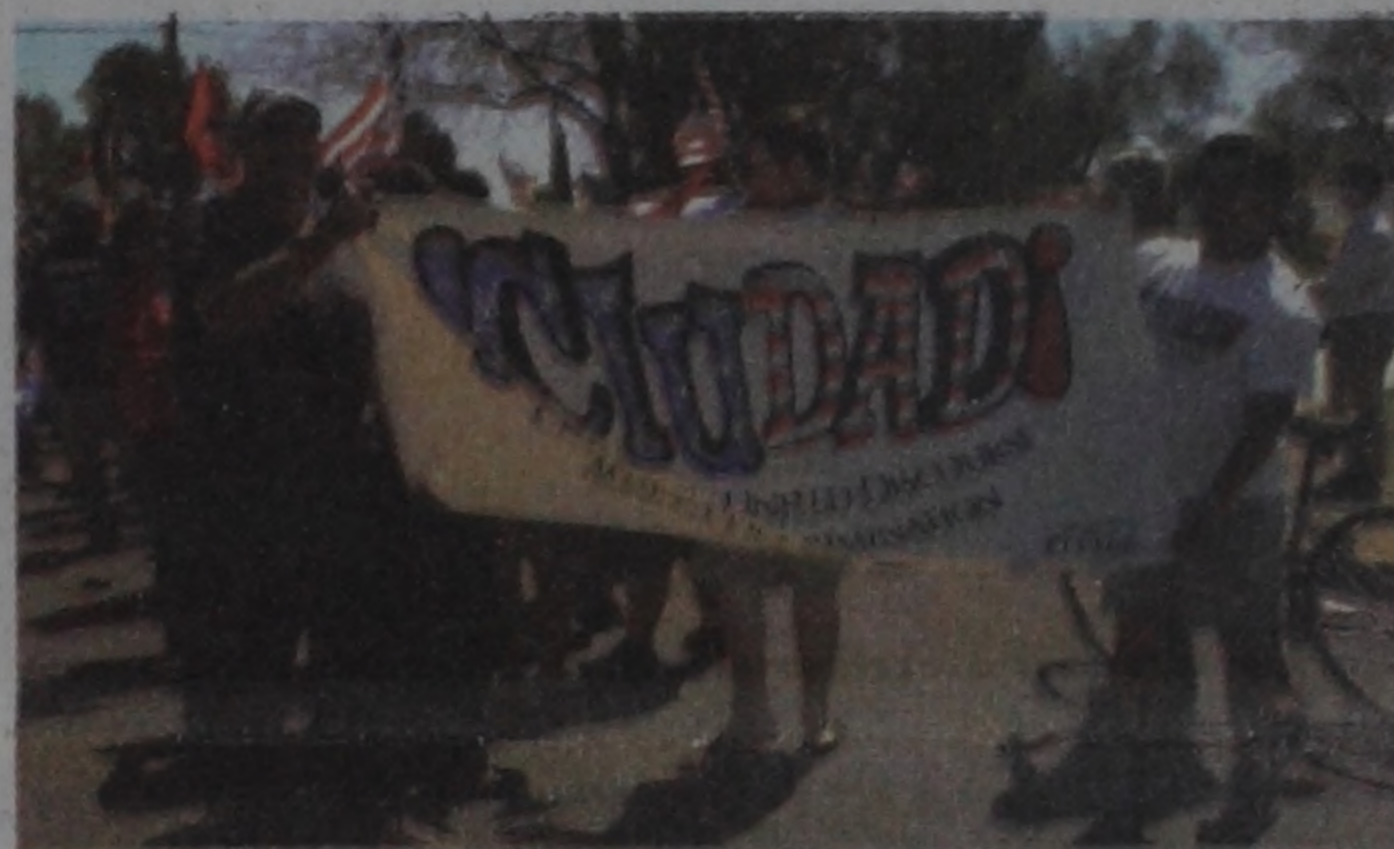
Chavez founded a group that advocates for the rights of farm workers, acting to increase wages and improve the working conditions and safety of farm workers. He also organized strikes (when workers refuse to work until improved working conditions and salary demands are met) and nation-wide boycotts of agricultural products in order to help workers (a boycott is a protest in which the public is asked not to buy certain products). Chavez went on many hunger strikes, refusing to eat until violence against strikers ended and until legislators (law makers) voted to make laws improving the lives of farm workers. He was also jailed many times during his fight against terrible migrant worker conditions.

Early Life:
Chavez was born in San Luis, Arizona, near Yuma. His family had lived there since his grandfa-

ther immigrated from Mexico. His parents, Librado and Juana, owned a farm and store. The family lost the farm when Cesar was 10 years old (during the Great



Depression), and became migrant farm workers. As a youth, Cesar



Left to right: Robert Rodriguez member of organization Ciudad! and chairman Daniel Sanchez participated in the

worked part-time in the farm fields with his family in Arizona and California as they moved from farm to farm, harvesting the fields. After graduating from 8th grade, Cesar started working full-time in the fields to help support his fam-

ily (this was necessary because his father, Librado, had been injured in a car accident). Cesar served in the US Navy during World War 2. When Cesar Chavez returned from the war, he labored as a farm worker in California. Chavez married Helen Fabela in 1948; they eventually had 8 children and 31 grandchildren.

Early Social Activism - Si, Se Puede (Yes, it can be done): Chavez and his wife taught Mexican immigrants to read and organized voting registration drives for new US citizens. Chavez was greatly influenced by the peaceful philosophy of St. Francis of Assisi and Mohandas

Gandhi. He joined the Community Service Organization, an organization that worked for the rights of farm workers. Starting a Union, Organizing Strikes and Boycotts - La Huelga (The Strike):

In 1962, Cesar Chavez, Dolores Huerta and Gilbert Padilla started a union (a workers' rights group), called the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), to fight for "La Causa" (Spanish for "The Cause"). The NFWA organized "huelgas" (the Spanish word for

"strikes"). There were many bitter and violent fights between the grape growers and the workers; Chavez and many union people were jailed in the struggle. Some agreements were eventually made between the farm workers union and the growers. In order to force growers to further improve farm worker conditions, Chavez organized a nation-wide lettuce boycott.

In 1968, Chavez organized a five-year "grape boycott," a movement that urged people to stop buying California grapes until farm workers had contracts insuring better pay and safer working conditions. The name of the union was changed to the United Farm Workers (the UFW) in 1974. In 1978, when some of the workers' demands were met, the boycotts of lettuce and grapes were lifted.

A Lifetime Quest for Social Justice - Viva La Causa (Long Live The Cause): Chavez's motto was "Si, se puede." (meaning "Yes, it can be done.") and he proved it to be true. His work for the fair treatment of farm workers changed the lives of millions of people for the better.

After a lifetime of valiantly working for social justice, Chavez died of natural causes at the age of 66 (in 1993). In 1994, Chavez was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom posthumously (after his death). To this day, the UFW and Chavez's children and grandchildren continue his fight for social justice.

Ley antiinmigrante afecta a la economía

Las leyes estatales como la SB1070 en Arizona tienen un efecto negativo no solo en la economía, sino también en la seguridad pública y la educación, según el alcalde de Phoenix, Phil Gordon.

El alcalde aseguró en entrevista con Efe que el estado continúa

En su opinión, el efecto económico de la SB1070 se está viendo en tantos viviendas vacías que tienen meses sin que nadie las compre o rente y como efecto dominó también está afectando a los negocios, tantos grandes como pequeños que han perdido clientela.



sufriendo los efectos del boicot económico iniciado tras la aprobación de la SB1070 el año pasado y que continúa reflejándose en la cancelación de convenciones y seminarios.

"Estas cancelaciones afectan a los negocios de hispanos y de no hispanos", dijo Gordon al término de una presentación en la Universidad de Arizona (UA).

De acuerdo con un análisis del Center for American Progress con base en Washington D.C. el boicot económico en contra de Arizona ha tenido un costo para el estado de más de 140 millones de dólares.

El demócrata, uno de los primeros políticos en expresarse en contra de la controvertida ley, la primera en EEUU en criminalizar los indocumentados, aseguró que la legislación ha provocado una gran desconfianza hacia los departamentos policíacos.

"Leyes como la SB1070 no hacen a nuestras comunidades más seguras", sostuvo el alcalde el jueves en UA.

"Creo que los inmigrantes, particularmente los hispanos, tienen miedo de señalar dentro de sus barrios quienes son delincuentes ante el temor de ser arrestados y ser indagados por su estatus migratorio", aseguró Gordon, quien se opone a los operativos de la Oficina del Alguacil del Condado Maricopa, Joe Arpaio.

El alcalde enfatizó que los críticos de la inmigración ilegal constantemente hablan sobre el "costo" que tiene para el estado proveer servicios públicos y educación a los "sin papeles", pero considera que dejan fuera sus contribuciones en impuestos.

Gordon considera que uno de los más grandes problemas que enfrenta actualmente Arizona es de "imagen" ya que asegura que ciertas compañías muchas veces no quieren venir al estado porque no quieren involucrarse en temas tan polémicos como la inmigración.

El alcalde dijo que el fracaso del Gobierno federal en aprobar una reforma migratoria ha afectado particularmente a estudiantes indocumentados que se encuentran a punto de terminar una carrera.

Aseguró que algunos de los estudiantes más destacados en áreas como matemáticas e ingeniería en la Universidad del Estado de Arizona (ASU) son inmigrantes indocumentados.

"Creo que es urgente la aprobación del Dream Act, si no se puede lograr una reforma migratoria, creo que por lo menos se debe de aprobar la regulación del estatus migratorio de jóvenes tan destacados que solo quieren contribuir a nuestra sociedad", dijo.

Arizona tiene una ley estatal que obliga a los estudiantes indocumentados a pagar colegiatura en colegios comunitarios y universidades públicas como estudiantes extranjeros.

La semana pasada, fue derrotada en el pleno del senado estatal una propuesta que hubiera obligado a las escuelas públicas de k-12 verificar el estatus migratorio de sus estudiantes.

Gordon, cuyo término como alcalde de Phoenix llega a su fin el próximo mes de diciembre, no planea aspirar a ningún otro cargo público y piensa dedicarse al sector privado desde donde seguirá apoyando el Dream Act.

2010 Census Signals a New Hispanic Mainstream; Record Impact Begins with 2012 Elections

The Census updates released during the past couple of weeks paint a dynamic and powerful picture of the growing influence of Latinos in the U.S. According to the official government numbers, Latinos are driving as much as half the growth of the entire U.S. population, surpassing original estimates.

Latinos Take Washington
But perhaps the most important development coming out of this decennial population count is the stronger Latino political clout as Washington and the rest of the country get ready for the 2012 President election. Next year will signal the strongest political year yet for Hispanics whose voting prowess will surpass the 20 million mark.

The double-digit growth of Hispanic voters in the past ten years is driven mostly by U.S.-born Latinos. Equally significant is that much of the Latino growth is coming from States like Florida, Texas, Nevada and Washington, which have gained electoral votes based on a population surge driven by Latinos. Simply put, Latino votes will make election-day television maps a lot more contested and interesting going forward.

A New Face and Voice
The growth of U.S. born Latinos is important not only from a political perspective but also from an important social and cultural perspective as native born Latinos leverage their mainstream exposure and influence to re-frame the broader story of Latinos in the U.S. The most important shift in envision is one around the assertiveness and visibility as the

community steps more boldly on the mainstream stage.

The following are some trends presented by the Census that will become bigger during the next ten years and signal the next wave of Latino presence in the U.S.

1. A New Latino Mainstream
Latinos in the heartland. While Latino population growth will continue in key states like California and Texas, an interesting development is the meteoric population growth in non-traditional Latino states like Indiana and Ohio. Expect some speed bumps along the way, but overall this paves the way for a true national Latino presence. Interesting things will come from this, such as the rising popularity of country music among Latinos. So a Latino Garth Brooks should not be a surprise in the years to come.

2. A multigenerational experience, with second-generation U.S.-born Latinos leading growth and influence. The Latino experience is an immigrant experience, with the expected all-American cycles of recent arrival sacrifices and subsequent native-born successes. This multigenerational dynamic will see more U.S. born Latinos creating a new identity and opportunities, while still nurturing their connection to their broader Spanish dominant base (many of them parents, and family). Spanish-dominant and recent arrivals Hispanics will still play a significant if somewhat lesser role, and they will benefit from the greater access procured by a new generation of U.S. born Latinos.

3. They get political. The rise in U.S. born Latinos and greater turnout in elections in key states will usher a tidal wave of new Latino leaders at the regional and national level. Some young political stars on the rise to keep an eye on include San Antonio Mayor Julián Castro as well as Junior Senators Marco Rubio from Florida and Jamie Herrera from Washington. Latinos will need this representation as the community, despite their progress, still faces daunting challenges around lack of education, access to quality healthcare, and jobs as they've been hit hardest by the recession.

4. They're in the game. Republican successes in the past mid-term elections (record number of Latino Republicans elected) will force the party to address the immigration conundrum, bring more Latinos on the forefront, and overall develop a more nuanced approach to engage them. This in turn will put Democrats somewhat on the defensive in order not to lose a group that's been consistently loyal. Be on the lookout for more Latino political appointments. And a VP or Presidential offering might not be too far off in the future.

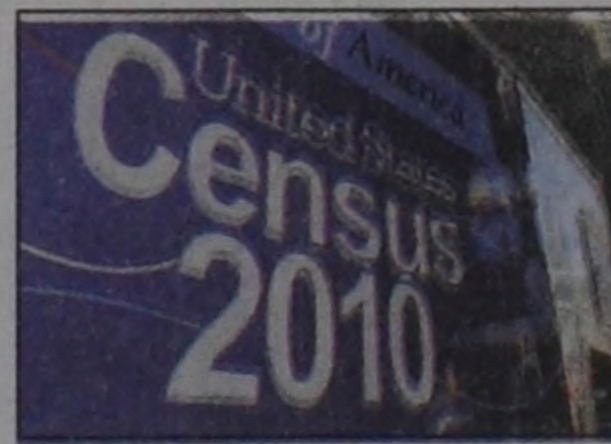
5. Latinos in the Media. A big challenge in presenting Latinos in a more complete fashion has been the lack of Latino representation in the newsrooms. Look for media organizations struggling to grow audiences

and evolve business models to cater more to English-dominant Latinos looking for more relevant stories and better representation of their ilk. Also look for Spanish language media like Univision to explore ways to leverage their brand equity and create English content for Latinos and crossover audiences.

6. Stronger crossover appeal. The 1990s

ushered the so-called Latino pop explosion of Ricky Martin and Jennifer Lopez. Expect a lot more of this as Generation Dora (one out of every four kids is Latino) grows up and impact entertainment and consumer marketing with their unique culture and talents. Expect a lot more Latino-influenced products, entertainment properties and more. Corporate America should find ways to tap into this energy as they craft brand stories and experiences.

The trends listed above are just some of the ways Latinos will be helping to redefine the ever evolving American landscape. This is not different from what groups like the Irish and Italians have done over time. The different with Latinos is the size of their population and the continued fresh cultural energy from Latin American. Detractors should fear not, all indicators point at Latinos assimilating to the mainstream in a healthy fashion while still bringing the best of the culture for all to enjoy. Cheers to that!



Lubbock Tejano Democrats Officially Chartered

Former State Senator Gonzalo Barrientos visited Lubbock and spoke to the newly chartered chapter on Saturday morning. The local chapter is one of the many throughout the state. Barrientos presides as state chair of the group. Interim elected officials for the group are: Olga Agüero-Chairwoman; Lubbock County Commissioner Gilbert Flores-Vice Chair; Rafael Gutierrez-Vice Chair for Youth; Margie Ceja-Secretary; Kathy Flores-Treasurer & Lubbock Councilman Victor Hernandez-Ex. Director. "We would like to invite everyone who is interested in making a difference in the political process and making the democrat party more stronger than ever," said Agüero who indicated that the next schedule meeting for the group will be April 16 at 9 am at the Democrat Headquarters which is located at 2809 74th Street. "Vamos a trabajar todos unidos para ser la 'Voz del Pueblo' mas fuerte...pero necesitamos a todos en esta causa," concluye Agüero. The group also hopes "to develop and encourage young leadership for the Democratic Party; to empower those committed to the Democratic Party mission and to protect the future of the children and youth in our Lubbock community."

Comentarios - Opiniones

MAJORITY-MINORITY IS NOW PLURALITY

By José de la Isla-Hispanic Link News Service

HOUSTON — Each decade, with the release of new census figures, provides a brief moment of reflection on the nation as a society. Then the meditation turns into one about what groups are jockeying for political representation.

After all, that's how the founding fathers wanted it. They wrote a requirement in the Constitution for a decennial census, which determines how many congressional representatives each state gets and the number of electoral votes the states have in presidential elections. It's been that way since 1790. The release on March 24 of the 2010 census figures shows that Hispanics drove more than half of the nation's population growth and Latinos now exceed 50.5 million U.S. residents. The uptick, in part, reflects both natural growth and also success in curbing some of the vicious undercounts of the past. It's taken extra efforts since 1970 to get a more accurate enumeration like this.

We now know that the 34 percent Hispanic growth in the six Southwestern states basically pulls the political center of gravity more toward the mountain and Pacific states and away from the East. The population count justifies about 10 new congressional districts with a Hispanic majority.

Actually, how the world looks today following the March 23 announcement is not different from how it was the day before. But the census is the basis — trigger, if you will — for realigning representation to the changing demographics. But how else the census is important to Latinos is often overlooked.

U.S. Latinos have had a long struggle to get recognized as a group the way they are now, one that persisted from the 1890s to the 1950s. In those times, Hispanics were mostly thought of as a regional, mostly inconsequential population group. Candidates with presidential aspirations hardly ever noticed and the nation remained in deep denial that Latinos existed.

As various regional Latino groups found a common voice in the 1960s, their theme centered on going beyond invisibility to full participation and representation in local and federal politics. There was push-back to be sure, not only by incumbent majorities but also from other competing groups, as in the case of African-American groups, who were asserting their own power in pursuit of representation. Yet, often the media of those times

egged on popular culture — whether white or black — with notions that could be easily misinterpreted. Competition for recognition and representation was often mischaracterized as strife. The flaw came from a fissure in how non-Hispanics whites think, a worldview, as their anthropologists like calling it. It was memorialized in how the Constitution created a political fiction, the original three-fifths as a way for the census to enumerate slaves and apportion representation.

That was the origin of a mentality that persisted and formed a ridiculous way of thinking that the world is black and white. This nations leaders and its media have had trouble with some social categories ever since. Sometimes nationality, ethnicity, identity and culture are confused with the notion of race and pigmentation. But the idea of "race" has pretty much outlived any meaningful purpose. "Group origin" or "identity" in these times might fit better.

The 2010 census comes like mental floss for one other misconception. Many in the media — that is to say those who influence popular thinking — have used the cliché "majority-minority." It's an oxymoron if ever there was one. It seems to refer to former "minority" (i.e. non-white) populations that have become, if you can count, majorities in communities throughout the country, or that several former "minorities" form a "majority." It also suggests that there's a lingering diminished value in the new situation.

In reality, when no one population category forms a majority, the largest group is the plurality.

The founding fathers understood. This is why they put E pluribus unum, "Out of many, one," on the Seal of the United States. Let's just hope the "majority-minority" notion now goes away for keeps. It fills no useful purpose. Let it drop from the vapors of its own miasma.

The notion of a more plural society, validated by census numbers, is a much more liberating mindset.

(José de la Isla, a nationally syndicated columnist for Hispanic Link and Scripps Howard news services, has been recognized for two consecutive years for his commentaries by New America Media. His forthcoming book is "Our Man on the Ground." Previous books include "DAY NIGHT LIFE DEATH HOPE" (2009) and "The Rise of Hispanic Political Power" (2003). Both are available at joseisla@yahoo.com ©2011

La Ley Reforma de Salud funciona Para Nuestras Familias

Eliseo Medina - Hispanic Link News Service

Denise Ybarra está luchando por el futuro de su hija. En el 2002, a los seis años, a Dezeray le diagnosticaron leucemia. Ahora, a los 15 años, su cáncer está en remisión pero padece problemas de aprendizaje causados por la radiación y se encuentra en riesgo de desarrollar un tumor cerebral. El seguro provisto por el empleador de Ybarra ha cubierto los tratamientos de quimioterapia de Dezeray, y cubre sus actuales chequeos.

Sin embargo, si los republicanos se salen con la suya, cuando Dezeray sea adulta y ya no esté cubierta por el seguro de su madre, le podrán negar la cobertura necesaria para mantenerse sana. La de Ybarra es la triste historia de millones de trabajadores estadounidenses que luchan por sobrevivir en medio de los crecientes costos del cuidado de la salud y de una economía que se hunde. Esta semana hará un año que el presidente Obama firmó la Ley de Cuidado Asequible, que permitirá que Dezeray permanezca en el seguro de su madre por lo menos hasta cumplir 26 años sin que las compañías de seguros le nieguen cobertura.

Conforme empiecen a implementarse los nuevos beneficios y protecciones de la ley, los republicanos del Congreso malgastarán el tiempo y dinero de los contribuyentes en sus esfuerzos por eliminar o desfinanciar dichos beneficios, tales como los nuevos programas que mejoren la salud de millones de latinos mediante la reducción de las disparidades de salud y la prestación de servicios preventivos que salvarían vidas.

Casi 16 millones de latinos no estuvieron asegurados en el 2009. A partir del 2014, la ley dará cobertura de calidad, asequible a 32 millones de estadounidenses, incluyendo la mayoría de latinos no asegurados. En lugar de concentrarse en mejorar la salud de las familias trabajadoras, los opositores de la ley se han enfocado en proteger a las aseguradoras mientras tratan de eliminar los más importantes beneficios y protecciones, tales como:

- * Permitir que los adultos jóvenes permanezcan en la póliza de sus padres hasta los 26 años.
- * Evitar que las compañías de seguros nieguen o suspendan la cobertura si usted se enferma.
- * Acabar con la discriminación basada en la cobertura de condiciones preexistentes.
- * Dar créditos fiscales a las pequeñas empresas que abaratan el seguro de salud.
- * Ahorro en medicamentos recetados a millones de personas de edad avanzada y eliminación del despilfarro, el fraude y el abuso en el programa Medicare.

Estos beneficios surten efectos ahora mismo en la mejora de la salud de millones de estadounidenses, especialmente en las comunidades que más los necesitan. Los legisladores deberían centrarse en la creación de buenos empleos que ayuden a impulsar la economía y no retroceder en la salud. Los esforzados trabajadores de este país no tenemos tiempo ni recursos que perder en pequeñas rencillas partidistas. Es hora de que el Congreso trabaje para hacer que los estadounidenses vuelvan a trabajar.

En lugar de dedicarse al viejo estilo de hacer política de Washington, el Congreso debe respaldar los beneficios reales que la ley ofrece a las comunidades de color, que incluyen programas probados para prevenir y controlar las enfermedades crónicas, invertir en investigar la raíz de las disparidades de salud, mejorar la competencia cultural y diversidad de la fuerza laboral de salud y reforzar los centros comunitarios de salud para que puedan duplicar el número de pacientes que atienden. Los latinos son uno de los bloques de votantes de más rápido crecimiento en los principales estados republicanos como Florida y Texas, y la calidad de la atención de salud en nuestras comunidades debería ser una prioridad electoral para las familias latinas en el año 2012.

No podemos darnos el lujo de volver a los días de los altos costos de la atención médica y el descontrol y abuso de las compañías de seguros. Ningún padre de familia debería tener que elegir entre comprar alimentos o hacerle un examen de asma a su hijo. Ninguna persona de la tercera edad debería renunciar a tomar medicamentos recetados vitales porque no puede pagarlos. Ninguna trabajadora o trabajador debería preocuparse porque le nieguen cobertura por estar enfermo. Todos en Estados Unidos deberíamos tener acceso a la misma atención de salud que los congresistas.

Durante más de una década, los hombres y mujeres trabajadores del Service Employees International Union (SEIU) hemos batallado para que se apruebe esta ley que garantiza a todos los estadounidenses acceso a una atención médica asequible y de ninguna manera permitiremos que los republicanos desmantelen algo de lo que millones de familias trabajadoras dependemos. Hay demasiadas vidas en juego. Seguiremos haciendo frente a los continuos ataques contra los trabajadores en todo el país y garantiremos que la Ley de Cuidado Asequible siga funcionando para todos los estadounidenses.

(Eliseo Medina es secretario-tesorero del SEIU internacional). ©2011

Bishop Rodríguez, Catholic Bishops and Faithful to Advocate on April 6 at Catholic Faith in Action Advocacy Day

LUBBOCK—Most Rev. Plácido Rodríguez, Bishop of Lubbock, and a delegation of more than 100 Catholic faithful from throughout the 25 county Diocese of Lubbock, will join the bishops of Texas and Catholics from around the state to advocate for the Catholic Bishops' legislative priorities at the Catholic Faith in Action: Promoting Life, Justice, and Peace Advocacy Day at the State Capitol on April 6. "In the Catholic moral tradition, responsible citizenship is a virtue and participation in the political process is a moral obligation," says Rodríguez. "All believers are called to faithful citizenship — to become informed, active, and responsible participants in the political process."

Catholics will be advocating on a broad range of diverse issues including the state budget, sonogram access, payday lending, immigration, an education tax credit program, creation of a state health care exchange, human trafficking and the death penalty. In addition to those who will travel to Austin, local Catholics will be reaching out to their state senators and representatives by phone and email. The local delegation — comprised of youth, clergy, women religious, a seminarian and laypersons — will depart from the Catholic Pastoral Center for Austin at 10 a.m. on Tuesday and will travel on two buses with plans to take part in an opening Mass that evening in Austin.

Following a 9 a.m. Wednesday press conference on the Capitol South Steps, Bishop Rodríguez will be among those recognized on the House floor as Bishop Kevin Vann (Diocese of Fort Worth) offers the opening prayer. Bishop Daniel Flores (Diocese of Brownsville) will offer the opening prayer in the Senate. The advocates will then make visits to every office at the Capitol. The Bishops have a broad legislative agenda that includes 49 policy priorities. The Texas Catholic Conference (TCC), which is the public policy voice for the Bishops of Texas, is tracking over 500 bills pertaining to Catholic moral and social teachings. The Conference encourages all Catholics to be faithful citizens and Catholic Pastoral Center, P.O. Box 98700, Lubbock TX 79499-8700, 4620 Fourth Street, Lubbock TX 79416; (806) 792-3943; www.catholiclubbock.org engage in advocacy during and after the legislative session. Learn more about TCC at www.TXcatholic.org and the Diocese of Lubbock at www.catholiclubbock.org.

The Diocese of Lubbock was established on June 17, 1983 and serves 80,742 selfidentified Catholics in 25 counties on the Texas High Plains and Rolling Plains of West Texas. With 62 parishes, two Catholic Schools and two diocesan retreat centers, the diocese is a vibrant and rapidly growing faith community comprised of many diverse cultures throughout its 23,382 square miles. For more information, visit www.catholiclubbock.org. The Texas Catholic Conference is the association of the 15 Roman Catholic dioceses of the State of Texas and is the official public policy voice of the Bishops of Texas. For more information on the Texas Catholic Conference, visit www.TXCatholic.org.

Letters to the EDITOR

Send Mail to: editor@sbcglobal.net

Safer Driving. Safer Work Zones. For Everyone.

Observing National Work Zone Awareness Week, April 4-8

Navigating construction can be difficult, not to mention risky for both drivers and workers. The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) manages more than 1,000 highway projects at any given time. To raise safety awareness for workers and motorists, TxDOT will join the Federal Highway Administration April 4-8 to observe the 12th annual National Work Zone Awareness Week.

Work zones can be hazardous for both motorists and highway crews working to improve Texas' highways. However, because of increased safety measures and public outreach, TxDOT has seen a 35 percent decrease in work zone fatalities in 2009 from the previous year.

While there has been a significant decline in work zone fatalities and crashes, there is still work to do. In 2009, 108 people were killed in highway construction and maintenance zones in Texas. Since 1938, there have been 200 TxDOT employees killed in work zones.

In 2009, the Lubbock District had one work zone fatality and 574 crashes. Four out of five of those killed in work zones are drivers or their passengers. Speeding and inattention are the most common causes cited.

Safety is TxDOT's first priority, no matter what job — behind the desk or on the highway.

Slow down and follow posted speed limits.

Pay attention. Workers are often close to traffic. Be patient. Delays can be frustrating, but it only takes a few minutes to slow down in a work zone. Plan ahead. Leave early to reach your destination. Drive safe to be safe.

District Engineer, P.E.
Lubbock District, TxDOT
135 Slaton Road
Lubbock, TX 79404

Editor

Re: Mr. Joh. P. Cervantez (week of March 17-23, 2011)

Mr. Cervantez, we, I hear you...ironically your letter was printed above the article about the statement made by some imbecile (Kansas State Rep.). I'm from San Antonio, arrived to read about this statement, on El Editor.

My sister, a retired school teacher from Portland, Tx., mother of two (2) doctoral intellectuals, once told me, after I made a radical statement relative to some groups getting attention and obtain demands by rioting. She gently quoted the olde chiché "the squeaky wheel gets the grease."

I supposed thought, that's better than blowing out the tire, as it were.

Lets all keep writing, expressing our opinion, comments. Voice out vote on election day.

Like "Willie" (LOL) William Shakespeare wrote "the pen is mightier than the sword". Lastly, let me quote myself, "violence is an outrage, disturbance of man's basic tool to revert from such."

Sincerely,
Arthur S. Martinez-Leveland, Tx

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not make any sense to me," Garza said. In his testimony, Garza pointed out that over 65 percent of the growth in Texas has been Latino population growth. Today, he said, Latinos make up over 37 percent of the Texas population and over 33 percent of Texas' voting age population. Yet, only 24 percent of Texas House districts are over 50 percent Hispanic voting age population and only 19 percent of Texas House districts have over 50 percent Hispanic registration of voters. "Having majority Latino districts in Texas is important because elections in Texas, even today, are racially polarized," Garza said. "Only with the Latino majority districts will Latino voters have an opportunity to elect candidates of their choice and only by having a redistricting plan that more closely reflects the Latino population of Texas will Latinos have a fair opportunity to participate in the electoral process in Texas elections." Garza also pointed out, in his testimony, that MALC is concerned about the 2010 Census count. He told the redistricting panel there was a "significant" population undercount in the South Texas border region. "The (Census) Bureau did not meet its obligation to achieve a complete and accurate census

in the border regions of Texas and in some of our urban communities. We urge the committee to examine ways that it can take corrective action to ensure a fair and equitable redistricting effort," Garza said. Garza also said having Latino districts in Texas is important because many elections in Texas are racially polarized. "Only with Latino majority districts will Latino voters have an opportunity to elect candidates of their choice and only by having a redistricting plan that more closely reflects the Latino population of Texas will Latinos have a fair opportunity to participate in the electoral process in Texas elections," Garza said.

El Editor

Informing-Educating
Creating Action.
The Job of a Real Newspaper of

RECORD

LA MINORÍA-MAYORITARIA FORMA AHORA UNA PLURALIDAD

José de la Isla-Hispanic Link News Service

HOUSTON — Cada década, con la publicación de nuevas cifras con el censo, se nos ofrece un momento breve de reflexión sobre la nación cual sociedad. Luego, esta meditación se convierte en una que sopesa qué grupos van codeándose para mejorar su posición.

Después de todo, así lo habían divisado los Precursores. Redactaron en la Constitución el requerimiento de realizar un censo cada decenio, el cual determinará el número de representantes correspondientes a cada estado y el número de votos electorales que le corresponde a cada estado en las elecciones para presidente. Así ha sido desde el año 1790.

La publicación el 24 de marzo de las cifras del censo 2010, indica que los hispanos impulsaron más de la mitad del crecimiento de la población de esta nación, y que los latinos ahora son más de 50.5 millones de los que residimos en los Estados Unidos. Este repunte refleja, en parte, tanto el crecimiento natural, como el haber logrado frenar algunos de las subestimaciones viciosas del pasado. Nos ha tomado esfuerzos demás desde 1970 para lograr una enumeración más precisa como es la presente.

Sabemos hoy que el 34 por ciento del crecimiento en la población hispana en los seis estados del suroeste fundamentalmente arrastra el centro de gravedad político más hacia los estados de las montañas y del Pacífico,

alejándolo del este. El conteo de la población justifica unos 10 nuevos distritos congresionales de mayoría hispana.

En realidad, cómo se ve el mundo hoy, después del anuncio del 23 de marzo, no difiere de cómo se veía el día anterior. Sin embargo, el censo constituye la base — el catalizador, digamos — para volver a alinear la representación de acuerdo a los cambios demográficos. No obstante, con frecuencia no se atiende la importancia de otros rubros del censo para los hispanos.

Los latinos estadounidenses han vivido una larga lucha por ser reconocidos como grupo, como se les reconoce ahora; lucha que duraría desde los 1890 hasta los 1950. En aquellos tiempos, a los hispanos se les consideraba una población regional, mayormente inconsecuente. Los candidatos con aspiraciones a la presidencia casi nunca se fijaban en estas poblaciones, y la nación se mantuvo sumida en una denegación de la existencia de los latinos.

En la medida en que varios grupos de latinos regionales encontraron una voz común en la década de los 1960, su temática se centró en traspasar el ser invisibles para lograr una participación y representación por completo en la política local y federal. De hecho hubo una reacción en contra, no sólo de las mayorías titulares, sino también de otros grupos en contienda, como en el caso de los grupos

africanos americanos, quienes afirmaban su propia fuerza en pos de la representación. No obstante, con frecuencia los medios de la época atizaban la cultura popular — fueran medios negros o blancos — con nociones fáciles de malinterpretar.

La competencia por el reconocimiento y la representación con frecuencia se caracterizaba erróneamente como conflicto.

Esta falla provino de una fisura en la manera en que piensan los blancos, no hispanos; una cosmovisión, como a sus antropólogos les gusta llamarlo. Quedó conmemorada en la manera en que la Constitución creara una ficción política, la medida de tres quintos original para enumerar a los esclavos y asignar la representación.

Éste fue el origen de una mentalidad que persistió y formó una manera ridícula de pensar — que el mundo se divide entre negro y blanco. Desde entonces, a los dirigentes y los medios de esta nación les ha costado entender otras categorías sociales. A veces se confunden la nacionalidad, la etnia, la identidad y la cultura con la noción de raza y pigmentación. Sin embargo, el concepto de "raza" ha sobrepasado cualquier propósito significativo. En nuestra época, el "origen de grupo" o la "identidad" tendrían más sentido.

El censo del 2010 se presenta cual hilo dental para otro concepto malogrado. Muchos en los medios — es decir, aquellos quienes

influncian el pensar popular — han utilizado el tópic "minoría mayoritaria". Nada más oximorónico que esta frase. Parece referirse a antiguas poblaciones de "minoría" (o sea, que no son blancas) que se han vuelto, si sabes contar, en mayorías dentro de comunidades por todo el país. O, que varias "minorías" de antaño ahora conforman una "mayoría". También sugiere que dentro de esta nueva situación queda un persistente valor disminuido.

En realidad, cuando ninguna categoría de la población consiste de una mayoría, el grupo más grande es una pluralidad.

Esto lo comprendían los padres de la nación. Es la razón por la que pusieron E pluribus unum, "De muchos, uno" en el Sello de los Estados Unidos.

Esperemos que esta noción de "minoría mayoritaria" se desaparezca del todo. No tiene ningún propósito útil. Que se hunda en los vapores de su propio miasma.

La noción de una sociedad más plural, convalidada por las cifras del censo, es una perspectiva mucho más liberadora. *(José de la Isla, columnista de distribución nacional con los servicios de noticias Hispanic Link y Scripps Howard, ha sido reconocido durante dos años consecutivos por New America Media. El título de su próximo libro a publicarse es: "Our Man on the Ground". Sus libros previos incluyen, "DAY NIGHT LIFE DEATH HOPE" (2009) y "The Rise*

MALC: Latinos Deserve at Least Five Additional Seats in Texas House

By Steve Taylor 24 March 2011

San Antonio-based attorney Jose Garza testified before the House Committee on Redistricting on Thursday. (Photo: RGG/Steve Taylor)

AUSTIN, March 24 - The Latino population in the Lone Star State has grown so much over the past ten years that at least five additional Latino-opportunity Texas House districts can be created.

That is the view of veteran redistricting attorney Jose Garza, who has been hired by the Mexican American Legislative Caucus (MALC) to draw new Texas House maps. Garza testified before the House Committee on Redistricting on Thursday.

"We are not finished with our analysis but at this point we think we can draw at least five more Texas House of Representative, Hispanic-controlled seats," Garza told reporters, after finishing his testimony.

"We are not suggesting this is the only place

you can draw them but we know you can draw two additional Hispanic-opportunity districts in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

"We know you can draw an additional Hispanic-opportunity district in West Texas, in the Midland-Odessa area. We know you can draw an additional Hispanic-opportunity district in the Rio Grande Valley, in Cameron and Hidalgo counties, and we know you can draw an additional Hispanic-opportunity district in Harris County."

Garza's proposals drew immediate interest from state Rep. Aaron Peña, R-Edinburg, a member of the House Committee on Redistricting. Peña asked for a copy of Garza's map in order to see how the South Texas seats would be configured.

Garza has been retained by Hidalgo County in order to challenge the U.S. Census Bureau over the way the federal agency counted its residents during Census 2010. Hidalgo County believes the Census Bureau severely

undercounted the number of colonia residents. Garza said his work for MALC is separate and apart from his work for Hidalgo County.

Garza said he is able to create an extra Hispanic-opportunity Texas House district in the Valley by splitting Cameron County twice, once for a seat going north into Kleberg County and another going west into Hidalgo County.

"I break up the county lines in order to preserve all of the current seats, not just in the Valley but in the surrounding areas. You have to be cognoscente of the Kleberg County district, the Jim Wells district, the Webb district and the Starr County district," Garza said. There is a provision in the Texas Constitution that limits the splitting of county lines for redistricting purposes. However, Garza said this rule cannot be used to limit minority representation. "If you are using it to limit minority representation it is unconstitutional," Garza said.

Garza told the Guardian that it would be "historic" if the legislature approved a Texas House map that included at least five extra Hispanic-opportunity districts.

"Over the last five redistricting cycles we have not had legislatures that have increased the number of minority seats. We have had them maintain them or reduce them. If we get this legislature to draw five additional House seats it will be historic," Garza said. Garza said that if the legislature did draw five additional Hispanic-opportunity districts it would still not reflect the size of the Hispanic population in Texas. About 37 percent of Texas' population of 25 million is Hispanic. However, Garza said that only 24 Texas House seats out of 150 are majority Hispanic voting age population.

"We currently have about 24 Hispanic seats and we are asking for at least 29," Garza said. "That is less than 30 percent. We still do not have proportional representation doing it this way. But it would be much more equitable than it is now."

Garza reiterated that five additional Latino-opportunity districts "does not get us close to proportional representation." However, he said the courts have consistently said that minorities are not entitled to proportional representation. "I do not like that. That means the White population is entitled to greater than proportional representation. That does

U.S. Congress Returns to Budget Battle

U.S congressional members



final deal can be struck -- either for the entire fiscal year or for another short-term continuing resolution -- before the next shutdown deadline of April 8.

The administration's new draft proposal offer to bring total spending down to \$1.058 trillion, about \$70 billion below President Obama's initial 2011 requests and within a few billion of the initial House Appropriations Committee mark before it offered up more cuts to answer House Tea Party supporters' demand for deeper reductions.

When the current fiscal year began Oct. 1, the Congressional Budget Office projected a \$565 billion baseline for non-defense appropriations. That amount dropped to \$540 billion, a \$25 billion shift worth \$300 billion through the next 10 years. If Republicans succeed, the baseline would drop \$62 billion more in 2011, or \$690 billion through 2020, Politico estimated.

Democrats, however, have expressed concern that deep budget cuts would negatively affect how the federal government operates and appropriates, particularly six months from now, when fiscal year 2012 begins, after agencies finish spending at a higher rate, Politico said.

returned to Washington Monday, picking up where they left off -- trying to fashion a budget for the rest of the fiscal year.

A significant new White House proposal that appears to double the \$11 billion offer on the table was under weekend review by Senate Democrats hoping that an agreement could be reached with Republican House Speaker John Boehner on a broad figure for cuts, Politico reported Monday.

However, the continued absence of Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell of Kentucky in budget discussions makes it difficult to foresee whether a

Obama Repeats Need for Quality Education

All students in all schools must have access to a quality education if the United States is going to excel in the 21st century, President Obama said Monday.

Obama, speaking at a town hall at Bell Multicultural High School in Washington repeated his belief it was important for American students to "out-educate" others to win the future in a global arena.

His discussions about the need for accessible, top-drawer education in the United States echoed similar speeches since the State of the Union. Obama also has indicated he wouldn't sign a budget that shortchanges education because it would sacrifice future generations.

The town hall meeting was sponsored by Univision.

Moderator Jorge Ramos asked Obama about spending priorities

and the president acknowledged the U.S. defense budget has grown

ect military strength or any other kind of strength. And that's why in my 2012 budget, even tho we have all these obligations ... Despite all that, my proposed budget still increases education spending by 10 percent, including 4 percent for non-college related expenses." Obama said parents must be involved in education



much more quickly than education in the last decade.

"And we are only gonna be as strong as we are here at home," Obama said. "If we are not strong here at home, if our economy is not growing, if our people are not getting jobs, if they are not succeeding, then we won't be able to proj-

because they are the "single most important factor in determining whether a child will succeed.

Technology in schools is important, the president said, but it isn't "magic bullet" for learning.

Answering Bell principal Maria Takeva's question about how more minorities could be brought

into teaching, Obama said a better job must be done to recruit from historically black colleges and universities, as well as Hispanic-serving institutions.

"We're trying to constantly elevate teaching as a profession," he said.

One student asked Obama about deportation as she held up a deportation letter.

Obama said he remained a "strong supporter" of Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors, or DREAM, Act, which would open a pathway to permanent residency and eventual citizenship for illegal immigrants brought to the United States as children if they have the equivalent of a high school degree or enter college or the military.

"We've got to keep the pressure up on Congress" to pass the DREAM Act, he said.

Tráfico de personas a EEUU genera \$6,600 millones

El representante regional de la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito, Antonio Mazzitelli, afirmó que durante 2010 el tráfico de migrantes hacia Estados Unidos generó ganancias por \$6.600 millones.

Al participar en el Foro Internacional Migración y Trata de Personas, precisó que la migración es un derecho, no un crimen, y que en el país "vale más el tráfico de migrantes que el tráfico de drogas".

El titular de la Representación para México, Centroamérica y El Caribe de dicha oficina de las Naciones Unidas aseveró que el tráfico de migrantes hacia la frontera norte es incluso mayor "que lo que pueden mover de cocaína de Colombia hacia los Estados Unidos".

Precisó que, con base en un estudio que elaboró sobre el

valor del mercado de tráfico de migrantes en Estados Unidos;

Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) aseguró que la re-

exista un desarrollo negativo del secuestro de migrantes y que grupos dedicados a ese acto ilícito se hayan convertido "en industrias transnacionales", que se aprovechan de la necesidad la gente que quiere migrar y la utiliza como "mulas" para transportar drogas.

"Eso quiere decir que muchas veces las organizaciones criminales tienen capacidad de generar visas y documentos de viaje que pueden ser falsos o nuevos, que permiten a las mulas llegar a los destinos de la droga, y en esos casos, para las organizaciones criminales es importante que la droga llegue sin importarle la vida de la persona", abundó.

Mazzitelli señaló que el secuestro de migrantes en México es una constante y un acto ilegal que ha sido reconocido, que se combate de acuerdo con la capacidad de cada región.



"hemos calculado que vale alrededor de \$6.600 millones solamente para los mexicanos".

A pregunta expresa, el representante de esa oficina de la

puesta contra las organizaciones criminales debe ser de manera organizada y concertada a niveles regional e internacional. Lamentó que en México



During last Thursday's regularly scheduled meeting, the Lubbock Homeless Committee heard from Salvation Army Captain Mike Morton. Captain Morgan presented a five year plan to build a complex of facilities at its current location. Under the plan, the old emergency shelter would be demolished and replaced with a transitional shelter of 15 suites including two designed to accommodate families. An emergency shelter allows people who are homeless to stay from 1 to 3 days. Transitional housing is a 1 to 2 year housing program to allow time for reentry into self-sufficiency. The work on the new complex began last Saturday and will be completed in phases.

Ysidro Gutierrez, the Veterans Representative on the committee stated, "The Salvation Army has been in the business of providing transitional housing in over 100 countries for over 100 years.

They know how to do it and do it right." This project will add their experience and expertise to local efforts aimed at helping people who are homeless." The Homelessness Committee voted to present its final report to City Council at the May 26 meeting. (Photo by: John P. Cervantez)

Hispanic Population in US at 50.4 Million

Final population figures from the Census Bureau show that the number of Hispanics in the nation has reached 50 million, or one out of six people of the nation's population. The final census count shows a Hispanic population of 50.4 million.

Overall, Hispanic population growth outpaced expectations, increasing 43.7 percent, from 35.1 million in 2000 to 50.4 million today.

In terms of numbers, California has the largest Hispanic population. The census count showed that 37.6 percent of the state's population, or 14 million people, were Hispanic. New Mexico has the greatest concentration of Hispanics, 46.3 percent of that state's population.

South Carolina posted the largest Hispanic population gain

by percentage, up 147.9 percent, from 95,156 Hispanics in 2,000 to 235,894 today. The sparsest region for Hispanics was Maine, where Hispanics account for only 1.3 percent, or 17,269, of the state's population. Vermont has the fewest Hispanics, 9,386, or 1.5 percent of that state's population.

The District of Columbia had the smallest percentage increase of Hispanics, 21.84 percent, from

44,957 in 2000 to 54,758 today.

The states with the largest Hispanic populations were California, with 14 million; Texas, with 9.5 million; Florida, with 4.2 million; New York, with 3.4 million; and Illinois, with 2 million.

Thirty-five states had Hispanic population gains of more than 50 percent. Eight of those states saw their Hispanic population more than double: Alabama, 144.8

percent; Kentucky, 121.6 percent; Maryland, 106.5 percent; Mississippi, 105.9 percent; North Carolina, 111.1 percent; South Carolina, 147.9 percent; South Dakota, 102.9 percent; and Tennessee, 134.2 percent.

The Census Bureau also counts the population of Puerto Rico, which is 99 percent Hispanic. They totaled 3.7 million, a 2 percent decline since 2000.

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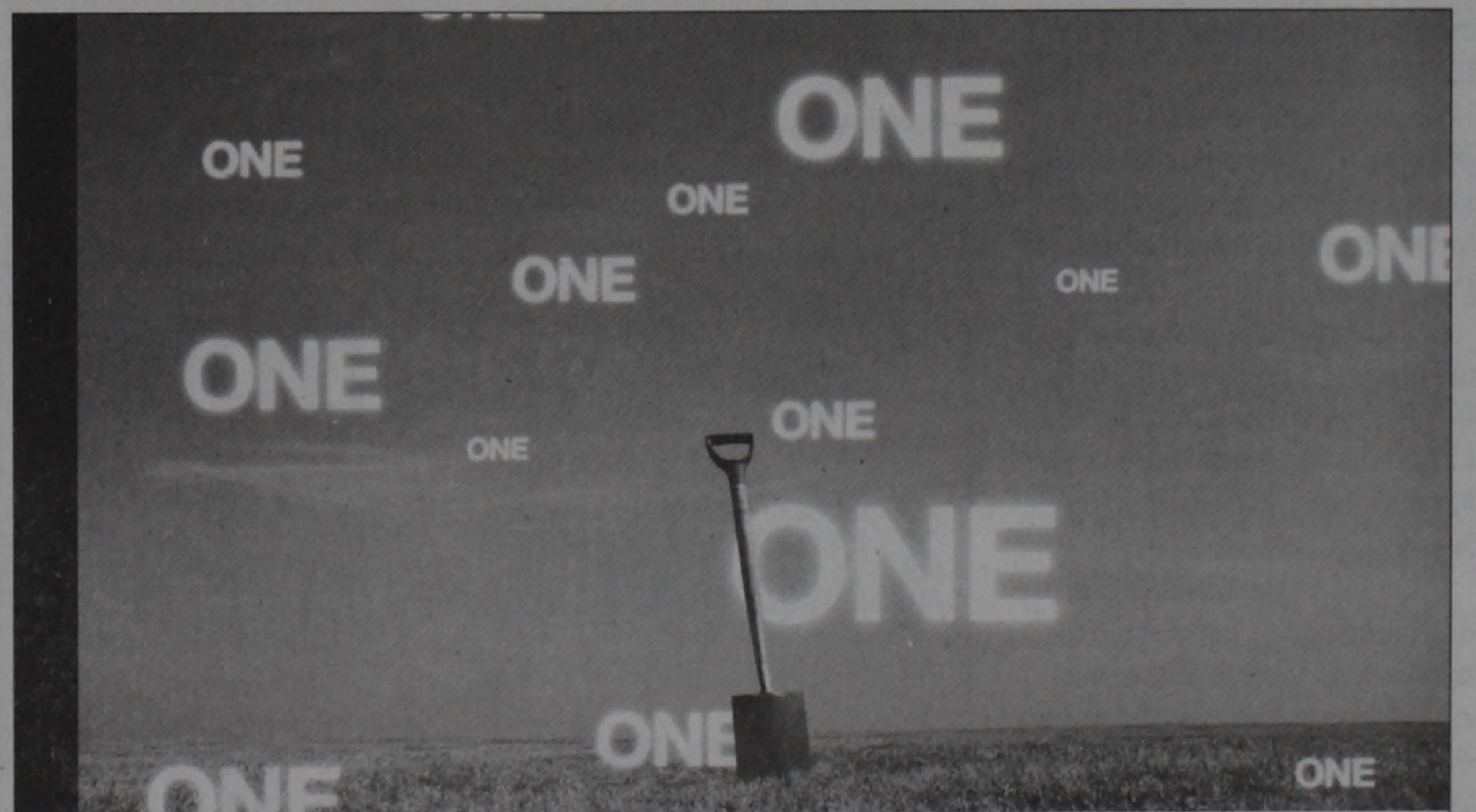
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Una vez que usted haya llamado de manera inteligente al 811 y haber esperado a que los cables y tuberías subterráneos hayan sido marcados, estará usted oficialmente listo para excavar. No se olvide que al paso del tiempo, la erosión o el crecimiento de las raíces pueden cambiar la localización de los cables y tuberías de servicios, así es que recuerde de llamar al 811 de nuevo, una y cada vez que usted esté planeando un trabajo de excavación. Visite call811.com para mayor información acerca del servicio 811 y el proceso de llamar antes de excavar (Call before you dig).

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ONEOK, Inc. (NYSE: OGE) es una compañía diversificada de energía. Somos el socio general y somos dueños del 42.5 por ciento de ONEOK Partners, L.P. (Bolsa de valores de NY: ONS), uno de las más grandes sociedades miembros comerciales de energía pública, la cual es líder en la recolección, proceso, almacenamiento y transporte de gas en los Estados Unidos y es dueño de uno de los sistemas nacionales de gas natural. ONEOK es una de las más grandes distribuidoras de gas natural en los Estados Unidos, el cual le permite a más de dos millones de clientes en Oklahoma, Kansas y Texas. Nuestra operación brinda servicios de energía y se enfoca principalmente en el mercado de gas natural y servicios relacionados a través de los Estados Unidos. ONEOK es una compañía que está dentro de las FORTUNE 500 y está incluida dentro del índice de valores de Standard & Poor's (S&P 500). En 2007, La Comisión Federal de Comunicaciones (FCC) implementó el número 811 como el número nacional de free digits para "Call before you Dig" (llame antes de excavar). Con este nuevo proceso, muchos de los Centros One-Call en los EE.UU. comenzaron a cambiar el nombre utilizando primero el nombre del estado seguido de 811. Esto ayudó a los excavadores que se encuentran cerca de los hogares, escuelas a confirmar que efectivamente estaban llamando la Central One-Call de su estado, así como a los excavadores que llamaban de fuera del estado. Texas 811 aún cuenta con empleados de Texas Excavation Safety System, y puede usted esperar el mismo servicio al que usted está acostumbrado, simplemente con un nuevo logotipo mejor adaptado para el futuro.

Todo listo para Carnaval Primavera

El cantante de narcocorridos, José Eulogio Hernández, El Potro de Sinaloa, recibirá las llaves de la ciudad de Huntington Park durante la celebración del 18 aniversario del Carnaval Primavera Downtown Festival.

En esta gran festividad, en la que los organizadores dicen que acuden unas 350 mil personas durante los tres días que tiene lugar, el Rey del evento será el cantante Joe Muñoz, quien participó en American Idol y es residente de esa ciudad.

El festival se llevará a cabo los días uno, dos y tres de abril, sobre una de las avenidas más conocidas y comerciales de Huntington Park: el Pacific Boulevard, que abarca nueve calles.

Rosemary de la Rocha, coordinadora del talento y de la producción, informó que en agradecimiento al homenaje que recibirá El Potro de Sinaloa, él ofrecerá un concierto gratuito el viernes, luego de la ceremonia de apertura.

Además en ese mismo esce-

nario — localizado en Pacific Blvd. y Belgrave Ave.—, también actuará el viernes la cantante



Marisela, quien cantará el tema de promoción de su nuevo disco Tu cárcel, el ex integrante de RBD, Christian Uckermann y Liliana Arriaga "La Chupitos".

Joe Muñoz, de 21 años, quien participó en la temporada novena de American Idol, será coronado también durante la apertura del festival.

"Es increíble pero cada año tenemos más asistencia y más artistas en nuestro carnaval", comenta De la Rocha, quien lleva cinco años coordinando el talento para el festival.

Este año participarán más de 40 artistas en los dos escenarios que se instalarán en el carnaval; entre

ellos Don Pedro Rivera, Adan Cuen, Los Pasteles Verdes, Rocío y su Sonora, Édgar Irizar "El Plebe de Sinaloa", Furia de Arranque, Gerardo Tra, Napoleón y Las Jefas.

Además de un gran repertorio musical, De la Rocha comentó, que este es una celebración para toda la familia en la que, además de música, hay festividades para los niños, como juegos mecánicos.

También más de 140 expositores ofrecerán la venta de comida de diversas naciones y regalos de productos que tienen en promoción. "Esta realmente es una festividad multicultural", expresó la coordinadora.

Además durante el festival hay un desfile de disfraces y una feria de salud.

"Todo esto es gratuito", expresó De la Rocha. "Este es también el mayor concierto de entretenimiento para todo el público sin costo alguno".

El carnaval es presentado por la Cámara de Comercio de Huntington Park en cooperación con el Ayuntamiento de esa ciudad.

Son solidarios con Japón

Una treintena de artistas mexicanos, entre los que se encuentran nombres como Thalía, Alejandro Fernández y Julieta Venegas, unieron sus voces en un disco benéfico, Voces por Japón, cuyas ventas irán destinadas a los damnificados por el terremoto en el país asiático.

Apadrinada por las discográficas Sony y EMI, además de por una pléyade de grandes empresas, la iniciativa es un eco de la que se realizó hace un año de manera similar en beneficio de las víctimas del sismo de Haití.

"El tipo de cosas que están pasando en nuestro planeta es una llamada, son señales", apuntó en la rueda de prensa de presentación del álbum, la cantante Natalia Lafourcade.

"Demos la mano porque hoy es por ellos y mañana puede ser por nosotros. Es una responsabilidad humana", expresó por su parte, Paty Cantú.

Las ganancias por la venta del disco — a un precio de unos 8 dólares — se canalizarán a la Cruz Roja Mexicana que a su vez lo trasladará a su homóloga de Japón.

Entre los 37 cantantes y grupos que participan se incluyen los nombres de Vicente Fernández, Alondra de la Parra, Anahí, Reyli, Alejandra Guzmán, Aleks Syntek, OV7 y Camila, entre muchos otros.

"No podíamos estar indiferentes ante semejante tragedia", refirió Roberto López, presidente de Sony Music México.

En el acto, el embajador japonés en México, Masaki Ono, dio las gracias a las instituciones mexicanas por sus alentadoras palabras



y agradeció la donación del Gobierno mexicano en alimentos y agua.

Inicialmente se han editado 15,000 discos que están llegando a las tiendas en estos momentos, aunque la cifra es susceptible de ampliarse.

Adicionalmente se concretará próximamente la celebración de un concierto benéfico, que será

además retransmitido por Internet, gracias a la plataforma digital fruto del acuerdo de Sony y Grupo Modelo, Corona Music.

Cabe la posibilidad de que algunos artistas donen parte de la taquilla de sus conciertos individuales a la causa, asimismo.

El disco se editará en Colombia, Venezuela, Perú y Ecuador en formatos físico y digital.

La Cruz Roja Mexicana

obtuvo algo más de unos 83 mil dólares en 2010, de la venta del álbum por Haití, que se tradujeron en dos ambulancias y cursos de capacitación para su manejo.

Según cifras del Banco Mundial el coste de la reconstrucción del terreno afectado por el desastre es de 235,000 millones de dólares, un 4 % del PIB del Japón.

Pedro Almodovar's Films to Get Psychoanalytical Treatment at UCLA Institute

You probably would not think of UCLA's New Center for Psychoanalysis, one of the first and most eminent psychiatric institutes in America outside New York, as a moviegoers' mecca, but think again.

Inspired by the success of last year's conference on the films of Charlie Kaufman, the NCP is hosting Mirrors of the Heart: The Films of Pedro Almodovar, a symposium on farce, human relatedness and psychoanalysis.

It's an all-day event on April 16, open to the shrinks, the shrunk and the general public; there's also a Friday night Almodovar film series followed by briefer psychoanalyst talks this week and April 8.

"These films are like dreams," said NCP's Dr. Thomas Brod, coordinator of the program. "There's anxiety in small measures, and you're always in identification with the characters, no matter what they're doing. It's open to all sorts of possibilities. The visual qualities are so exciting, and there's plenty to chew on psychoanalytically. So we like to have psychoanalysts from many different kinds of theoretical perspectives discussing it."

Forget about the sort of old-school simplistic explanations you get from movies like

Anatole Litvak's The Snake Pit (which Brod uses in psychoanalysis courses "for humor") or Alfred Hitchcock's cartoonishly Freudian movie Spellbound. "This happened, then as a result you're stuck in that pattern forever -- nobody's life is that

not like The Sopranos, with a therapist trying to analyze a psychopath and you're wondering how real and effective that is. If you go through the entire canon of Almodovar, you'll see all the perversions known to us."

"Voyeurism, blackmail, unconscious fantasy, early relationships that persist in an adult's mind -- his films really capture that," says Sandra E. Fenster, Ph.D., a Beverly Hills-based specialist in treating borderline, narcissistic and psychotic states. Fenster,



who wrote about regression in The Curious Case of Benjamin Button for the International Journal of Psychoanalysis, will use Almodovar's 2009 Broken Embraces to illustrate obsessive love triangles and jealous revenge.

"Almost all Almodovar movies are material for clinical insights and psychological insights outside the clinical context," said Dr. Apurva Shah, who will give an overview of the oeuvre. "The philosopher Slavoj Zizek calls the reality of movies 'hyper-reality.' Movies tell us more about ourselves than we can find out in a normal situation."

And why are we so interested in watching? "We're wrestling within our own psyche, even though we are quote normal and civilized, hopefully. He gets into issues we may want to avoid, but he has an authenticity," Wolson said.

"Charlie Kaufman's films are so fantastical that there is an emotional distance. With Almodovar, you're emotionally gripped. He has psychological credibility, because he's not trying to therapize these situations, he's just taking us into them. It's

For instance, Bad Education is useful in understanding the "doppelganger" defense used to recover from sexual trauma.

"My approach is less clinical," Shah said. "I do this for fun. A fun that is more cognitive."

Univision announces debut of 'Teresa'

From the producers of the record-breaking novela "Rubi," Univision Network announced the highly anticipated premiere of its new primetime telenovela "Teresa." This is a scintillating story of a seductive woman named Teresa (Angelique Boyer) who is driven by her ambition and greed, and would rather lie and cheat her way

Teresa's parents have made great sacrifices to give her a good and decent life, but never



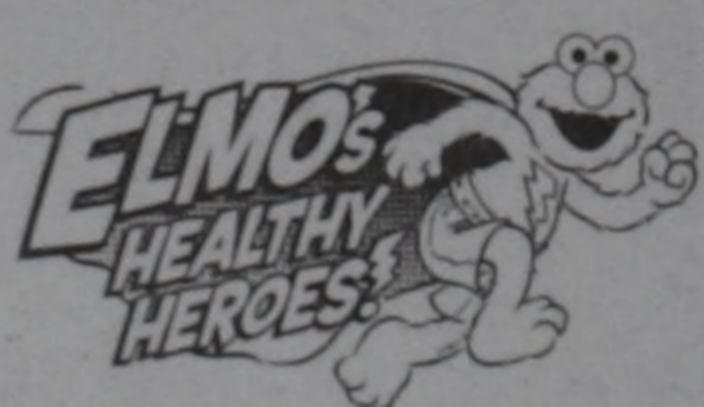
out of poverty and into riches than achieve anything through hard work and honesty. The novela is centered on how Teresa uses and manipulates all of those around her, especially men, to get what she wants. Ultimately, this heartless beauty will betray all of those who love her, including her parents, to later confront a time of reckoning. Featuring a star-studded cast, including Aarón Díaz, Sebastián Rulli, Ana Brenda Contreras, Cynthia Klitbo, Silvia Mariscal, Juan Carlos Colombo and Margarita Magaña, among many others. The novela was written by M. Bechelani and adapted by Ximena Suárez. Premieres Wednesday, March 30, 2011 at 9 pm ET/PT (8pm Central)

and most attractive man in the exclusive college she attends on scholarship. He proposes marriage, but calls it off once he discovers her lies and penniless background, preferring to keep her as his mistress. When she refuses, he publicly humiliates her. However, Teresa is quick to plan her revenge.

Her next marriage proposal comes from Arturo de la Barrera (Sebastián Rulli), a professor who falls deeply in love with her, but whom she eventually betrays as well when his sister Luisa's wealthy fiancé of royal blood, Fernando (Daniel Arenas), catches her eye. Eventually, however, Teresa comes face-to-face with the consequences of her actions.

Complete online and mobile coverage of the novela will be available on www.NovelasySeries.com. Users will be able to preview episodes, exclusive show footage, and episode recaps. Plus, the sites will feature character bios and photos, the latest news and interviews with the stars, and forums for fans to comment and share with their friends.

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DOE-NETL Anuncia una Audiencia Pública sobre el Propuesto Proyecto de Energía sin Contaminación Ambiental en Texas

El Departamento de Energía de EE.UU. (DOE) Oficina de Energía Fósil y Laboratorio Nacional de Tecnología Energética (NETL) invitan al público para evaluar y dar comentarios sobre la Declaración sobre las Consecuencias al Medio Ambiente Preliminar (DOE/EIS-0444D) del Proyecto de Energía sin Contaminación Ambiental en Texas (TCEP). La Declaración sobre las Consecuencias al Medio Ambiente preliminar documenta la evaluación y el análisis de los posibles impactos ambientales asociados con el proyecto propuesto, las medidas relacionadas, y las alternativas razonables. El sitio del proyecto del TCEP se encuentra aproximadamente 15 millas al suroeste de Odessa, Texas al lo largo de la autopista interestatal 20, al norte de Penwell, Texas. DOE propuso proporcionar \$450 millones en financiamiento de costo compartido para el proyecto, que implicaría planificación, diseño, construcción, y demostración operacional por Summit Texas Clean Energy, LLC de una planta central eléctrica alimentada por carbón y de fabricación de productos químicos integrada con la captura y secuestro geológico de dióxido de carbono (CO₂). DOE seleccionó este proyecto para la concesión de una ayuda financiera a través de un proceso competitivo bajo el programa de Iniciativa de Energía de Carbón Limpio (CCPI).

Un Aviso de Disponibilidad (NOA) para el EIS preliminar fue publicado por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EE.UU. en el Registro Federal el 18 de marzo de 2011 para iniciar un período de 45 días de revisión y comentario público sobre el EIS preliminar. El DOE propone publicar otro NOA en el Registro Federal que contiene información adicional esta semana. El EIS preliminar está disponible en el Internet en <http://nepa.energy.gov>, y impresiones del EIS preliminar están disponibles para evaluación pública en la siguiente localidad: University of Texas of the Permian Basin, J. Conrad Dunagan Library, Piso Principal, 4901 E. University Blvd., Odessa, TX 79762.

DOE está llevando a cabo una audiencia pública para ofrecerle al público la oportunidad de someter comentarios orales y escritos sobre el TCEP EIS preliminar, la acción federal propuesta, y el proyecto propuesto. La audiencia pública se llevará a cabo:

Martes, 05 de abril 2011
4:00 pm - 7:00 pm, Sesión Informal de Pósters
7:00 pm - 9:00 pm, Sesión Oficial: Presentaciones y Comentarios

MCM Elegante Hotel
5200 E. University Blvd.
Odessa, TX 79762

Las personas pueden inscribirse con anticipación para hablar durante la sesión oficial de la audiencia pública llamando al número 800-432-8330, ext. 4426, enviando un correo electrónico a mmckoy@netl.doe.gov, o inscribirse en persona durante la audiencia. Las peticiones para hablar que no han sido subidas antes de la audiencia serán aceptadas en la orden en que son recibidas durante la audiencia. A los oradores se les anima a ofrecer una versión escrita de sus comentarios orales o materiales suplementarios para el récord. Comentarios orales estarán inicialmente limitados a cinco minutos de manera que suficiente tiempo estará disponible para escuchar a todos los individuos. Cualquier individuo que necesite asistencia específica, tal como un traductor del lenguaje por señas para esta reunión, por favor póngase en contacto con Mark L. McKoy por lo menos 48 horas antes de la reunión para que se puedan hacer arreglos. Los comentarios escritos pueden ser sometidos en la reunión en lugar de comentarios orales. Alternativamente comentarios pueden ser enviados al Sr. Mark L. McKoy, Environmental Manager, DOE-NETL, por el correo electrónico mencionado anteriormente, por fax (304-285-4403), o por correo postal (M/S B07, P.O. Box 880, Morgantown, WV 26507-0880). Los comentarios sobre el TCEP EIS preliminar deben ser recibidos o tener sello postal antes de or para el 2 de mayo de 2011 para garantizar consideración en el EIS final.

VCU's Smart, wife trying to enjoy sudden fame

Shaka Smart had beaten Southern California, Georgetown and Purdue in a span of five days, returned home for about 48 hours to prepare for the Sweet 16, and now it was time to get back on a plane. The bus was waiting outside of VCU's basketball facility. As bags were being loaded, Smart started to return to his office for a moment, at which point his wife, Maya, ran over and told him something, then watched him walk inside.

"Shaka! Shaka! Shaka!" That's it. Just Shaka three times with

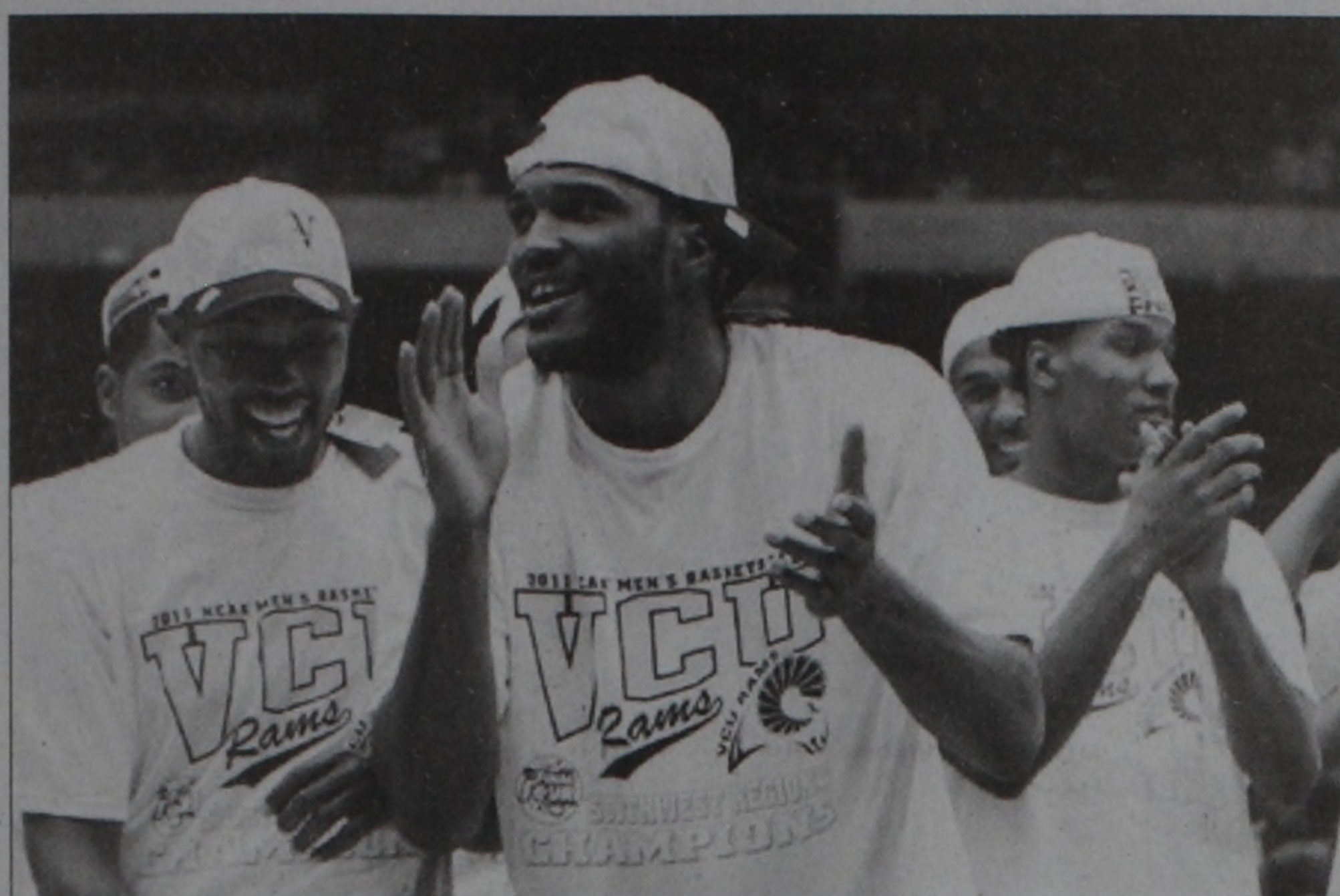
example -- and only one of many examples -- of how much Smart's

But it must be difficult, right? Shaka Smart is only beginning to realize how five NCAA tournament victories in a span of 12 days can change one's life. Shaka and Maya are a young couple who met in 2005 while Shaka was an assistant at Akron and Maya, an Akron native, was home and preparing to enroll at the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University after earning a bachelor's degree in social studies from Harvard University. (Yes, she's smart.) They dated long distance while Maya was at Northwestern, then got married when Maya graduated.

And with that comes all this -- the countless television and radio interviews, previously improbable career opportunities, name chants, Twitter trends and elevators full of freaked-out girls. To her credit, Maya realizes this is now the life they live. She said she's going to keep being amused by it and continue to enjoy it. But, at the same time, she thinks she has a responsibility, too.

"I feel like part of my role of being a good wife is to kind of be a reality check," Maya said. "So we get back home from San Antonio [late Sunday], and after this big pep rally where thousands of people have been in the Siegel Center chanting 'Shaka, Shaka, Shaka,' I'm like, 'You've got to get the garbage out,' because they pick up our garbage at 5 in the morning on Monday mornings. That's his one chore around here -- taking out the garbage."

And ... "He did it. He took out the garbage," Maya answered. "And then he brought the can back in before he went to work."



"And then a girl ran over to me and asked, 'Is that Shaka Smart?' And she was just shaking," Maya said. "I said, 'Yeah, that's Shaka.' And then she ran away from me and ran into the building. She just had to talk to him."

VCU is the team calling the shots, the team hitting the shots, the team moving to the Final Four in Houston. Couple of days later, Shaka and Maya were in an elevator in San Antonio.

A few girls happened to be in the elevator, too.

"They just freaked out," Maya said. "It was more of the reception you would expect for Justin Timberlake or some kind of star."

At this, Maya laughed briefly. "But," she said, "I guess he is a star now."

I got a text message from a friend Sunday night that read:

exclamation points. I assumed my friend was excited because the coach he was watching tear through the NCAA tournament was a man he had actually had dinner with a few years earlier, and so I responded and asked if he had been bragging. My friend was confused. "Don't you remember when you came and met me that night, and I was with a Florida assistant who was in town recruiting?" I asked. "That was Shaka."

My friend had no idea.

Which means a guy who had dinner with Smart three years ago and didn't even remember is suddenly so excited about Smart that he's texting his name with exclamation points. That's one

life has changed during this improbable run to the Final Four. He's gone from a 31-year-old mostly unknown SEC assistant to a 32-year-old mostly unknown Colonial head coach to a 33-year-old superstar whose first name now trends on Twitter beside Jimmer and Kemba.

"Tell him to just wait," Butler coach Brad Stevens told me by phone, point being that things will change even more once the season ends regardless of whether Smart remains at VCU or accepts one of the multiple offers from a bigger program that'll almost certainly come his way.

"I try not to get caught up in that," Smart said. "My wife tries not to get caught up in that."

They moved to Clemson a few weeks later when Shaka took a job on Oliver Purnell's staff, then moved to Florida in 2008 when Shaka took a job on Billy Donovan's staff, then moved to Richmond in 2009 when Shaka got the VCU job, and they did all of this moving and living in basic anonymity.

But that life is over now.

"It is a little strange," said Maya, the founder of writing-coach.com -- an online resource that helps freelance journalists better understand the business side of writing. "I've been getting a lot more calls, texts, Facebook messages and just general outreach from people. So things have definitely changed in that way,

Rangers' Wilson gets hammy treatment, preps for opener

Texas left-hander C.J. Wilson was already at Rangers Ballpark on Tuesday, getting extra treatment on his left hamstring and preparing for his first opening day

Wilson was 15-8 with a 3.35 ERA in 33 starts last year, his first full season as a starter after the former closer made the transition from the bullpen. He pitched a career-high 204 innings with 170 strikeouts.

The Rangers, who lost ace left-hander Cliff Lee in free agency, tabbed Wilson as their opening day starter early in spring training. Colby Lewis, who won 12 regular-season games in his return from Japan last season before going 3-0 with a 1.71 ERA in four postseason

starts, will follow Wilson in the rotation.

"I couldn't have been any happier with the year that he had last year and the way he took to starting," said Rangers CEO and team president Nolan Ryan, the Hall of Famer who pitched a record 27 seasons. "I've seen a maturity in him that I think he is very comfortable in his role one of our premier starters and he's matured into that capacity, so I really expect this year to be even better than last year."

Notes

Two former Rangers standouts, outfielder Jeff Burroughs and right-hander Charlie Hough, will throw ceremonial first pitches Friday. Hough surely will have to throw a knuckleball. ... The Rangers provided a preview Tuesday of its new 5,040-square-foot HD video board. "That's big!" pitcher Tommy Hunter said looking up at the board showing highlights of the 2010 AL championship season. ... Friday's opener is sold out. "I think it's actually harder to get tickets for this game than for any of the playoff games," Wilson said. There are only a few tickets left for the second game Saturday, when the team will be presented its AL championship rings.



start.

Wilson came out of his final spring training start after only two innings Saturday because of tightness in the hamstring. He said he will be ready Friday when the AL champions open their season at home against Boston.

"The issue was I had a little bit of tightness the day before from sprinting, so it was just something residual I just couldn't get really rid of that day," Wilson said. "The next day was a lot better, the day after that was a lot of better and today it's a lot better."

Wilson threw a 45-pitch bullpen session Monday in Arizona before flying home to Texas.

"Just very normal. Everything is fine," he said.

The rest of the Rangers were in Myrtle Beach, S.C., on Tuesday night for an exhibition game, then play their Triple-A affiliate in Round Rock, Texas, on Wednesday night. They will have a workout Thursday at Rangers Ballpark.

"I came here instead of doing the whole barnstorming tour," Wilson said. "Just to get extra treatment and get massages and kind of be in a little more controlled environment and get used to the time zone and all of that stuff."

Floyd Mayweather Dares Manny Pacquiao to Take the Test for Fight to Happen

In his most recent radio interview, undefeated American boxer Floyd Mayweather Jr dared pound-for-pound king Manny Pacquiao to take the random blood test which he originally set as a precondition for the match so the fight everyone in the world wants to see can finally happen.

In an interview with Chris Fedor of sportsradiointerviews.com on a potential Manny Pacquiao fight, Floyd Mayweather Jr said:

"The thing is this I'm an American citizen and I represent this country with the red, white, and blue. The only thing I want is the people in my country to stand behind me. I'm in my own country and I have a lot of people against me. Our country is a great country, it's a clean country, and all I ask him to do is take the test, that's it. He takes the test and we got a fight."

In the same interview, Mayweather touched on other matters not directly related to his most-awaited fight with the Filipino boxer.

In particular, he mentioned his recent money-making bets on basketball and other sports as he turned to sports gambling most probably to replenish his dwindling funds as a result of his long "boxing holiday" following his unimpressive victory over Shane Mosley last year.

When the host asked him how much is the most he has won in a bet, he said:

"In a week? Or in one bet? Probably \$560,000 to \$700,000. (Host: Do you remember what it was or remember the game?) I know the last big, big bet that I made, one of the largest bet was the

New England Patriots. I think it was against the San Diego Chargers. I bet them for the money line of \$500,000 and it brought back \$560,000."

When asked how often he bets on sporting events, he said "Every day. You have to find one that you truly believe in and truly feel you've got the ups and that's the one that you load up on."

When asked what he would say to the people who believe he is ducking Manny Pacquiao, Mayweather said:

"Everybody is entitled to their own opinion. Floyd Mayweather goes out and makes money for Floyd Mayweather. Everybody is entitled to their own opinion. When it's all said and done and my career is over, the fans don't come pay my bills, the fans don't put my kids through college, and the fans don't put my kids through private school, I do. Through my hard work."

Asked if he realizes a fight with Manny Pacquiao could potentially save boxing, he said:

"My job is to keep my family close and take care of my family. That's my job. My job is not to fight for everybody else, my job is to fight for Floyd Mayweather. You don't go to work for the radio station for everybody else, you go to work to do what you do because that's what you like to do. When it's time to hang it up or give it up that's what you do."

Do you think Floyd Mayweather Jr will fight this summer against Paul Spadafora as tune up for a possible clash with Manny Pacquiao before the end of the year?

Mayweather added, "You guys must realize this about Pacquiao, that's just a media creation. That's somebody who just came around. For someone to beat me would be abnormal, for someone to be him is normal because he has already been beaten three times and knocked out twice. It's nothing new."

Meanwhile, in a special article by Steve Kim of Maxboxing for Doghouseboxing.com, he said,

"A couple of sources told me on Thursday afternoon that there are discussions involving a bout between Floyd Mayweather Jr. and Paul Spadafora for the summer and that HBO would give its blessing because, quite frankly, they have no other choice."

However, Floyd's uncle Jeff Mayweather seems to be having a lukewarm attitude over the proposed match up.

"To be honest, it's a meaningless fight," said Jeff, one of the most sought after trainers in the Vegas area. "It means nothing to boxing. It means nothing to Floyd. It only means something to Paul Spadafora. If I walked into a room full of people, and I asked them 'Who is Paul Spadafora?', they would have to be complete boxing enthusiasts or boxing writers to know who he is. He brings nothing to the table other than a video that was ten years old."

Still, some people who knew the background behind the failed fight between the two boxers many years ago, are actually saying the fight could happen this summer as Mayweather's tune up for a possible face off with pound-for-pound king Manny Pacquiao towards the end of the year.

AVISO PARA UN PERMISO FEDERAL PARA OPERAR PRELIMINAR

PERMISO PRELIMINAR NÚMERO: 03358

SOLICITUD Y PERMISO PRELIMINAR Golden Spread Electric Cooperative, Inc., P.O. Box 9898, Amarillo, TX 79105-5898, una planta de Servicios Eléctricos, ha presentado una solicitud ante la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por sus siglas en inglés) para la expedición inicial del Permiso Federal de Operación (en adelante denominado el Permiso), aplicación número. 03358, Solicitud núm. 14803, con el propósito de autorizar la operación de la Estación Antelope. El área a la cual se refiere la solicitud está ubicada en North off County Road 315, al este del I-27, y limite al este con County Road P en la ciudad de Abernathy, Condado de Hale, Texas 79311. Esta aplicación fue presentada ante la TCEQ el 8 de febrero del 2010.

El propósito de un Permiso Federal de Operación es mejorar el acatamiento general de las reglas que gobiernan el control de la contaminación atmosférica, claramente definiendo todos los requisitos aplicables que están definidos en el Título 30 del Código Administrativo de Texas § 122.10 (30 TAC § 122.10, por sus siglas en inglés). El permiso preliminar no autoriza construcciones nuevas, ni tampoco el aumento de emisiones del sitio. El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha concluido el análisis técnico de la aplicación y ha preparado un permiso preliminar para la revisión y comentarios del público. El permiso preliminar, si es aprobado, establecerá las condiciones bajo las cuales el sitio deberá operar. El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ recomienda que se otorgue este permiso preliminar. La solicitud de permiso, la declaración de base y el permiso preliminar estarán disponibles para ser revisados y copiados en la Oficina Central de la TCEQ, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Building (Edificio) E, First Floor (primer Piso), Austin, Texas, y en la Oficina Regional de la TCEQ en Lubbock, 5012 50th Street, Suite 100, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3421; y la Biblioteca Pública Abernathy, 811 Avenue D, Abernathy, Texas, empezando el primer día de la publicación de este aviso. En la oficina central y la regional también podrá revisar y copiar todos los demás documentos pertinentes al permiso preliminar, así como los permisos para el Examen de Nuevas Fuentes que han sido incorporados por referencia. Personas que tengan dificultades obteniendo estos materiales debido a restricciones para viajar pueden comunicarse con la sala de archivos de la Oficina Central al teléfono (512) 239-1540.

COMENTARIOS/NOTIFICACIÓN PÚBLICA Y AUDIENCIA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos y/o solicitar una audiencia de notificación y comentarios sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de la audiencia de notificación y comentarios es el proveer la oportunidad de hacer comentarios de parte del público y hacer preguntas sobre esta solicitud.

Cualquier persona afectada por la emisión de contaminantes atmosféricos de este sitio puede solicitar una audiencia de notificación y comentarios. La TCEQ puede otorgar una audiencia de notificación y comentarios con respecto a esta aplicación si una petición por escrito es presentada dentro de los treinta días después de la publicación de este anuncio. El propósito de la audiencia de notificación y comentarios es proveer la oportunidad para someter comentarios orales o por escrito acerca del permiso preliminar. Si se concede una audiencia de notificación y comentarios, todas las personas que presentaron comentarios por escrito o peticiones para audiencia recibirán confirmación por escrito de la audiencia. Esta confirmación indicará la fecha, hora y lugar de la audiencia.

Comentarios públicos por escrito y peticiones para audiencia de notificación y comentarios deben de ser presentados a la Oficina del Secretario Principal (Office of Chief Clerk), MC 105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, o por el Internet la www.tceq.state.tx.us/about/comments.html, dentro de treinta días después de la publicación en el periódico del anuncio del permiso preliminar.

Una noticia de la acción final, incluyendo respuestas a los comentarios públicos y denotando cambios hechos al permiso preliminar, será remitida a todas las personas que hayan presentado comentarios públicos, solicitudes para audiencia o que hayan solicitado ser incluidas en la lista de correo. Esta noticia también proveerá instrucciones para hacer peticiones públicas a la Agencia Para la Protección del Medio Ambiente (EPA), la solicitud la reconsideración de la acción final propuesta por el director ejecutivo. Al recibir una petición, la agencia EPA solamente podrá objetarse a la promulgación de permisos que no se acaten a los requisitos de sus reglamentos o a los requisitos de 30 TAC Capítulo 122.

LISTA PARA ENVÍO DE CORREO. Usted puede solicitar ser incluido en una lista para envío de correo para recibir información adicional con respecto a esta solicitud. Para ser incluido en una lista para envío de correo, envíe su petición a la Oficina del Secretario Principal (Office of Chief Clerk) a la dirección que se encuentra a continuación en el párrafo titulado "Información."

INFORMACIÓN. Para más información, usted puede llamar a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública (Office of Public Assistance), sin cargo, a 1-800-687-4040. Información general concerniente a la TCEQ puede encontrarse vía internet en www.tceq.state.tx.us/.

Más información puede ser obtenida de Golden Spread Electric Cooperative, Inc. en la dirección en el primer párrafo o llamando a Mr. Randy Allison al teléfono (806) 379-7766.

Fecha de Expedición : Marzo 4, 2011

Questions?
Comments?
email us @
eleditor@sbcglobal.net

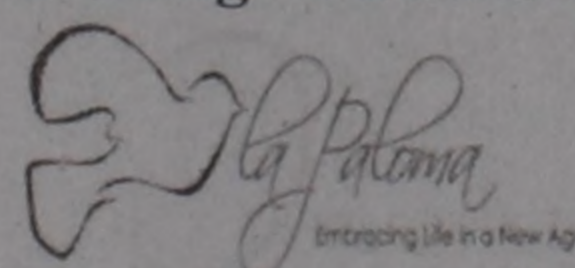
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1282	Ruby Red 5's - Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.00	\$5	01/06/11	28/11/11
1284	Winter Green - Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.32	\$7	01/06/11	28/11/11
1294	Triple Win - Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.85	\$1	01/06/11	28/11/11

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National Latino Groups Call on Congress to Protect Clean Air and Our Health

Today, groups representing millions of Latinos across the United States spoke in a unified voice to call on members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to stop any efforts to block, delay or prevent the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from implementing the Clean Air Act (CAA) to reduce life-threatening pollution.

For forty years, the Clean Air Act has protected the health of millions in the United States from dangerous pollutants. That's why the dangers of several political ploys to stop EPA from limiting emissions cannot be underestimated.

Bills proposed by Representative Upton, Senator Inhofe as well as senate proposals by Senators McConnell, Rockefeller and Baucus to block all or some of the EPA's ability to reduce carbon pollution, and amendments to the bill to reauthorize the Small Business Innovative Research program

all pose a very real threat to the health and well-being of millions of people.

A recent report by the US Environmental Protection Agency (The Benefits and Costs of the Clean Air Act from 1990 to 2020) found that cutting pollution through the Clean Air Act prevented 160,000 premature deaths in 2010 as well as over 1.7 million asthma attacks last year -- benefits that would be lost if these politically motivated bills and amendments were to pass.

For Latinos, who often bear the brunt of pollution impacts, the impacts would be even more serious. In the U.S. today, one out of every 10 children are affected by asthma, a staggering number in itself. Latino children, however, fare far worse being 60% more likely to develop asthma than non-Hispanic white children. Sadly, Latinos are also three times as likely to die of asthma as white non-Hispanics.

This is why this letter, an effort by Voces Verdes, brought together so many of the nation's leading Latino advocacy groups from all backgrounds: education, health, environment, to highlight the toll that air pollution takes on this rapidly growing community. As Dr. Evelyn Montalvo explained during a telebriefing last week, families feel the impact of air pollution in health impacts that affect the entire family unit. Impacts that include work days lost, jobs lost, missed school days and severe financial hardship. For the Hispanic population, where many are under-insured or lack insurance altogether, these preventable illnesses can be devastating.

Recent national polls shows that voters in the United States want the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to do more to hold polluters accountable and protect our health from dangerous air pollution. For Latinos these numbers are even higher.

The Coming Latino Weight Boom

If we consulted the health statistics kept by the rich countries club, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the OECD, we might not be too surprised to find that the United States has the highest rate of obesity, at 30.6 percent. What country, would you guess, is number two? Mexico ... with an adult obesity rate of 23 percent.

That's a new development on a couple of levels. It's a sign of Mexico's economic progress that the country is a member of the OECD. It is perhaps a symptom of that new found wealth that Mexicans are digging their graves with their knives and forks almost as fast as their NAFTA neighbors next door. The old verities about American obesity and immigrant health -- that newcomers arrived slim and became fat after taking on the American way of eating -- are falling by the wayside as obesity rates creep higher in "sending" countries.

My program on HITN TV, Destination Casa Blanca, took a look at obesity and Latinos in the United States. A stunning number of Latinos in the United States, from the Caribbean, Central America, and South America are obese or overweight, and their U.S.-born children are growing up with weight problems. On the first anniversary of Michelle Obama's Let's Move program, we asked, are the numbers moving in the right direction?

The short answer is ... sorta. The rate of increase in weight problems has slowed. Schools are taking gradual steps toward improving the meals they serve, and including more physical education in the required curriculum. But the trends that push on weight problems have not changed: increasingly sedentary youth, the easy availability of highly caloric food, less walking and biking to school.

Pick up the paper, and you'll see all kinds of solutions. Student market gardens have sprung up around the country. Cooking classes for kids seek to teach new food habits and deliver basic information on nutrition and healthy eating. However those programs are still pilots and experiments in most places, small-scale and low-impact in too many places. Away from the bib lettuce and kale is the real world of school systems struggling to keep unit costs for feeding students low. This results in chicken tenders, french fries, pizzas and soda.

Destination Casa Blanca guest Maria Gomez, executive director of Mary's Center in Washington D.C., pointed out the association of a little more weight with success and affluence was one barrier to slimming down. Grandparents are happy to see fat babies. People new to the country who may have been food insecure back home, suddenly find they have access to more meat, more cheese, more cooking oil ... more of everything more of the time.

Sin taxing soft drinks is smothered in the cradle every time it's suggested. Watch closely as a long list of industry-sponsored organizations channel consumer anger at any attempts to create disincentives to drinking highly sweetened drinks. Notice also, the outraged housewife loading groceries on the checkout counter is never obese in the anti-tax commercials. Neither are her kids.

In China, 20 million people died from famine from 1959 to 1961. The number of obese Chinese grows 30 to 50 percent every year. Granted, that growth rate is based on a very small base. The vast majority of the country's people are still what an American would call "thin." But the lifestyle changes rocking China promise that rate of increase will continue, until the

base isn't so small any more. Americans are already where the rest of the world is heading. It will be interesting to see if this country can start to solve the problem as the rest of the world realizes a sizable majority has a weight problem. At a time when the U.S. is wrestling with how to cover tens of millions currently uninsured and underinsured, the coming Latino weight boom is a particular challenge. Latinos in the United States face rapidly growing obesity and come from the demographic group with the lowest rates of health insurance.

The growing waistlines, and the growing Latino presence, will offer special challenges to an overburdened health system, as they loom larger in high-cost age cohorts. Today the largest single age group among Latinos is 0-5 years of age. A few decades down the road waits the graying of the brown ... and high rates of diabetes, hypertension, and other obesity-related conditions will drive the whole nation's health care bill. Saving a few pounds now will save a lot more dollars later.

In the countries with fast-growing economies in Latin America, Asia, and Eastern Europe, millions are following Americans into massive waistlines and big threats to national health. One peculiar wrinkle sees food companies providing more and more fattening food, in more places, during more hours of the day, while the governments of these same countries run public service announcements over radio and television urging people to eat less and exercise. The public's in the middle and, for the moment, hearing the food company's flashy advertising more clearly than it hears the bitter pill of exercise and healthy eating. Look out world ... obesity is going to become one of the most frightening health crises of the 21st century.

Si usted tiene mucha sed... ¡preste atención!

El tomar suficientes líquidos, incluyendo agua, para mantenerse hidratado es muy importante. La sed indica que el cuerpo se está deshidratando y por eso, se recomienda tomar suficiente cantidad para no llegar a sentirla. Pero si a pesar de beber bastantes líquidos, usted siente mucha sed, preste atención, porque puede indicar alguna enfermedad. Las posibles causas de tener sed en exceso son:

- Comer alimentos demasiado condimentados o salados.
- Tener diabetes.
- Tener una infección o quemadura.
- Tener falla en los riñones, el corazón o el hígado.
- Tomar ciertos medicamentos.

• Perder demasiada agua y sodio por vómito o diarrea.

• Perder demasiada sangre (por ejemplo, durante la menstruación).

Así que cuando tenga sed, tome nota. ¿Se debe a que hace tiempo no toma agua o acaba de tomar líquidos y aún así no se le quita la sed? Si nota que su sed no es normal, consulte a su médico.

¿Les duele menos a las personas religiosas?

Unos científicos de Oxford y Cambridge decidieron estudiar los efectos de la fe en la salud. Hace poco hicieron un experimento entre 24 estudiantes, de los cuales la mitad eran católicos y la mitad no. Este estudio arrojó un resultado

interesante que salió publicado en la revista Pain: todo parece indicar que el contemplar una imagen religiosa, es un buen analgésico.

Los estudiantes fueron expuestos a un lienzo de Da Vinci y a una imagen de la Virgen María durante 30 segundos. Cumplido ese tiempo, recibieron una descarga eléctrica y luego se les pidió que calificaran su grado de dolor en una escala de 0 a 100. Tanto los creyentes como los no creyentes dijeron haber sentido menos dolor ante la imagen religiosa. Las conclusiones de los médicos que hicieron este análisis indican que en el cerebro de las personas religiosas se activa un área del cerebro que está relacionada con la regulación del dolor y otras emociones. Aunque es un estudio pequeño, esto parece abrir el camino para la investigación sobre la vida espiritual y el manejo del dolor y las enfermedades. Para reportes gratuitos y más información sobre cualquier tema de salud visite www.VidaySalud.com.

The Authority of Jesus Questioned

By Sal Hernandez



Revelations

After this I heard what sounded like the loud voice of a great multitude in heaven, saying: "Alleluia! Salvation, glory, and might belong to our God, for true and just are his judgments. He has condemned the great harlot who corrupted the earth with her harlotry. He has avenged on her the blood of his servants. They said a second time: "Alleluia! Smoke will rise from her forever and ever. The twenty-four elders and the four living creatures fell down and worshiped God who sat on the throne, saying, "Amen. Alleluia." A voice coming from the throne said: "Praise our God, all you his servants, (and) you who revere him, small and great." Then I heard something like the sound of a great multitude or the sound of rushing water or mighty peals of thunder, as they said: "Alleluia! The Lord has established his reign, (our) God, the almighty. Let us rejoice and be glad and give him glory. For the wedding day of the Lamb has come, his bride has made herself ready. She was allowed to wear a bright, clean linen garment." (The linen represents the righteous deeds of the holy ones.) Then the angel said to me, "Write this: Blessed are those who have been called to the wedding feast of the Lamb." And he said to me, "These words are true; they come from God." I fell at his feet to worship him. But he said to me, "Don't! I am a fellow servant of yours and of your brothers who bear witness to Jesus. Worship God. Witness to Jesus is the spirit of prophecy."

Here are some very happy people. They see how God has heard their prayer and answered them. Not so much that they convinced God, but they cheered God in His mercy and in His judgment. They chanted the words that so many back then and today are familiar with: Alleluia, they exclaimed; why? We know and understand what Alleluia or Halleluiah means; but for those who have forgotten or do not know, let us look at this: there are five books in Psalms that show us (1) the poems and prayers of David; (2) the height of the reign of Solomon; (3) addresses the defeat of the Davidic king and Israel's exile; (4) the prayer of Moses displaying the hope of the people being with the Lord; (5) a celebration of freedom and recognition of the Messiah to come and live among us, die and resurrect from the dead. In the book of Psalms we find the Hallel Psalms, which are 111 - 118, that serve as praise to the Messiah (Jesus) to come. These are important in the Old because again they are a prelude to the New and what is very real; the presence of Christ. Hallel means to praise and jah or the u i a in the word Halleluiah is short for the full name of God (Yahweh). Kind of like being named Samuel and they call him Sam. In essence the word Halleluiah means: praise God. Giving praise to God here in thanksgiving for all of the justice served for the saints saw their brothers and sisters die at the hands of many different persecutors. They did not want revenge rather they sought what many of the Jews sought in the Old, justice. Do not get confused with revenge and with them waiting patiently for God too take vengeance out on those who were unfaithful and on those who persecuted Him for their satisfaction. The angels and saints saw this in fruition and gave thanks to God for this wonderful act of vengeance which always belongs to God and not to anyone else. God alone will judge and we need to be aware of our standing with the Lord so that we can one day be with Him for all eternity.

We are getting to the Good News that Christ gave to us himself in person and that He has given to His Church up until now and will remain forever: the Holy Eucharist.

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