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Lic Benito Juarez

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'Deportaciones injustas'

Luis Guerra juró que no tenía nada que ver con ningún asesinato, que quien lo haya señalado como responsable se equivocó. No obstante, fue encerrado en la cárcel de Rikers Island durante más de un año antes de que se retiraran los cargos.

La cosa no terminó allí. Funcionarios federales de inmigración intervinieron debido a que Guerra estaba en el país ilegalmente, traído desde México cuando era niño. Terminó en un centro federal de detención de inmigración en Texas antes de permitírsele regresar a Manhattan; ahora está esperando para saber si será enviado a una nación en la que no ha estado desde que tenía 9 años.

Simplemente por haber estado en Rikers se colocó en el radar de la oficina federal de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE por sus siglas en inglés), comentó Guerra, de 21 años, quien está tratando de obtener un título universitario mientras espera saber sobre su futuro. Las autoridades de la ciudad "cometieron un error, y ahora estoy pagando por su equivocación", señaló.

Remover a inmigrantes ilegales que entraron en contacto con el sistema judicial es una parte significativa de los esfuerzos del ICE a nivel nacional, pero necesita la cooperación de las agencias judiciales locales para poderlo realizar. Las relaciones que lo hacen funcionar están causando preocupaciones no sólo en Nueva York, sino también en lugares como el condado de Arlington, en Virginia; en Washington, D.C.; el condado de Santa Clara, en California; y en San Francisco.

Defensores de los derechos de los inmigrantes y algunos políticos encuentran perturbador que agentes locales cooperen con el ICE en la identificación de inmigrantes ilegales.

"Realmente no es una buena idea tener a grandes segmentos de la comunidad temiendo a las autoridades judiciales", dijo Nancy Morawetz, profesora de la Escuela de Derecho de la Universidad de Nueva York, y parte de su Clínica de Derechos del Inmigrante.

"Nuestra principal prioridad es identificar y retirar a delincuentes extranjeros condenados que representen una amenaza a la comunidad y a la seguridad nacional", dijo Iván Ortiz Delgado, vocero del ICE.

La agencia federal es atacada frecuentemente por sus prácticas, con críticos citando asuntos como la transferencia de detenidos a lugares alejados de familiares y amigos, y a gente en el sistema que tiene acceso limitado a recursos jurídicos que podrían permitirles permanecer en el país.

La ciudad está secundando eso al no tener mayor cuidado en a quien entrega al ICE, señalan los críticos.

Aquí estaría incluido el caso de José Reyes, un residente legal que estuvo a punto de ser deportado tras ser arrestado en el 2009 después de una discusión con el nuevo novio de su ex novia.

"No es justo que personas que tienen únicamente estas pequeñas condenas sean deportadas", dijo Reyes.

Border Women Hunger Strike

After sending a letter to The First Lady Michelle Obama yesterday, the 11 women enduring a hunger strike reach day 9 today.

According to La Mujer Obrera, the website that is closely documenting this landmark protest, the women will be outside the White House in Washington, D.C. today from 2 to 5 p.m.

The protest is to "call on federal decision-makers focused on short-sighted border security initiatives to establish immediate and long-term strategies to support community-led development of the nation's poorest region," according to http://lamujerobrera.wordpress.com.

These 11 women have first-hand accounts of the violence in the Ciudad Juarez/El Paso border.

According to a press release dated today by La Mujer Obrera, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 11 a.m. the women will make the final action of the hunger strike, followed by a closing ceremony in front of the White House, leading up to the women's first bites of solid food at noon and a press conference.

The letter addressed to Mrs. Obama precedes a letter to President Barack Obama dated Nov. 8.

In their letter to Mrs. Obama they wrote:

"As women, we know we have and are exercising, the right to determine our own destiny and work towards the meaningful development of our communities to improve the quality of life of our children and grandchildren.

For eight days we have been at your door, fasting to protest our invisibility. For too long we have lived with the invisibility of our conditions, as well as the solutions we have been implementing for 30 years. We can no longer afford to be invisible, for the sake of our people."

In the letter to the President they asked:

As critical next steps toward (our) goal, we seek your immediate action to

1) Organize a national summit to identify public-private initiatives in support of border women's efforts to restore their communities from the damaging effects of international trade and immigration policies, and the current "war on drugs" and for the eventual implementation of the Southwest Border Regional Commission .

2) Provide urgently needed economic sustainability support for women and their organizations whose development achievements and future plans are now in jeopardy

Women's conditions on the border are urgent, and we are demanding justice and equity now. It's not just about La Mujer Obrera in El Paso, Texas. This is a struggle by women on the border, and our right to a better future for our community.

Obama, Hispanic caucus push for DREAM Act passage before year's end

President Obama and members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC) are pushing Congress to pass the DREAM Act before adjourning.

Obama met Tuesday afternoon with CHS leaders Sen. Robert Menendez (D-N.J.) and Reps. Nydia Velazquez (D-N.Y.) and Luis Guiterrez (D-Ill.) in the Oval Office where they "discussed the options on immigration reform immediately facing the Congress," the White House said.

The White House readout of the meeting said Obama wants to see passage of the DREAM Act during the lame-duck session.

"This legislation has traditionally enjoyed support from Democratic and Republican lawmakers and would give young people who were brought as minors to the United States by their parents the opportunity to earn their citizenship by pursuing a college degree or through military service," the White House said.

On comprehensive immigration reform, the president pushed CHC members to "work to restore the bipartisan coalition backing comprehensive immigration reform."

The readout said Obama is hoping that with the midterm elections settled, Republicans will join him and Democrats in pursuing comprehensive legislation.

"The president repeated his hope that, with the election season's pressures past, Congressional Republicans would work with their Democratic colleagues not only to strengthen security at the nation's borders, but also to restore responsibility and accountability to what everyone agrees is a broken immigration system," the White House said.

In a statement, Gutierrez said passing the DREAM Act would "make a down payment" on immigration reform.

"Democrats and those Republicans willing to join us to address an important area of our dysfunctional immigration system can set the tone for the next Congress and the next two years," he said.

The DREAM Act, Gutierrez added, is "the only piece of immigration reform legislation that can get broad support from Democrats and has attracted significant Republican support in the recent past. The policy of mass deportation is not working and is ripping apart communities and may only get worse under a Republican controlled House."

"Speaker Pelosi has indicated to me personally that she wants the House to move on the DREAM Act," he said. "Majority Leader Harry Reid has consistently supported a DREAM Act vote during lame-duck, and now the president and I have had an opportunity to discuss the lame-duck strategy."

Palin Says She Could Beat Obama In An Election That Will Be Held In 720 Days

On the face of it, it's a silly thing to be talking about. The next presidential election won't be held for another 720 days. Nonetheless, the conclusion of the 2010 election means that 2012 is upon us. The visits to Iowa and New Hampshire, especially by Republicans, have begun.

And now, in an interview with ABC News' Barbara Walters, Sarah Palin "says she is seriously considering a run for the White House, and she believes she could beat President Obama in 2012." The interview will run on Dec. 9 as part of Walters' "10 Most Fascinating People" of 2010.

This wouldn't be the first time Palin said she was thinking about running. In a profile that will run in this Sunday's New York Times magazine, Palin said that she is weighing a run, "having that discussion with my family." And last month, the former Alaska governor said on Entertainment Tonight that "if there's nobody else to do it, then of course I would believe that we should do this."

Very few people are neutral about Palin. An AP poll released earlier this month showed her with a 46 percent favorable rating and a 49 percent unfavorable one. But those identified as Republicans or GOP-leaning independents, the favorable number jumped to 79 percent.

What few can deny is that she has a following. Her new reality show on the TLC network, "Sarah Palin's Alaska," premiered last night and drew nearly five million viewers, the highest rated launch of a new program in TLC history. But is she too polarizing to beat Obama?

First, let's take a look at Obama's job approval numbers. According to the Gallup Poll, for the week of Nov. 8-14, it was 44 percent approve, 48 percent disapprove. Those numbers don't look much better than Palin's. Both have their defenders, and both have their opponents, but neither seems to be especially popular right now.

Things can, and will, change by election day 2012. The numbers for Palin and Obama may look nothing like they are now. (Just think about what the political landscape looked like two years ago, after Obama's election. A lifetime ago.)

And while this comparison may seem a bit facile, for Democrats to say — and they do, over and over again — that they would LOVE to run against Palin in 2012, it might be worth remembering that they said the same thing about Ronald Reagan going into 1980. And we all know how that turned out.

Comentaries - Opiniones

National Review: Eleven Reasons 2010 Is Not A Rerun

Next year in Washington is not going to be a replay of 1995. The analogy is on everyone's mind in the Capitol. Many Republicans worry that President Obama will win the public-relations war against Speaker-to-be John Boehner as handily as Bill Clinton bested Newt Gingrich. They should relax.

The parallels are obvious. Both times, a young Democrat had succeeded George Bush in the presidency and then worked with a Democratic Congress to push a liberal agenda. In the next election Republicans ran against big government and won elections up and down the ballot, picking up governorships and seats in the Senate, the House, and state legislatures. Pollster Kristen Soltis points out that much of the data from the 2010 election looks nearly identical to the numbers from 1994. In both elections, for example, roughly 55 percent of independents chose Republican congressional candidates.

Republicans don't want what happened after the last Republican takeover to recur. During the winter of 1995-96, the new Republican Congress battled with Clinton over the budget — a battle that reached its climax in partial shutdowns of the government. The public sided with Clinton. His approval ratings rose while Gingrich's plummeted.

The conservative campaign to limit the size and scope of the federal government never really recovered from this defeat. Within a few years congressional Republicans were beginning to run for reelection on pork and incumbency rather than reform, and George W. Bush was advancing a "compassionate conservatism" as a way of distinguishing himself from the Gingrichites.

But there are several differences between 2011 and 1995 that should work in favor of Republicans.

First, Republicans won a larger House majority. In 1995, Republicans had the smallest majority of any Congress since the 1950s. Conservatives were a majority of the majority, but not a majority of the House. Holding the conference together on votes was a constant challenge: Budgets would be too tight for party moderates and too loose for conservative firebrands.

Boehner's task will be easier. Republicans have the largest majority they have had since the 1940s. For the first time in the modern history of conservatism, the House has an outright conservative majority. Michael Barone says that House Republicans are in the sweet spot: They have enough members that Boehner can let some Republicans out of tough votes, but not so many that they have no cohesion.

Second, Republicans did not take the Senate, as they did in 1995. As a result, the public will be less likely to hold them responsible for governing the country. When House Republicans passed legislation that could not pass a Republican Senate, conservatives were demoralized and the party looked incompetent. Neither effect will be as pronounced if a Democratic Senate kills House-passed conservative legislation.

Senate Republican leader Mitch McConnell, meanwhile, will have an easier time keeping his conference together in the minority. Getting Rand Paul to sign off on a McConnell agenda would be a lot harder than getting him to agree to oppose Harry Reid's. Finally, if there are veto fights with President Obama, they will necessarily involve legislation that had significant Democratic support.

Third, the fact that Republicans came up short in the Senate elections will probably temper their triumphalism. At the start of 1995, a lot of conservatives believed that history was on their side and would roll over anyone standing in their way. They thought Clinton was a sure loser. The Republican takeover was widely described as a "revolution." This time Republicans are well aware that Obama could win reelection and that Republicans could lose House seats in 2012.

Fourth, having been through 1995, Republicans have learned the lesson that you can't govern from the Hill. That year Republicans tried to restrain the growth of Medicare. The decision to take on a popular entitlement was the most important reason Clinton won the budget battle. Republicans will not try anything nearly as ambitious this time. Either they will make a deal with Obama — which would require him to make the first move — or they will explain that real reform cannot come until Republicans get reinforcements in Washington. Boehner was surely aware that his election-night comment that "the president sets the agenda" would be his most widely quoted remark.

Fifth, the new Republican majority is more seasoned. The last Republican House before 1995 adjourned in 1955. Almost none of the Republicans who took Congress in 1995 had ever been in the majority. Most of them had not even contemplated being in the majority until the 1994 campaign. The new majority includes many congressmen who were in the old majority until January 2007. They know the ropes — and so do many of their aides. There won't be as much need for on-the-job training.

Sixth, the new Republican majority is less factionalized than the old one. The moderate contingent was much larger in 1995, though it was declining even then. Journalists said that Gingrich would have a hard time managing the new conservative members of Congress — the "revolutionaries" — just as they are now saying that Boehner will have his hands full with the new congressmen from the Tea Parties. But House Republicans have been operationally in sync with the Tea Parties since the start of the Obama presidency, uniformly opposing both the stimulus and Obamacare and almost unanimously opposing cap-and-trade and card check as well.

Seventh, Obama isn't Clinton. The former president started his political career in a relatively conservative state. During his governorship, Arkansas gave its electoral votes to Republican presidential candidates three times. Clinton also ran the Democratic Leadership Council, which sought to pull the party rightward. Obama has had much less experience of appealing to conservative and moderate voters. He did it in the general election of 2008 only under exceptional circumstances and with a very short record. It's not clear that he is interested in "triangulating" against Congressional Democrats and Republicans, much less that he is capable of it. Keep in mind that at this point in his presidency Clinton had already relied on Republican votes to win a high-profile fight over trade. Obama has done nothing similar.

Most analysts trace the beginning of Clinton's comeback to the Oklahoma City bombing, when he was able to become the country's mourner-in-chief while also linking the atrocity to his opponents' antipathy to big government. Obama seems far less deft. His response to the Fort Hood shootings last year showed no ability to rally the country at a moment of trauma.

Eighth, Obama has to deal with a larger, angrier, and more implacable Left than Clinton did. The Left was chastened after three Republican presidential terms when Clinton took office. When Clinton signed welfare reform in 1996, a few of his appointees resigned but there was no revolt. Obama cannot be so sure that MoveOn.org, MSNBC, etc., will stay in his corner if he triangulates. His freedom of action is more circumscribed.

Ninth, Boehner isn't Gingrich. The new Republican leader is sometimes emotional — he teared up repeatedly during his election-night press conference — but he is not grandiose. Gingrich, by contrast, told confidants in 1995 that he was "moving the planet." Boehner has learned from the experience of Gingrich and Tom DeLay that he is better off keeping a low profile. No congressman can win media cycles day after day going up against a president one-on-one. Boehner knows it. Boehner isn't as full of ideas as Gingrich was, but he won't make as many mistakes either.

Tenth, McConnell isn't Bob Dole. McConnell is smarter and more interested in policy, and he understands people to his right. Most important, perhaps, he isn't running for president. Dole was running for president, and one of his principal rivals, Phil Gramm, was also in the Senate. Dole had to run the Senate, pretend to be the movement conservative he wasn't, and negotiate with a president he was trying to replace. McConnell doesn't have any of these burdens.

Eleventh, the public seems more concerned about federal spending than it was in 1995. Back then, the deficit was seen as a symbol of the irresponsibility of the ruling class in Washington, D.C. Now it is seen as an imminent threat to the country's future. That won't make cutting spending easy, but it should make it less politically dangerous.

Republicans' memories of 1995 are a little distorted. They overstate the electoral fallout of their defeat in the budget showdown. Clinton would have won reelection in 1996 even if there had been no budget battle. It was a great year, with peace, prosperity, and falling crime rates. Republicans didn't lose that many seats, either, and those congressmen who lost almost all did so because they had made personal mistakes (such as not tending to their districts) rather than because they had tried to cut Medicare.

But in any case, next year isn't going to be a rerun of 1995. If Republicans come a cropper, it will be for different reasons than they did last time.

Political partisanship will get ugly in upcoming year

By Gregory Tejeda

I'm not getting as bent out of shape the way some Latino activists are with the fact that Rep. Lamar Smith, R-Texas, is likely to become the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

SMITH: Not our new buddy

That post is a significant one in terms of setting the House of Representatives' agenda when it comes to anything related to immigration reform. In short, Smith is going to become the face of immigration opposition, and probably will become the thorn in the nalgas of Rep. Luis Gutierrez, D-Ill., who gave up a chance to run for Chicago mayor so he could continue the fight for immigration reform.

LOOKING AT AN ideologically conservative analysis of Smith's record on the issue, it is filled with the catch-phrases such as "amnesty," "anchor baby," "chain migration" and all the other buzz-words used by the "right" to express their opposition to people in this country who aren't ethnically just like themselves.

He's not going to be a buddy.

But on the other hand, anything hostile he tries to do is going to be held in check by the U.S. Senate, which remains in the control of Majority Leader Harry Reid, D-Nev., who seems to realize he owes the Latino voter bloc and activists something significant.

It seems that the "something significant" he will try to give is a vote of some type on the DREAM Act, that measure that allows long-time residents of this country without a visa to have access to the same educational benefits as other natives of this nation.

AND YES, FOR the record, Smith opposes this too.

REID: What comes after the DREAM?

It could come up during the upcoming weeks that the current incarnation of Congress – the one that had, for awhile, filibuster-proof majorities in the Senate and a significant House majority, all favoring da Dems.

Beyond that, what we're going to get during 2011 and 2012 is a whole lot of nothing. Any openly hostile measure that gets introduced in the House of Representatives is muerte in the Senate.

That is important because I fully expect the newly-GOP House to try to devise something in the name of "national security" that will be hostile to the interests of Latinos.

AFTER ALL, THEY probably think we need to be punished, on account of the fact that in certain western states, a strong Latino vote against their would-be political colleagues caused them to go down to electoral defeat.

At the very least, Reid is still a leader because of an overwhelming Latino vote.

Will we really get an attempt to repeal the 14th Amendment to the Constitution? Or will they try to devise something even more insipid? I'm actually curious. I can afford to be, since I realize it has zero chance of actually getting enacted into law.

We're going to have to rely on Reid and his use of a Democratic majority – one that seems to have fewer of those rural Democrats who despite their use of the "D" following their names always seemed to vote more in line with the Republicans – to prevent some serious harm from taking place.

IT MEANS I'M looking beyond any token gesture of support Reid might offer up with the DREAM Act. He's going to have to show during the next two years that he earned overwhelming Latino support that he received in last week's elections.

Here's hoping he does a more convincing job in the eyes of some Latino activists than Barack Obama has done during the past two years of his presidency.

A decision for all students

The California Supreme Court's decision is a powerful statement in support of education for all. The unanimous ruling rejected the efforts to turn the law that benefits all students, regardless of legal status, into a debate over immigration.

AB540, passed in 2001, allows students who complete three years of high school in California to enroll in public colleges and universities paying in-state tuition. The difference in rates between in-state and out-of-state tuition can range between $5,000-$23,000 a year depending on the school, a figure that in many cases is the deciding factor to continue studies or not.

The lawsuit challenging AB540 argued that undocumented students were being given benefits that were being denied to U.S. citizens, which would be a violation of federal law. In reality, the California law offers the same opportunity to young people who are citizens as long as they attended a California high school regardless of whether their parents reside in another state, as well as those who move to other states to study and then return.

The reality is that more students who are citizens and legal residents are benefiting from the law than those who are undocumented. This fact seems to be lost on the plaintiffs, who list among their ranks the legal expert, Kris Kobach, who helped design Arizona's immigration law.

Their goal was to target the undocumented and set their interests up against those of citizens —using false arguments— and thus create resentment against the "foreigner." The intention was to try to build a case that the presence of the undocumented meant a loss of opportunities for citizens. This is completely untrue and, in this instance, it was fortunately rejected by both conservative and liberal judges.

California chooses to treat equally all young people who study and graduate from its high schools. States that invest in a student's basic public education have the right to allow that student to continue his/her academic path.

This is a wise investment that should be emulated instead of eliminated in every state in the union.

DREAM Act: la otra promesa

La deportación de Jessica Colotl, una estudiante indocumentada de Georgia, fue diferida por un año, pero la joven podría ser deportada cuando se gradúe de Ciencias Políticas de la Universidad Estatal Kennesaw. La semana pasada fue hallada culpable de manejar sin licencia. Jessica, traída por sus padres a Estados Unidos cuando tenía 11 años, se considera "una estadounidense sin papeles".

Nos contó vía telefónica que su sentencia no entrará en vigor hasta que los tribunales escuchen la apelación presentada por su abogado.

Entre estos trámites legales pulula la sombra de la deportación que podría enfrentar al graduarse. Pero rápidamente agrega que "algo positivo, como el DREAM Act o la reforma migratoria, tiene que suceder".

Cuando el Congreso reanude esta semana su corta sesión poselectoral, la atención de miles de jóvenes indocumentados como Jessica, y de grupos pro inmigrantes se centra en presionar al Legislativo para que apruebe el proyecto DREAM Act antes del cierre del Congreso 111. La medida concede una vía de legalización a jóvenes que completen cuando menos dos años de universidad o se inscriban en el servicio militar.

En la lucha política de su vida por ser reelecto en Nevada, el líder de la mayoría demócrata del Senado, Harry Reid, prometió llevar la medida al pleno senatorial independientemente de los resultados electorales. Reid ganó gracias al voto latino. En su favor pesa que ya trató este año de incorporar el DREAM Act, sin éxito, al plan de gastos del Departamento de Defensa. Ningún republicano votó a favor de proceder con el debate.

Asimismo, se reporta que la presidenta de la Cámara Baja, Nancy Pelosi, quiere llevar el DREAM Act a debate antes de que los republicanos asuman el control cameral en enero.

Si es así, ya era hora. La Cámara Baja no ha considerado ninguna medida de alivio migratorio en los pasados años. Siempre se dijo que abordaría una reforma si el Senado actuaba primero. El asunto se mantuvo a raya por temor de afectar a demócratas en distritos moderados o conservadores. De todos modos, muchos perdieron el 2 de noviembre.

"Las promesas se deben tomar en serio y es tiempo de que todos estos líderes políticos tomen acción y hagan un trabajo justo para todos", afirmó Colotl.

Un nuevo sondeo de Lake Research Partners para America's Voice encontró que 66% de los estadounidenses apoya el DREAM Act: 81% de demócratas, 57% de republicanos y 60% de independientes.

La pregunta es si esos demócratas moderados y conservadores requeridos para avanzar el DREAM Act con la menor cantidad posible de republicanos deciden despedirse haciendo algún bien a 800 mil jóvenes que sólo quieren aportar su talento académico o servir militarmente. Jóvenes que no llegaron aquí por voluntad propia.

Los demócratas pueden demostrar el espinazo que no han tenido en los pasados años avanzando algo que siente las bases para una eventual reforma migratoria y evidenciar resultados para los votantes hispanos que los han apoyado en las buenas y en las malas.

Los republicanos, por su parte, podrían comenzar a sacudirse la imagen de antiinmigrantes o mantener el discurso ofensivo que no conduce a nada. El congresista republicano electo de Florida, David Rivera, dijo en el programa Al Punto, de Jorge Ramos, que "hay que bajar el tono y la retórica y enfocarnos en resultados para nuestra comunidad". Entre esos resultados mencionó el DREAM Act para ayudar a regularizar por sus logros educativos o su servicio militar a quienes "por ninguna culpa de ellos" vinieron aquí sin documentos.

Que sus colegas coincidan está por verse.

También está por verse si el debate migratorio puede superar el punto muerto de las mutuas acusaciones de "antiinmigrantes" o de "oportunistas políticos".

Jessica Colotl, cientos de miles como ella, nuestra economía y nuestro servicio militar lo agradecerán.

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Fiestas del Llano seeking volunteers

Fiestas del Llano is seeking volunteers to help plan and execute next year's Fiestas Patrias (Fiestas del Llano) as well as initiate the opening of the Hispanic Heritage and Cultural Arts Center located at old fire station number 4 located at the corner of N. University and 2nd Street in the Jackson Neighborhood. Anyone interested in helping, please get in touch with Victor Hernandez by emailing him at vhernandezlaw@yahoo.com and we can start coordinating efforts now. September 2011 will be here before you know it.

Preliminary plans include having the Grito de Dolores on September 15, 2011 (Thursday) at Guadalupe Park in Barrio Guadalupe; the Miss Hispanic Lubbock (La Adelita, Miss Fiestas) pageant on Friday, September 16, 2011 at the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center; the parade on Saturday, September 17, 2011; the festival (tejano/norteno,/conjunto music, food vendors, ballet folklorico, mariachis, and carnival (if possible) on Saturday and Sunday, September 17 and 18, 2011.

If interested in helping please respond with your name, address, phone number and please indicate whether you'd like to help with the 16th of September celebration or with the cultural center. If volunteering for the 16th of September celebration, please indicate on which part of the celebration you'd like to volunteer with. If uncertain, that's fine as well.

Plans are also underway to open the cultural center, even if it is on a limited basis. We need volunteers to help there as well.

Questions?
Comments?
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A TODAS LAS PERSONASY PARTES INTERESADAS:

Natiqnal Oilwell Varco, L.P., ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ) la renovación del Permiso Núm. 9753 de Calidad del Aire, la cual autorizaría el funcionamiento continuado de un horno térmico en la planta Tuboscope Fulton Road ubicada en 2269 South Fulton Avenue, Odessa, Condado de Ector, Texas 79766. En la sección de avisos públicos de este periódico se encuentra información adicional sobre esta solicitud.

Ofrece el TDHCA información gratuita a propietarios para impedir que pierdan sus viviendas: el diputado Roberto Alonzo

El Representante Estatal de Texas, Roberto R. Alonzo (Dallas) informó hoy que el Departamento de Asuntos Comunitarios (TDHCA) estatal le comunicó sobre algunos valiosos recursos y de los servicios de asistencia que ofrece a todos los ciudadanos texanos que están a punto de perder sus vivienda.

Alonzo indicó que el TDHCA está encargado de tratar todo tipo de asuntos relacionados con la problemática de vivienda, por lo que dicha agencia estatal le reiteró su compromiso de ayudar a todos los texanos que por dificultades hipotecarias podrían perder sus hogares.

Debido a la crisis que enfrenta este sector en el estado, el Departamento de Asuntos Comunitarios preparó un folleto en el que explica de manera detallada cuáles son las mejores maneras de prevenir las ejecuciones de hipoteca y mantener a los propietarios en sus casas, evitando así también que se conviertan en víctimas de fraudes, dijo el diputado estatal demócrata.

Roberto Alonzo manifestó que todos los afectados pueden leer el mencionado folleto, visitando el sitio web: http://www.tdhca.state.tx. nosotros / propiedad de vivienda / exclusión /. También pueden llamar al número gratuito 1-888-995-HOPE (4673).

Asimismo, agregó, los interesados pueden visitar el sitio web de la agencia estatal TDHCA (www.tdhca.state.tx.us donde es necesario hacer clic en la 'Recuperación de Asistencia por Desastre", localizado en la esquina inferior derecha). Todos estos materiales y servicios son totalmente gratuitos.

"Con la actual difícil situación económica, el aumento del desempleo, de los costos del seguro de salud, de las matrícula para asistir a la universidad, de los servicios públicos, la gasolina para nuestros vehículos, y otros factores relacionados que afectan a nuestra vida cotidiana, se ha hecho cada vez más difícil a las familias cubrir sus necesidades básicas al menos para mantenerse a flote", enfatizó.

Alonzo dijo que uno de los mayores gastos que tiene la mayoría de las familias es precisamente el de la hipoteca mensual, en cual se ha convertido en una de nuestras prioridades para reducir los gastos familiares.

Sin embargo, señaló que al no pagar correctamente la renta la persona se ve seriamente afectada en su calificación de crédito, lo que le disminurá significativamente las posibilidades de salir de una difícil situación financiera.

No obstante, agregó, existen algunas opciones que ayudan a evitar esta grave situación, las cuales son proporcionadas por el Departamento de Vivienda de Texas y su oficina de Asuntos Comunitarios, las cuales se han visto enriquecidas por el apoyo del gobierno federal. "Por tal motivo, "urgo a nuestra comunidad a buscar estos beneficiosos programas, sobre todo el los sitios web que acabo de proporcionar", indicó.

El diputado estatal por el Distrito 104 de Dallas dijo que mediante el TDHCA, el 18 de febrero de 2009, el presidente Obama anunció un plan integral para ayudar a los propietarios responsables de evitar la ejecución hipotecaria al conceder préstamos bancarios accessibles y sostenibles a los afectados.

El Plan de Estabilidad federal prevé un programa de modificación de préstamos radicales dirigidos a los propietarios de viviendas que están en riesgo de exclusión, debido a que sus ingresos no son suficientes para hacer sus pagos de hipoteca.

El programa también incluye la refinanciación de oportunidades para dichos dueños de vivienda que están al día en sus pagos de hipoteca, pero no han sido capaces de refinanciar porque sus casas han disminuido su valor. Además, en virtud de la Iniciativa de Propietarios de Estabilidad, el Departamento del Tesoro de Estados Unidos destinó una multimillonaria suma de $75 mil millones de dólares para que familias de ingresos medios pudiera realizar sus pagos de hipotecas al estar en riego de perder sus casas.

Los Departamento del Tesoro y de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD), en convinación con otras agencias federales, están trabajando con los prestamistas y consejeros de vivienda sin fines de lucro para implementar este programa a gran escala.

Alonzo dijo que todo este tipo de asistencia pública a través de la Iniciativa de Propietarios de Estabilidad será proporcionada de manera totalmente gratuita.

Sin embargo, pidió a los propietarios de vivienda tener cuidado con cualquier organización que intenta cobrar una cuota por este tipo de asesoría o por la modificación de un préstamo, sobre todo si le piden dinero por adelantado.

Latina filmmakers advance minority female voice in the U.S. narrative

An old African proverb posits that 'until lions have their historians, tales of the hunt shall always glorify the hunter'. In other words, historical accounts benefit the storyteller. History has by in large been reported from the male perspective thus illuminating the world from a man's view. Women have traditionally experienced less access to mainstream representations. Latinas and other minorities are sometimes faced with additional prejudice. In the past their stories were rarely given a voice.

Through the efforts of countless individuals significant headway has been made towards recognizing the significance of female societal contributions. As women's voice gains increased status, film provides a forum through which it can be transmitted. Recent strides by female filmmakers may lead the way in redirecting the U.S. storyline to include the women's viewpoint.

The National Women's History Project (NWHP) is one of the many organizations taking charge of advancing the women's movement. It serves as a catalyst for promoting the recognition of women's achievements in all facets of life- science, community, government, literature, art, sports, medicine, etc.

The NWHP has designated March as Women's History Month. The focus of this year's 30th anniversary of Women's History Month is 'Writing Women Back into History'. Understanding our past is a vital component to a healthy understanding of who we are. An adequate presence in history facilitates an enhanced sense of self worth. To honor the theme the organization developed a nation-wide program highlighting outstanding women and their achievements.

According to the NWHP, when the effort began in the eighties less than 3% of the content of teacher training textbooks mentioned the contributions of women and when included, women were usually written in as mere footnotes. Women were deprived of female role models. Today the web contains millions of citations professing the accomplishments of women.

What better testament to the improved vocality of the female perspective than the evolution of women filmmakers- the ultimate storytellers. This year's Oscar winner for Best Director went to Kathryn Bigelow for Hurt Locker. She is the first woman to ever win this award. Only three women have ever even been nominated.

Many women in the industry understand the deep impact of this landmark event. Actress Yareli Arizmendi, of such films as Like Water for Chocolate and A Day Without a Mexican, acknowledges this accomplishment was a long time coming.

"Let us not forget that change doesn't just happen, it needs to be imagined and worked," Arizmendi said. "The fact that Kathryn Bigelow won Best Director and Best Film was a natural evolution of what had been imagined and worked for the past centuries."

The progression of the Latina perspective specifically is an important part of the U.S. narrative. The 2010 San Diego Latino Film Festival highlights the contributions of Latina film makers with the 17th annual Cine Mujer. Cine Mujer features six films, eight documentaries and over 30 short films by Latinas and the Latina experience. The event provides an opportunity for women filmmakers and audiences to share perspectives with one another.

The arts, such as film, have always led the way in progressive leaps for the marginalized. The industry itself has yet to create a level playing field for mainstream representations. Women seek alternative routes to ensure their voice is articulated and heard.

"Unfortunately the truth is that there are not that many women directing narrative films in Hollywood. There are, however, many women who work on documentaries, and there is a network of support from these women that is amazing" Laura Varela, San Antonio-based documentary filmmaker and Cine Mujer participant, said. "Therefore, women, being as resilient as they are in general, and as filmmakers find ways to tell their stories without having to depend on a system which is not as open to them."

Despite the developments made towards advancing the female voice, a gender gap remains. Women, especially minority women, are still a marginalized group with minimal admission to dominant discourse. As film and other creative industries continue to incorporate female viewpoints societal understandings will increasingly reflect multiple understandings.

Latin Grammys 2010: Merengue star Juan Luis Guerra wins three awards

Old and new blood shared the Latin Grammy stage Thursday night with newcomers Mario Domm and his Mexican pop group Camila and veteran merengue superstar Juan Luis Guerra taking home three awards each.

Camila scored for Record of the Year and Best Pop Album by a Duo or Group for their second CD, "Dejarte de Amar." Domm also won Song of the Year as the songwriter of the trio's hit "Mientes."

"Three Grammys in one night," an obviously moved Domm, the group's lead singer, said on his third trip to the stage. "Many years, many empty pages, many phrases that are in a drawer and suddenly one has the luck to reach your hearts."

Guerra's three wins, including Album of the Year, bring his total Latin Grammys to 12.

The Dominican singer opened the three-hour show on Univision from Las Vegas with "Lola's Mambo," a duet with trumpeter Chris Botti, from his winner CD, "A son de Guerra."

"'A son de Guerra' is an album with romantic characteristics but also social," Guerra said as he fetched his third award.

"I think the time has come for us to call things like they are ... and also to reclaim better justice, more honesty and more integrity for the people of Latin America, so this is for a better Latin America."

The 11th annual Latin Grammys managed an unusual good balance of Latin music genres in the performances. Pop, Mexican regional music, salsa, merengue, bachata, mariachi and hip hop, all had a chance to shine, many aided by the aquatic dancers and acrobats of the La Reve show.

An array of interesting musical pairings and cool set designs elevated the telecast over previous years. Pop singer Enrique Iglesias performed with the reggaetoneros Wisin y Yandel and up-and-coming Prince Royce sang his bachata version of "Stand by Me" with the song's creator, R&B star Ben E. King.

An emotional Placido Domingo accepted the award for Person of the Year from Ricky Martin.

The legendary tenor praised the growing power of Latin music and the wealth of talent in the audience.

"We are growing in beauty," he said, half jokingly. "My God, what women!"

Marc Anthony, who lost for Best Pop Album, sang his latest hit, "Y como es el?" accompanied by a surprise appearance by the man who made the song a mega hit nearly three decades ago, Spaniard Jose Luis Perales.

Afterwards, Anthony blew a kiss to his famous wife, Jennifer Lopez, who was sitting on the front row. Her lips answered: "I love you."

Still, it was men's night at the Latin Grammys yesterday with guys dominating the nominations and the wins. Other lucky men were Cuban-Canadian singer Alex Cuba who got Best New Artist, Venezuelan hip-hop duo Chino y Nacho, who scored in the coveted Best Urban Music Album category and Argentine rocker Gustavo Cerati who won two.

Women winners included Canadian Nelly Furtado for her Spanish CD, "Mi plan," rapper Mala Rodriguez, flamenco fusion singer Buika and Ely Guerra, whose first CD since going independent, "Hombre invisible," was recognized for Best Alternative Music Album.

Salsa legend Ruben Blades won Best Singer-Songwriter Album for "Cantares del subdesarrollo," his first CD after taking a musical break to work for the government of his native Panama.

Alejandro Sanz, the Spanish superstar who had four nominations going in, won just one for Best Male Pop Vocal Album. The Uruguayan Jorge Drexler, who also had four noms, came out empty handed.

Pepe Aguilar celebra con el álbum 'Bicentenario', el cantante festeja 200 años de la Independencia mexicana

Para lanzar Bicentenario, su vigésimo primer disco, Pepe Aguilar quiso estar rodeado de olmecas.

Pero no de los olmecas de carne y hueso, sino de la exhibición Olmeca: Obras maestras colosales del México antiguo, que está en el Museo de Arte del Condado de Los Ángeles.

"Es un disco muy especial. Es un compromiso grande cantarle a México", aseguró el cantante a La Opinión.

El CD, que conmemora los 200 años de la Independencia mexicana, salió a la venta ayer y cuenta con 13 temas de dos tradicionales ritmos mexicanos: la banda y el mariachi.

"El orgullo que tenemos por nuestra patria se vuelve más profundo [cuando se vive fuera de ella]", expresó el artista en referencia a los que se olvidan "de sus grandes raíces".

Agregó que canciones como Mi ciudad y Que bonita es mi tierra son dos de las que no podían faltar. Otra que incluyó es El toro viejo. Con cierta nostalgia recordó que ésta la cantó por primera vez en 1983.

Con gran seguridad, dijo que "la música ha sido malinterpretada como fácil [de cantar], sobre todo la música mexicana, pero es todo lo contrario". Por eso, el cantante con casi tres décadas de carrera desea aclarar ese mito a través de este disco.

El intérprete de Chaparrita, que es el bonus track del disco, aseguró que ahora cuenta con el apoyo de VeneMusic como sello discográfico. No obstante, enfatizó que él sigue siendo parte de Equinoccio, su compañía disquera e independiente con la que graba sus producciones musicales desde hace diez años.

"Yo tengo el control; con VeneMusic] es una colaboración" para la distribución del CD, aclaró añadiendo que este tipo de acuerdos son el "futuro del mundo discográfico".

Pero aunque mira hacia su futuro, Aguilar no olvida su pasado sobre todo por el gran legado que le dejó su padre, el querido y respetado actor y cantante Antonio Aguilar.

"Todo me recuerda a mi padre. Por supuesto que interpretar temas que estuvieron en su voz me lo recuerda", agregó el cantante de 42 años en la conferencia de prensa de ayer.

Siguiendo con el tema familiar, confirmó que a pesar de que sus hermanos y su mamá, la cantante y actriz Flor Silvestre, iniciarán una gira de presentaciones por México y Estados Unidos próximamente, él no será parte de ese proyecto.

"Los conceptos cambian. El concepto de mi padre era que estuviéramos todos juntos... pero yo ya tengo algo bien establecido. Ahorita no creo que sea conveniente regresar a lo que hacía hace 18 años pero no hay mala relación. De hecho estamos tan bien que acabo de contratar a mi mamá para mi disquera", dijo.

Con una sonrisa llena de orgullo, compartió que todos sus hijos tienen aptitudes artísticas, desde el mayor, Emiliano, que será "mánager", hasta la más pequeña de 7 años, a quien le gusta cantar ópera. Sus cuatro hijos, comentó, disfrutan de diferentes géneros musicales y no tienen "limitaciones" musicales.

Sobre la violencia diaria que se vive en México, dijo que le causa "como mexicano, un dolor muy grande".

"Antes de criticar debemos aprender a proponer", dijo al respecto.

Añadió que las críticas no sirven de nada si nadie pone "un granito de arena" para cambiar esta situación. Enfatizó que él, con 300 empleados, hace su aportación positiva, y que cada quien lo puede hacer de diferente manera.

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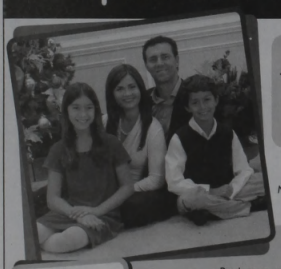

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EL EDITOR NEWSPAPER

Your weekly Hispanic News & Information Publication!

Dez Bryant: Is This Dallas Cowboy a Star In The Making?

Many teams passed up skilled wider receiver Dez Bryant, but the Cowboys were fortunate enough to draft him and it has paid off. Dez Bryant is emerging as a top receiver on the Cowboys next to Miles Austin. Bryant can make big plays on the offensive side of the ball and on special teams.

Bryant has two punt returns for touchdowns this season.

No. 88 has been a huge pickup for fantasy owners this season and from the looks of it, he will continue to get plenty of looks throughout the remainder of the season. Bryant is coming off a big game against the Giants in which he caught three passes for 104 yards and a touchdown. Bryant now has five receiving touchdowns and has caught a touchdown in four of his last five games.

Granted, the loss of Tony Romo may have hurt Bryant's value, but Jon Kitna seems to be have no problems getting his big receiver the football. Bryant has an impressive 41 receptions for a rookie so he is pretty value in point per receptions leagues. (PPR) Bryant is averaging almost six catches in his past four games so it is clear that the Cowboys are trying to get him more involved in the offense.

With the firing of Wade Phillips, the Cowboys played with some energy this past Sunday and that may continue for the rest of the season. If this is the case, than expect the Cowboys to put up solid numbers because regardless of their 2-7 record, they are still one of the most talented teams in football.

Austin and Bryant make a great duo for the Cowboys especially if Bryant continues his solid play. Bryant is definitely worth starting in all leagues. Bryant and the Cowboys have a nice matchup in Week 11 against the Lions so be sure to keep him in your lineup.

Mayweather en nuevo problema

Los problemas legales se le acumulan al campeón invicto Floyd Mayweather Jr. después de que un guardia de seguridad le acusara de tocarle varias veces en el rostro y amenazarlo por las infracciones de estacionamiento que le había puesto a las afueras del domicilio del púgil estadounidense.

La información fue ofrecida ayer, martes, por la policía de Las Vegas (Nevada), donde reside Mayweather Jr.

El campeón invicto rehusó hablar con los policías que llegaron a su casa para investigar el incidente ocurrido el lunes por la tarde.

Pero se presentó un informe de agresión menos grave que sería llevado a la fiscalía del condado de Clark para una posible acusación, indicó el agente de la policía de Las Vegas, Marcus Martin.

El guardia de seguridad afectado por las amenazas de Floyd Mayweather Jr. declaró a las autoridades que el boxeador mantiene una disputa con la asociación de dueños de casas del sector por el estacionamiento a las afueras de su residencia.

Aunque la policía no ha dado a conocer el nombre del guardia de seguridad, él mismo explicó a la policía que se encontraba escribiendo las infracciones cometidas por varios vehículos aparcados indebidamente en la calle frente a la casa de Mayweather Jr., cuando éste salió de la residencia para amenazarlo y agredirlo.

"El señor Mayweather Jr. se alteró y salió de su casa. Cuando el guardia bajó la ventana, él [Mayweather Jr.] le tocó varias veces la cara con los dedos, según el guardia de seguridad", explicó Martin.

El agente indicó que Mayweather Jr., de 33 años de edad, se negó a salir de su casa cuando los agentes tocaron a la puerta.

Mayweather Jr. se limitó a decirles que no hablaría con ellos, y les deseó buenas noches.

El abogado de Mayweather Jr. no ha hecho todavía ningún comentario ni ofrecido información o explicación sobre el último incidente en el que se ve involucrado su cliente.

Mayweather Jr. vive desde hace casi dos años en una casa de cinco habitaciones y dos pisos en Wood Creek Court, en el área de Las Vegas.

El campeón del mundo invicto tiene también pendiente una audiencia judicial, en enero, en la que responderá a las acusaciones de haber agredido a su ex novia y madre de sus hijos, a quienes amenazó si llamaban a la policía.

Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas

AVISO DE RECIBO DE SOLICITUD E INTENCIÓN DE OBTENER LA RENOVACIÓN DE PERMISO

PERMISO NÚMERO 9753

SOLICITUD National Oilwell Varco, L.P., ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por su siglas en inglés) renovación del Permiso Núm. 9753 de Calidad Atmosférica, el cual autorizaría el funcionamiento continuo de un horno térmico en la planta Tuboscope Fulton Road ubicada en 2269 South Fulton Avenue, Odessa, Condado de Ector, Texas 79766. La instalación existente está autorizadas para emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: compuestos orgánicos, partículas, incluyendo partículas con diámetro de 10 micras o menos y 2.5 micras o menos, óxidos de nitrógeno, dióxido de azufre y monóxido de carbono.

Esta solicitud se le presentó a la TCEQ el 19 de Octubre. La solicitud estarán disponibles para ser revisados y copiados en la Oficina Central de la TCEQ, en la oficina regional de la TCEQ en Midland, y la Biblioteca Pública de Ector County, 321 West 5th Street, Odessa, Condado de Ector, Texas, empezando el primer día de la publicación de este aviso. El expediente de cumplimiento normativo de la planta, si alguno existe, está disponible para su revisión en la oficina regional de la TCEQ en Midland.

El director ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha determinado que la solicitud cumple con los requisitos administrativos y llevará a cabo una revisión técnica de la solicitud. Información en la solicitud indica que este permiso no resultara en un incremento de emisiones permitidas y no resultara en la emisión de contaminantes atmosféricos previamente emitidos. **La TCEQ puede actuar sobre esta solicitud sin buscar comentarios públicos adicionales o dar la oportunidad para una audiencia de lo contencioso si se cumple con ciertos criterios.**

COMENTARIOS PÚBLICOS Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos, o solicitar una audiencia de lo contencioso a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial al domicilio a continuación. La TCEQ tomará en cuenta todos los comentarios públicos en la decisión final de la solicitud. **La fecha límite para presentar comentarios públicos es 15 días después de que se publique el aviso en el periódico.** Después de la fecha límite para comentarios públicos, el director ejecutivo preparará una respuesta para todos los comentarios públicos pertinentes y materiales, o significativos. Temas como valores de propiedades, ruido, seguridad de tráfico y zonificación están fuera de la competencia de la TCEQ para abordar en el proceso del permiso.

Después de que se concluya la revisión técnica de la solicitud, el director ejecutivo tomará en cuenta los comentarios, y preparará una respuesta para todos los comentarios públicos pertinentes y materiales, o significativos. Si únicamente se reciben comentarios, la respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la decisión del director ejecutivo con respecto a la solicitud, será enviada por correo a todas aquellas personas que sometieron comentarios públicos o quienes se encuentran en la lista de envío para esta solicitud, a menos que la solicitud sea presentada directamente para **audiencia de lo contencioso.**

OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA DE LO CONTENCIOSO Usted puede solicitar una audiencia de lo contencioso. El solicitante o el director ejecutivo también pueden pedir que la solicitud se presente directamente para audiencia de caso impugnado después de la revisión técnica de la solicitud. Una audiencia de lo contencioso es un proceso legal parecido a un juicio civil en el tribunal de distrito del estado. A menos que se presente una solicitud por escrito para una audiencia de lo contencioso dentro de 15 días de este aviso, el director ejecutivo puede autorizar la solicitud. **Si no se recibe una solicitud para audiencia dentro del plazo de 15 días, no se dará otra oportunidad para una audiencia.** De acuerdo a la Ley de Aire Limpio de Texas, § 382.056(o), sólo se puede conceder una audiencia de lo contencioso si el historial de cumplimiento normativo del solicitante se encuentra en la clasificación mas baja de acuerdo a los requisitos de historia de cumplimiento normativo que aplican y si la petición para la audiencia está basada en cuestiones de hechos debatibles que son pertinentes y materiales para la decisión de la Comisión con respecto a la solicitud. Además, la Comisión solo concederá una audiencia sobre cuestiones que hayan sido presentadas durante el período de comentarios públicos y que no hayan sido retiradas.

Una persona que puede estar afectada por emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de una instalación tiene derecho a solicitar una audiencia. Si se solicita una audiencia de lo contencioso, debe presentar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o para un grupo o una asociación, un representante oficial), dirección, número de teléfono de día y número de facsímile, si lo tiene; (2) el nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; (3) la declaración "[yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado"; (4) una descripción específica de cómo se vería afectado adversamente por la solicitud y las emisiones atmosféricas de la instalación de manera que no es común para el público en general; (5) la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad con relación a la instalación; y (6) una descripción de cómo usa la propiedad lo cual podría ser afectado por la instalación. Si la petición la hace un grupo o una asociación, deben de identificar el miembro o los miembros que tienen derecho a solicitar una audiencia y los intereses que el grupo o la asociación busca proteger. También puede presentar los ajustes que propone hacer a la solicitud/permiso que satisficieran sus preocupaciones. Las peticiones para una audiencia de lo contencioso deben presentarse por escrito dentro de 15 días después de este aviso, a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial a la dirección que se encuentra más abajo.

Si se registra a tiempo una petición para audiencia de lo contencioso, el director ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y cualquier petición para una audiencia de lo contencioso a los comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración durante una de las reuniones programadas de la Comisión. A menos que la solicitud se presente directamente a una audiencia de lo contencioso, el director ejecutivo enviará por correo la respuesta a los comentarios junto con el aviso de la reunión de la Comisión a todas aquellas personas que hayan hecho comentarios o que se encuentran en la lista de envíos para esta solicitud. **Si se concede la audiencia, el tema de la audiencia estará limitado a cuestiones debatidas de hechos relacionadas a intereses pertinentes y materiales de preocupaciones de calidad atmosférica que se hayan planteado durante el período de comentarios.** Cuestiones tales como valores de propiedades, ruido, seguridad de tráfico y zonificación no están dentro de la competencia de la Comisión para abordar en este proceso judicial.

LISTA DE ENVÍO Además de presentar comentarios públicos, puede solicitar que le incluyan en la lista de envío para esta solicitud específica por medio de una solicitud enviada a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial de la TCEQ en la dirección que se encuentra más abajo. Los que integran la lista de envío recibirán copias de futuros avisos (si hay) para esta solicitud, enviadas por la Oficina del Secretario Oficial.

INFORMACIÓN Comentarios públicos por escrito o solicitudes para una reunión pública o una audiencia de lo contencioso se deben entregar a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial, MC-105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, o por el Internet al www.tceq.state.tx.us/about/comments.html. Para mayor información sobre esta solicitud para permiso o sobre el proceso de permisos, puede llamar sin cobro a la Oficina de Asistencia al Público, al 1-800-687-4040. Puede encontrar información general sobre la TCEQ en el sitio web www.tceq.state.tx.us.html.

Se puede obtener información adicional también de National Oilwell Varco, L.P., 7909 Parkwood Circle Drive, Houston, Texas 77036-6565 o al llamar a Mr. Michael L. Thayer, Manager de Salud Corporativa, Seguridad y Medio Ambiente o al número (918) 246-2284.

Fecha de Expedición: Octubre 25, 2010

The Authority of Jesus Questioned

By Sal Hernandez

WHO IS THE ONLY SON OF GOD?

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God" (John 1:1), the Word, Jesus, the Son of God ("I and the Father are One;" John 10:30), the Way, the Truth and the Life and so many other names that our Lord and Savior is called before, now and forever. In Greek, Iesous and in Latin it is Jesus coming from the Hebrew Jeshua or Joshua. This name means "Jehovah is Salvation or simply, God saves."

Jehovah is pronounced (yä v), and not pronounced (j -h v).

We know and understand that vowels were not written in the early centuries and we know that the founder of the Jehovah's Witnesses used the name incorrectly. Moreover, they will admit that the name is incorrect once they have done the research, yet continue to use it. So what do you call a person who finds out they are wrong and refuse to change?

Jesus means, God Saves. Christ means Messiah (anointed). Other names applied to Jesus are: Alpha and Omega; Amen; Apostle and High Priest of our confession; Author and finisher of our faith; Beloved Son; Bread of God; Bread of life; Bridegroom; Son of the Living God; Son of the Most High; Source of Creation; Teacher; the Way, the Truth and the Life; Wisdom of God; Word of God; Word of life and so many others.

Jesus is the Second Person in the Blessed Trinity. In our Profession of Faith, we say, "We believe in One Lord, Jesus Christ, the Only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father, God from God, Light from Light, True God from True God, begotten, not made. For us men and for our salvation He came down from heaven;" acknowledging that Jesus is the Son of God and that he was begotten and not made like you and I. He was there and still is, from the beginning to the end, as the Father is. The Blessed Trinity is a mystery in no human mind can completely understand it. We know that God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit are One (God), yet á separate and distinct person.

"The sum of your word is truth; and every one of your righteous ordinances endures forever. And now, O Lord God, you are God, and your words are true; this is why God's promises always come true. God is Truth itself, whose words cannot deceive. This is why one can abandon oneself in full trust to truth and faithfulness of his word in all things. The beginning of sin and of man's fall was due to a lie of the tempter who induced doubt of God's word, kindness and faithfulness. God's truth is his wisdom, which commands the whole created order and governs the world. God, who alone made heaven and earth, can alone impart true knowledge of every created thing in relation to himself. God is also truthful when he reveals himself – teaching that comes from God is "true instruction." When he sends his Son into the world it will be "to bear witness to the truth." We know that the Son of God has come and has given us understanding, to know him who is true." (CCC 215-217)

One thing we need to know and understand is the fact that Jesus is God and became man for our salvation. We need to know and understand how significant this is: to be God then humble himself enough to become man.

We can come to know Him in the celebration of the Holy Mass and we are able to receive Him in fullness through all of the Sacraments. Of course, we can receive Him in the Holy Eucharist, which in itself is a moment of a lifetime. Just ask those people in the Old Testament as they longed for this very moment

In search of Heisman standards that fit the changing times

The Heisman ballots were mailed out Monday containing the usual announcement:

"The Heisman Memorial Trophy annually recognizes the outstanding college football player whose performance best exhibits the pursuit of excellence with integrity."

Cam Newton is the best player, and in a perfect world, that's all that would matter in the voting process. Sorry, that's not good enough anymore. We, the voters, need guidance. For too long our moral compass has been directed by ambiguous voting guidelines. Please, someone, in these uncertain times, define "integrity." Is it the integrity exhibited by O.J. Simpson? Billy Cannon? Reggie Bush, who at last check still hadn't returned the trophy he shamed?

There's also this from the Heismen: "In order that there is no misunderstanding regarding the eligibility of a candidate, the recipient of the award must be a bona fide student of an accredited college or university including the United States Academies. The recipients must be in compliance with the bylaws defining at NCAA student-athlete."

Misunderstanding? Oh, there's plenty of that. Just what is a bona fide student? Andrew Luck's class load at Stanford doesn't compare to the random athlete-student majoring in football. The wording seems to suggest that just being eligible is the thing. Ah, but how was that eligibility obtained?

Every question, no matter how uncomfortable, is now on the table. It's a bold, new, seedy world out there for the nation's most honored amateur trophy. A world that requires some updating by the Heisman Trust. The Stiff Arm is in danger of losing some of that glitter. Today's hero may be tomorrow's bum. The Bush case set an unseemly precedent -- the possibility of losing the award retroactively. Bush set the bar high -- or is it low? -- shaming himself, his family, his school and the Heisman Trust.

You might have noticed with the Cam Newton case that we've got our toes hanging over the edge again, staring into a deep, dark morass of ethics, academics, and athletics. The argument is more about who deserves to win the Heisman Trophy rather than judging the best athlete. That's why the Heisman has to change.

It needs more definitive voting guidance because there is a slow, simmering, rising Heisman backlash developing against Newton. The perfect storm of scandal, meshing with the best player on the No. 2 team, has created an unsavory scenario going forward: Maybe the winner ends up being the least guilty party.

I've already seen columnists say they aren't going to vote for Newton because of, well, just because. All we know for sure is that Newton had a stolen laptop arrest expunged after he completed a pre-trial diversion program. He may or may not have committed academic fraud at Florida. The situation at Auburn could turn into one of the biggest scandals in college history. Or maybe he's clean.

For now, though, Newton is eligible. As of today, I would vote him No. 1 on my ballot. That's where it gets dicey for the Heisman and its ambiguity.

If you're not going to vote for Newton, you sure as hell can't vote for LaMichael James. The Oregon running back was suspended for the opener after pleading guilty to a misdemeanor charge of harassment. That followed an altercation with his girlfriend. James was actually sentenced to jail but quickly released.

If you're not going to vote for Newton, you can't vote for Oklahoma State receiver Justin Blackmon. The fine wide receiver has a DUI case pending against him. He was suspended for a game, too. See what I mean? If you hold a charge that no longer exists against Newton, then James and Blackmon certainly can't be on your ballot.

I would vote for all three, but check back with me tomorrow -- or in another 15 minutes. The point being that the Heisman can no longer encompass a one-season snapshot. If the award wants to protect its rep, it has to change. It has to hold winners and candidates accountable. Every person has to vote their conscience. And if their conscience tells them that Newton is the Reggie Bush we didn't know at USC, then that is their right. But to avoid such a mess, the Heisman has to take the lead.

Suggested new voting rules:

• Those players who are directly involved in a fully decided NCAA infractions case (after appeals, etc.) shall not be eligible for the award. That includes a player involved in a case in middle school, high school and/or college.

• If a winner is found to be directly involved in a fully decided NCAA infractions case at any point in his life, the Trust reserves the right to retroactively vacate the name of the winner and request return of the trophy. That includes, but is not limited to, the possibility that the winner is found to have competed while ineligible.

• Players charged with or found guilty of a felony at the time of voting shall be noted by the Trust and subject to review as a viable candidate. Winners convicted of a felony at any point in their lives shall have their Heisman victory subject to review.

That about cover it? Sure, it sounds legal and heavy-handed, but this is the age we live in. The Heisman ballot was never meant to turn into the NCAA Manual. But the Heisman never thought it would be embarrassed like it has been in the last year.

That's why we can no longer judge a snapshot of a season. Modern times dictate we sit and watch the entire life story.

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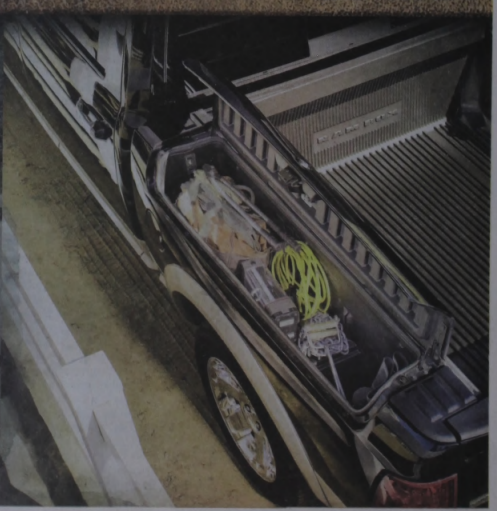
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