

# El Editor

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

Casualties of  
War in Iraq  
4,259  
as of Mar.  
12, 2009



VOL. XXXII No. 23

Week of March 12-18, 2009

www.eleditor.com

Lubbock/West Texas Region

## 15th Annual Viva Aztlan starts here today

By Bidal Agüero

Viva Aztlan simply stated means "our heritage lives!" This year Lubbock Centro Aztlan has taken the theme of "La Quinceañera" to signify 15 years that the Viva Aztlan Dance Festival has brought the blare of trumpets and the stopping of little feet that highlight Mexico's traditions into the Lubbock community for all to enjoy. The initial concept was to involve all communities in an exciting way.

The festival is a competition for ballet folklorico groups which will be held at the Civic Center Theatre March 13-14. For the fifth year Mariachi a Mariachi concert and workshops will be held for a taste of spicy Mexican ballads and corridos.

The added bonus for participating Mariachi groups is being conducted for local Mariachi students by members of the nationally known "Los Arrieros from El Paso/Juarez. The founder of Viva Aztlan, Bidal Agüero, is very excited about the 15th Annual Anniversary because it brings back memories from 1994, when he envisioned a bigger future for the folklorico groups in Lubbock. "Fifteen years ago I saw a surge of folklorico groups being formed in Lubbock. I felt the only way these groups could expose themselves and enhance their skills was to bring in other folklorico groups from other cities." Since most folklorico groups in Lubbock did not have the money to bring master instructors from Mexico,

Viva Aztlan created this opportunity.

Agüero and his devoted committee members then asked folklorico groups across the United States to participate in the competition. To much of their surprise they have hosted groups from New Mexico, Colorado, Illinois, Texas, and as far away as México. The first year of the competition was a great surprise to all the committee members because the kids evolved around the word 'competition'. The charisma they manufactured while performing was not to win a trophy, nor was it a manufactured entity. The charisma came from the naturalness of their soul.

Ballet Folklorico has a tradition that runs deep within Mexico's culture. When a dance is taught to a group of dancers they will learn the steps, the movement, the grace and persona that is coupled with that particular dance. Since every song has a different meaning students also learn the origin of the song and also learn why costumes differ from song to song.

Upon asking Marisol Agüero, a dancer for Ballet Folklorico Aztlan in Lubbock, why she enjoys dancing folklorico at the Festival she said, "I like to see groups of dancers coming together to learn about our heritage." She continued saying that the most enjoyable part of dancing included meeting people from all over the United States. "We are all get so close and we laugh so much."

Zenaida Agüero Reyes, committee chair of Viva Aztlan, said the festival has also become a close-knit collaboration of dancers, groups, and instructors. "It's not about awards anymore. It's a chance for groups to network and educate themselves." Over 500 students participate in the competition and special workshops that are given by the master instructors each year.

The festival is a competition and groups come to win. This year 16 groups will compete from categories ranging from Best Costumes to Best Overall Dance Troupe. Each year the Best Overall Dance Troupe from the previous year is invited to return to present a showcase at the awards ceremony. This year the Edinburg Parks and Recreation Ballet Folklorico has chosen to make the special presentation for the delight of the audience.

The festival is open to the public and tickets can be purchased at the door. Ticket for the Mariachi concert and Showcase will be \$10 and tickets for the competition will be \$3 each day.

"We are here to host a competition, but the greatest award is the pride each group has in our heritage," said Agüero "Que Viva Aztlan!"

Viva Aztlan Dance Festival is funded in part by grants from Civic Lubbock Inc, the Sybil B. Harrington Endowment for the Arts of the Lubbock Area Foundation, Civic Lubbock as recommended by the City of Lubbock, the and El Editor Newspapers.



Viva Aztlan 15th Anniversary Dance & Mariachi Festival

## HISPANICS FEELING BRUNT OF U.S. RECESSION

By Jacqueline Baylón

The economic crisis in the United States is making life hard on everybody, but Hispanics seem to be struggling the most.

Hispanics make up 15% of the nation's population, and more than

built right now...The workforce of the home builders has been almost exclusively Latino males, so that entire job stream has been wiped out."

Cuban American National Council president Guarioné Díaz says

Chamber of Commerce of Queens, recounts that most businesses in New York City started closing down in the fall, noting that the immigration issue has brought a lot of uncertainty to the community and the marketplace. "If you look at the



three quarters of Hispanics (78%) say it is difficult to find a job where they live, according to a recent Pew Hispanic Center study. Unemployment rates are flying off the charts: 10.9 percent for Hispanics vs. 8.1 percent for the whole population.

Half of adult Hispanics are homeowners, and of that group nearly 9 percent have missed a mortgage payment in the past year and 3 percent have received a foreclosure notice, the study reveals.

Hispanic Link News Service spoke to several organization leaders and economic experts in key "Latino" states about the how Hispanics in their regions are being affected.

There was near-consensus on three points: Hispanics are disproportionately losing their jobs, they are facing foreclosures, and their educational opportunities are being shut off.

California and Florida have been particularly hard-hit by foreclosures and the lack of construction jobs.

"The housing market has just disappeared — fallen off the map," says Filiberto González, chief development officer for the Southern California-based Mexican American Opportunity Foundation. "There are no homes being

the same thing about the situation in Miami: "We have been severely impacted by the foreclosures and construction, a major industry here that hires lots of Hispanics."

Díaz and González express cautious optimism that the \$787 billion stimulus package approved Feb. 13 by Congress will mean additional dollars for Hispanic communities throughout the country.

In Chicago, communications consultant and columnist Esther Cepeda, a member of the Illinois Student Assistance Commission, notes that for English-as-a-second-language classes, "The funding is evaporating because the state is not funding things and the federal government is pulling back, along with private donors."

Many after- and before-school programs that serve the Latino community specifically do not know where their funding is going to be coming from, she says.

Andy Hernández, executive director of Wesley Center for Family and Neighborhood Development in Austin, Texas, observes that young adults, many of them with college educations, are struggling the most to find jobs.

Eduardo Giraldo, of the Hispanic

major metropolitan areas, a lot of business is done by immigrants, especially in big cities like New York and Los Angeles."

He adds that Hispanic enterprises are at the bottom of the "green" eco-business ladder and lack essential funding. Immigration reform will be an "intricate" part of recovery from recession, he predicts.

Global reports show that the pain felt by Latino immigrants to the United States is considerably less than is being experienced in their home countries.

Those most vulnerable here are the undocumented, who presently contribute to the U.S. economy but have no safety nets to fall back on, states Brent Wilkes, executive director of the Washington, D.C.-based League of United Latin American Citizens. "They are getting the brunt of this. If we had immigration reform, they could stay in the employment force and support their families, whether here or back home."

(Jacqueline Baylón is a reporter with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C. Email: Jacqueline.Baylon@gmail.com) ©2009

## Hispanic enrollment in schools, colleges rising

Roughly one-fourth of the nation's kindergartners are Hispanic, evidence of an accelerating trend that now will see minority children become the majority by 2023.

Census data released Thursday also shows that Hispanics make up about one-fifth of all K-12 students.

Hispanics' growth and changes in the youth population are certain to influence political debate, from jobs and immigration to the No Child Left Behind education, for years.

The ethnic shifts in school enrollment are most evident in the West. States such as Arizona, California and Nevada are seeing an influx of Hispanics due to immigration and higher birth rates.

Minority students in that region exceed non-Hispanic whites at the pre-college grade levels, with about 37 percent of the students Hispanic.

Hispanics make up 54 percent of the students in New Mexico, 47 percent in California, 44 percent in Texas and 40 percent in Arizona.

In 2007, more than 40 percent of all students in K-12 were minorities — Hispanics, blacks, Asian-Americans and others. That's double the percentage of three decades ago.

In colleges, Hispanics made up 12 percent of full-time undergraduate and graduate students, 2 percent more than in 2006. Still, that is short of Hispanics' 15 percent representation in the total U.S. population.

"The future of our education system depends on how we can advance Hispanics through the ranks," said William Frey, a demographer at the Brookings Institution in Washington.

"In many cases it's going to be a challenge, because they are the children of immigrants, and their English is not as strong. Many have parents without a high school or college education."

Minorities are projected to become the majority of the overall U.S. population by 2042. For minority kids, that shift is seen coming in 2023, seven years earlier than the previous estimate, from 2004.

The accelerated timetable is due to immigration among Hispanics and Asians, and declining birth rates among non-Hispanic whites.

Hispanics account for more than 23 percent of kindergartners in private and public schools, according to 2007 data. That is more than triple Hispanics' percentage in the 1970s, the height of white baby boom enrollment in elementary and high school.

## New Data on Hispanic and Foreign-Born Populations in the U.S.

The Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center, today released updated statistical profiles of the Latino and foreign-born populations in the U.S. Derived from the 2007 American Community Survey, these profiles feature downloadable data on detailed characteristics of the Latino and foreign-born populations at the national level. The Center is simultaneously releasing demographic profiles of the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations at the state level for 2007.

The Center has also made several improvements to its web site to ease access to its public opinion research, databases and other resources. A search feature allows users to find questions from all national Pew Hispanic Center polls since 2002. The results of the search also yield links to associated tabulations and reports. Easy to navigate buttons and drop down menus now offer ready access to survey databases, state fact sheets, statistical profiles, publication archives and other resources.

More Hispanic kindergartners in 2007 were U.S.-born than foreign-born, assuring them of citizenship that will make them eligible to vote by 2020.

The changing demographics offer opportunity and political risks for Barack Obama, the nation's first African-American president, and emerging Republicans such as 37-year-old Louisiana Gov. Bobby Jindal, the first Indian-American elected to statewide office.

Obama, who took two-thirds of the Hispanic vote, is channeling billions of federal dollars to improve schools, reduce the dropout rate and make college more affordable by increasing the maximum Pell Grant for low-income students to \$5,550.

Yet his administration has been sketchy when it comes to improving classroom performance and overhauling the No Child Left Behind Act. It sets goals for schools so every student can read and do math on grade level by 2014.

The education law has major implications for both black and Hispanic students, including those who speak English as a second language, because they tend to lag whites in reading and math scores.

Obama has been largely quiet on immigration reform, which could pave the way for citizenship for nearly 12 million illegal immigrants.

Last week, Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano said she was not notified when federal agents conducted an immigration raid in Bellingham, Wash.

Richard Fry, a senior researcher at the Pew Hispanic Center, said Hispanic growth cannot be ignored in policy debates for too long.

While in recent elections Hispanics have only cast 6 percent of the total ballots, "Latinos' electoral power and participation levels clearly are going to grow," he said.

Other findings from the data:

—About 58 percent of non-Hispanic whites were enrolled in grades K-12, compared with their 66 percent in the total U.S. population. After Hispanics, blacks were the second largest minority group (15 percent), followed by Asians (4 percent).

—Fifty-three percent of Hispanic 4-year-olds were enrolled in nursery school, compared with 43 percent in 1997 and 21 percent in 1987.

The census data was based on the Current Population Survey. Data on U.S. regions and states came from the 2007 American Community Survey, the government's annual survey of about 3 million households.

**El Editor**  
Informing-Educating  
Creating Action.  
The Job of a Real  
Newspaper of  
**RECORD**  
on the  
internet at  
[www.eleditor.com](http://www.eleditor.com)  
email:  
[eleditor@sbcglobal.net](mailto:eleditor@sbcglobal.net)



# PERFECT STORM' CONFRONTS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ON IMMIGRATION

By Nadia Rubaii-Barrett

Several conditions contribute to the creation of what might be called "a perfect storm" as local governments tackle the issue of immigrant influx into their communities.

First, for many years, the sheer numbers of immigrants, both legal and undocumented, entering the United States has been increasing.

Second, the diversity of recent immigrant populations in terms of the countries from which they come, the languages they speak and their cultural values differs more noticeably from the U.S. population than earlier waves of immigrants

Third, immigrants are choosing to settle in places that are well outside the traditional gateway cities and states. As such, cities, counties, towns, villages, in urban, suburban and rural areas and across every state in the nation have experienced immigration in ways they have been largely unprepared for.

These conditions have been compounded by the lack of a coherent federal policy on immigration. We have outdated admissions criteria and severe backlogs in the processing of applications and background checks. The immigration and naturalization component of the federal bureaucracy has not received nearly the attention and resources as has enforcement in a post 9/11 environment. And the enforcement component of federal policy alternates between being practically non-existent to rather heavy-handed.

The final straw from a local government perspective is the disproportionate distribution of resources. Several well-respected studies have documented that immigrants are net contributors to the U.S. economy. But two-thirds of the taxes they generate goes to the federal government, while two-thirds of the costs are borne at the state and local level.

The revenues collected by the federal government are not being redistributed down to the local governments to compensate them for the costs they incur.

So what does all this mean for professional local governments?

In a nutshell, it means the ability of local governments to meet their local priorities.

Ensuring public safety and public health, promoting economic development and fiscal responsibility and fostering a sense of community among residents are repeatedly being challenged and compromised by the burdens they face due to the federal government's failure to fulfill its responsibilities with respect to immigration.

For example, when immigrants, even those who are here legally, are afraid to report crimes or cooperate with police because of fear of detention or deportation, the ability of local governments to promote public safety is compromised.

If immigrants are afraid to seek medical attention for fear of having their immigration status checked, they may spread contagious disease and compromise public health not just for immigrants, but for the native-born population. If immigrants avoid preventative health care and rely on emergency medical services, communities shoulder unnecessary costs.

If local governments opt to cooperate with Immigration and Customs Enforcement division of the Department of Homeland Security through so-called 287(g) agreements the time local officials spend enforcing federal immigration laws reflects resources a local government does not have available to invest on local priorities. A January 2009 report from the U.S. General Accountability Office cautions of the lack of consistency in goals and enforcement practices in these programs, which creates tremendous liabilities for local governments.

Pent-up frustrations with the lack of federal action have made the issue of immigration a highly contentious and divisive one in some communities. Community cohesion is jeopardized if the local government finds itself having to pit the native-born population against the newcomers.

The report, prepared for the International City/County Management Association, explains the vast array of ways in which local governments are responding to these challenges.

Some are declaring sanctuary for undocumented migrants. Others are passing harsh anti-immigrant ordinances with penalties for anyone employing or even housing them. Some are signing 287(g) agreements with the ICE. Some have passed English-only laws and others have encouraged bilingualism or multilingualism and cultural competence among their employees. Some have opened day laborer centers or hiring halls to help immigrants find employment, and others have prohibited these types of facilities.

This patchwork of local policies jeopardizes the safety and security of citizens and immigrants alike, strains small and large businesses relying on immigrant labor, imposes significant burdens on the economic and social fabric of localities, and creates intergovernmental tensions that may impede effective working relations between Washington and local governments on other issues.

(Nydia Rubaii Barrett, Chair of the Department of Public Administration at Binghamton University's College of Community and Public Affairs, authored the report "Immigration Reform: An Intergovernmental Imperative," for ICMA. This summarizes her presentation to Hispanic Link News Service and other interested media on "the perfect storm" confronting Congress and local governments on the issue.) ©2009

# Los Hispanos Seintan Con Mayo Impacto la Recesión

Jacqueline Baylón

La crisis económica en los Estados Unidos les hace la vida difícil a todos, pero parece ser que los hispanos están sufriendo más que otros.

Los hispanos son el 15% de la población nacional, y entre ellos, más de tres cuartas partes (el 78%) indica que es difícil encontrar trabajo donde viven, según un estudio reciente del Centro Hispano Pew. Los índices del desempleo están por las nubes: es el 10,1 por ciento para los hispanos contra el 8,1 por ciento para la población en total.

La mitad de los hispanos adultos son propietarios de casa, y de aquel grupo, casi el 9 por ciento no han podido pagar una cuota de su hipoteca durante el último año, y el 3 por ciento han recibido aviso de ejecución de su hipoteca, revela el estudio.

Hispanic Link News Service habló con varios dirigentes de organizaciones y expertos en la economía en estados claves "latinos" sobre la manera en que están siendo afectados los hispanos de su región.

Hubo prácticamente consenso sobre tres puntos: de manera desproporcionada los hispanos están perdiendo sus empleos, enfrentándose a la ejecución de sus hipotecas y viendo cerrarse las puertas a las oportunidades educativas.

Los estados de California y la Florida se han visto particularmente afectados por los índices de

ejecución de hipotecas y pérdidas de empleos en el sector de la construcción.

"El mercado de las viviendas se ha desaparecido, simplemente - se ha caído del mapa", dice Filiberto González, funcionario principal de recaudación de la Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation en el sur de California. "No se está construyendo casas en este momento... La fuerza laboral de construcción de casas ha sido compuesta casi exclusivamente de hombres latinos, por ende, esa fuente entera de empleos ha desaparecido".

Presidente del Cuban American National Council, Guaroné Díaz dice lo mismo sobre la situación en Miami: "Hemos sufrido severamente el impacto de las ejecuciones de hipotecas y la construcción, una importante industria aquí que contrata a muchos hispanos".

Díaz y González expresan optimismo cauteloso en el paquete de estímulo de \$787 mil millones que aprobó el Congreso el 13 de febrero implique fondos adicionales para comunidades hispanas por todo el país.

En Chicago, consultora en comunicaciones y columnista Esther Cepeda, miembro de la Illinois Student Assistance Commission, cita que para las clases de inglés como segundo idioma, "Se está evaporando el financiamiento por que el estado no está financiando nada y el gobierno federal se está retrayendo, así como están haciendo los donante privados".

# There's Still Time to Complete Those Unfinished Educations

By José de la Isla  
Hispanic Link News Service

HOUSTON — The U.S. Census Bureau released new numbers about Hispanic higher education this month. Reports like this are like one's annual check-up. In the end, some small lifestyle changes and a good diet will make the future a whole lot brighter.

Out of about 12.7 million college students in 2007, 11.5 percent of those attending full-time were Latino, a leap from 10.3 percent the year before. That means about 1.5 million in 2007, compared to 1.2 million in 2006.

Of the 5.3 million students who attend part-time, Hispanics comprised 713,000, or 13.5 percent.

As a rough baseline, Hispanics make up 15 percent of the national population.

Out of about 900,000 full-time students, Hispanic women run ahead of Hispanic men, with 55 percent of Hispanic undergraduates and 60 percent of graduate students.

In an age when the presumption about high Hispanic secondary school dropout rates is virtually cliché, this snapshot is startling. It is part of a possible trend that deserves much more attention.

Back in 2002, Richard Fry of the Pew Hispanic Center authored a report that flew in the face of what many people surmised. He found large numbers of Latinos enrolled in postsecondary education. "In fact," he said, "by some measures a greater share of Latinos are attending college classes than non-Hispanic whites."

At first blush that was welcome news. But just like a check-up, it came with a down side. Many Latinos enroll in community colleges (a tradition that goes back a long time). Many attend part-time. Others delay or prolong their college education into their mid-20s and beyond. A significant number finish their secondary schooling but after attending some college, extend their education over time, and fail to earn a degree.

This side of the education coin gets little exposure. One would think relatively few incentives are needed to boost Latino education attainment numbers. Yet too often our advocates become boosters for dysfunctional systems - when a simple shot in the arm can help these huge numbers complete their courses of study.

That relates to something Barack Obama must have had in mind when he said on Feb. 24, "I ask every American to commit to at least one year or more of higher education or career training. This can be a community college or a four-year school, vocational training or an apprenticeship. But whatever the training may be, every American will need to get more than a high school diploma."

That means completed, not incomplete, education levels.

Still, the same old interests are out there pushing for failing systems instead of focusing on individuals who started, but just didn't finish, the marathon.

Much attention needs to go into this segment of the population which has already proven it can compete. These students didn't finish because financial need, youthful lack of discernment, or other life distractions that threw them off course. National and local Hispanic advocacy groups and officials need to figure out how to innovate re-entry through new public investments to encourage success, not subsidize failure.

Among the incentives to reintroduce young adults (yes, many of whom are already working or starting families) to education ladders should be approaches using the Internet, ipod, e-mail and web conferencing.

The education portion of the historic \$787 billion stimulus jolt should bring back those who didn't finish. They are the proverbial low-hanging fruit.

Public dollars have already been spent as down payments on their education. It's time to encourage them and the system to finish the job.

The failing portions of an education establishment that shoves students out and blames the learner - well, they shouldn't get any of the money.

Tell the administration to put that in their transparency website. That's a healthful diet everybody can live with.

(Reporter Edwin Mora assisted in researching and preparing this column. De la Isla is author of The Rise of Hispanic Political Power (Archer Books, 2003). He writes a weekly commentary for Hispanic Link News Service. E-mail joseisla3@yahoo.com.) ©2009



endo, así como están haciendo los donante privados".

Muchos programas de antes y después de la escuela que sirven a la comunidad latina en particular no saben de dónde saldrá su financiamiento, explica.

Andy Hernández, director ejecutivo del Wesley Center for Family and Neighborhood Development en Austin, Texas, observa que los adultos jóvenes, muchos de los cuales cuentan con una educación universitaria, están sufriendo más que otros para encontrar trabajo.

Eduardo Giraldo, de la Cámara de Comercio Hispano de Queens, cuenta que la mayoría de las empresas en la Ciudad de Nueva York comenzaron a cerrar en el otoño, notando que el tema de la inmigración ha traído a la comunidad y al mercado mucha incertidumbre. "Si se mira las importantes áreas metropolitanas, el comercio lo llevaban por mucho los inmigrantes, en particular en las ciudades grandes como Nueva York y Los Angeles".

Agrega que las empresas hispanas están al fondo de la escalera de eco-negocios y que no tienen la financiación esencial. La reforma migratoria será parte "intríntrica" de la recuperación de esta recesión, proyecta.

Informes globales indican que el dolor que sienten los inmigrantes latinos a los Estados Unidos es considerablemente menos que el dolor que se siente en sus países de origen.

Los más vulnerables aquí son los que no tienen documentos, y quienes actualmente contribuyen a la economía estadounidense pero que no tienen respaldo en qué contar, comenta Brent Wilkes, director ejecutivo de la Liga de Ciudadanos Latino Americanos Unidos en Washington, D.C. "Están sintiendo con mayor impacto la recesión. Si tuviéramos reforma migratoria, podrían seguir en la fuerza laboral y mantener a sus familias, si bien aquí o en su país natal".

(Jacqueline Baylón es reportera con Hispanic Link News Service en Washington, D.C. Comuníquese con ella a: Jacqueline.Baylon@gmail.com.) © 2009

**El Editor**  
is a weekly bilingual newspaper published by Amigo Publications in Lubbock and Midland/Odessa Texas. El Editor has been published on a weekly basis since 1977. Our physical address for overnight delivery is 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock, TX 79401. El Editor is available on the internet at http://www.eleditor.com and is distributed throughout West Texas in retail outlets. Opinions expressed in El Editor are those of the individual writer and not necessarily those of the publisher or the advertisers. Advertising information available by emailing us at eleditor@sbcglobal.net or by calling us at 806-763-3841. Opinions and commentaries are welcome and can be sent to the same email address. All opinions and letters to the editor must contain the writer's name, address and phone number but name can be withheld at the writer's request. Address and telephone number will not be published.

Publisher Bidal Agüero  
Olga Riojas Agüero

# "Freedom of Expression"

An Open Forum Where Readers Express their Views and Opinions

## Center for Immigration Studies, the "Research" Group that Blames Immigrants for Everything, Blames Immigrants Again!

Washington, DC - Proving that they can turn any public policy issue into an opportunity to bash immigrants, the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS) and their mass-deportation allies are now attacking the stimulus package on anti-immigrant grounds. The newest CIS report estimates that the recently-passed economic stimulus package will result in 300,000 construction jobs for undocumented immigrants. But this junk "research" would not get a passing grade in a high school social studies class. CIS takes inflated 2005 percentages related to the construction industry, combines them with inflated percentages regarding the 2007 construction industry, and concludes with an inflated outcome that has no credibility whatsoever. For a more complete takedown of CIS's bogus claims, see this fact check from the Immigration Policy Center.

Unfortunately, CIS continues to be treated as an unbiased research institution by some media outlets and policymakers. It is not surprising that Fox News Channel can talk about nothing else. After all, in defiance of evidence from the past three election cycles, hard line conservatives still seem to believe blaming immigrants is a good political strategy. But a front page story on USA Today? Come on.

Let's remind our friends and foes alike who we are dealing with here. CIS is an advocacy group with an unyielding, anti-immigrant agenda. This is but another example of the typical CIS recipe: conduct shoddy research about a current hot topic to support a pre-existing, anti-immigrant conclusion; peddle the findings through a network of allies to add a veneer of respectability; use said "findings" attempt to block real, common sense immigration reform. Mix and repeat. Let us not forget, just last year CIS produced a report blaming immigrants for global warming!

But there's nothing funny about CIS and their agenda. As a recent report from the Southern Poverty Law Center documented, CIS is part of a single network of anti-immigrant organizations birthed by FAIR, which SPLC classifies as a hate group. As is their typical modus operandi, CIS works to ensure that its report findings receive cover from ideological allies. Witness the Heritage Foundation study that tries to substantiate the CIS estimate by using the same fuzzy math, and the way that CIS talking points are often echoed by groups like the Federation for American Immigration Reform and their mass-deportation allies on Capitol Hill.

Here are some facts you will not be able to find in any CIS study: 1) recent polling demonstrates that the majority of Americans want Congress to solve the problem of illegal immigration with comprehensive reform that combines enforcement and a path to citizenship for undocumented workers; legalizing current undocumented workers will generate as much as \$66 billion in additional income and payroll taxes over ten years; implementing an enforcement-only bill that creates a national, mandatory, electronic employment-verification system would decrease federal revenues by \$17.3 billion over ten years; implementing a mass deportation policy would cost an estimated \$206 billion over five years; and according to labor expert Cristina Jimenez, "only when undocumented immigrants have the ability to exercise complete workplace rights will they help exert upward pressure on wages and labor standards that will benefit other workers."

"The American people want practical solutions to complex problems that will get this country back on its feet again, not divisive drive from faux-research groups who exist to block such solutions," said Frank Sharry, Executive Director of America's Voice. "CIS is trying to stoke resentment against immigrants from every possible angle, yet they remain woefully unprepared to offer any practical solutions of their own. In fact, their goal is to expel millions of immigrants from the country and to nearly zero out legal immigration. The good news is this: the American people are tired of scare tactics and they want leaders to step up to the big challenges facing us today."

Frank Sharry, Executive Director of America's Voice, will be available for interviews to discuss the latest CIS study and how it fits into a larger context. To schedule an interview, please contact Paco Fabián at 202-412-9969.

## TROPIEZOS FEDERALES SOBRE INMIGRACIÓN

Anne Wakefield  
Hispanic Link News Service

Una nueva fuerza influyente se ha unido al creciente listado de críticos frustrados y enojados del gobierno federal por haber fallado repetidamente en deshacer el embrollo nacional de inmigración cada vez peor.

Después de digerir un estudio extenso sobre el impacto de la inacción federal sobre entidades gubernamentales locales, el cual ordenó el año pasado, y de conferir con un sesgo de sus asociados y funcionarios, la International City/County Management Association (ICMA) está distribuyendo lo que ha encontrado y lo que recomienda a la administración de Obama y al Congreso.

ICMA sirve a 9,000 jurisdicciones municipales y de condado por todo el mundo. Sus decisiones administrativas, mantiene, "afectan a 185 millones de individuos que viven en miles de comunidades, desde pequeñas villas y pueblos hasta grandes áreas metropolitanas".

La organización, con sede en Washington, D.C., convoca a los que tienen influencia sobre la política estadounidense a hacer caso de lo hallado en su informe al incorporar cuatro principios a una estrategia comprensiva de inmigración:

1. Rehacer políticas estadounidenses a que reflejen realidades actuales económicas y sociales, incluyendo la ejecución adecuada de las leyes de inmigración.
  2. Poner el control al nivel nacional y la integración de los inmigrantes a nivel local.
  3. Llevar actividades federales de ejecución que tengan consideración del impacto que surten sobre las comunidades y los gobiernos locales que tocan y que promuevan los derechos humanos.
  4. Redistribuir recursos de manera equitativa que generen los inmigrantes.
- Subdirectora ejecutiva de ICMA, Elizabeth Keller, le dijo a Hispanic Link News Service y otros medios que participaron en una teleconferencia el 5 de marzo que, "La ausencia de un enfoque comprensivo crea temas de salud y seguridad pública para nuestro país. Los gerentes de gobiernos locales ven las consecuencias de un enfoque fragmentado en cuanto a la inmigración en sus comunidades todos los días".
- El informe, titulado "Immigration Reform: An Intergovernmental Imperative", asevera que los actuales esfuerzos fragmentados perjudican la seguridad de los ciudadanos y de los inmigrantes sobre la tela económica y social de localidades. Además, indicó, la confusión crea tensiones entre gobiernos que podrá impedir relaciones eficaces sobre otros temas.
- Nadia Rubaii-Barrett, autora del informe, elaboró durante la teleconferencia, "Para ser competitivos en un mundo cada vez más interdependiente y conectado, los Estados Unidos debe articular e implementar una estrategia comprensiva y coordinada intergubernamental para maximizar los beneficios para los inmigrantes y minimizar los peligros y los costos de la migración incontrolada".
- También hablaron dos funcionarios locales afectados, compartiendo sus experiencias "de base".
- Ron Carlee, gerente del condado de Arlington, Virginia, enfatizó que los gobiernos locales "deben marcar el tono para un ambiente acogedor, tolerante e incluyente. De otra forma, existe el peligro de consecuencias no intencionadas de la exclusión. El crear una cultura de miedo y desconfianza de los agentes de la ley hace menos segura una comunidad. El negar oportunidades educativas a los estudiantes que podrán seguir viviendo en este país hace menos segura una comunidad. El negar servicios básicos y también el cuidado infantil, las vacunas y tratamiento médico de enfermedades contagiosas hacen menos segura una comunidad".
- Michael (Dave) O'Leary, gerente municipal de Shelton, Washington, agregó, "La idea es crear confianza para lograr que la gente reporte delitos y poder llevar a la justicia los criminales. Es una tarea difícil. Muchos inmigrantes llegan de lugares en los que hay que temer a los agentes del orden. Con el tiempo hemos progresado. De vez en cuando personal de Inmigración y Aduanas (ICE) llegan y realizan detenciones inesperadas. Nuestra ciudad está entre las metas de nuestro gobierno nacional en la ejecución de las leyes de inmigración y las de nuestro gobierno local en proteger a la gente. Los inmigrantes tienden a ver la ejecución de las leyes como una entidad. Cuando ICE realiza su labor, socava la nuestra".
- Rubaii-Barrett, autora del informe y directora del Departamento de Administración Pública en el College of Community and Public Affairs de la Universidad de Binghamton, concluyó, "Los administradores profesionales de gobierno local, quienes ven a diario la posibilidad de contribuciones migrantes positivas. a



# Geithner Ready Small Business Help



The U.S. Treasury Department will offer support for lending to small businesses in a plan to be unveiled as early as next week, Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner told Democratic lawmakers on Monday night, according to sources familiar with the meeting.

Geithner made the brief comments in a wide-ranging discussion on the state of the U.S. economy and the government's

efforts to stabilize the fragile financial system in a weekly meeting of House Democrats.

The plan to spur lending to small businesses is one component of Geithner's Financial Stability Plan, which he introduced on Feb. 10.

"Working jointly with the Federal Reserve, we are prepared to commit up to a trillion dollars to support a Consumer and Business Lending Initiative," Geithner said last month at the plan's unveiling.

"This initiative will kickstart the secondary lending markets, to bring down borrowing costs, and to help get credit flowing again," Geithner said then.

The plan is modeled on the Federal Reserve's existing Term Asset Backed Securities Loan Facility and would expand the credit to target small business

loans, student loans, car loans and commercial mortgages.

Geithner also plans to increase government backing of Small Business Administration loans and expedite SBA loan approvals to jump-start small business lending.

The Treasury chief spoke for about fifteen minutes and then took questions for more than an hour. Lawmakers expressed frustration at the lack of transparency over the administration's handling of the \$700 billion bailout passed last fall and at the slow pace of rolling out the second half of the plan.

Geithner's predecessor, former Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, committed half of the bailout funds while President George W. Bush was still in office.

Geithner told the members of Congress he understands the unease in markets and among lawmakers but insisted his team was making progress during the few weeks they have been in office and said more programs were on the way.

"We're doing more in weeks than other countries do in years," Geithner told Reuters after the meeting.

Geithner also laid the groundwork for a request for more money from Congress. The Obama administration has a \$250 billion "placeholder" in its budget blueprint for a future request, on top of the \$700 billion already approved.

White House and Treasury officials have repeatedly stressed that the placeholder is not an official request for more money, and Geithner repeated that in his remarks to legislators. At the same time, he acknowledged the Treasury may need to seek additional funds.

Lawmakers told the Treasury chief there was "not a willingness" to provide more money for the banks without better explanations how the money is being spent and why it is needed.

Geithner told the Democrats he expected the U.S. economy to get worse in coming months before turning around at the end of this year or early 2010.

# Viudos a punto de la deportación



Al menos unos 200 inmigrantes podrían ser deportados ante una medida de la ley federal que ordena que las viudas y viudos salgan de Estados Unidos si su cónyuge estadounidense murió antes de que la solicitud de la cédula de residencia legal fuera aprobada.

Las autoridades migratorias sostienen que sólo tratan de hacer que se cumpla la ley, pero algunos defensores de los inmigrantes dicen que es una injusticia cruel para los conyugues que trataban de seguir la ley migratoria estadounidense y enviudaron, reportó el diario San Antonio Express-News el lunes.

"Nuestra grandiosa nación no puede invitar a las prometidas extranjeras; autorizarles el casarse con ciudadanos estadounidenses; recibir sus solicitudes para un estatus migratorio legal; permitirles fundar familias y un hogar juntos y después expulsarlas cuando el estadounidense muere en medio de un trámite burocrático de inmigración", dijo el abogado de Seattle, Brent Renison, en un documento ante la Corte Federal a nombre de Gwendolyn Hanford, una filipina que lucha contra la deportación.

Su esposo murió de un paro cardíaco en 1998, antes de que el gobierno aprobara su solicitud de cédula de residente legal permanente, conocida como "green card". En el 2002 le informaron que aunque la pareja había tenido un hijo, su solicitud fue rechazada.

"Su ex prometido y esposo murió", le informó el gobierno. "Por lo tanto su solicitud... no puede ser aprobada pues usted ya no es esposa de un ciudadano estadounidense".

La nueva secretaria de Seguridad Interna, Janet Napolitano, ordenó a su personal que revise el asunto y proponga soluciones posibles. Incluso aquellos que apoyan el combate a la inmigración ilegal están de acuerdo en que el asunto debería ser estudiado.

El representante republicano Lamar Smith, de Texas, respaldó una iniciativa del año pasado que podría haber dado una oportunidad a personas como Hanford. La iniciativa fracasó, pero Smith cree que el caso de los conyugues que han perdido a su pareja debería ser considerado.

"Aquellos que siguen nuestras leyes y comienzan el proceso para inmigrar conforme a derecho no deberían de ser castigados cuando las circunstancias trágicas hacen que la terminación del proceso sea imposible", dijo Smith.

# Court Limits Race As Factor in Drawing Up Vote Districts



The U.S. Supreme Court limited the reach of the Voting Rights Act on Monday, ruling that there is no duty to draw voting districts that will elect black candidates in areas where blacks are less than a majority.

In a 5-4 decision, the court said officials need not consider race when drawing districts for state legislatures, county boards, city councils and school districts, so long as blacks do not make up a voting majority in a particular area.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, speaking for the court, said the law can "hasten the waning of racism in American politics" by

making race less of a factor in drawing electoral districts.

In Monday's decision, the justices rejected a move to draw a so-called "cross-over district" in North Carolina where an area that had a 39 percent black population

elected a black representative to the state's General Assembly.

State lawmakers believed the Voting Rights Act required them to draw districts that would give black candidates a realistic chance of winning.

But in Monday's opinion, the court said they had misread the law. It said the law applies "only when a geographically compact group of minority voters could form a majority in a single-member district," Kennedy said.

The decision arose under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the landmark law that made voting rights a reality for blacks in

the South. Until passage of the act, states and counties had used schemes to bar blacks from registering and casting ballots.

But the portions of the act that deal with election districts have proved more confusing and controversial. In 1982, Congress revised the law to say states may not deprive minority voters of the opportunity to "elect representatives of their choice."

Until Monday, there has been a dispute over how to read that requirement.

On the one hand, the court agreed that lawmakers may not divide up a solidly minority community and thereby deprive black or Hispanic voters of electing the "representative of their choice."

On the other hand, the law does not require officials to try to create a "cross-over district," where a sizable minority population and some whites probably would elect a black candidate, the justices said.

In North Carolina, county officials had challenged the "cross-over district" in the southeastern part of the state because it combined voters from two coun-

ties. The North Carolina Supreme Court agreed with the challengers and said state law forbade breaking up counties.

In their appeal, North Carolina lawmakers said they were following the mandate of the Voting Rights Act.

The Supreme Court disagreed Monday and affirmed the state court ruling. Chief Justice John Roberts Jr. and Justices Antonin Scalia, Clarence Thomas and Samuel Alito Jr. joined Kennedy to form the majority.

In dissent, Justice David Souter said the ruling takes a step backward because it will discourage "minority-opportunity districts" in which blacks or Hispanics can win with the support of whites.

# Obama contra deserción escolar

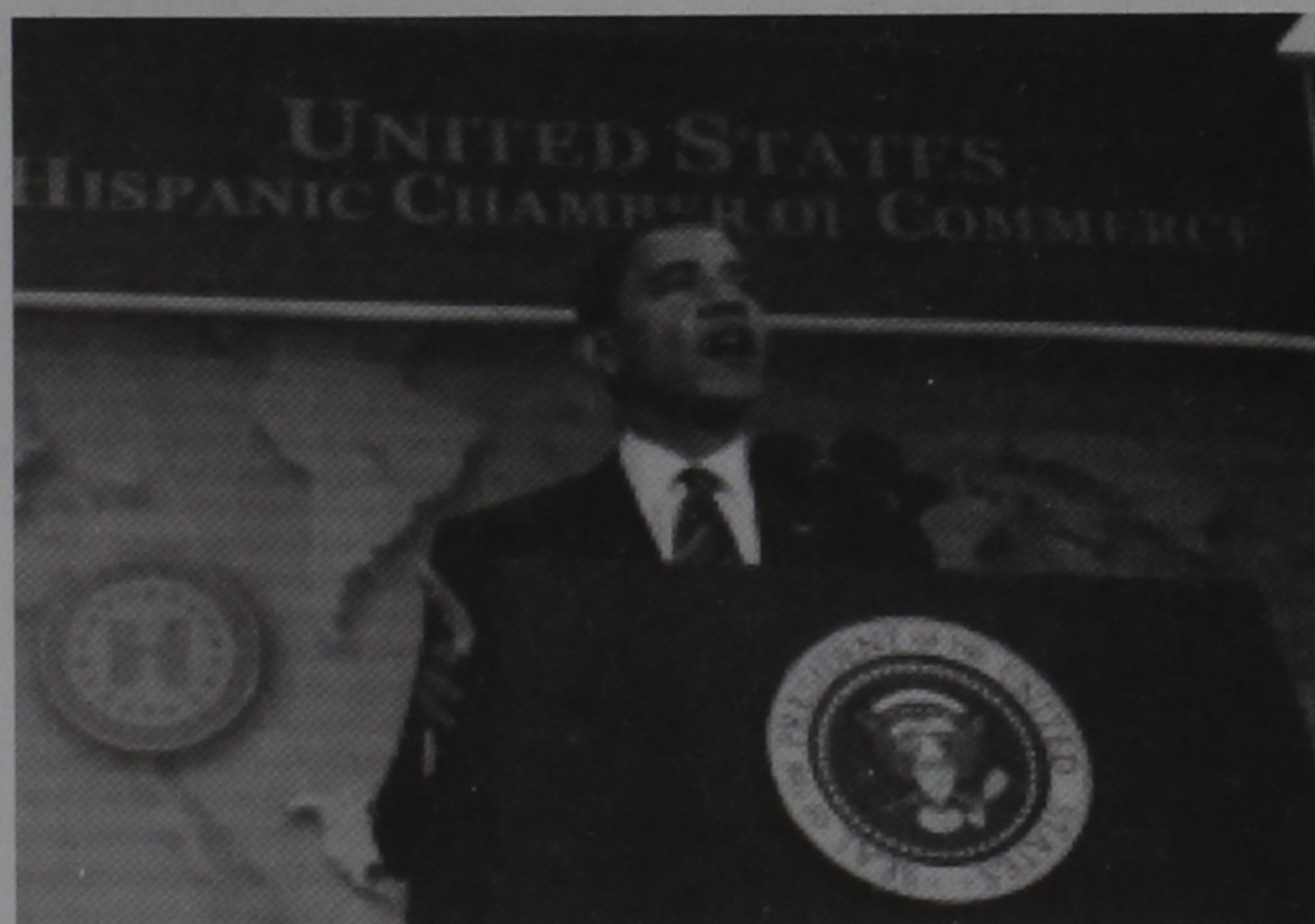
Aumentar el número de diplomados universitarios y reducir el de estudiantes que abandonan la secundaria sin graduarse son dos de los objetivos del plan educativo que ayer presentó el presidente de EE.UU., Barack Obama.

Obama se dirigió ayer por primera vez a un público latino al pronunciar un discurso sobre educación ante la Cámara de Comercio Hispana de EE.UU. Ni la audiencia ni el asunto se eligieron por casualidad. El presidente desarrolla un esfuerzo activo por acercarse a esta comunidad, de creciente importancia en la vida política estadounidense.

Al mismo tiempo, la educación es un asunto de interés crucial para los latinos, cuyos estudiantes, según las estadísticas, figuran sistemáticamente por detrás de sus compañeros en la escuela. Tan sólo un 49% de los niños latinos acude a centros de enseñanza preescolar, frente al 60% de los pequeños no hispanos. Cuando llegan a octavo grado, tan sólo un 16% de los alumnos hispanos cuenta con un nivel suficiente de lectura, frente al 39% de los estudiantes blancos no hispanos, según los datos de la Encuesta Nacional sobre Progreso Educativo de 2006.

El 22% de los estudiantes hispanos no llega a concluir la secundaria, una proporción tres veces mayor que la de sus compañeros blancos. El 47% de los jóvenes hispanos no cursa estudios universitarios y apenas el 5% acomete estudios de posgrado, según datos del Pew Hispanic Center.

El presidente, acogido ayer con



gritos de "sí se puede", la versión en español de su lema electoral "yes we can", aseguró que cifras como estas son insostenibles si EE.UU. quiere mantener su liderazgo económico.

La iniciativa de Obama busca una mejora de todo el sistema, desde la educación preescolar a la universitaria, si bien, al menos por el momento, no prevé la aprobación de normas educativas nuevas y mantiene la ley "Que Ningún Niño Quede Atrás" aprobada por su predecesor, George W. Bush.

Así, el Presidente busca aumentar el número de plazas de preescolar, de modo que los niños comiencen la educación formal con al menos los primeros rudimentos de la escritura y la lectura. En primaria y secundaria, propone un endurecimiento de los estándares de enseñanza y la posible ampliación de los horarios y los cursos lectivos.

Una de sus propuestas más polémicas, a la que se oponen

los sindicatos de enseñantes, es la de conceder incentivos a los maestros que consigan mejores resultados de sus alumnos.

Los sindicatos alegan que ello fomentará la rivalidad entre los maestros en lugar del trabajo en equipo.

Obama también quiere reducir el porcentaje de alumnos que abandonan los estudios antes de concluir la educación secundaria. "Abandonar los estudios de secundaria ha dejado de ser una opción. No cuando nuestra proporción de abandono se ha triplicado en treinta años. No cuando los no graduados cobran la mitad que un diplomado universitario. No cuando los estudiantes latinos abandonan en mayor proporción que cualquier otro", sostuvo. El presidente estadounidense también quiere fomentar una mayor proporción de estudiantes universitarios para 2020 y facilitar las ayudas a los estudiantes desfavorecidos.

**Mariachi & Folklorico**  
**Competition**  
**Lubbock Memorial**  
**Civic Center**  
**Ticket Prices:**  
**\$7.00 before 5p.m.**  
**\$10.00 thereafter**  
**For more information call:**  
**Zenaida Aquero-Reyes**  
**806-252-2828 or email**  
**vivaaztlan@sbcglobal.net**

**viva**

**Aztlan**

**Festival**

**2009**

**March 13 & 14, 2009**

**Lubbock Memorial Civic Center**

**Lubbock, TX**

Do you enjoy watching ballet folklorico?  
 Come and join us for this fierce folklorico  
 competition like no other...  
 where gritos are fully allowed & encouraged!

**Desde El Paso, TX**

**Mariachi Los Arrieros**

**In Concert, Saturday, March 14, 2009**

This program was made possible in part by grants from Civic Lubbock Inc. as recommended by City of Lubbock and CH Foundation and the Sybil B. Harrington from Lubbock Area Foundation.



# Shakira: Every little thing she does is magic



Shakira, she of the bum-gyrating, belly-wriggling Latin pop songs Hips Don't Lie and Undemeath Your Clothes, is being kissed by nuns. Around her swarm photographers, reporters, fans and minders, as you'd expect of a 40m-album-selling artist; "Shaki, Shaki, over here," they shout. She poses for pictures, patient as the sisters, smiling serenely. She has just stepped offstage, but she's not wearing her usual low-slung hipsters or bikini top, and she hasn't been gyrating tonight. She's all in black — a sleek, smart shift dress — and her trademark tousled curls are soberly straight.

Shakira has just given a speech in front of the Colombian president, Alvaro Uribe, the media and hundreds of children and parents at the £4m school she built in a poor suburb of her home town, Barranquilla, which she paid for mainly with funds from her last tour. This is the other Shakira: Colombia's Lady Di, a national treasure. The nuns that teach in her schools love her as much as the kids who imitate her hip-thrusting dance move. Among her entourage and those on stage with her at the school inauguration was Uribe himself; Alejandro Char Chaljub, the charismatic mayor of Barranquilla; the elegant Colombian former foreign minister Maria Emma Mejia; and Shakira's boyfriend and sort-of fiancée, Antonio, the son of the former Argentinian president Fernando de la Rúa. A formidable line-up.

Worldwide, politicians and philanthropists queue up to work alongside her charitable foundation for education, Pies Descalzos ("Bare Feet" in English), which she founded aged 19. She's provided education and jobs to some 30,000 Colombians, who were previously unemployed and strangers to schooling. So why is Shakira so often written off as some kind of Hispanic, belly-dancing Britney?

It's easy to see how people could get Shakira wrong — she's something of a mixed

message, part girlish sex bomb, part Mother Theresa. "I'm not a virgin but I'm not the whore you think [I am]," one of her lyrics declares. Another of her songs features the infamously daft line "Lucky that my breasts are small and humble/So you don't confuse them with mountains". But when not suggestively (she prefers the word "sensually") grinding her hips to her distinctive fusion of Latin American, salsa and Middle Eastern pop — which she writes and produces herself — she is a Unicef ambassador, and contributes to Newsweek. She speaks superb, self-taught English, and lists among her interests world history, politics and art.

She's famous the world over — one of the few artists who has made the transition from Latino star to superstar. With a fortune of £26m, last year she ranked fourth on Forbes's list of the richest women in music after Madonna, Barbra Streisand and Celine Dion.

When I meet her the morning after the school inauguration, she is dressed down, casual in combats and a T-shirt, with her long, bleached hair loose and just a whisper of pink lipstick. We're on a chartered flight to the rainforest town of Quibdo in northwest Colombia, to visit one of her foundation's five schools. She tries to visit all her schools regularly. "It gives me so much satisfaction to see people's lives transformed," she shouts over the noise of the engine. "It's like harvesting the fruits of the seeds you plant."

She's beautiful and open-faced, and so tiny she is able to swivel in her seat, dangling her feet into the aisle to lean in closer. She's 32, but could easily be taken for 22.

"Being from the developing world, it affects you in so many ways," she says, wide-eyed. You are so close to injustice and so many brutal, brutal conflicts in society, that you grow up... she searches for the word, "smothered by it." She goes on: "Growing up in Colombia has given me the clarity of mind to recognise that education can help break the cycle of poverty. It unlocks every child's potential, and teaches them that they can have whatever they want in life."

Shakira Isabel Mebarak Ripoll was born in 1977, the only child of her Lebanese father's second marriage to a Colombian. She

has eight half-siblings from her father's first marriage, many of whom still live in Barranquilla and were at the inauguration ceremony the previous night. Her parents were at the speech, too, seated just a few seats down from the president.

To begin with, Shakira enjoyed a comfortable upbringing. Her father was a jeweller. "Not rich, not poor," she says. At the age of four, she was eating at a restaurant with her family when she first heard the Arabic doumbek drum, which typically accompanies belly dancing. Before anyone could stop her, she'd clambered onto the table, dancing for the entire room to see. That day, she says, was the day she knew she was a performer. "It sounds odd, and I can't explain it," she says, "but I always knew I would be an artist and travel the world. I'm sure a lot of children fantasise about this, but for me I knew it was true, like it just had to be."

One former classmate recalls how incorrigible she was as a performer. "Every Friday morning at school, we would watch her perform to assembly. Just her, singing and dancing on the stage. Everyone encouraged her — her parents, our teachers. We knew she would become a famous performer somehow." Shakira's father particularly encouraged her to write poems, which grew into lyrics. She wrote her first song, Your Dark Glasses, about him — one of her brothers was killed in a motorcycle accident, and her father wore dark glasses permanently in mourning. "Did you see him wearing them last night?" she asks me. "He never takes them off." She's still very close to her parents, who now live near Shakira's home in Miami, in a house she bought them.

Videos of her early school performances exist on YouTube, her hair its natural Lebanese jet-black. She doesn't gyrate in the style she's now famous for — it wasn't appropriate, perhaps, for her nun-taught Catholic school, but she's sultry, with a precocious stage presence.

On Friday afternoons, Shakira and her fellow pupils were encouraged to visit the poorest areas of the city and help the non-schoolgoers to read and write. "It was a sadness for me," recalls Shakira, "that these children would have no books or paper. Sometimes we would have no roof over our heads,

# RBD: Nada 'de plástico

## El Grupo RBD presenta su último disco mientras'

El sexteto mexicano RBD presentó ayer su disco de despedida, Para olvidarte de mí, arropados por el productor que los lanzara al estrellato, Pedro Damián, quien afirmó que su éxito no ha sido "de plástico". "Estos chicos representaban a diferentes arquetipos, que podían lograr una identificación (...) la fuerza que tuvo su música desde el principio, los principios que comunicaban... no fue un grupo de plástico, definitivamente", dijo Damián en una rueda de prensa con el grupo.



RBD anunció su separación en agosto pasado, lo que provocó una profunda desazón entre sus millones de seguidores en todo el mundo.

El grupo ha conseguido conquistar mercados tan dispares como el brasileño, el rumano y el estadounidense, entre otros, y sus ventas sobrepasan los 10 millones de copias.

La banda formada por Poncho, Dulce, Anahí, Christopher, Maite y Christian lanzó su primer álbum en 2004, después del éxito cosechado en televisión con la serie

Rebelde.

Sus integrantes han decidido ahora perseguir por separado sus propios caminos en el cine, la música, el teatro y la televisión.

"Los seis son talentosos y cada uno en su momento lo va a demostrar, los seis son artistas", apuntó el productor.

"Aprendieron el valor de la solidaridad, de dar, de entender al que esta enfrente, de entenderse a ellos mismos, de aceptarse como son", dijo Damián sobre el grupo

there would be mosquitoes everywhere, it was humid and the children were so hungry they couldn't concentrate. I said to myself that if I ever found success, I would do something about it."

Shakira's father went bankrupt when she was eight. While the dust settled, her parents sent her to visit relatives in Los Angeles. She returned to find her home comforts sadly diminished. "It was a shock to come home to no cars, where we'd had two previously. We'd sold most of our furniture, our colour TV, and food was basic rations. In my childish head, this was the end of the world."

To remind her that things could be worse, Shakira's father took her to the park to see the orphans there, sniffing glue. "From then on, I gained perspective, and realised that there were many underprivileged children in my country. The images of those kids, with their tattered clothes and bare feet, have stayed with me for ever. I said to myself back then, one day I'm going to help these kids when I become a famous artist." And she laughs, knowing how it sounds.

But Shakira's determination is no laughing matter. Aged 13, she heard a manager at Sony was in town, found him and sang to him in the lobby of his hotel. He signed her, and she released her first album, Magia (Magic), aged 14. The first thing she did with the proceeds was buy her parents a car, but the record wasn't a huge success. Two years later there was a second album, Peligro (Danger), which also sold slowly. Shakira finished high school, and success came when she released Pies Descalzos (Bare Feet), aged 19. Soon after, she set up

her charity, "named after those barefoot children I remembered and the album that brought me recognition outside my country", she says. But her real break came in 2001 with the release of her first album in English, Laundry Service. It sold 13m copies worldwide thanks mainly to the pan-piping, ebullient single Whenever, Wherever and the eye-popping video that accompanied it. One fan writes on a recent blog: "Shakira is extremely talented and has wonderful voice [sic], but it's actually her butt, or to be precise, the shaking of her buttocks, that helped her achieve stardom."

Helped, possibly — especially in a Western market dominated by Spears, Aguilera, et al. When in Rome. As her former classmate points out, "Shakira's Spanish songs are much more soulful, much more from the heart. In English she is something else completely."

But Shakira says: "I like to think there's more to me than image. My first interest is growing as an artist. I've been doing this for such a long time that learning English, connecting my music with different parts of the world is good for me. It feels like I've just started."

So what is her priority, her music or her charity? "Oh!" she exclaims, and exhales, puffing out her cheeks as though it's the hardest question she's ever been asked. "Music gives me a leverage — the tools I need — to work on the relevant issues. One thing feeds the other one."

I call myself an artist, but right now I feel driven by the charity. What I want to do is stay here with my feet in the foundation and have endless meetings and plan our next school, but I have to go back to the Bahamas to work on my new album. If

y su trayectoria.

A las puertas de la discográfica, algo más de una decena de fans se congregaron para ver si podían ver a sus ídolos. La banda tiene aún un concierto pendiente en México, que podría ser en mayo.

Para olvidarte de mí se pone a la venta hoy y contiene 13 temas, entre los que destaca la balada que da el título al álbum y canciones como Camino al sol, Más tuya que mía, Olvidar, Lágrimas perdidas y Adiós.

there's no more music, I'm sure I won't have one more penny to go into the foundation!" She laughs — it's not true, of course. A lot of the annual Pies Descalzos fund comes from other private donors and governments around the world, though Shakira gives the lion's share.

She shares her Miami home with Antonio, her boyfriend of nine years. Her expatriation has done nothing to deter her Colombian fans. A journalist writing in a Colombian newspaper after her prestigious inauguration at the school in Barranquilla, said: "Shakira is American now, and her loyalties lie outside music. Every time she moves she calls the press." It sparked outrage among readers, who bombarded the paper with letters of support and gratitude for her charity.

# The best gas leak detector is you.

You were born with the best equipment for detecting a natural gas pipeline emergency—your eyes, ears and nose.



### Your Nose

Unusual aromas around your property resembling rotten eggs, skunk or sulfur could indicate a natural gas leak.



### Your Ears

Don't ignore a shrill hissing, blowing or roaring noise on your property. All of these could be signals of a high-pressure natural gas emergency.



### Your Eyes

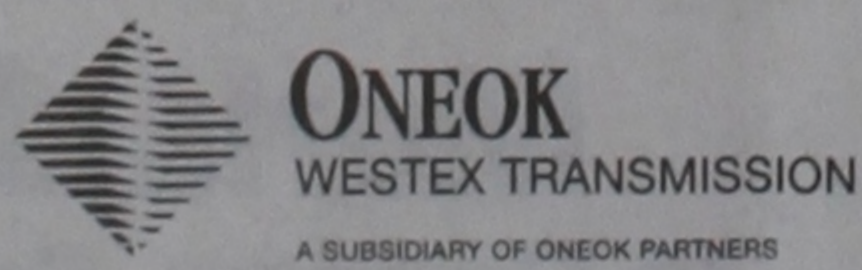
Visible warning signs of a gas emergency include water or dirt blowing in the air, discoloration of vegetation or continuous bubbling from standing water.



Take the Time to Call.

If you discover any or all of these warning signs, leave the area immediately. Do not operate motor vehicles or equipment nearby, and forego any activity that could generate a spark. You should immediately contact your local emergency authorities and ONEOK WestTex Transmission at 1-800-562-5879, or the operator of the pipeline.

By using your built-in detection devices, you can prevent any disasters associated with random natural gas pipeline leaks.



**Employment Opportunities**  
Management/Professional  
Trades/Labor  
Technical/Clerical  
Fire and Police  
Part-Time

To apply and/or review detailed job listings visit our website [www.mylubbock.us](http://www.mylubbock.us)

Drug Screen and Background Check Required

Benefits Include:

10 Vacation Days -15 Sick Days - 11 Paid Holidays  
Paid Group Health - Dental, Life and Vision Insurance  
TMR5 5-year Vesting - Pre-paid Legal Plan  
Employee Deferred Compensation  
Section 125 Medical Spending Plan - LTD  
Critical Illness Insurance

Texas Public Information Act/ADA/EOE

**Under New Management**  
West Texas oldest and largest flea market is under new management, and exciting changes are taking place.  
Space Available! Both indoor and outdoor booths available at affordable rates.  
Call Today for More Information!  
La Pulga Flea Market  
2323 Ave. K  
806 747 8281  
Open Weekly:  
Fri 10am-4pm  
Sat & Sun 8am-6pm

**"Nueva Compania"**  
Necesita personal para todas las posiciones.  
No experiencia necesaria.  
"Salario" hasta \$15 por hora.  
1-900-263-6688

DRYCLEANING & LAUNDRY PRESSERS NEEDED.  
COMET CLEANERS  
6403 Indiana Ave.

29,150 actual miles  
'98 Honda Civic  
42 MPG  
4 Dr 6CD  
Alarm-Remote  
\$ 8,000.00 Firm  
By Appointment Only  
806-778-8740

www.  
eleditor.com



# Donnelly, Turnbow looking for Texas comebacks

Brendan Donnelly and Derrick Turnbow were All-Star relievers. Now both are being reminded of what life was like before they had success in the major leagues.

Sidetracked by injuries, Donnelly and Turnbow are in spring training with the Texas Rangers on minor league contracts with no assurances of a spot in the bullpen.

"You're on audition the whole time you're here," Turnbow said. "It's a completely different situation, something you never want to have to get used to."

Turnbow was a dominating closer as a rookie with Milwaukee in 2005, and an All-Star the following season. The 31-year-old right-hander pitched in 210 games from 2005-07 before missing the second half of last season with shoulder problems.

After toiling for 10 years in the minors, Donnelly was a key setup man for the Los Angeles Angels during three playoff runs in a four-season stretch (2002-05) that included a World Series title. But the 37-year-old Donnelly didn't pitch until the final seven weeks last season with Cleveland following ligament transplant surgery in his right elbow.

"I actually feel better than I've felt in a few years, as far as my body being in shape, my arm being healthy for the first time since really '04," Donnelly said. "It's been a while, but I've always gone into spring training, whether that I have a secure spot or not, with the idea that I have to fight for a job."

Donnelly gave up two runs and three hits in an inning Tuesday against San Francisco. Two of the hits were doubles to deep center, and he's allowed three runs in his two spring innings.

Turnbow has allowed a run and a hit in three innings this spring.

The Rangers had the most over-worked bullpen in the majors the

last two seasons, throwing 572 2-3 innings last year.

Frank Francisco appears set to begin the season as the closer. The big right-hander took over that role late last season after C.J. Wilson had elbow surgery. Francisco didn't allow an earned run over his final 11 appearances while going 5-for-5 in save chances.

Wilson, a left-hander who had 24 saves in 28 chances, is also healthy again.

Eddie Guardado, another former All-Star in camp on a minor league deal, was 3-3 with four saves and a 3.65 ERA in 55 appearances for Texas last season. The left-hander was traded Aug. 25 to Minnesota, the team for which he was a two-time All-Star, but returned to the Rangers in the offseason.

If healthy, the 38-year-old Guardado seems a sure bet to be back in the bullpen in a similar role to the one he had last year: get outs and be a mentor to younger pitchers.

"He knows how to get prepared. He knows what you have to go out there and do," manager Ron Washington said. "He sits down and talks the game to those guys. ... He's a leader in the clubhouse. You can never have enough of that."

Guardado's 860 career appearances over 16 seasons with four teams are third-most among active left-handers in the majors. He has 187 career saves, 14th among active pitch-



ers with Billy Wagner (385) as the only active left-hander with more.

Josh Rupe overcame two injury-plagued seasons and threw 89 1-3 innings in relief last year, matching the major league high. Converted outfielder Warner Madrigal made 31 relief appearances over the final three months.

After making 276 appearances for the Angels from 2002-06, Donnelly appeared in 42 games the last two seasons for Boston and Cleveland. In 318 major league games, still 103 fewer than he pitched in the minors, he is 26-9 with a 3.12 ERA.

Turnbow is 17-16 with 65 saves and a 4.30 ERA in 257 games, all but 15 coming the last four years with pitching coach Mike Maddux, who left Milwaukee for Texas during the winter.

"All those guys are just veteran guys who know how to pitch," catcher Jarrod Saltalamacchia said. "Any given day, they may not have their best stuff, but they're still going to pitch. ... Older guys like that who have been around, they know what it takes."

# NCAA selection committee faces tough balancing act

Mike Slive is getting ready for a balancing act.

The NCAA tournament selection committee chairman will spend the next five days sifting through reams of numbers and stacks of resumes to select 34 at-large teams, seed them properly and figure out where each school should play next week.

The goal: Keep as many teams close to home without providing an unfair advantage - or adding undue travel costs to a school's budget.

Slive realizes the expense factor, because of the economy, may be more important than ever.

"These are trying times for all of us here, for all of you on the call, and for the millions around the country," he said Wednesday during a conference call with reporters. "There's no safe harbor from the effects of the current financial situation."

Not even the NCAA's biggest moneymaking event.

In past years, finding the best teams and filling out the 65-team bracket has always been the top priority. That isn't changing.

But with a national recession, attendance down at some schools and many facing budget constraints, choosing the cities in which teams play may take on added importance.

Fortunately for committee members, there is both precedent and principle to rely upon.

In 2002, the selection committee adopted the "pod" system, a plan designed to reduce travel expenses for schools and fans while also limiting the amount of missed classwork for student-athletes.

It's worked well, but it's nowhere near perfect.

While most schools stay relatively close to home, some still go to faraway places because the committee must keep each of the four regions competitively balanced. Slive acknowledges there are likely to be some anomalies

this year too, no matter how much the committee tries to avoid it.

"We've tracked it and it (the pod system) has continuously reduced travel expenses drastically," he said. "Relatively few teams travel beyond one time zone in the current configuration."

School budgets have never been part of the committee's debate process. So don't expect to see Duke sent to Portland, Ore., and East Tennessee State, the Atlantic Sun champion, sent to Greensboro, N.C., simply because it's more affordable for one school than another.

While the selection committee is permitted to move a team up or down one line for various reasons, including travel or competitive balance, NCAA spokesman David Worlock said no schools have requested a seeding change to save money - nor would the committee likely grant a request.

Instead, Slive will continue to focus on the committee's usual formula: Wins and losses, strength of schedule, road victories, records against the top 50, even injuries or controversies that may have cost a team one or two wins to determine who is in, who is out and where a team should be seeded.

"When a team loses to a team it should not have lost to, that's

a note," Slive said. "When a team beats a team that is better than that team, that's a notable win and something that we need to keep track of. I don't think there's any particular factor that keeps a team in or any particular factor that keeps a team out." Clearly, there is no substitute for getting it right.

Committee members routinely say a team can play its way out of a bad seed but can't play its way into the tourney if it's left out of the field.

But with the recession deepening and school budgets tightening, the committee faces a tougher task.

It must strike the proper balance in keeping this a nationally competitive tournament and fiscally responsible in these economic times.

"As we head into this weekend, we are reminded of the changes we implemented in 2002, which places teams, to the greatest extent possible, close to their national geographic area," Slive said. "Since that time, most teams and their fans are traveling shorter distances for tournament games. A savings in costs and missed class time. The committee remains committed to this principle to the extent it does not adversely impact fair competition."



**BUFFALO SPRINGS LAKE**

TEXAS  
SIZE EASTER EGG HUNT  
SATURDAY

## EASTER FIESTA

April 11th & 12th

Benefitting The Lubbock  
Childrens Home & The  
Texas Boys Ranch

**\$1.00 OFF COUPON  
GATE ADMISSION**

April 11-12, 2009

www.buffalospingslake.com




TEJANO BATTLE OF THE BANDS  
FAJITA CONTEST



Buffalo Springs Lake Info: 806.747.3353

## ESTÁN ENTRENANDO PARA SER MÁS QUE SOLDADOS. ESTÁN ENTRENANDO PARA LA VIDA.

Tú le has dado las bases. El Army fomentará todo ese carácter, disciplina y liderazgo. El Army también le dará más de 150 carreras para elegir y dinero para la Universidad. Si tu hijo o hija quiere hablar contigo sobre entrar al Army, escúchale. Encuentra más información en [goarmy.com/for\\_parents](http://goarmy.com/for_parents).



**U.S. ARMY**

**ARMY STRONG.**

VISITE SU ESTACIÓN DE RECLUTAMIENTO MÁS CERCANA.

Lláme al 432-694-5426 ó 432-368-0155 hoy o visite [goarmy.com](http://goarmy.com) para más información.

©2008. Paid for by the United States Army. All rights reserved.



# "La Quinceañera" 15th Annual Viva Aztlan Festival Featuring folklorico & mariachi groups from throughout Texas & New Mexico



Grupo Folklorico Jaguar de Edinburg, TX



Nuestra Herencia de Lubbock, TX



Roswell Folklorico de Roswell, NM



Mariachi showcase headliner  
Mariachi Los Arrieros de El Paso, TX  
Performances by Mariachi Azteca, Mariachi Mi Tierra  
& Mariachi Amistad - Saturday, March 14, 7 p.m.  
Lubbock Memorial Civic Center - Theater  
see pg 3 for ticket information

Many more folklorico groups will perform throughout the weekend! Come by and celebrate Viva Aztlan's 15th anniversary! Bring your family & friends then sit back and watch an unbelievable weekend of entertainment like no other!

**READ EL EDITOR ONLINE  
WWW.ELEDITOR.COM  
#1 in news & information!**

## VIVA AZTLAN PRESENTS A SPECTACULAR SHOWCASE PERFORMED BY:

Edinburg Parks and Recreation Folklorico Team

March 13, 2009 7:30 p.m.

Civic Center Theater

Edinburg, TX

## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

### Friday's Schedule - March 13, 2009

Mariachi Workshop 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon  
Civic Center Rooms 108 - 111

Adult Workshop 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon Civic Center Room 107  
Region: Veracruz Huasteco Instructor: Beatriz Juarez

Children's Workshop 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon Civic Center Room 107  
Region: Chihuahua Instructor: Edna Delgado

Lunch (On your own) 12:00 Noon to 1:00 p.m.

Mariachi Workshop 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.  
Civic Center Rooms 108 - 111

Adult Workshop 1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Civic Center Theater  
Region: Concheros Instructor: Alejandro Solis

Children's Workshop 1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Civic Center Room 107  
Region: Colima Instructor: Chuy Chacon

Children's Competition

3:35 p.m. to 3:55 p.m. Ballet Folklorico Aztlan

4:00 p.m. to 4:20 p.m. Roswell Folklorico

4:25 p.m. to 4:45 p.m. Edinburg Parks and Recreation

Dinner (On your own) 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Folklorico Showcase  
7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.  
Edinburg Parks and Recreation Folklorico Dance Team

### Saturday's Schedule - March 14, 2009

Adult Workshop 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. Civic Center Theater  
Region: Concheros Instructor: Alejandro Solis

Showcase workshop 8:00 am to 10:00 am  
Civic Center Room 107 participants in showcase only

Mariachi Workshop 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon Civic Center Rooms 108 - 111

Adult Workshop 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon Civic Center Room 107  
Region: Veracruz Huasteco Instructor: Beatriz Juarez

Children's Workshop 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon Civic Center Room 107  
Region: Chihuahua Instructor: Edna Delgado

Lunch (On your own) 12:00 Noon to 1:00 p.m.

Mariachi Workshop 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Civic Center Rooms 108 - 111

Adult Competition

1:00 p.m. to 1:25 p.m. Grupo Folklorico Jaguar-Edinburg, TX

1:30 p.m. to 1:55 p.m. Ballet Folklorico Aztlan-Lubbock, TX

2:00 p.m. to 2:25 p.m. Eastwood High School Folklorico Nuevo Amanecer-El Paso, TX

2:30 p.m. to 2:55 p.m. Ballet Folklorico Nuestra Herencia-Lubbock, TX

3:00 p.m. to 3:25 p.m. Roswell Folklorico-Roswell, NM

3:30 p.m. to 3:55 p.m. Victoria Memorial High School Ballet Folklorico-Victoria, TX

4:00 p.m. to 4:25 p.m. Ballet Folklorico Paso del Norte-El Paso, TX

VIP Reception (invitation only)

5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Civic Center - in the South Pedestrian Mall

Dinner (On your own) 5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Mariachi Concert 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Civic Center Theater  
Mariachi Azteca, Mariachi Mi Tierra, Mariachi Amistad  
Headliners Mariachi Los Arrieros from El Paso, TX

Awards Ceremony 9:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Civic Center Theater

Mariachi Jam 10:00 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. Radisson Sante Fe Room

COMPRA UN HUE II RECIBE UNO GRATIS

de Samsung

Sólo \$19.99

\*Después de un reembolso por correo de \$100 y un acuerdo por correo de 2 años en un Smart Choice Pack que califique.

**¡Haz que tu Hue II sea más como tú con sus divertidas carátulas!**

- Cámara de 2.0 MP con video
- Reproductor de música
- Con capacidad para GPS

Las carátulas opcionales que se muestran, están disponibles a la venta.

**BlackBerry® Pearl™ Ahora sólo \$19.99**

después de un reembolso por correo de \$100 y un acuerdo por correo de 2 años en un Smart Choice Pack que califique.

**Llama a más personas. Usa cero minutos.**

Ahora Alltel es parte de Verizon Wireless, creando así la Familia Más Grande de Llamadas de Móvil a Móvil en los Estados Unidos - más de 80 millones de personas. Además, con **Mi Círculo** puedes elegir a quién llamas, sin importar su compañía.

Algunos clientes de Alltel no se unen a Verizon Wireless. Visita [alltel.com](http://alltel.com) para obtener los detalles de la elegibilidad y actualizaciones. [alltel.com](http://alltel.com) 1-877-siempre

**Las ofertas están disponibles en las siguientes localidades:**

**Upades Alltel**  
\*Algunos servicios no están disponibles los domingos.

**Brownfield**  
• 405 Lubbock Rd. | (806) 637-3300

**Lamesa**  
• 701 N. Dallas Ave. | (806) 872-7282

**Levelland**  
• 409 E. Hwy. 114 | (806) 894-8004

**Lubbock**  
• 405 Slide Rd. | (806) 791-6444  
• 3103 34th St. | (806) 797-2355  
• 5217 82nd St. | (806) 798-0184  
• 5810 W. Loop 209 | (806) 291-5000

**Midland**  
• 2106 Rankin Hwy. | (432) 683-9900

**Odessa**  
• 3131 E. University Blvd. | (432) 363-9500

**Plainview**  
• 1601 Kermit St. | (806) 293-7366

**Seminole**  
• 200 S. Main St. | (432) 758-1200

**Compras en las tiendas participantes en estas tiendas:**

**Brownfield**  
Trio Wireless | (806) 637-0729

**Denver City**  
Southwest Comm. | (806) 582-7496

**Lamesa**  
Trio Wireless | (806) 777-8538  
Venture Comm. | (806) 872-0316

**Levelland**  
Reaction Wireless | (806) 894-4003

**Lubbock**  
Absolutely Wireless | (806) 795-3488  
Trio Wireless | (806) 747-8989  
Trio Wireless | (806) 797-1290  
Wireless 4 U | (806) 698-6446  
Wireless 4 U | (806) 795-0900  
Wireless Toyz | (806) 798-8300

**Plainview**  
Reaction Wireless | (806) 296-0009  
Venture Comm. | (806) 291-9727

**Post**  
Reaction Wireless/PCC | (806) 495-0277

**Seminole**  
Trio Wireless | (432) 758-9828

Para cuentas empresariales y gubernamentales llama al 1-866-WLS-BIZZ o visita [alltelbusiness.com](http://alltelbusiness.com)

Aplican impuestos federales, estatales y locales. Además, Alltel puede cobrar cargos mensuales por conectividad, cargos regulatorios, administrativos y por proporcionar el servicio 911 de hasta \$2.19 y tarifas federales y estatales del Fondo de Servicio Universal (ambas tarifas varían según el uso del cliente). Estas tarifas adicionales pueden no ser impuestos o cargos requeridos por el gobierno y están sujetos a cambios. Para obtener más información adicional acerca de los impuestos, cuotas y tarifas, consulta a un representante de servicio al cliente de Alltel o la factura mensual. Detalles del Teléfono: Los teléfonos y los reembolsos que aplican están disponibles por tiempo limitado, hasta agotar existencias con la activación de un plan de tarifas que califique. El reembolso será en forma de una tarjeta de regalo VISA. Limitado a 1 reembolso por compra que califique. El teléfono puede ser devuelto dentro de los primeros 15 días de compra. Si el certificado del reembolso por correo ha sido presentado, Alltel devolverá el precio de la compra menos el monto del reembolso. El cliente tiene que pagar los impuestos que aplican. Consulta el certificado del reembolso para obtener más detalles. Con la compra del teléfono Alltel Hue II se incluyen las carátulas azul y plateada. Por un cargo adicional podrá obtener las carátulas opcionales. **Requisitos del Smart Choice Pack:** Todos los clientes nuevos o existentes que activen o cambien a un aparato inteligente requerirán comprar y mantener un Smart Choice Pack durante el tiempo estipulado en su contrato para calificar para obtener el teléfono al precio que se ofrece al estar dentro del contrato. **Móvil a Móvil:** Algunos clientes de Alltel no se unen a Verizon Wireless. Visita [alltel.com](http://alltel.com) para obtener los detalles de la elegibilidad y actualizaciones. Los minutos de Móvil a Móvil se aplican a llamadas entre clientes elegibles de Alltel Wireless y de Verizon Wireless que se originen y terminen en el área de llamadas de tu plan. Se excluye el traslado de llamadas, las llamadas al 411 y el servicio de correo de voz. **Mi Círculo:** Servicio disponible para clientes nuevos y existentes en selectos planes actuales. Se requiere un plan de tarifas mínimo de \$49.99 para obtener un Plan de Mi Círculo con 5 números; \$59.99 para 10 números; \$69.99 para 20 números. Para los clientes del servicio Smart Choice Pack, se requiere un plan de tarifas mínimo de \$69.99 para obtener un Plan de Mi Círculo con 5 números; \$89.99 para 10 números; \$129.99 para 20 números. Los números de Mi Círculo deben ser compartidos con todas las líneas de la cuenta primaria. Los clientes no pueden designar dentro de sus números telefónicos disponibles a su propio número móvil o correo de voz, números para obtener información de Directorio ni números que empiecen con 900. Las llamadas deben empezar y terminar en el área de llamadas de tu plan. Los números designados deben estar dentro de los 50 estados de los Estados Unidos. Esta característica puede ser descontinuada a discreción de Alltel. Deberás dejar pasar 24 horas para que los cambios a los números de Tu Círculo se hagan efectivos. Aplican restricciones a los clientes comerciales y del servicio prepago. Consulta a un representante para obtener más detalles. **Información Adicional:** Esta oferta puede estar limitada por tiempo, existencia, cobertura o localidades participantes. Hay un cargo no reembolsable de \$25 por activación por línea. Puede aplicar una tarifa de \$20 por línea por cancelación prematura del contrato. El servicio está sujeto a las Normas y Condiciones para Servicios de Comunicaciones y otra información disponible en todas las tiendas Alltel o en [alltel.com](http://alltel.com). Todas las marcas de productos y servicios indicados son los nombres, nombres comerciales, marcas comerciales y logotipos de sus correspondientes propietarios. BlackBerry®, RIM®, Research In Motion®, SureType® y las marcas, nombres y logotipos relacionados, son propiedades de Research In Motion Limited, y están registrados y/o son usados en los Estados Unidos y en países alrededor del mundo. Las imágenes de las pantallas son simuladas. ©2009 Alltel Communications, LLC. Todos los derechos reservados.