

Casualties of
War in
Iraq 4,786
Afghan 2548
as of July
7, 2011



Editor

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Obama deficit deal stance gets bolder

President Barack Obama meets Thursday with fractions House and Senate leaders, trying to sell a bolder approach to the debt reduction debate but knowing that success or failure will be measured most by the impact on jobs and the economy.

With June's unemployment figures due out Friday, the economic impact is central to the debate over what part revenues will play in what the White House now envisions as a much bigger undertaking than a simple dollar-for-dollar bargain to get past the August debt ceiling vote.

Rather than \$2.4 trillion in deficit reduction, the administration is aiming higher toward as much as \$4 trillion over 10 years, and this increases the likelihood that some commitment to tax reform must be part of the mix, in hopes of lifting the economy and generating revenues for the future.

Obama's would-be partner, Speaker John Boehner (R-Ohio), has repeatedly returned to the jobs and economic theme in his comments on the administration's desire to include more revenues. If the president is to succeed, a Republican strategy called POLITICO, he must better link the debt-reduction package with the promise of future growth and employment.

Tax reform has been a shared commitment for leading members of both parties, who propose to trade in often inefficient tax expenditures and deductions in return for lowering the current 35 percent corporate tax rate. The tension now is that Obama and Democrats want to cash in on some of these tax expenditures upfront to achieve deficit reduction, raising the question how many can Republicans give up for this purpose without sacrificing the larger reform goal.

Democrats in Congress are watching the "reform" trade-offs with growing alarm. In a replay of tensions seen in April's government shutdown fight, White House chief of staff Bill Daley — who has a strong business background — is playing an increased role, routing the waters in Congress given his record

in the eyes of many Democratic lawmakers of jumping ahead and making concessions too quickly.

"Raising taxes, increasing revenues paid by businesses and families in this kind of economy especially is counter-intuitive," House Majority Leader Eric Cantor (R-Va.) told reporters in advance of the Thursday White House meeting.

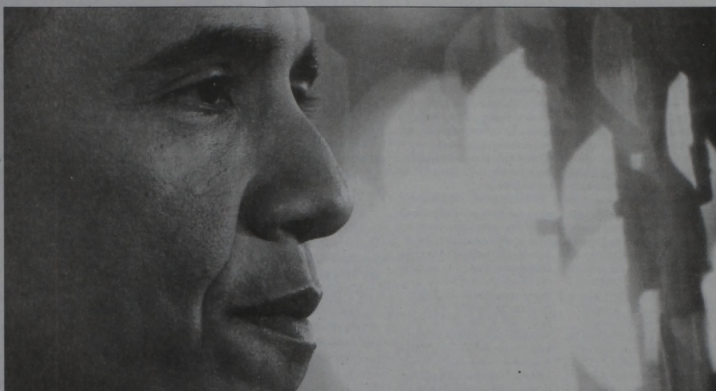
"Why would you want to raise taxes in a spurring economy? And that is the position we have held all along. So any discussion about loopholes must be accompanied by offsetting tax cuts. That's all. We are not for increasing revenues."

Nonetheless, Cantor and his fellow Republicans appear increasingly sensitive to the charge of protecting costly tax breaks for wealthy interests.

Obama again hit this point hard on Wednesday, suggesting that the debt fight is being used to impose spending cuts on domestic programs while protecting Republican special interests.

"Never in our history has the United States defaulted on its debt," Obama said. "The debt ceiling should not be something that is used as a gun against the heads of the American people to extract tax breaks for corporate jet owners, or oil and gas companies that are making billions of dollars because the price of gasoline has gone up so high."

"If the president wants to talk loopholes, we'll be glad to talk loopholes," Cantor shot back. "We've said all along that preferences in the code aren't something that helps economic growth overall.



"Listen, we are about trying to deliver results. There are no votes in the House for tax increases. Whether the president looks at that as an ultimatum or not, it is what it is."

For Republicans, there is risk to this stand as well.

Quite apart from ideology or the economy, the simple arithmetic of the budget makes it hard for the GOP to meet its own goals without revenues. Senate Minority Whip Jon Kyl (R-Ariz.) estimated Wednesday that Republicans had agreed to some revenue already, if one were to count the sales of government property, for example. But when Cantor set his own list of quite optimistic savings assumptions that had been discussed with the White House, he topped out at about \$2.1 trillion — still below the \$2.4 trillion standard set by Boehner.

By not making more room for revenues in their deficit-reduction plans, Republicans have also been forced into more extreme positions that could hurt them in 2012. This has been seen already in the Medi-

care debate, where House Budget Committee Chairman Paul Ryan (R-Wis.) opted for more severe cuts than he had with Democratic partners in the past. And in the case of discretionary spending, the House Republican budget would reduce domestic appropriations to a much smaller part of the economy even than in the Dwight Eisenhower years.

In fiscal 1962, for example, coming off Eisenhower's two terms, domestic discretionary spending was running about 2.2 percent of GDP. By comparison, under the same definitions, calculations by POLITICO show that the House Republican budget would reduce domestic outlays to 1.34 percent of GDP by 2011.

This week's floor and committee action surrounding the House Appropriations Committee gives some hint of this shift.

Appropriations subcommittees meet Thursday to mark up a new round of spending cuts from environmental agencies, even as the leadership would deny Obama any

increase for one of his top investment priorities: the National Science Foundation.

Following on April's budget agreement, the Environmental Protection Agency is again a major target, and the new proposed \$7.15 billion funding cap represents a \$1.53 billion or 18 percent cut from current spending, much of which would come at the expense of clean water programs.

Surprisingly, the smaller Fish and Wildlife Service faces an even deeper cut of 21 percent, or \$315 million. Elsewhere in the Interior Department, no increase is permitted for operation of the national parks.

With the full House debating defense and war funding, the numbers underscore the growing competition between the Pentagon and domestic agencies, all fighting for their share of a shrinking appropriations budget.

Pentagon spending would grow by \$17 billion in 2012, even as the remaining agencies would get about \$45 billion less than was agreed in April for the fiscal year ending

Sept. 30. The EPA and Western lands agencies are bundled in a \$27.5 billion bill that represents a \$2.1 billion cut. The NSF is part of a second, more varied, \$50.2 billion measure that is also reduced by \$3.1 billion and affects an amalgam of science and space agencies as well as the departments of Justice and Commerce.

The fact that the committee protected the NSF from further cuts testifies to its sensitivity for both parties. But the new cuts represent a major retreat from Obama's goals of increasing research investments as part of his innovation agenda.

Keeping faith with recently passed patent reform legislation, the committee is proposing \$2.7 billion for the Patent and Trademark Office, a 28 percent, or \$588 million, increase over current funding. Like NSF, the National Institute of Standards and Technology is largely frozen at 2011 levels, but the \$16.8 billion provided for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reflects a \$431 million cut in NASA science programs.

Local Representation in first National Spanish Spelling Bee



Mario Pimentel, a fifth-grade student at Lubbock ISD's Ramirez Charter School, and Azelia Reyes, a fourth-grade student at Harwell Elementary, will both represent the Lubbock Independent School District in the first-ever National Spanish Spelling Bee. Mario, son of Mario and Martha Pimentel, and Azelia Reyes, daughter of Zenaida and Robert Reyes, are students in the dual-language enrichment program at their respective schools.

The competition will be held Saturday, July 9, at the National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico and will feature 11 participants from Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, and Texas. Pimentel qualified to compete in the national event by winning the district Spanish spelling bee between Lubbock ISD's elementary dual-language enrichment elementary campuses. Reyes came in as 1st runner-up to Pimentel. The inaugural National Spanish Spelling Bee is being organized by the New Mexico Association for Bilingual Education (NMABE) and the Alliance for Multilingual Multicultural Education (AMME). The event is modeled after NMABE's annual state Spanish Spelling Bee, which completed its 15th anniversary competition in 2010.

El Editor wants to wish these two students Good Luck! We are proud of your accomplishment in representing Lubbock in the 1st National Spelling Bee. You both are paving the road in becoming our future leaders of the world! ¡Si Se Puede!

More U.S. agencies implicated in Mexico gun-trafficking probe

The embattled head of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives has told congressional investigators that some Mexican drug cartel figures targeted by his agency in a gun-trafficking investigation were paid informants for the FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration.

Kenneth E. Melson, ATF's acting director, has been under pressure to resign after the agency allowed guns to be purchased in the United States in hopes they would be traced to cartel leaders. Under the gun-trafficking operation known as Fast and Furious, the ATF lost track of the guns, and many were found at the scene of crimes in Mexico, as well as two that were recovered near Nogales, Ariz., where a U.S. Border Patrol agent was killed. Document Accounts of the Operation Fast and Furious ATF Agents

In two days of meetings with congressional investigators over the weekend, Melson said the FBI and DEA kept the ATF "in the dark" about their relationships with the cartel informants. If ATF agents had known of the relationships, the agency might have ended the congressional investigation earlier, he said.

As a result of Melson's statements, "our investigation has clearly expanded," a source close to the congressional investigation said Wednesday, speaking on the condition of anonymity because the inquiry is ongoing. "We know now it was not something limited to just a small group of ATF agents

in Arizona."

"This whole misguided operation might have been cut short if not for catastrophic failures to share key information," Rep. Darrell Issa (R-Vista) and Sen. Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa) told ATF Gen. Eric H. Holder Jr. in a letter Tuesday.

Ronald Welch, assistant attorney general for legislative affairs, responded that Justice Department officials were still discussing how to provide any "sensitive law enforcement information" regarding the FBI and DEA to congressional investigators. Without specifically acknowledging that cartel leaders were paid informants, he said their main focus is "how best to protect ongoing investigations."

"Like you," he told Issa and Grassley on Wednesday, "the department is deeply interested in understanding the facts surrounding Operation Fast and Furious." Mexican authorities have long complained that most of the guns that fuel the drug wars there are purchased in the U.S.

On Wednesday, Mexican federal police released a videotaped interrogation with recently captured Josef Rejon Aguilar, an alleged founder of the Zetas gang who is wanted in the slaying of a U.S. immigration agent in Mexico. He brazenly told them that "all the weapons are bought in the United States" and that "even the American government itself was selling the weapons."

He added, "Whatever you want,

you can get."

Issa and Grassley said Melson "was candid in admitting mistakes that his agency made."

They said he told them he reviewed hundreds of documents about Fast and Furious, and became "sick to his stomach when he obtained those documents and learned the full story."

Melson said ATF agents had witnessed the transfer of weapons from straw purchasers to others "without following the guns any further," contradicting statements by the Justice Department.

Sources both on Capitol Hill and at the ATF said Melson did not volunteer the information about the FBI and DEA informants. Rather, they said, he "combarotored" it when congressional investigators told him other sources have said the FBI and DEA had a role in Fast and Furious leading for months.

Issa and Grassley were highly upset by the revelation. "The evidence we have gathered raises the disturbing possibility that the Justice Department not only allowed criminals to smuggle weapons but that taxpayer dollars from other agencies may have financed those engaging in such activities," they said in their letter to Holder.

"According to Acting Director Melson, he became aware of this startling possibility only after the murder of Border Patrol Agent Brian Terry and the indictments of the straw purchasers."

Terry was killed when a gun battle erupted in December along

a smuggling route in Arizona near the border with Mexico.

Melson's attorney, Richard Cullen, a former attorney prosecutor and state attorney general in Virginia, declined to elaborate in an interview Wednesday except to say that the letter accurately reflects Melson's comments to the investigators.

Cullen said Melson volunteered to speak with the committee because "he was anxious to get the facts out about the program." He added that no one "in the leadership" at the Justice Department had told Melson to resign.

"He just wants the facts to be known by people in authority," Cullen said. "He's eager to be as cooperative in any official inquiry as he possibly can."

Sources said investigators had "very real indications from several sources" that some of the cartel leaders that the FBI and DEA were running separate operations and that it "could have a material impact on Fast and Furious." Melson said he notified his superiors of this problem in April.

The congressional leaders also noted that before Melson has felt to resign and they warned Holder that it "could have a material impact on Fast and Furious." Melson said he notified his superiors of this problem in April.

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Commentaries - Opinions

Sanctuary Cities - Measure Fails in Texas is NO Arizona

By Texas State Representative Roberto A. Alvarez

The lobby K2nd Regular Session of the Texas Legislature came and went keeping lawmakers in Austin from early January to the end of May. So did the 1st Called Special Session which lasted one month from May 31 to June 29, 2011. Both an new history, and both made the same statement to Texas: Texas does not want and Texas does not need a sanctuary cities measure that would have in essence forced local enforcement officers to become federal immigration officials overnight, without the proper training, expertise, financial resources, and most importantly, without the support of Texans in general. The bottom line is: Texas is no Arizona, it is that plain and simple. We never were and we never will be.

As I had previously, Texas lawmakers were right on track - saying NO to SB 9, or the so-called sanctuary cities measure. Also referred to as the abolition of sanctuary cities bill, the measure would have forced local law enforcement officers to become overnight Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) experts with at least 3 strikes working against them: (1) the lack of training in the complex area of immigration law; (2) an unfunded mandate that failed to provide additional funding to already financially-strained local police departments; and, finally, and most importantly, (3) the unnecessary and discriminatory racial profiling practice that is certain to have been the result of such a law had passed. The lack of adequate training and funding alone, coupled with the overzealousness on the part of many ill-informed law enforcement authorities, would have been enough to create havoc in many communities across the state. Not to mention the additional strain, financially and administratively alike, that it would have caused taxpayers and jails as a result of overcrowded jail units, litigation on local taxpayers to fight suits, and the potential for racial profiling, to say the least.

Keep in mind that the measure has failed repeatedly to gain master from Texas lawmakers to pass on to Texas in general, and local communities in particular, an unnecessary and unfunded mandate that is not needed. Once again, we must understand that Texas is not and must NOT mirror Arizona's style politics. Texas policymakers in general, Democrats and Republicans alike, are not for this type of nonsense and ill-advised and unnecessary legislation. The way we view of the many sanctuary cities measure and anti-immigration friendly agenda by certain lawmakers is three-fold: (1) we fought, (2) we won, and (3) we must move on to the next level.

Yes, we have fought the fight repeatedly, and once again we came out on top. We won the game, so we must now move on to the next chapter of policymaking. We must continue to do the best we can with what we have left to us, in spite of the fact we will have to tighten our belts and come up with creative ways to address some of the shortcomings, program cuts made to critical areas such as education, jobs, teacher pay, health and human services, Medicare, and so forth. We must address the most basic needs and necessities that all hard-working Texans and average families will have to deal with as a result of some of the cuts made to our leadership in Austin. That is what we must do, and I repeat, wasting time to pass a sanctuary cities measure never or never should have been a priority to begin with, it was just a waste of time, energy, and effort on the part of Texas lawmakers to even debate an issue that belongs in the hands of our federal government to address, first and foremost - that plain and simple.

So what is the next step or steps we must take to move on to the next level, one would ask? The session we now enrolled in our history books. We must now shift our focus to more important matters and discuss seriously some strategic plans to implement and pass a sound immigration reform package that will benefit all Texans, and Americans alike. And again, I would like to view and lay out those plans in a 3-fold manner: (1) work cooperatively

and effectively with President Barack Obama to pass a comprehensive immigration reform measure that will help all states alike, including Texas; (2) work in passing a national DREAM Act that will benefit all potential college students; and finally (3) work in passing a citizenship pathway that will benefit residents of this state and nation alike - Texans, Americans, and well-deserving immigrants alike without the fingerprinting and snoopage tactics that have historically stilled the process in the past.

First of all, because of the federal nature and symbolism of this reform, I cannot stress enough how important it is that we work cooperatively and effectively with President Obama to pass a sound immigration reform package that will benefit everyone across the country in the same fashion. Rather than create 50 piecemeal or unsystematic state-by-state laws that will only create more problems, we must work with our president and our federal government to address that issue once and for all. Only then will I be in a position as Texas lawmakers to move on to the more important things of handling our state business as we were elected to do so. We have already seen the negative effects of multiple problems from state to state and communities like Farmers Branch in Texas to learn that this is not the way to handle policy issues in our state. We must move on. We can do better.

Secondly, with regard to the DREAM Act pending before Congress, I cannot stress enough how important it is that we join hands in a united fashion as Texans and lobby our federal officials - the President and congressional leaders alike - to pass the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act. This measure, like the sanctuary cities and other immigration-related measures, will open wide many doors of possibilities and opportunities for students gaining access to college education in the United States. Most importantly, however, that DREAM Act will help many of these students to become contributing members of society and give back to the communities that helped them in the first place. And isn't that what the American Dream is all about?

Thirdly, and finally, if we are to move on to the next level we must do all we can as Texans and policymakers to work with President Obama to help create a pathway to citizenship proposal that we have not only actively address the illegal immigration problem at hand and the existence of an estimated 15 million illegal immigrants living within our borders, many of them in Texas and unfortunately too many of them in danger for fear of deportation. Rather than unceremoniously breaking up families by deportation, and keeping a father or mother away from their children, we should instead focus our energies to work with our President to come up with a viable solution that would allow illegal immigrants to remain in the United States, instead of deporting them, while they are given an opportunity to apply for US citizenship, meeting requirements such as language skills and, in some cases, paying a fee for having immigrated legally. This is the most realistic and humane way of dealing with this population. Likewise, as the position taken by the Texas Association of Business (TAB), it is the most civilized approach, avoiding splitting up families and neighborhoods over forced deportation, while at the same time helping sustain industries that have come to rely on these workers to help strengthen our economy. In closing, I hope we have learned a lesson from the multi-repeats of the failed sanctuary cities measure in Texas. We have fought the fight repeatedly, and have come out on top time and time again. We have won the game, so we must now move on to the next chapter of policymaking and seek President Obama what we can to help him pass a sound comprehensive reform package that will address once and for all, the measure of sanctuary cities, the DREAM Act, and a citizenship pathway for all those living in the shadows, not only in Texas, but across the US. I ask you to join me.

WHAT HIGHER ED COULD LEARN

By José de la Isla

In the very early 1970s, I helped found a new college. It had a curriculum that just might have more to offer today than it did back then.

At the tender age of 29, I was acting president of a new Native Indian and Chicano college in Davis, California, which had land, buildings, students, idealism but no money or plan. My job was mainly to do something about the latter two while holding the other parts together. The college was called DQU.

I came to this challenge after serving on the American Association of Junior and Community Colleges staff in Washington, D.C.

After a controversial takeover of a former U.S. Army communications center by students, the land was turned over for the eventual college. Community leaders asked me to help write the first organizational document.

The circumstances around its founding, concern about "militant" student activity of that period and a polarized society over anti-Vietnam war activism and non-conformist beliefs and attitudes cast a suspicion over the rest of the college's days.

The many accounts about DQU since its founding have mostly overlooked the serious skull work and insight that went into its intended education program. Also mostly overlooked is that at the end of one year, the college had \$10 million pledged for programs, an architectural rendering and plans for its facilities, another \$10 million in foundation support in the offering, candidate status with the main regional accrediting association, and an education program about to launch.

A pragmatic task numbering about 75 were responsible for the preparations. Two of them, Rick Ontiveros and Jackie High, had Ph.Ds, or nearly so, from The Wright Institute at Berkeley. They greatly influenced the innovation of the education model, one that has bearing today.

We designed associate- and bachelor-degree programs that were transportable anywhere (Indian reservation, migrant camps, urban communities, etc.) where our institution was home base. Students had to meet our standards, which took the form of a contract, with required elements and conditions as quality standards for a degree. Part of the curriculum could be taken at another institution that met with our approval. We were already in discussion for a specialized library and a pre-med program involving Stanford University.

Today's early-enrollment-for-earning-college-credit-while-still-in-high-school concept is in the tradition of our model. This matters as an object lesson because institutions — with their culture of monopoly schooling — will resist education change. But now they are having to veer in this direction to meet the diversity of interests.

I was present when the institution's first major setback occurred. The chief of the Iroquois Nation arrived to explain why the name of D is never spoken and may only be used in times of impending peril. Henceforth, the institution simply went by its initials.

Unfortunately, DQU is not remembered today for its curriculum plans.

It met its critics' expectations as a controversial enterprise when its board to trustees could not build a consensus about what direction to take. An indecisive, inexperienced board enflamed outsider suspicions and insider power plays. Board members clashed over how incoming funds should be allocated. The controversies made donors skittish.

Meanwhile, some — but not much — education took place.

In 1975, Dennis Banks was named chancellor. The American Indian Movement (AIM) leader, had been a protagonist in the 1973 South Dakota protest that turned into a gun battle and the famous Wounded Knee Standoff. He found sanctuary in California when Governor Jerry Brown refused to extradite him. In 1984, when a new governor was elected, Banks left for New York.

Unfortunately, DQU was better known for its controversies than its visionary education plans. In 2005, it failed to show progress and lost its accreditation. With it went much-needed public support. It "closed temporarily," although it was hardly ever open. After a year and nearly a heart attack later, I quit because I could not get board support to vacate some "students," the same issue that divided the board when it came to an end 23 years later.

Certainly DQU was part of my education, having served there as the youngest U.S. chief executive of a recognized college. And the fact matters that what DQU had to offer the education establishment might not be over yet.

Lo Que Podría Aprender a Educación Universitaria

Al iniciarse la década de los 1970, yo ayudé a fundar una nueva universidad que contaba con un programa de estudios que tal vez podría ofrecer más hoy en día que lo que hizo en aquel entonces.

A la tierna edad de 29 años, yo serví de presidente interino de una nueva universidad indígena norteamericana y chicana en Davis, California. La institución contaba con tierra, recintos, estudiantes, idealismo, pero no tenía ni dinero ni un plan. Mi responsabilidad principal era hacer algo con estos últimos dos a la vez que mantiera como viables las otras partes. La universidad se llamaba DQU.

Me llegó este reto tras servir como parte del personal de la American Association of Junior and Community Colleges, en Washington, D.C.

Después un grupo de estudiantes realizaban una toma de posesión controvertida de un antiguo centro de comunicaciones del ejército estadounidense, la tierra fue entregada para la eventual universidad. Dirigentes comunitarios solicitaron mi ayuda para redactar el primer documento de organización de la institución.

Las circunstancias de su fundación, preocupaciones por la actividad "militante" estudiantil de aquel periodo y la sociedad polarizada por el activismo en contra de la guerra de Vietnam y actitudes y creencias no conformistas fueron una sombra de sospecha que nunca se despejó de la universidad en toda su historia.

Las muchas narraciones sobre DQU desde su fundación han tomado en cuenta, en la mayoría de los casos, la seriedad de la labor intelectual y la perspectiva que informaron la intención de su programa académico. También en gran parte obviado es el hecho que para finales de un año, la universidad contaba con \$10 millones prometidos para programas, un bosquejo arquitectónico y planes para las instalaciones, otros \$10 millones en materia de apoyo de fundaciones a realizarse, era candidato a la asociación de acreditación regional más importante, y estaba por lanzar un programa educativo.

Una plantilla pragmática de 75 personas era la responsable de las preparaciones. Dos de ellos, Rick Ontiveros y Jackie High, tenían el doctorado completo o casi completo del Instituto Wright, de la Universidad de California en Berkeley. Ellos le surtieron mucha influencia a la innovación del modelo educativo, tanto así que hasta hoy tiene alcance.

El diseño que le dimos a nuestros programas de títulos asociados y universitario de cuatro años los hacía transportables a cualquier lugar (una reserva indígena, campamentos de migrantes, comunidades urbanas, etc.) en el que existiera nuestra institución. Los estudiantes tenían que cumplir con nuestro criterio, que se formuló como un contrato, con elementos y condiciones requeridos como normas de calidad para un título

universitario. Parte del programa de estudios se podía realizar en otros institutos que lograra nuestra aprobación. Ya estábamos en discusiones para establecer una biblioteca especializada y un programa preparatorio para la escuela de medicina con la participación de la Universidad de Stanford.

El concepto actual de la matrícula adelantada de acumulación de créditos universitarios mientras se cursa la secundaria está en la tradición de nuestro modelo. Esto tiene importancia como una buena lección por que las instituciones — con cultura de educación como monopolio — se resisten al cambio en la educación. Pero ahora se ven obligados a orientarse hacia esta dirección para poder cumplir con una diversidad de intereses.

Yo estuve presente cuando la institución sufrió su primer revés importante. El jefe de la nación Iroquois llegó para explicar por qué nunca se pronuncia el nombre de D y que sólo se puede usar en momentos de peligró inminente. De allí en adelante, la institución se hizo llamar sólo por sus siglas.

Desafortunadamente, hoy no se recuerda a DQU por sus planes de programa académicos.

Cumplió con las expectativas de sus críticos como empresa contrariada cuando su consejo de administración no logró armar un consenso sobre la dirección a tomar. Una junta indecisa, sin experiencia atrajo las sospechas de los de afuera y las jugadas de poder de los de adentro. Miembros de la junta chocaron en cuanto a cómo distribuir los fondos a legar. Las controversias pusieron nerviosos a los donantes.

Mientras tanto, se realizó algo — pero no educación —.

En 1975, Dennis Banks recayó en Dennis Banks. El dirigente del American Indian Movement (AIM — Movimiento de Indígenas Norteamericanos) había sido protagonista de la protesta en Dakota del Sur en 1973 que se volvió balacera y terminó en el famoso estancamiento de Wounded Knee. Halló santuario en California cuando el gobernador Jerry Brown se negó a extraditarlo. En 1984, al ser elegido un nuevo gobernador, Banks se fue para Nueva York.

Por desgracia, se conocía mejor a DQU por las controversias que por la visión educativa de sus planes. En el 2005, no logró mostrar progreso y perdió la acreditación. Con ella se esfumó el muy requerido apoyo del público. "Cerró temporariamente," aunque casi nunca estaba abierta.

Después de un año y casi un año más tarde, yo renuncié a mi puesto porque no lograba apoyo de la junta para evacuar a algunos "estudiantes," el mismo tema que dividió a la junta cuando llegó a su final 23 años más tarde.

Ciertamente la DQU formó parte de mi educación, ya que serví allí como el menor ejecutivo principal estadounidense de una universidad reconocida. Y queda sentido que lo que tuvo que ofrecer la DQU al establecimiento educativo puede que tenga vigencia aún.

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UN Security Council To Discuss Afghanistan

The U.N. Security Council plans to discuss on Wednesday Afghanistan's transition to full sovereignty ownership, including security responsibility, with the expected withdrawal of 30,000 U.S. troops next year.

The 15-nation-council president, German Ambassador Peter Wittig, said Tuesday the transfer of security to Kabul is a major topic of discussion in addition to political reconciliation with opposition factors under a Kabul-led process, including the Taliban.

President Obama has decided to pull out the 30,000 troops sent as part of a surge movement to strengthen security in Afghanistan. There are currently more than 100,000 U.S. troops in that country. Other NATO countries

also make up an international security force of more than 60,000 troops to provide security for Kabul.

Wittig disclosed that the Kabul government has requested that the U.N. Security Council's committee on terrorism to remove specific names of Taliban from the list of al-Qaida and Taliban terrorist suspects. The list with hundreds of names has helped governments to identify the suspects and subject them to sanctions.

The committee on terrorism, headed by Wittig, has been regularly adding new names or removing names of suspects when they are cleared of terrorist-related activities.

Wittig said at a press conference that Taliban names on the

list would be removed if they renounce terrorism, accept the Afghan constitution and end all connection or affiliation with terrorist groups.

"We expect some delisting in coming weeks," Wittig said, adding that the list of al-Qaida suspects are separate from the Taliban list because the two groups in Afghanistan now are "operating on different agendas."

The Kabul government under President Hamid Karzai has been holding talks with some Taliban officials as part of the reconciliation process necessary to end the conflict in the country. The Taliban was toppled from power in Afghanistan by U.S. troops who were sent to hunt down Osama bin Laden after Sept. 11, 2001.

Se intensifica la lucha en contra del E-Verify

Con una votación cercana en el Comité Judicial de la Cámara de Representantes, el proyecto de ley que es obligatorio el uso de E-Verify (HR2164 Fuerza de Trabajo Legal), continúa generando resistencia en Washington.

Diferentes grupos pro inmigrantes y activistas, han dejado sentir su malestar ante la iniciativa.

E-Verify, chequea el estatus migratorio de los empleados con una base de datos gubernamental en línea.

Un nuevo reporte presentado ayer por el Foro Nacional de Inmigración (NIF) ataca uno de los ángulos sensibles del proyecto de ley: sus efectos en negocios y empresas a lo largo del país. Un área complicada, considerando que HR2164 cuenta con el apoyo de grupos importantes, como la Cámara de Comercio de EEUU.

El documento titulado "Los estados enfrentan una carga económica con E-Verify" asegura que en vez de crear empleos, esta propuesta les impedirá nuevos obstáculos. "Aprobar una legislación como esta, a un nivel estatal o nacional, expandirá enormemente la intrusión

de la burocracia gubernamental", dice el informe. Un argumento que podría, perfectamente, resonar en grupos anti-gobiernos como el Tea Party.

El congresista Lamar Smith (R-TX) principal impulsor de la propuesta, ha recalado que la legislación generará millones de empleos, que de todas formas



le pertenecen a trabajadores legales y no a indocumentados. También ha sido explícito en que este no es un proyecto de ley migratorio y que no sería aceptable que se le tratara como tal.

El reporte de NIF especifica que la industria de la agricultura sería la más afectada con la medida y que "crearía una escasez artificial de trabajo, reduciría drásticamente la producción y generaría una elevación en los precios de productos agrícolas".

"La industria láctea ha estimado que la pérdida de un

50% de los trabajadores inmigrantes resultaría en el cierre de 4,532 granjas y eliminaría 133 mil empleos en el país. Además aumentarían los precios minoristas en 61%", explica.

El documento examina también los estados en que iniciativas estatales han dado

estatus de obligatorio a E-Verify. El principal: Arizona.

"El primer año que la ley entró en efecto, muchos empleadores optaron por pagarle a los indocumentados bajo la mesa. Las ganancias provenientes de impuestos por ingreso bajaron un 13%, pero permanecieron iguales en impuestos asociados a la venta de comida", resulta.

Desde 2006 hasta ahora, 18 estados han impulsado iniciativas para hacer obligatorio el uso de E-Verify. Arizona lo consiguió con éxito, luego de que la Corte Suprema ratificara la validez de la iniciativa recientemente. El estado de Georgia aprobó una legislación similar que comenzará a aplicarse este mes.

¿Que Pasa?

KICKBALL IS HERE!

Registration for Session III Adult Kickball League play is going on now through July 15, 2011. The cost per team is \$200, and play begins August 22. League play is available for men, women, and mixed teams. Players must be 16 years old or older to participate, and team rosters must have a minimum of eight players with a maximum of twenty players. The ten-game season lasts approximately 8-10 weeks. Individuals without a team can register as a free agent and their information will be passed along to teams needing players. Leagues will be guided by Texas Amateur Athletic Federation's rules. This is the final adult kickball league offered this year by Parks and Recreation. To register your team, come by the Parks and Recreation Office at 1010 9th Street between the hours of 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. For more information, call 775-2672 or 775-2691.

SESSION III SOFTBALL LEAGUE REGISTRATION

Parks and Recreation is now registering teams for Session III Adult Softball League play today through July 15, 2011. Play begins August 22. The ten-game season lasts approximately 8-10 weeks, and the cost is \$330 per team. League play is available for men, women, church and mixed teams. Players must be 16 years old or older to participate. This is the final adult slow-pitch softball league offered this year by Parks and Recreation.

To register, come by the Parks and Recreation Office at 1010 9th Street between the hours of 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. For more information, call 775-2672 or 775-2691.

BEAT THE HEAT AT THE CITY OF LUBBOCK SENIOR CENTERS

Seniors can beat the summer heat at Parks and Recreation's five senior centers! Seniors of all ages can enjoy fun and fellowship in air-conditioned comfort as they participate in our daily recreation activities, fitness programs and even enjoy a nutritious lunch! For older Lubbock seniors (age 60 and over), we provide transportation to and from their homes to one of our centers! With the temperatures this summer always heating up, these are great services for those seniors that do not have adequate cooling in their homes.

Each senior center offers many free or low fee activities geared for Lubbock's active adults ages 50 and above including arts and crafts, sewing, games, ceramics, yoga, seated yoga, cooking, computer classes, day trips for shopping or to visit area attractions, dance socials, and much more.

The transportation service and hot lunch program are offered Monday through Friday at each program, but no one is turned away for inability to pay. Suggested donations are \$1 per one-way trip and \$2 for lunch. The lunch program allows anyone age 59 and under to purchase a meal for \$5. Lunch is served weekdays at noon. To register for the transportation program, call the Lubbock Senior Center at 767-2710.

- Lubbock Senior Center, 2001 19th Street, 767-2710 Open M-WTHF 8 am-5 pm.
- Tuesday 8 am-8 pm, Saturdays 9 am - 1 p.m.
- Mac Simmons Senior Center, East 23rd and Oak Avenue, 767-2708 Open M-F 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m.
- Maggie Trejo Supercenter, 3200 Amberster, 767-2705 Open M-F 8:30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
- Copper Rawlins Community and Senior Center, 213 40th Street, 767-2704 Open M-F 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m.
- Homestead Senior Program, 5401 56th Street, 687-7898 Open M-F 9:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. (inside Homestead Apartments' offices)

2ND ANNUAL MOTHER/DAUGHTER SLEEPOVER

Hodges Community Center will be hosting their 2nd Annual Mother/Daughter Sleepover on July 15-16, 2011 from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. Mothers and daughters will check in on Friday evening for a fun-filled night and will finish up with breakfast early Saturday morning. Activities include makeovers, games, crafts, contests and more! The cost is \$20 per couple and \$10 each additional person and includes dinner, a midnight snack, and breakfast. A list of things to bring will be provided to all participants. Pre-register now so that you and your daughter can enjoy a great night of fun that you'll never forget!

Hodges Community Center is located at 41st Street and University Avenue. They are open Monday-Thursday from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and Saturdays from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. For more information, call the center at 806-767-3796.

WATER RESTRICTIONS IN EFFECT

Water restrictions went into effect April 1st in order to minimize water lost to evaporation during the warmer and windier times of the day. The City continues to allow watering between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. Water use between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. is restricted in order to minimize evaporation. The restrictions are part of the City's irrigation ordinance, which applies from April 1st to September 30th each year, and are designed to minimize water lost to evaporation during the warmer and windier times of day. Exceptions are allowed for newly planted grass or landscaping, soaker hoses, and watering by hand. The City continues to allow watering two days per week with up to one and a half inches of water for each area of the yard. Citizens can help stop the waste of water by limiting significant runoff while watering lawns and gardens. To report violations, please call the Water Hotline at 775-3952.

Public Housing Waiting List Opening

Lubbock Housing Authority will open the following waiting list on July 11, 2011 and close the waiting lists on

September 19, 2011:

2, 3, 4, and 5 Bedroom Units.

Application Process is required!!!

Application packets may be picked up at the Lubbock Housing Authority Central Office located at 1708 Crickets, Lubbock TX, 79401, during regular business hours!

Completed applications may be returned to the above address, Monday-Wednesday between the hours of 7:00 AM to 11:00 AM and 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM. **This is a walk in interview and you will be seen in the order that you come in.** Applications outside of these dates will not be accepted. The following documents will be required at the time of interview:

All information is required at the time of the interview, we must have original documents no copies will be accepted. Make sure you bring:

- Make sure that you bring your application completed and signed. (No blanks)
- Birth Certificates for all children in the household
- Social Security cards for everyone in the household
- Current picture ID/ DL for all adults in the household.
- All adults must attend this appointment! Failure to attend could result in you not being seen!

If you or anyone in your family is a person with disabilities, and you require a specific accommodation to order to fully utilize our programs and services, please contact the Occupancy Department at (806)776-2312.

TEE SHIRT PRINTING!!

- * Family Reunions
- * Softball teams
- * Bowling
- * Any sports & activities

Call Today For More Details! 806-741-0371

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(806)740-1500

- Comprehensive medical services
- All prescription medications
- All Hospitalizations
- All physician services
- Transportation
- Home Health Care
- Activity Center
- Therapeutic pool
- Physical Therapy
- Wi-Fi

Eligibility Requirements:

- 55 Years of Age or Older
- Live in Lubbock County
- Medical Needs determination
- Live Safely at Home

Payment Information: Program is fully funded for individuals with both Medicaid & Medicare. Private pay is also available.

PACE participants may be fully and personally liable for the cost of unauthorised or use of the PACE program agreement services.

Questions? Comments?

Email us at eleditor@sbcglobal.net
or call 806-763-3841

We want to hear from you!

Legal Notice

Competitive Sealed Proposals

Rawls Golf Course Clubhouse & Team Facility
Construct a 10,000 sf Clubhouse and a 4,000 sf Team Facility
The Texas Tech University System
Lubbock, Texas
Project No. 10-07

The CSP and further information can be obtained by accessing the **Electronic State Business Daily**
<http://esbd.cpa.state.tx.us>
NIGP Class Item No. 966-07, 966-10
Agency Code 768

For additional information contact the Texas Tech University System Project Manager Richard A. Richeda. Contact via phone (806) 742-2116, Fax 806-742-1169 or e-mail: rick.richeda@ttu.edu.

THE TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER AND ENCOURAGES ALL HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESSES TO PARTICIPATE

TELEMUNDO BEGINS PRODUCTION OF "FLOR SALVAJE"

Telemundo announced the kick-off of production for "Flor Salvaje," the network's new telenovela from RTI Productions in Colombia. Produced in HD, this telenovela boasts an international cast that includes Venezuelan actress Monica Spear and Mexican actor Tony Dalton, for the first time in Telemundo, alongside actors José Luis Resendez (Los Herederos del Monte) and Roberto Manrique (Los Victorinos, Victoria).

"Flor Salvaje" tells the story of Amanda Monteverde (Mónica Spear), a young woman who, after a turbulent past, decides to seek a better life in Nueva Esperanza (New Hope), a town rich in oil. From a very young age, Amanda became her family's protector but her

life takes an unexpected turn, one that takes her into a world where she learns that happiness and hell can be two faces of the same coin.

A former Miss Venezuela contestant who represented her country in the 2005 Miss Universe Pageant, Monica Spear has become one of the leading young actresses in her native Venezuela, receiving highly favorable reviews for her work in important leading roles.

For his part, Tony Dalton started his career over a decade ago, working on the New York stage. Since then, he has shown his versatility not only as an actor, but also as a writer and producer for television and Mexican films.

Mexican actor José Luis Resendez, who is currently on

Telemundo's "Los Herederos del Monte," began his career as a professional model and has participated in numerous telenovelas, television series and films in his native country.

Roberto Manrique has distinguished himself with roles in several of Telemundo's successful original telenovelas including "El Clon," "Victoriosos," "Victoria" and "Doña Bárbara," in which he played important roles.

Amidst the thrilling story of "Flor Salvaje," the beautiful natural scenery of the Coello municipality, a Colombian town on the outskirts of Bogotá, will be showcased as the backdrop for Nueva Esperanza, the place Amanda's story will unfold and the intense, passionate love will flourish.

Javier Colon 'couldn't believe' his victory on 'The Voice'

Javier Colon, the winner of The Voice, is not a newcomer to the music industry. He's the former lead singer of the Derek Trucks Band.

Colon, a 34-year-old singer with two young daughters who lives in West Hartford, Conn., bested three other finalists — Dia Frampton, Beverly McClellan and Vacci Martinez — to win \$100,000 and a Universal Republic recording contract.

It was no surprise to his celebrity coach, Maroon 5's Adam Levine, who guessed the outcome at the first auditions: "The second I heard him sing I thought he was going to win the whole thing," Levine says. Though he worried at Wednesday's finale about an upset, "Fortunately, I was right. He's so powerful at so many different levels of his range, he's truly capable of singing anything."

But such confidence from Levine and fans "did affect me at all," Colon says.

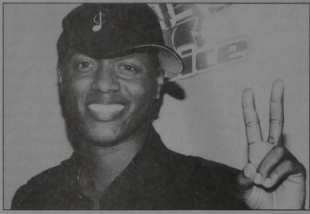
"I was coming from a very guarded place, being that I've been in the music business for a while now, and I've been pretty beaten up and had a lot of doors closed in my face," he says. "I looked at every performance the same, which was I had to perform and I had to have a great song. And even if I did that, that didn't guarantee me a spot to continue to the next week."

Colon, the former lead singer of the Derek Trucks Band, had a two-record deal with Capitol Records, which released albums in 2003 and 2006, but he blamed

lack of support for slow sales and was dropped by the label. "The last five years I've been trying to find a new deal, trying to find a home, a label that wanted to take

me. It showed he cared about me and my situation."

Levine says he "wanted to make sure we have him the freedom to do his own thing and not control it



too much. Record labels try to put you in a box, (but...) he's definitely capable of doing anything, and I'm excited to see him step out and really be courageous and not what's expected of him." But Colon's newfound fame was nearly derailed after his manager received

an e-mail asking Colon to audition in New York. "I almost ended up not doing the audition, because I wasn't feeling well" after performing at a Detroit college. "I told my manager to cancel, because I didn't want to go and make a fool of myself." But his manager forgot, Colon tried out and now he's America's first Voice, winning with a 25 margin over runner-up Frampton after singing Stitch by Stitch, an original song, in Tuesday's performance finale.

Aside from boosting Colon's career, the show has provided a much-needed shot in the arm for ratings-starved NBC. The Voice averaged 13.1 million viewers on Tuesdays since its April 26 premiere and ranked first this summer among young-adult viewers.

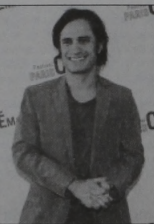
The series is now seeking contestants for a second season due early next year, and has already locked an episode to follow February's Super Bowl. And NBC confirmed Thursday that Levine and fellow coaches Blake Shelton, Christina Aguilera and Cee Lo Green will return.

Gael recibe homenaje en París

El actor mexicano Gael García Bernal recibió en la "Ciudad Luz" un "caluroso" y "concurrido" homenaje del noveno Festival Internacional de Cine de París, en el que participó acompañado de su familia en un acto celebrado a sala llena.

"Me siento muy honrado. El hecho de que el homenaje sea en París es especial porque éste es el mejor lugar para ir a ver películas en el mundo," declaró a Notimex, el también productor y director mexicano, quien estuvo acompañado de su mamá, su medio hermano y su padrastro.

por su leve cojera, resultado de una reciente operación de



concluirá el 13 de julio e incluye la proyección de algunos de los filmes que ha protagonizado así como de "deficit", su ópera prima como director.

Entre las películas que se proyectan en su honor figura "La Mala educación", de Pedro Almodóvar; "Amores perros", de Alejandro González Iñárritu o "La Ciencia de los sueños", del francés Michel Gondry.

García Bernal es uno de los tres actores a quien rinde homenaje la novena edición del también denominado Festival París-Cinéma, que también programó otros dos más este año dedicados a la actriz Isabella Rossellini y al veterano actor Michael Lonsdale.

El homenaje a Gael se celebró además paralelamente a otro que el certamen de la capital francesa, que preside la actriz británica Charlotte Rampling, dedica al cine mexicano en general y que incluye la proyección de alrededor de 40 filmes de todos los géneros.

Se trata de "dar a descubrir la vitalidad y la inventiva del cine mexicano a través de un amplio panorama de filmes", según los organizadores que consideraron a México "un vivero de jóvenes directores talentosos que hacen un cine audaz e innovador".

El festival incluye una retrospectiva del cine mexicano de las películas más representativas de su historia, así como de las más recientes como "El infierno", de Luis Estrada.

En el homenaje al cine mexicano tienen un protagonismo especial, además de Gael García, los directores Nicolás Pereda y Nicolás Echevarría.

García Bernal recibió muchos aplausos durante el primero de sus actos de homenaje que se celebró esta noche en el cine de la cadena MK2, ubicado al lado de la Biblioteca Nacional de Francia (BNF) en una sala llena de público, sobre todo joven.

Gael es una "figura fundamental del cine mexicano convertida en estrella internacional", destacaron los organizadores del certamen parisino, que programó la proyección de 14 filmes los que participó como actor, director o productor.

García Bernal "desempeña desde hace varios años un papel de gran importancia en el cine mexicano, abriendo a la creación y a la difusión de películas exigentes, así como a la emergencia de nuevos talentos", destacó la organización del festival.

Cuestionado por si ya es tan mayor como para recibir homenajes, el actor pidió disculpas

rodilla, y confesó que se siente un poco más viejo, pero en el buen sentido de la palabra.

"La edad se siente desde que el jet lag me pegó el triple esta vez. Eso, más el homenaje, me hace sentir más viejo y también un poquito más confundido, en el buen sentido, para reinventarse uno mismo", comentó a esta agencia.

Luego de una breve plática, Gael asistió a la proyección organizada por el certamen del largometraje "Miss bala", producida por Canana, que fundó con su amigo, el también actor mexicano Diego Luna, y más tarde a un ágape en su honor celebrado en un barco en el Sena.

"Creo que le va a ir bien aquí en París. Ya se pasó en Cannes y le fue bien. Pronto se va a estrenar en México", dijo sobre el filme de su compañera Gerardo Naranjo, que confesó le gustaba mucho.

El homenaje a Gael continuará durante todo el certamen que

ARNETT-BENSON NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

will be hosting National Night Out

Tuesday, August 2nd



Maggie Trejo Supercenter from 6pm to 9pm.

National Night Out is an annual event designed to strengthen our neighborhoods and communities. We encourage all to come out and get to know your neighbors. Bring your lawn chairs and enjoy what our community has to offer.



Now Open Every Sat & Sun at 2pm!
Over 30 Rides and Attractions

Featuring the 140 foot
TARE TOWER

Through April bring 2 cans of food for the Food Bank and get \$4 off the price of a regular armband Saturdays & Sundays!

Directions, Details and Discount Coupons at
www.joylandpark.com
4th and I27, Lubbock. 806 763 2719

JOYLAND
AMUSEMENT PARK

Marvel Comics takes its game to Dallas

The Dallas Cowboys are getting some super-powered support. Marvel Comics' heroes are throwing in with the Cowboys as the publisher's

parent, Marvel Entertainment LLC, expands its efforts to bring the characters into the world of professional sports.

Debating Wednesday, the five-time Super Bowl champion Cowboys will offer apparel from T-shirts to caps that feature Spider-Man and Captain

America, among others. Jerry Jones Jr., the Cowboys' chief sales and marketing officer, said the pairing of characters from Marvel with the team was a way to blend a well-known team with members of a famed super team, the Avengers, whose own members include Iron Man and Thor. "We are constantly looking for new and innovative ways to energize

our fans, and what better way than to combine our brand with some of the all-time great Super Heroes that everyone has grown up with," he said in a statement.

The move is part of Marvel's growing effort to expand its characters' appeal in new markets and to fans outside comics, too. Earlier this year, it started offering NBA-themed ap-

parel in conjunction the Los Angeles Lakers, New York Knicks and Boston Celtics. "We continue to expand our consumer products into new distribution channels through this exciting partnership with the NFL's most popular franchise," said Paul Gitter, president of Consumer Products for North America at Marvel Entertainment.

Tu Eliges!

CUALQUIER FOOTLONG™ Sub Regular

\$5

Después de las 5pm

CUALQUIER 6" FRESH VALUE MEAL® Regular

SUBWAY

Para tiendas mas cercanas vaya a: www.subway.com

Más impuestos. Oferta por tiempo limitado cargo adicional por entrega no es válida con otra oferta o descuento. Los logos de LAY'S y LAY'S son marcas pertenecientes a Frito Lay North America, Inc. ©2011 Doctor's Associates Inc. Subway es una marca registrada del Doctor's Associates Inc.

CIUDAD DE MIDLAND, TEXAS

AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PÚBLICA REFERENTE A REALINEACIÓN LOS DISTRITOS DE LOS MIEMBROS DEL CONSEJO

CITY OF MIDLAND, TEXAS

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON REALIGNING COUNCIL MEMBER DISTRICTS

According to the 2010 Census data, the City's Council Member Districts are not of sufficiently equal population and must be redrawn in order to comply with the "one-person, one-vote" principle established by the U.S. Constitution.

The Midland City Council is considering new boundaries for its Council Member Districts and wants to hear from you. Tell us what you think about the preliminary Council Member District Plan at the public hearing described below:

PUBLIC HEARING ON REDISTRICTING PROPOSALS

7:00 p.m.
Tuesday, July 26, 2011
Midland City Council Chambers
Midland City Hall (1st Floor)
300 North Loraine, Midland, Texas

The preliminary plan for the Council Member Districts will be available at the hearing and is available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Midland City Attorney's Office, 3rd Floor, Midland City Hall, Monday through Friday from now until the date of the public hearing. Preliminary plans and other information concerning making comments about the City's redistricting process are available on the City's website at www.midlandtexas.gov. You may also call Keith Stretcher, City Attorney, or Linda Ochoa, Executive Legal Assistant at (432) 685-7253 if you have any questions.

Conforme la información emitida por el Censo del 2010, los distritos de los miembros del Consejo de la Ciudad no son suficientemente equitativos en cuanto a su población, por lo cual deberán ser nuevamente configurados de acuerdo al principio "una persona – un voto", establecido por la Constitución de los Estados Unidos.

El Consejo de la Ciudad de Midland está considerando nuevos límites para los distritos de los miembros del Consejo y desea escuchar su opinión. Díganos que piensa sobre el plan preliminar para el distrito de los miembros del Consejo durante la audiencia pública descrita a continuación:

AUDIENCIA PÚBLICA REFERENTE A LAS PROPUESTAS DE REDISTRIBUCIÓN

7:00 p.m.
Martes, 26 Julio 2011
Midland City Council Chambers
Midland City Hall (1st Floor)
300 North Loraine, Midland, Texas

El plan preliminar para los distritos de los miembros del Consejo estará disponible durante la audiencia para ser inspeccionado por el público, y también durante horas hábiles en Midland City Attorney's Office, 3rd Floor, Midland City Hall, de Lunes a Viernes a partir de hoy hasta la fecha de la audiencia pública. Los planes preliminares y toda información referente a la manera de presentar comentarios tocante al proceso de redistribución de la Ciudad están disponibles en el sitio web de la Ciudad en www.midlandtexas.gov. De igual forma, si tiene alguna pregunta, puede llamar al Keith Stretcher, City Attorney, o Linda Ochoa, Executive Legal Assistant en (432) 685-7253.

Only half of obese Mexican-American adults receive diet, exercise advice from physicians

Only half of obese Mexican-American adults receive diet and exercise advice from their physicians, a new study finds, although obesity is on the rise for this group.

"Among this obese population, not seeing 100 percent of people receiving advice is discouraging. There is a much higher risk of having negative health consequences," said Ha Nguyen, Ph.D., an assistant professor of family and community medicine at the Wake Forest School of Medicine.

In the study, which appears in the July/August issue of the American Journal of Health Promotion, lead author Nguyen and colleagues examined data from a survey

conducted by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. A group of 1,787 obese Mexican-American adults noted whether a doctor or health care professional ever advised them to exercise more or eat fewer high-fat and high-cholesterol foods.

Overall, 45 percent of participants reported their doctor never provided recommendations to increase exercise, and 52 percent said a health care professional never advised them to make dietary improvements.

"The rate of about 50 percent receiving advice is generally the same as previous reports in the general population," Nguyen said. "To the best of our knowledge, this

is the first study to look at a specific Hispanic subgroup," she said.

The researchers also discovered that patients who had medical conditions in addition to obesity, such

as diabetes or high blood pressure, proved much more likely to receive counseling on exercise and nutrition. For example, 79 percent of patients with obesity and diabetes said they received advice to exercise more, compared to 43 percent of patients whose only diagnosis was obesity.

"When someone's obese and has diabetes, physicians

are much more clued in to the fact that they need to counsel people about lifestyle," said Matthew O'Brien, M.D., an assistant professor of medicine and public health at Temple University School of Medicine.

Why don't physicians provide counseling to obese patients? O'Brien cited several reasons, including lack of financial incentives, lack of adequate physician training in weight management and counseling and language barriers between English-speaking physicians and Spanish-speaking patients.

"Providers play an important role. Doctors are in a unique position to promote health behaviors... their patients are more likely to engage in healthy behaviors, even if they receive simple, brief advice," Nguyen said.



Disciplina de la diabetes

La jueza de la Corte Suprema de Estados Unidos Sonia Sotomayor tenía siete años y vivía en el sur del barrio neoyorquino del Bronx cuando se dio cuenta que padecía una sed insaciable. Poco después, comenzó a mojar la cama en las noches.

"Me daba vergüenza", dijo la jueza, hoy de 56 años, al relatar la forma como se enteró que tenía diabetes.



Sotomayor, de ascendencia puertorriqueña, habló de su experiencia personal ante niños diabéticos.

La razón por la cual la jueza se reunió recientemente con los menores en un salón de baile en Washington DC fue para garantizarles que el mal que comparten no es impedimento para que hagan lo que desean.

"Es una enfermedad de la que tienen que atenderse, pero ustedes pueden", dijo Sotomayor mientras descansaba en un sillón frente a 150 niños sentados en semicírculo en una alfombra frente a ella.

Sotomayor dijo que tiene el trabajo de sus sueños y que enfrentar la enfermedad se le volvió un hábito.

La jueza se inyecta insulina de cuatro a seis veces al día, a menudo antes de que ocupe su lugar con sus colegas para escuchar lo argumentos de los casos en la Corte Suprema.

Desde hace tiempo se conocía la condición de salud

de Sotomayor, pero ella no había hablado antes de una manera tan abierta sobre la manera como se controla la enfermedad.

La presentación de la jueza fue parte del Congreso Infantil de la Fundación de Investigación sobre la Diabetes Juvenil.

Una niña preguntó si tener diabetes tipo 1 era más fácil de adulto y Sotomayor respondió "absolutamente".

Los avances en la tecnología han hecho más fácil el tratamiento de la diabetes desde que se la diagnosticaron a principios de la década de 1960, dijo la jueza.

La jueza de la Corte Suprema de Estados Unidos Sonia Sotomayor tenía siete años y vivía en el sur del barrio neoyorquino del Bronx cuando se dio cuenta que padecía una sed insaciable. Poco después, comenzó a mojar la cama en las noches.

"Me daba vergüenza", dijo la jueza, hoy de 56 años, al relatar la forma como se enteró que tenía diabetes.

Sotomayor, de ascendencia puertorriqueña, habló de su experiencia personal ante niños diabéticos.

La razón por la cual la jueza se reunió recientemente con los menores en un salón de baile en Washington DC fue para garantizarles que el mal que comparten no es impedimento para que hagan lo que desean.

"Es una enfermedad de la que tienen que atenderse, pero ustedes pueden", dijo Sotomayor mientras descansaba en un sillón frente a 150 niños sentados en semicírculo en una alfombra frente a ella.

Sotomayor dijo que tiene el trabajo de sus sueños y que enfrentar la enfermedad se le volvió un hábito.

La jueza se inyecta insulina de cuatro a seis veces al día, a menudo antes de que ocupe su lugar con sus colegas para escuchar lo argumentos de los casos en la Corte Suprema.

Desde hace tiempo se conocía la condición de salud

Hispanic-white achievement gap still wide in education: report

The Hispanic-white educational achievement gap has remained wide over the past two decades, according to a new report by the Department of Education's statistical center that a Department statement calls "sobering."

The report released on Thursday by the National Center for Educational Statistics showed that since the 1990s, scores in math and reading for Hispanic students have increased but the gap between Hispanic and white students on the National Assessment of Educational Progress has persisted.

"Race and ethnicity shouldn't be factors in the success of any child in America," said U.S. Education Secretary Arne Duncan in a statement. "Hispanic students) face grave educational challenges that are hindering their ability to pursue the American dream."

The NCEES compared data on the achievement gap between Hispanic and white public school students in grades 4 and 8 at the national and state levels over the past two decades to 2009, the most recent assessment year.

The national average of achievement gaps between Hispanic and white students at grades 4 and 8 in mathematics and reading is roughly 20 points on the 500-point NAEP scale, according to the report. Hispanics are the fastest-growing popu-

lation in the United States, and Hispanic parents are now the largest minority group in U.S. schools. From 1990 to 2009, the national Hispanic student population increased from 6 percent to 22 percent at grade 4, and from 7 percent to 21 percent at grade 8, according to the report.

Few Hispanic Center Associate Director Mark Lopez said that by their projections, Hispanics will comprise 30 percent of the nation's population by 2050. According to Lopez, one of every five of those at school-going age is Latino.

"The number one issue Latinos are concerned about is education—above jobs, health care, and immigration," said Lopez, noting a Pew survey from fall 2010.

SMALLER GAPS

Delia Pumps, senior vice president for programs for the National Council for La Raza, said that such factors as poverty, low expectations and language led Hispanic students hard and contribute to the persistence of the achievement gap. The NCLR is the largest Latino advocacy organization in the country.

"We don't have a choice as a nation," said Pumps. "As this population is larger and then also becomes a larger part of the workforce, it's important for everybody that these children be educated well and be prepared to be productive workers and

citizens."

The report included just short of all 50 states at each grade and subject. Some states, like West Virginia, did not have enough Hispanic students for a reliable sample.

In other states, the Hispanic public school student population has surpassed that of whites. In California, the District of Columbia, New Mexico, Texas and Arizona, Hispanic public school students outnumber white public school students for one or both of the surveyed grades.

The report also compared data for specific groups such as those eligible for the National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

Over 70 percent of Hispanic students at grades 4 and 8 are eligible for the NSLP as compared to less than 30 percent of white students.

The gap between Hispanic and white students eligible for the NSLP also grew smaller since 2003, but the gap between Hispanics eligible and not eligible for NSLP is smaller than that between the same groups of white students.

"Low Hispanic education attainment levels aren't just a problem for the Latino community," said Juan Sepúlveda, director of the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanics. "Every American has a stake in this."

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