

Casualties of
War in
Iraq 4,767
Afghan 2410
as of May
5, 2011



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The True Meaning of Cinco de Mayo

By Ysidro Gutierrez

There are events in history which transcend time and endure in the hearts of men. These

are the accounts of people who struggle for freedom and liberty and prevail against insurmountable odds. The celebration of Cinco de Mayo which commemorates the 1862 Battle of Puebla is such an event.

When recounting the story of Cinco de Mayo, the writer is at once challenged to find words worthy of a story of heroes. Cinco de Mayo is a story of triumph, and of the sacrifice and courage of ordinary people who took up arms in defense of their country. In the end the writer must describe, with clarity, how freedom was won and liberty preserved by the actions of patriots.

Cinco de Mayo commemorates the Battle of Puebla, but it is less a celebration of victory in battle and more a celebration of the patriot's courage. When its true meaning is understood, its spirit is embraced and the celebration joined.

Cinco de Mayo celebrations are becoming increasingly popular in the U.S. especially in areas with a high population of people of Mexican heritage including Lubbock. The day is usually a celebration of Mexican culture and tradition featuring food, music, beverage and customs unique to Mexico. But food, music, and dance alone convey neither the meaning nor the spirit of the day.

History records the events but it is the people who give the celebration its flavor. The celebration's true meaning is found in the honor derived from the people who find inspiration in the heroic actions of the brave who fought and died for freedom. A famous author

Jean Genet wrote, "The fame of heroes owes little to the extent of their conquests and all to the tributes paid to them." The acts of husbands and wives fighting side-by-side along with their sons

held colonial ambitions in the Americas. They thought Mexico didn't have the military strength to resist them and they knew the United States could not intervene.

The French plan was cleverly crafted, except for one important omission. They failed to consider the determination of Mexican farmers and peasants

who, under the leadership of Benito Juarez, stood firmly against the invaders with a resounding, "No! you will not take our gold. You will not ravage our land. You will not abuse our people."

The battle was fought on May 5, 1862 in Puebla about 100 miles southeast of Mexico City. It was about 12 noon when the French with a force of about 6000 well trained and disciplined soldiers equipped with modern rifles and artillery

and daughters joined in bitter battle against a stronger, better equipped and highly trained army are memorialized in the stories and songs of the people who pay them tribute.

History recounts how the French came to Mexico not to settle but to conquer and plunder. The French as others before them came thinking it would be an easy victory. There would be no one to stop them. A civil war raged in the United States. It was obvious the United States could not



oppose them. It is known that France intended to use Mexico, after it was conquered, as a base of operations to aid the Confederate forces against Abraham Lincoln. The opportunistic French, saw the American Civil War as an opportune time for conquest. That is as it has always been with the French. They came to Mexico for gold, to exploit the people, and to rape the land. It was the perfect time for France to realize its long

engaged the rag-tag Mexican Army of 2000 comprised mainly of peasant men and women, young and old motivated solely by a yearning to live free.

History records how the Mexicans drove back the attackers and then took the fight to the invaders. The French who had regrouped from the first trouncing and were ensconced behind a hastily constructed defensive line must have scoffed at the audacity of



the attackers who charged at them armed with antiquated rifles and farm implements as weapons. In the face of withering artillery and rifle fire, the undeterred Mexicans killed over 1,000 French and at about 4:30 in the afternoon, secured the victory that we celebrate today. The words of Winston Churchill following the "Battle of Britain" aptly fit the Mexican fighters: "Never had so many owed so much to so few." The Mexican fighters' victory ended the French plans to aid the Confederate Army in the American Civil War.

The least that can be said of the heroes of the Battle of Puebla is that Cinco de Mayo does not celebrate victory in a single battle, but the bravery of the ordinary people who fought the fight. It is a celebration of the willingness to sacrifice, the willingness to give their lives, the willingness to fight against impossible odds, the willingness to stand before death's grip for the justness of the cause.

American novelist Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote: "The truest heroism is to resist the doubt; and the profoundest wisdom." Owing to the bravery and determination of the citizen soldiers, had the battle been lost, it would have been no less a victory of the human spirit. Had the battle been fought last week or a thousand years ago, it would be no less a sacrifice, the act of courage no greater.

There are those who say that Puebla was only one battle. Others say that the war continued long after the battle. Such arguments fail to grasp how this victory inspired the masses to continue the struggle until final victory was achieved. The victory at Puebla made victory possible in the end. Winning the battle was winning the war.

The story of the Battle of Puebla cannot be told without telling of the man who rallied the people.

Great men make history, not events. The events come to be because of the leadership and vision

of great men who at great personal sacrifice and the willingness to give their lives, lead the people to victory. The American Revolution had George Washington. Great Britain had Winston Churchill. Cinco de Mayo had Benito Juarez.

Benito Juarez pledged his life, fortune, and sacred honor. For Benito Juarez, it was not his life nor his fortune that were sacred but his honor. This is yet another lesson of the Battle of Puebla; that virtue is greater than fortune, more dear than life.

The brave who fought and died at Puebla fought and died for all men. In all times, the struggle to cast off the yoke of tyranny transcends history and is the subject of stories and the theme of songs. In all times and places the struggle is no less noble.

Este Cinco de Mayo La Raza de Lubbock will gather for the annual celebration. All are invited to join in the commemoration of the human deeds which are as inspiring today as they were in 1862.



CINCO DE MAYO: Olga Aguero plays Adelita, and Ysidro Gutierrez is Manolito in a skit performed for Kindergarten, 1st Grade and 2nd Grade classes at a local elementary school. The skit is designed to educate the children about the bravery of the Mexican farmers who fought and defeated the vastly superior, well armed and well trained, French Army on May 5, 1862.

The children participated as they joined Adelita and Manolito singing a patriotic song that tells the story of Cinco de Mayo.



Scotty Vasquez, 2011 Senior of Lubbock High takes time to pose with Hillary Gomez, 2011 Senior of Monterey High right before Lubbock High's Prom that was held on Saturday, April 30th. Vasquez plans to attend college. Gomez also has intentions of attending college as well. On behalf of El Editor's staff and friends, wish all the best to both individuals.



Comentarios - Opiniones

Boehner Le Dice 'Adiós' al Cinco De Mayo

por Erick Galindo

Hispanic Link News Service

Quizá el presidente de la Cámara de Representantes, John Boehner, no quería soltar lágrimas frente a tanto mexicano.

Tal vez le preocupaba el número de folios completos de partida de nacimiento que tendría que adquirir de los miembros del Congreso y de soldados heridos del Hospital Walter Reed, quienes en años pasados han estado invitados, además del embajador de México ante los Estados Unidos, a la breve celebración del Cinco de Mayo realizada en la capital estadounidense.

Si explicación coherente alguna, Boehner ha decidido no realizar la breve ceremonia este año, una tradición bipartita que remonta como mínimo al 2003, cuando republicano por Illinois, Dennis Hastert, fuera presidente de la Cámara.

Consultora en temas de la educación, Cecilia Burciaga, de Monterrey, California, al conversar con columnista de Hispanic Link Andy Porras, preguntó, "Dime, ¿por qué pasaría tanto tiempo el senador en los salones de bronceo poniéndose moreno para después cancelar el 'Cinco'?"

Mediante un vocero, el distinguido republicano de Ohio sencillamente optó por dejar que sus colegas latinos de la Cámara de Representantes de EE.UU. lo celebraran ellos mismos. Si se puede, ¿qué no?

El vocero de Boehner, Michael Steel, ofreció esta explicación oficial: "Les hemos dicho al Caucus Hispano que están bienvenidos a realizar una celebración este año. El presidente de la Cámara no la realizará personalmente, pero estamos de acuerdo en que ellos lo hagan".

Para defender a Boehner, el Cinco de Mayo sí que cae jueves, día en el que el Congreso está deseoso de terminar con la votación de la semana. Lo probable es que tendría que pagar los gastos de la celebración de su propio presupuesto presidencial. Más lágrimas.

El cancelar una celebración para el grupo votante del más rápido crecimiento en su estado y en el país podrá sonar a una movida boba. Pero es la clase de acción que se espera de un dirigente de partido medio torpe quien sin variar permite que el elemento marginal de su partido lo arrastre hacia la derecha extrema.

No obstante, si se toma en cuenta el historial del partido republicano para con los latinos

desde que nuestro voto decisivo le dio la elección del 2008 al "inmigrante" Obama, es un paisaje mucho más de temer para jóvenes latinos como yo, quienes un día heredaremos el estrato político de este país.

Un buen ejemplo fue el partidismo trillado que mostraron los senadores republicanos durante las audiencias de nombramiento de magistrada del Tribunal Supremo, Sonia Sotomayor. Allí, hicieron de una magistrada con calificaciones superiores un estereotipo —una latina bocona, sabelotodo.

Los latinos por todo el país dijeron que lo "recordarían en noviembre", con la implicación que nosotros los latinos sacaríamos a los republicanos del Congreso con nuestro voto. Estoy seguro que se acordaron, aunque muchos se olvidaron de votar en las elecciones de medio término.

Miremos al racismo mucho más abierto en el ejemplo del fenómeno "birther" que arrasa ahora la base del partido republicano. La muy falsa implicación que el presidente Obama nació aquí es un intento de muy poco velado de asociarlo con los malvados mexicanos que quieren hacer fiesta en el Capitolio y reducir a las lágrimas al pobre Boehner de nuevo.

Si se calcula la ecuación y el hecho que

el bloque de votantes latinos está cobrando cada vez más fuerza, es necesario suponer que el partido republicano está demasiado entrometido o atontado como para darnos el más sencillo gesto simbólico que haría honor a la importancia que ha tenido nuestra comunidad en la fundación y el desarrollo de este país.

En los últimos diez años, nos indican nuevos datos de la Oficina del Censo, la población latina comprendió el 65 por ciento del crecimiento de la población en Texas, 55 por ciento en la Florida, y casi la mitad en Arizona y en Nevada. Estos cuatro estados tradicionalmente republicanos por sí solos añadirán en combinación ocho escaños al Congreso en las próximas elecciones.

Y esta vez todos esos latinos votarán —la mayoría por nuestro Barack y por el mejor interés de los latinos —quienes para el partido republicano son chivos expiatorios cuando no resultan inconsecuentes.

Entonces es que vamos a esperar ver las lágrimas de Boehner. Por ahora, parece que vamos a tener que contentarnos con la Noche de Tacos en el Club Nacional de la Prensa.

(Erick Galindo, ex editor de Hispanic Link, es reportero del Pasadena Star-News en California. Comuníquese con él a: erick.galindo@sgvn.com). ©2011

Letters to the EDITOR

Send Mail to:
eeditor@sbcglobal.net

A Day of Remembrance for a Little Innocent Girl

by Bob Montañez, Odessa, TX

Sadly, May 30 will always be a day of remembrance. This was a day in 2009 when another American girl was murdered in Arizona. Her name was Brisenia Flores and she was 9-years-old. The President did not speak at her funeral and neither did Arizona's Governor Brewer. Her murder was hardly of any interest to the national media; but, nevertheless, a little innocent girl was murdered.

Why her murder did not gain the national media attention as those of Christina Greene and Jon Benet Ramsey is left open for discussion and to scrutiny. To me the murder of one child is as significant as the murder of any other child. Murder is murder; but, when it takes the life of a child, it fosters a heavy painful weight which is hard to bear, accept and comprehend.

Why three White Supremacist Minutemen felt so threatened by little Brisenia is hard to understand. Did they feel that Brisenia would corrupt what they believed was their superior DNA? Did they feel that Brisenia was a threat to U.S. national security? Or, did these racists feel that all persons with other than white skins are just worthy of elimination from the face of the earth?

Brisenia's begged for her life but the pleadings went unheard by the almighty towering Aryans. They shot her in the head once; but apparently, the degree of satisfaction expected by the cowardly murderers was not enough. They just had to shoot her one more time in order for them to sense the high satisfying degree of evil on which they nourish.

What convinced these demons about the necessity to shoot innocent Brisenia? Was it her beautiful brown skin? Was it the fear in her teary brown eyes? Was her inability to understand what was happening; or, was it the crying and pleadings of an innocent child? Did all of the above make them feel courageously superior that they had to take out all their bigotry and racism on a helpless and defenseless child?

The simple truth is that these worthless monsters, poor excuses of humanity, had no hearts. Their souls were missing. They had turned their backs to God. There is nor will ever be any other excuse!

White Supremacy or any other kind of racial prejudice is an evil, a plague against humanity and a sin against God. Little Brisenia fell victim to such evil. She could have been anyone's daughter, relative or playmate. She, however, will never play again the games that little girls play.

By remembering her every May, we let White Supremacists know that we will not forgive nor forget their evil intentions and that what they committed against Brisenia will only unite us and make us stronger. We will not be intimidated. Nor will we run and hide. We will stand firm with Brisenia in our thoughts and in our hearts.

<http://www.unavozunida.org/images/bresenia.jpg>

BOEHNER BIDS ADIOS TO CINCO DE MAYO

By Erick Galindo

Hispanic Link News Service

Maybe House Speaker John Boehner didn't want to cry in front of all those Mexicans.

Perhaps he was concerned about the number of long-form birth certificates he would have to acquire from the members of Congress and wounded soldiers from the Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital who in years past have been invited, along with Mexico's Ambassador to the United States, to attend the brief annual Cinco de Mayo celebration in the U.S. capital.

Without any real explanation, Boehner has decided not to host this year's brief ceremony, a bipartisan tradition that dates back to at least 2003, when Illinois Republican Dennis Hastert was the House Speaker.

Education consultant Cecilia Burciaga of Monterey, Calif., wondered out loud to Hispanic Link columnist Andy Porras, "Tell me, why would the Speaker spend so much time in tanning salons to look brown and then cancel 'Cinco'?"

Through a spokesman, the distinguished Ohio Republican simply decided to let his Latino colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives do it themselves. ¿Si se puede, qué no?

Boehner's spokesman Michael Steel offered this official explanation: "We've told the Hispanic Caucus that they are welcome to host one this year. The Speaker won't personally be hosting it, but we are supportive of them having it."

In Boehner's defense, Cinco de Mayo does fall on a Thursday, when Congress is eager to finish voting for the week. He would likely have to pay for the party out of his Speaker's budget. More tears.

Cancelling a party for the fastest growing voting bloc in his state and country may sound like a bonehead move. But it's the type of action one might expect from a fumbling party leader who invariably allows the fringe element of his party to drag him to the far-right.

However, if you take into account the GOP's record with Latinos since our swing vote gave the 2008 election to that "immigrant" Obama, it's a much scarier picture for young Latinos like me who will one day inherit the political strata of this country.

The partisan hackery that the Republican senators displayed during the appointment hearings of Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor is a great example. There, they took a superbly qualified justice and turned her into a stereotype — a loudmouth, know-it-all Latina.

Latinos all over the country said they would "Remember in November," implying that we Latinos would vote the GOP out of Congress. I'm sure they remembered, although many forgot to vote in the midterm elections.

Look at the much more overt racism being exemplified in the birther phenomenon that is now sweeping the GOP base. The very false implication that President Obama was

not born here is a thinly veiled attempt to associate him with the evil Mexicans that want to party in the Capitol and make the poor Speaker cry again.

If you look at the math and the fact that the Latino voting block is becoming more and more powerful, you have to assume that the GOP is too numb or dumb to give us the simplest symbolic gesture that would honor the importance our community has had in the founding and growth of this country.

In the past ten years, fresh Census Bureau data tell us, the Latino population accounted for 65 percent of the population growth in Texas, 55 percent of the growth in Florida

and nearly half of the increase in Arizona and Nevada. Those four traditionally Republican states alone are due to add a combined eight congressional seats in the next election.

And all those Latinos will vote this time — most of them for our Barack and in the best interest of Latinos, who are scapegoats when they are not merely inconsequential to the Grand Old' Party. We'll be watching to see Boehner's tears then. For now, I guess we'll have to settle for Taco Night at the National Press Club.

(Erick Galindo, a former editor with Hispanic Link, is a reporter with the Pasadena Star-News in California. Email him at erick.galindo@sgvn.com) ©2011

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE (BLANK) WAY

By José de la Isla

Hispanic Link News Service

METROPOLIS—Superman, a long-time resident of this city, was reported by the Associated Press on April 29 to have renounced his United States citizenship.

It was not known at press time whether birther-mania or other factors were responsible other than those reported in Action Comics #900.

In that issue, Superman chronicler David S. Goyer and illustrator Miguel Sepúlveda quote Superman as renouncing his United States loyalty after a trip to Iran to support nonviolent protests. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad presumed the caped man of steel was acting as an agent of the United States and provoking war against Tehran.

The dispatch quotes Superman as saying, "Truth, justice and the American way... it's not enough anymore," in declaring his independence.

The question about Superman's citizenship has lingered for decades. The 73-year-old, who arrived from the planet Krypton in 1938, has no known birth certificate and informed sources state he is actually an illegal alien.

If he never took out citizenship and cannot show proof of birth, how could he have ever represented "truth, justice and the American way" in the first place? Some speculate that this contradiction is actually behind the sudden renunciation of allegiance.

The same week that Superman renounced his U.S. citizenship, President Barack Obama produced new verification of his Hawaii birthplace. This came after alleged Republican presidential hopeful Donald Trump exploited an old wing-nut conspiracy theory about Obama's place of birth.

Obama had earlier tried to show chauvinistic citizen identity by having his administration promote unprecedented unethical and immoral deportations of hard-working families (fathers, mothers and children) from their homes during these hard times, a type of dislodging only mortgage lenders are known to do.

Obama has refused to use other administrative remedies to maintain family values and unity, such as parole, executive orders and commutations intended to keep hard-working, law-abiding families, possibly guilty of misdemeanor offenses, intact.

A statement from the Comics Alliance points out that Superman has always represented immigrant culture, the ability to literally "make it in America."

One source, who chose not to disclose his name, said that just as America has lost faith in what Superman stands for (truth, justice and the American way), Superman has lost faith in America.

By having comically pursued the Obama birthplace issue, Donald Trump is more responsible than anyone for outing Superman and making the man of steel eligible for deportation by President Obama's goons.

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What the "American way" means anymore is increasingly complicated, said the Comics Alliance, speaking like a weenie without taking a firmer stand on the injustice of it all.

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

Lubbock Tejano Democrats



Newly chapter members of Lubbock Tejano Democrats were on high speed this past Saturday and Sunday during the Cinco de Mayo music festival hosted by Magic 93.7 that was held at the South Plains Fairgrounds. Members reached out to individuals that attended the event and made themselves available to register people to vote in coming elections. Performing these type of voter registration drives is one of the many but main purpose of the group.

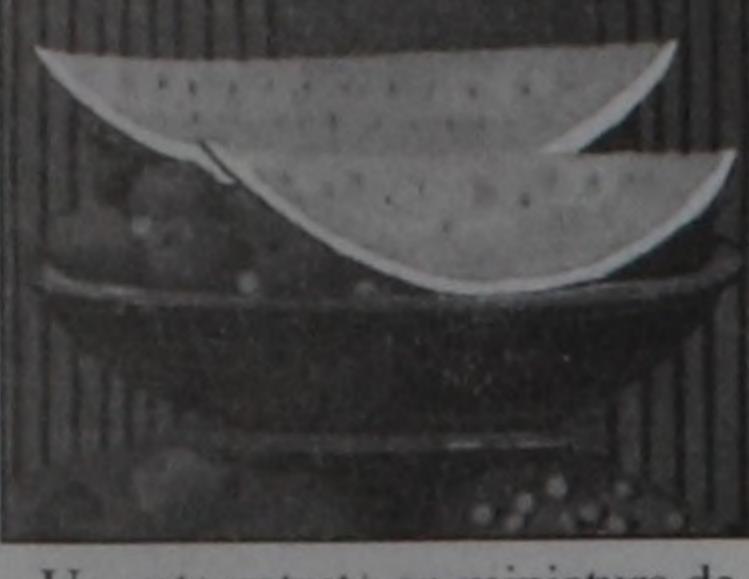
The signs that the group had, got people's attention and were asking what they had to do in order to get registered. The group was very informative and friendly to all. "It was fun meeting all kinds of people but it got cold on Sunday compared to Saturday. We registered over 100 new registered voters and plan to lot more," said Debbie Robles who was one of the coordinators of the event.

"This is one of the many drives that we have schedule for this effort to continue within our membership," said Olga Aguero who is the Interim President of Lubbock Tejano Democrats.

People wanted to join the group can call Olga Aguero at 806: 741-0371.

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Subastan arte de grandes pintores latinos



Un autorretrato en miniatura de la pintora mexicana Frida Kahlo, valorado en más de 800,000 dólares, al igual que otras importantes obras de Rufino Tamayo o Diego Rivera se han añadido a la venta de arte latinoamericano que la casa de subastas Sotheby's celebrará a fines de mayo.

Un portavoz de la firma indicó el viernes que Autorretrato en miniatura, de Kahlo (1907-1954) se venderá el próximo 25 de mayo en la subasta de arte latinoamericano que se celebrará en Nueva York, y en la que también se incluyen obras de destacados artistas de esa región, como Fernando Botero.

Esa pintura de Kahlo, estimada entre 800,000 y 1.2 millones de dólares, pertenece hasta ahora a un coleccionista privado y mide apenas cinco centímetros.

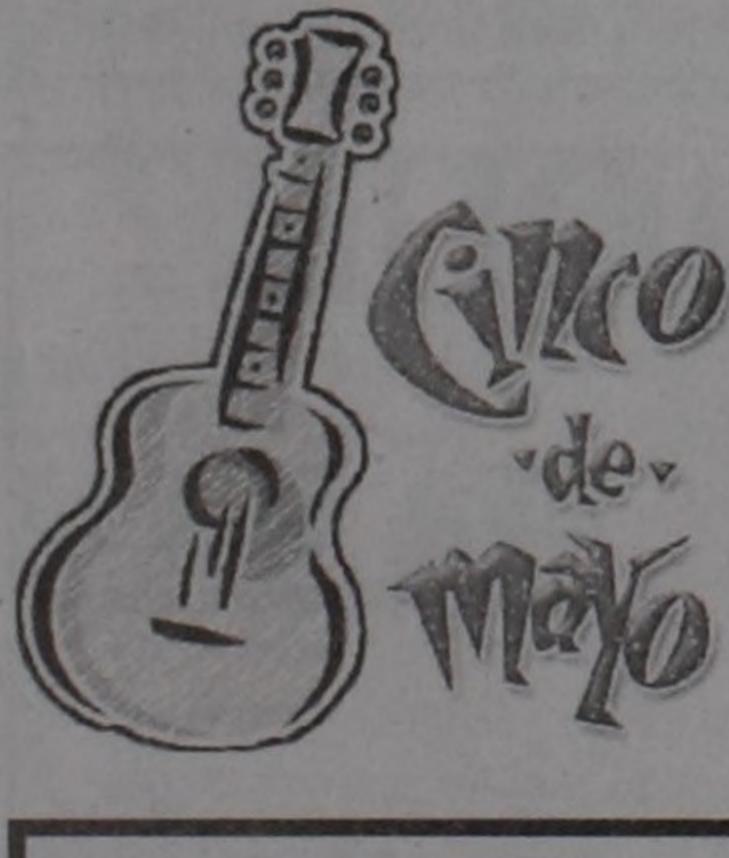
El pequeño cuadro muestra a la artista ataviada con un traje tehuano, con el pelo trenzado y adornado con flores rojas y unos grandes pendientes, y es considerado como su autorretrato "más coqueto", indicó el portavoz.

La artista mexicana pintó ese minirretrato para su amante de ese momento, el artista catalán José Bartoli, quien lo conservó durante cincuenta años y en cuyo reverso está escrita esta dedicación- "Para Bartoli con amor, Mara".

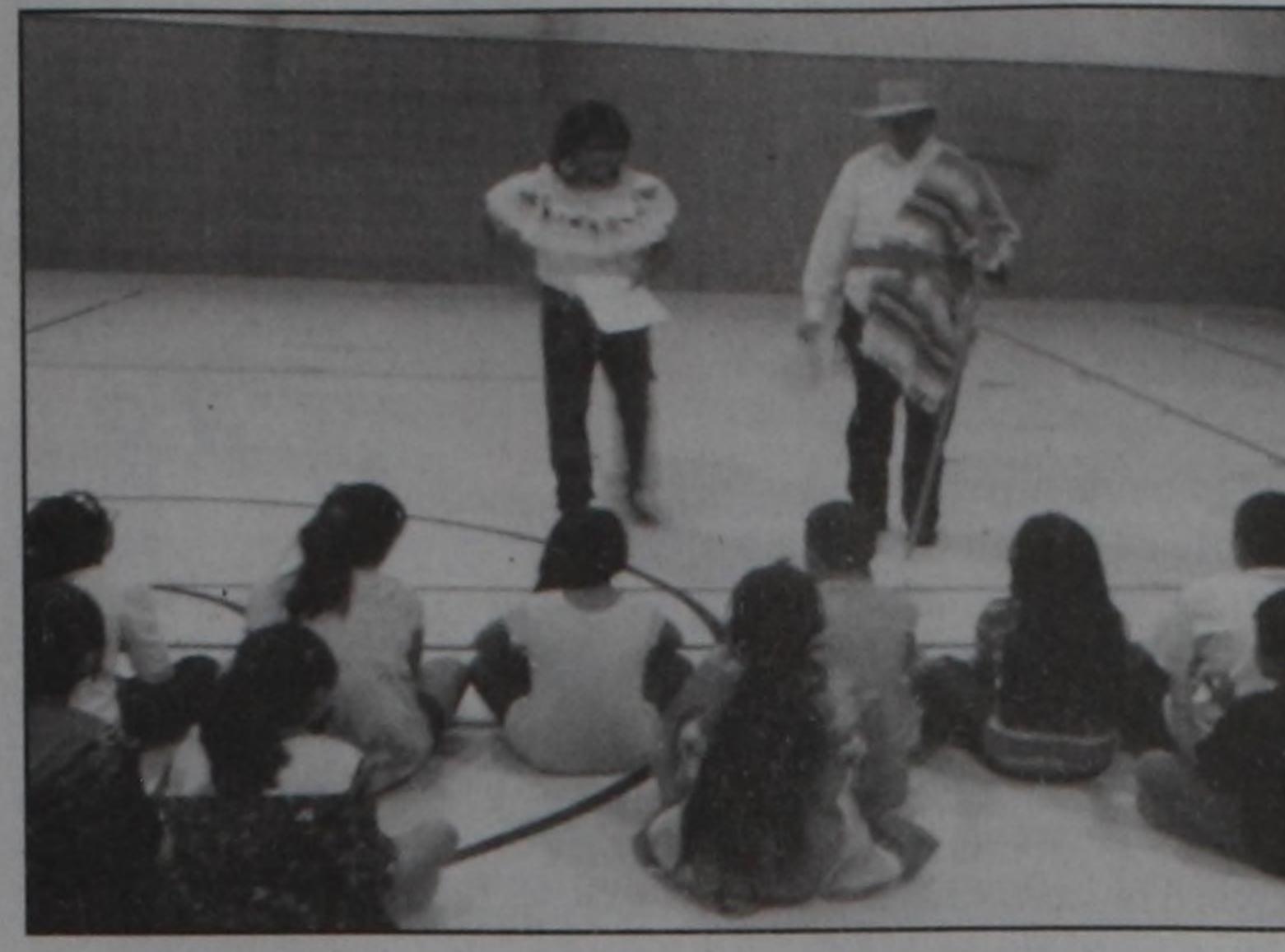
"Old Hamlet of Toledo" de Diego Rivera (1886-1957), que se casó con Kahlo en 1929, es otra de las obras en venta ese día, valorada también entre 800,000 y 1.2 millones de dólares, y que refleja un cubista y brillante paisaje de Toledo (España), que el mexicano realizó al inicio de su carrera durante una estancia en ese país.

Igualmente se venderán obras de otro mexicano, Rufino Tamayo (1899-1991), como "Mujer jugando con su hijo" (1946), que incorpora temas cubistas y mexicanos, valorada entre 1 y 1.5 millones de dólares, así como "Sandías" (1941), un bodegón con esa fruta como protagonista con un precio entre 500.000 y 700.000 dólares.

Del chileno Roberto Matta (1911-2002), se venderá ese día su pintura abstracta "Morfología del deseo", valorada entre 700.000 y 900.000 dólares y del vanguardista cubano René Portocarrero (1912-1985), el titulado "Mujer", uno de sus trabajos más destacados y que se ha estimado entre 200.000 y 300.000 dólares.

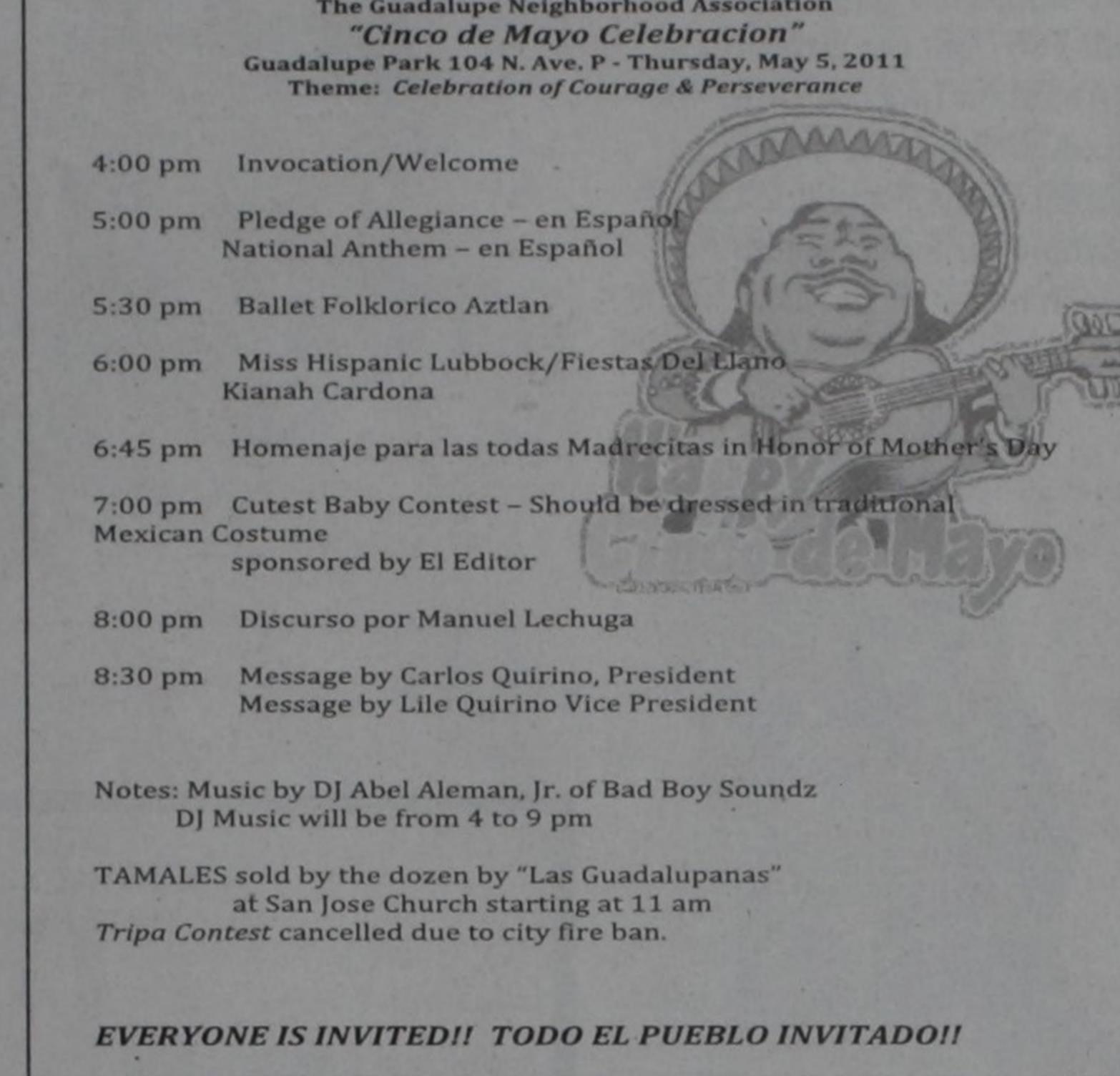


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The children participated as they joined Adelita and Manolito singing a patriotic song that tells the story of Cinco de Mayo.



EVERYONE IS INVITED!! TODO EL PUEBLO INVITADO!!

Unidos por un Mismo Idioma

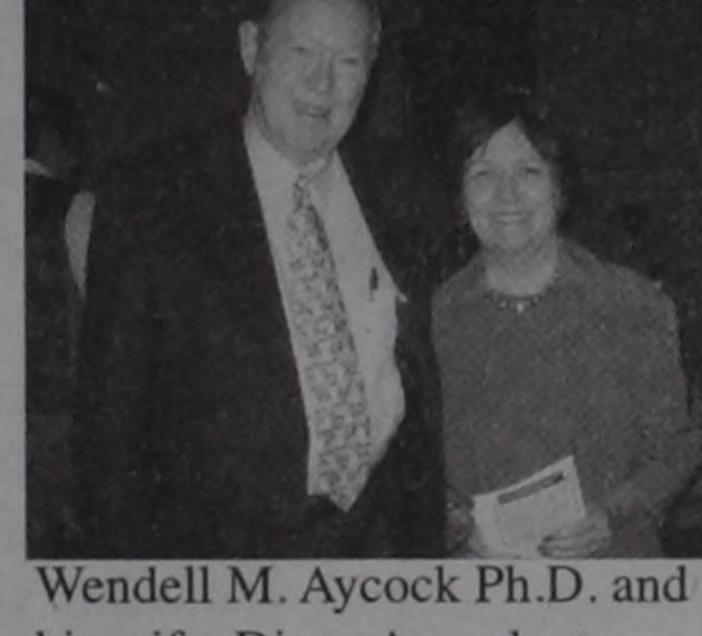
Unidos por un Mismo Idioma is a Texas Tech registered student organization and has a purpose to promote and to build a common understanding of the Spanish language and its culture among TTU students, faculty, staff and friends through social, cultural, and academic activities.

On Saturday, April 30, 2011 the student chapter held their 4th annual Gala at the McIntriff Center, Lubbock, Texas and celebrate the language of Spanish, and culture while recognizing student achievements and awarded several scholarships. The students ended the evening with a dance.



Alan De La Torriente is from Mexico and attends Texas Tech University.

He is student president of Unidos Por Un Mismo Idioma. He is pursuing a Master's Degree in Bilingual Education.



Wendell M. Aycock Ph.D. and his wife, Diane Aycock attended the 4th Annual Gala.

Dr. Aycock was the highlight speaker of the evening for Unidos Por Un Mismo Idioma. He spoke of his travels, adventures, experiences, and perspective of Mexico, Argentina, and Panama. He emphasized his love for Mexico and the Hispanic Culture, food, and language. He spent many of his years studying and embracing the Latino Culture. He is currently Associate Dean of Graduate School and professor of English.

Claudia Tristan was awarded a \$500.00 scholarship. She is currently pursuing a double major in Journalism (Mass Comm) and Energy Commerce (Rawls School of Business).

All scholarship recipients must be able to write and interrupt in Spanish why they need the scholarship.

This statement what was written in their program. "As a general rule, a language will survive if the community that uses it cares enough to invest effort to maintain it" by Steve Schautelez

Photos by Margie Ceja

A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y PARTES INTERESADAS:

Allen Butler Construction, Inc., ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ) Permiso para Estándar de Calidad ATMOSFÉRICA, NÚM 95849 de Registro, que autoriza la construcción de una Planta de Lotes de Concreto ubicada en Lubbock, Texas. El solicitante ha proporcionado los siguientes direcciones: Del intersección de Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (camino 2500 del condado y camino 7500 del condado) 0.22 millas al sur en Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard a la entrada de la planta en la zona este del camino, condado de Lubbock, Lubbock, Texas. En la sección de avisos PÚBLICOS de este periódico se encuentra información adicional de esta solicitud.

¿Que Pasa?

CERTIFIED POOL OPERATOR'S CLASS

The City of Lubbock Parks and Recreation Department is offering the Certified Pool Operator's (CPO) class for all individuals that operate or own a commercial, public, semi-public or residential swimming pool. This course is required by the State of Texas for all commercial or public pools. Topics covered during this two-day training include pool chemistry, testing, treatment, filtration, maintenance, equipment, and government requirements. Class dates are May 5-6, May 16-17, and June 6-7. Participants must be able to attend both days from 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., and pass a written test at the end of the course. The cost is \$325 per person, which includes a course book. The CPO certification is good for five years. Register with Parks and Recreation at 1010 9th Street, Monday-Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m. For more information, call 806-775-2670 ainscollege.edu.

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 eliminating significant runoff while watering lawns and gardens.

To report violations, please call the Water Hotline at 775-3952.

DO YOU WANT TO COMMUNICATE IN SPANISH?

Come to Copper Rawlings Community Center and improve your communication skills in Spanish. Learn as children learn with no grammar, no rules, in a nonstressful environment. May 7, 14, 21 & 28 all Saturdays for youth 13-18 yrs old and adults 19 yrs and older. The time for youth are 10-11 am and adults 9-11 am. The cost for this is \$10 per month and the sessions will be held at 213 40th Street.

DO YOU WANT TO COMMUNICATE IN ENGLISH?

Come to Copper Rawlings Community Center and improve your communication skills in English. Learn as children learn with no grammar, no rules, in a nonstressful environment. May 7, 14, 21 & 28 all Saturdays for adults 19 yrs and older. The session for adults 9-11 am. The cost for this is \$10 per month and the sessions will be held at 213 40th Street.

13TH. ANNUAL LULAC ROBERT LUGO GOLF TOURNAMENT

LULAC 263 will host its annual Robert Lugo Golf Tournament on Sunday, May 22, 2011 at Reese Golf Center. It will be a 4 person scramble and it will start at 8am Shot Gun Start.

The entry for the tournament will be \$60.00 per person or \$240.00 per team. Cash prizes for the 1ST, 2ND and 3RD Place Teams.

Number of flights to be determined the day of the tournament. Green fee, cart, meal and refreshments included in the entry fee. Door prizes and raffle prizes will also be offered. For more additional information call Robert Narvaiz at 806-781-6277.

SCIENCE: IT'S A GIRL THING

Texas Tech's IDEAL opens registration for academic enrichment summer camp.

Registration is underway for the academic enrichment program Science: It's A Girl Thing (SIGT). The Texas Tech University residential summer camp is scheduled for June 20-23 for girls entering grades 5 and 6 and July 18-21 for girls entering grades 7-11.

The program addresses the shortage and need for women scientists, provides an overview of an array of scientific fields and introduces girls to a university experience. The girls live on campus for four days and receive a first-class introduction to science and careers in science. The faculty comprises public school educators, Texas Tech faculty and representatives from NASA.

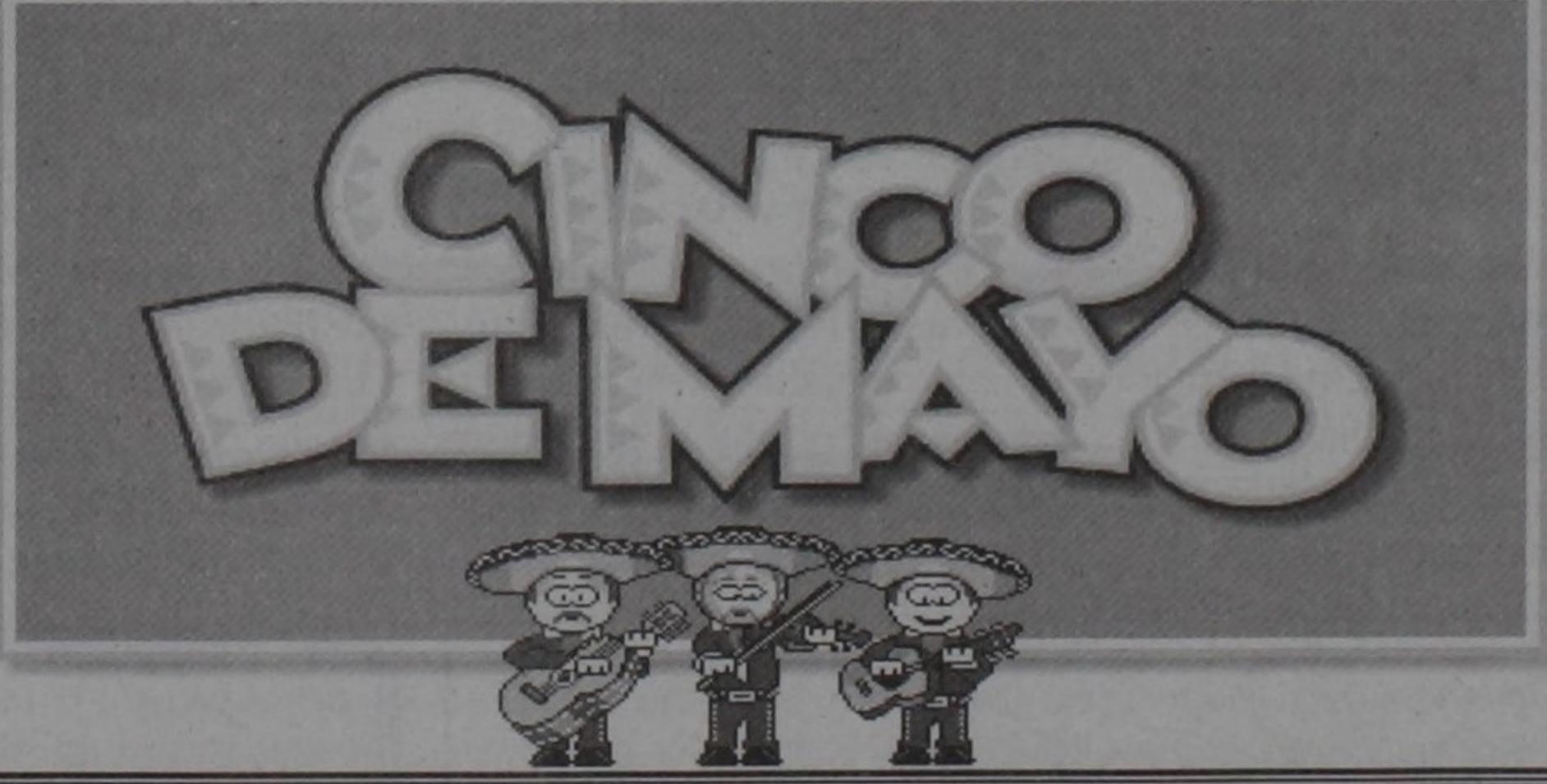
The Institute for the Development and Enrichment for Advanced Learners (IDEAL), a department within the Division of Institutional Diversity, Equity and Community Engagement, is a non-profit organization. Formed in 1984, the institute has introduced thousands of students in grades K-11 to the university through a variety of on-campus academic enrichment programs.

For a program brochure or more information, contact IDEAL at (806) 742-2420 or email ideal.mail@ttu.edu. You may also find information and brochures online at www.ideal.ttu.edu.

PROJECT QUEST

Want a better paying job? Project Quest is a program that offers adults education leading to better paying jobs. Project Quest funds participants' education, including tuition and books, as well as locating child care, financial assistance, etc. The goal of the program is to help participants from training until they reach employment. The ultimate goal is for graduates to find employment with good salaries, benefits and opportunities for career growth.

Basic qualifications are: age 18 or older; GED or High School Diploma, US Citizen or Permanent Resident and meeting annual income limits. Information Sessions for interested persons are scheduled Saturday, May 7th at Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church at 1120 52nd St. at 10:30 a.m. Preregistration is not necessary but an approximate 4 hour testing follows the information sessions for those wishing to initiate the application process. For more information call 763-4607 ext. 228.



Lentes. Cuidado dental. Medicinas. Tranquilidad.

CHIP y Children's Medicaid cubre visitas al dentista, medicinas con receta, lentes, y mucho más. Lo mejor de todo es que sólo cuesta \$50 o menos al año. La mayoría de las familias pagan poco o nada.

www.CHIPmedicaid.org
1-877-543-7669

CHIP Children's Medicaid
Protegemos la salud de sus niños.

The Battle of Puebla, 5 de Mayo 1862, is Important Symbolically to Mexicans Everywhere

Neale Pearson, Professor

*Emeritus of Political Science,
Texas Tech University*

Introduction

Cinco de Mayo celebrates the victory of a Mexican Army under the command of Ignacio Zaragoza Seguin, born in South Texas, over a larger and better equipped French Army at Puebla, Mexico May 5, 1862. The French troops, sent by Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to ostensibly collect payment on an unpaid \$15 million loan that the government of Benito Juarez had inherited from a Conservative regime ousted from power in the 1858-1860 War of the Reforma following the proclamation of the 1857 Constitucion de la Reforma and the election of Benito Juarez as President in 1858. In reality Napoleon III—nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte—was interested in establishing a second Empire in Mexico and countering the growth to the West of the United States; its increasing industrial might was a threat to the dominant powers of Europe. There was even thought of France rendering military aid and political recognition to the Confederate States now engaged in the Civil War. Thus, victory at Puebla was an important part of a much larger scenario.

Juarez Inherits a Massive French Loan and Political Problems

The new Juarez government inherited many debts incurred over fifteen years of conflict including the payments due on an 1859 \$15,000,000 (80,000,000 pesos) loan from a Swiss banker named Necker who assumed French citizenship as well as payments due on money borrowed from English and Spanish bankers. The Juarez government was in no position to pay back the loans even though less than one-tenth of the Necker loan had actually been delivered to the previous Conservative regime.

Zaragoza, born in 1828 in La Bahia de Espirito Santo when it was still part of Mexico, had his first exposure to Mexico's Conservative-Liberal conflicts in Saltillo and Monterrey in 1855-1856 as a member of the Guardia Nacional. At the young age of 32, Zaragoza was named Minister of War by Juarez for a short time as the conflict over the loan and its payment was mounting. On July 17, 1861, in a desperate financial situation with government officials—especially the army—not having been paid for some time, Juarez declared a Moratorium on all foreign loan payments for two years.

Not satisfied, the Europeans sent naval and army forces to Vera Cruz, the Spanish landing first on December 8, 1861. English and French forces landed shortly thereafter. After the Customs House had been seized, thus assuring foreign creditors that Import Taxes

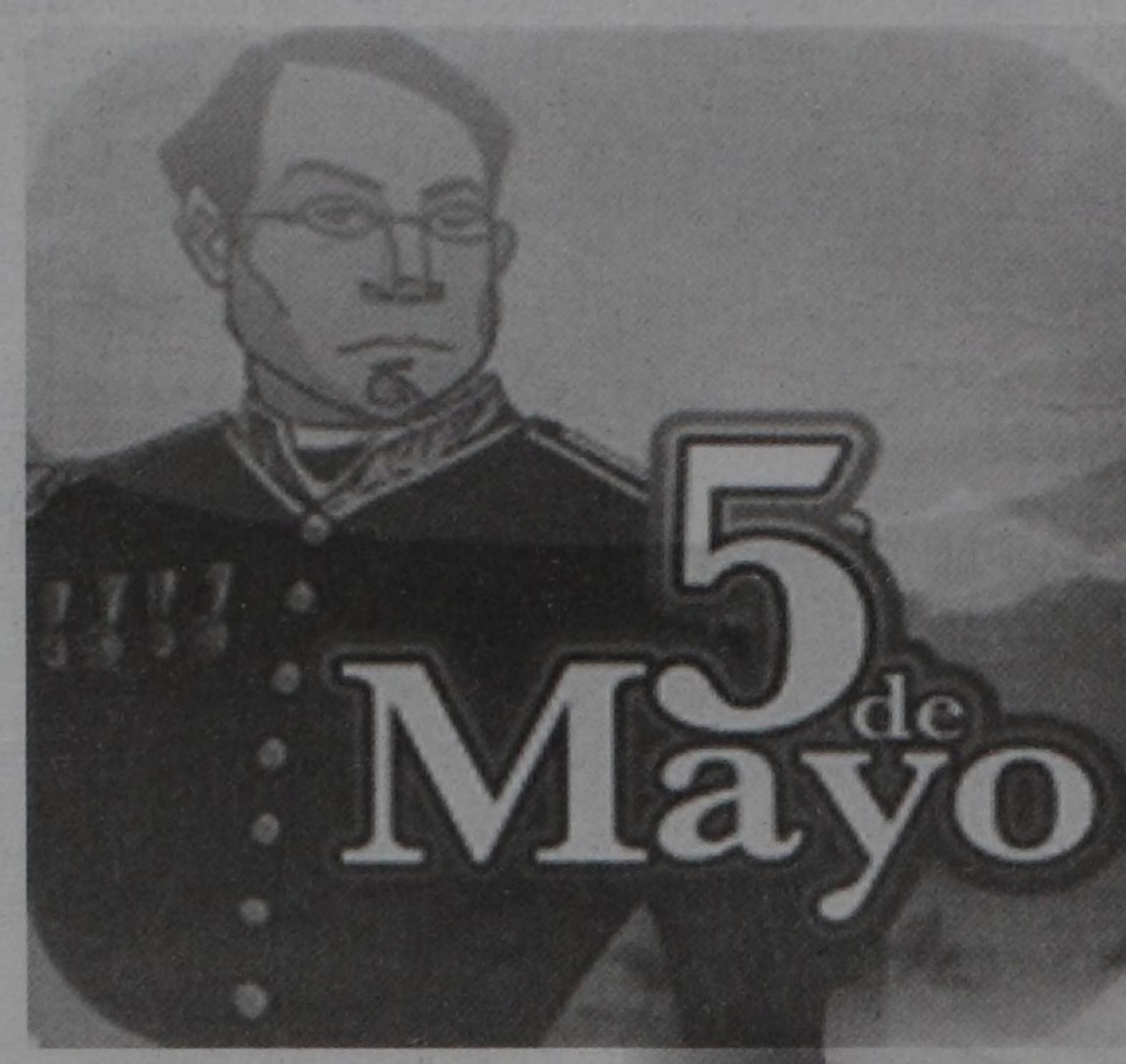
would be used to pay the debts, British and Spanish diplomats reached an agreement with Juarez to repay the loans. By April 11, 1862, realizing French

ruins, across the canals crossing surrounding fields of maguey up the slopes of Guadalupe Hill, trying to penetrate the Mexican lines. In fierce hand-to-hand

tried to reorganize the Ejercito del Oriente but fell ill to typhoid fever September 5, 1862, and died three days later.

Bazaine, with an additional 27,000 French and Mexican Conservative troops, then marched on and occupied Mexico City in June 1863. They installed the young Austrian Archduke Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico. Juarez retreated to San Luis de Potosi and the Texas border where he re-established his government at a city across from El Paso now named Ciudad Juarez.

Maximilian's reign lasted until 1867 but the government of Abraham Lincoln, after the Union victory at Gettysburg, warned Louis Napoleon the U.S. would no longer tolerate a French presence in Mexico.



intentions, the English and Spanish forces departed. Then some 6-7,000 French troops under the command of Charles Ferdinand Latrille, the Count of Lorencez, then marched west toward Tehuacan through the mosquito and fever-infested tropical lowland. Many of those French troops had never tasted defeat during battles in Algeria, Italy and Sevastopol (the Crimean War); the French had not suffered a loss since the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. They were also under an illusion that the Mexican people would welcome them, an illusion fostered by Juan Almonte, a Mexican Conservative, and by Count Dubois de Saligny, the French Ambassador to Mexico. The French

troops stopped to recuperate in the cooler highlands near Fortin (Orizaba) on April 19, and later moved on Puebla, 100 miles from Mexico City. Expecting the attack was the newly appointed Commander of the Ejercito del Oriente, the 33 year old Zaragoza and a smaller force of 3-4,000 Mestizo and Zapotec Indian campesinos from all over Central and Southern Mexico: Morelia, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, the Sierra de Puebla, and a contingent that had marched all the way from Comitan, Chiapas. The Guardia Nacional de Puebla was composed of groups of fifteen to twenty five men from seven different small villages.

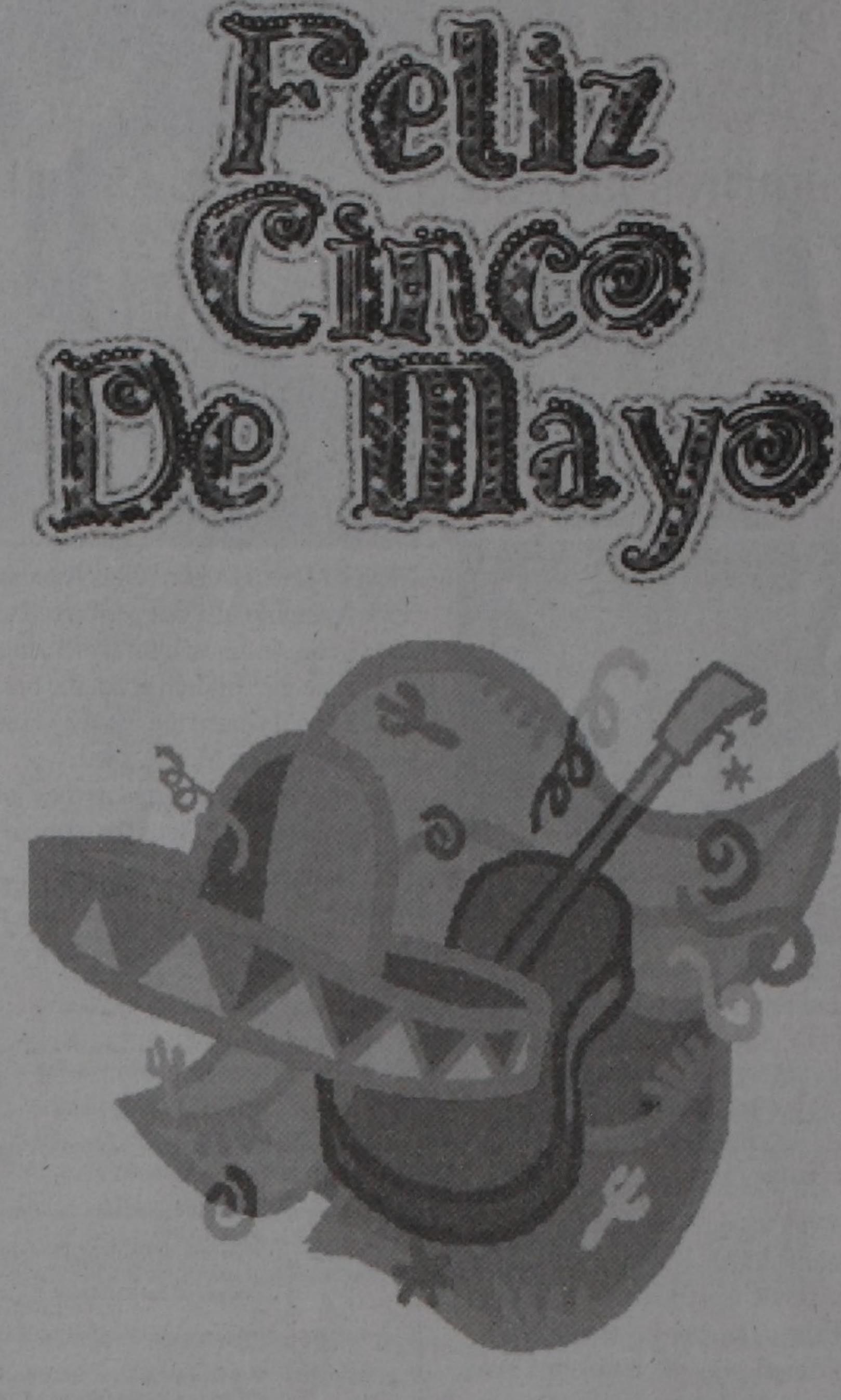
Maximilian Is Given a Throne But Gettysburg and Grant Help Juarez

The victory was short-lived. The French re-organized and resumed the attack on Puebla May 8 under the command of Francois Achille Bazaine and his French Foreign Legion. After a long siege, Puebla surrendered in March 1863. Different elements of the Ejercito del Oriente continued the battle in guerrilla battles war during the siege. Troops under General Tapia were defeated by Conservative General Leonardo Marquez at the Battle of Barranca Seca near Orizaba in June. Later, Juarez General Jesus Gonzalez Ortega was totally routed in the Battle of Cerro de Borrego. Zaragoza

When Ulysses S. Grant became president, he ordered General Phillip Sheridan to the Mexican border and the French Army withdrew, leaving Maximilian with limited domestic and no international support. He and two Mexican Conservative Generals Miguel Miramon and Tomas Mejia were captured and executed in the Cerro de las Campanas, Queretaro. His wife, the Empress Carlotta, went to Europe to try to persuade the Pope and European governments to help her husband. Not finding success, she went mad and is remembered as Carlotta la Loca.

Cinco de Mayo Inspires Pride in Mexicans

Although the Battle of Puebla amounted to little from a military sense, it merely postponed the inevitable victory of the better trained and equipped French. It nevertheless meant a great deal to Mexico in terms of its pride and patriotism. The mighty French war machine was not invulnerable; the courage, patriotism and determination of the Mexican forces at Puebla helped Juarez to hold on to power at a difficult time and to eventually lead Mexicans to victory against the French in 1867. It also marked the arrival on the political scene of the brash young general Porfirio Diaz who disobeyed Zaragoza in pursuing the French but gained glory in this pursuit and other battles with French forces. He took over the presidency in 1876 and turned his back on the Reforms which he initially supported.



City of Lubbock Redistricting Advisory Committee Public Hearing Locations

Sunday, May 1, 2011 at 3:30 p.m.
Iron Middle School (Cafeteria)
5214 79th Street
Lubbock, TX 79424
766-2044

District 5

Monday, May 2, 2011 at 7:00 p.m.
Mackenzie Middle School (Cafeteria)
5402 W. 12th Street
Lubbock, TX 79416
766-0777

District 6

Wednesday, May 11, 2011 at 7:00 p.m.
Roscoe Wilson Elementary (Cafeteria)
2807 25th Street
Lubbock, TX 79410
766-0922

District 3

Thursday, May 12, 2011 at 7:00 p.m.
Honey Elementary (Cafeteria)
3615 86th Street
Lubbock, TX 79423
766-0866

District 4

Sunday, May 15, 2011 at 3:30 p.m.
Cavazos Middle School (Cafeteria)
210 N. University Avenue
Lubbock, TX 79415
766-6600

District 1

Monday, May 16, 2011 at 7:00 p.m.
Alderson Middle School (Cafeteria)
219 Walnut Avenue
Lubbock, TX 79403
766-1500

District 2

If you are unable to attend the public hearing in your particular city council district, please feel free to attend any of the other public hearings.

Benefiting Hispanic Cultural Center 3rd Street and University

LUBBOCK — Fiestas del Llano, Inc. will host a giant garage sale on Friday and Saturday, May 6th and 7th at The future home of the Hispanic Cultural Center 2422 3rd Street. A new remodeling project for the Center has recently received funding and construction will begin in early summer. The grant will cover basic improvements, but additional funding is needed for startup operational costs.

The sale will feature fun and bargains from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day. Donations of saleable items in good condition may be dropped off or a pick up can be arranged by calling 789-5013. Monetary donations to the benefit the Cultural Center will be accepted during the sale or may be mailed to:

Fiestas del Llano, Inc.
P.O. Box 94814
Lubbock, TX, 79493

Fiestas del Llano, Inc. is a 501c (3) organization and your gift may be tax deductible.

Come and join the Fiesta Board and all your friends and neighbors as together we make this event a great success.

La Paloma
Embracing Life in a New Age

PACE (A Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly) is designed to improve the quality of your life.

4010 22nd Street Lubbock, Texas
(806)740-1500

- ◆ Comprehensive medical services
- ◆ All prescription medications
- ◆ All Hospitalizations
- ◆ All physician services
- ◆ Transportation

- ◆ Home Health Care
- ◆ Activity Center
- ◆ Therapeutic pool
- ◆ Physical Therapy
- ◆ Wellness

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 unauthorized or out of the PACE program agreement services.

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Cinco de Mayo
11
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TELEMUNDO LUBBOCK

THANK YOU
FOR HELPING US MAKE
CINCO DE MAYO 2011 A HUGE SUCCESS!!

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PASA?**

Let us know!

**E M A I L
your events &
pictures to:**

eleditor@sbcglobal.net

¡Viva el Cinco de Mayo!

El Cinco de Mayo no se celebra la independencia de México como muchos piensan, pero sí se conmemora otro aspecto de la historia de este país, aunque los mexicanos no necesitan de razones para celebrar su cultura y tradiciones.

Y no es sorpresa tampoco que esta celebración tenga tanta relevancia ya que 31.7 millones de personas en este país son de origen mexicano. De estos, 11.85 millones residen en California y un poco más de ocho radican en Texas, constituyendo el 66% de ascendencia latinoamericana y el 10% de la población total del país según datos arrojados por una encuesta realizada en 2009.

En verdad resulta difícil encontrar un lugar donde no se pueda disfrutar algo de la rica gastronomía mexicana, de su música o de cualquier otro aspecto de su cultura..

La relevancia de esta fecha histórica se remonta a 1862 cuando 4,000 soldados

mexicanos vencieron en Puebla, México al ejército francés conformado por más de 8,000



Eric Lurio, artista y colaborador de la página en la red The Huffington Post, escribió en este medio sobre el Cinco de Mayo asegurando que es "un día festivo mexicano; un holiday, el cual, por alguna razón, se popularizó en California y con el paso de los años se convirtió en el día oficial de los mexicanos, como Columbus Day es para los italianos".

De acuerdo con el Centro de Estudios Latinos de Salud y Cultura, el origen de la conmemoración del Cinco de Mayo en los Estados Unidos comenzó alrededor de 1860.

El siete de junio de 2005, el Congreso de los Estados Unidos decretó la resolución a través de la cual el Presidente proclamó que el pueblo estadounidense conmemore esta celebración con actos oficiales, ceremonias y actividades.

En 2006 ya había por lo menos unas 150 celebraciones oficiales alrededor del país.

soldados. Una batalla histórica que mereció la pena quedarse en la memoria colectiva del país y a la que los estadounidenses se han unido para celebrar el orgullo y la herencia mexicana que forma parte importante de la multiculturalidad nacional.

Cada año el Presidente y su familia realizan una recepción en la Casa Blanca a la que asisten artistas y otras personalidades influyentes de origen mexicano para festejar estas tradiciones en las que comúnmente se incluye un música de mariachi y bailes folclóricos.

NOTIFICACIÓN DE PERMISO PRELIMINAR DE GESTIÓN FEDERAL Y REGULACIÓN DE LLUVIA ÁCIDA

PERMISO PRELIMINAR NÚMERO O12

SOLICITUD Y PERMISO PRELIMINAR. Southwestern Public Service Company, PO Box 1261, Amarillo, TX 79105-1261, una central de generación y transmisión eléctrica, solicitó a la Comisión de calidad medioambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por su sigla en inglés) la renovación y revisión del permiso de gestión federal y regulación de lluvia ácida (en adelante, el permiso) número O12, solicitud número 14044, para autorizar la gestión de la planta de energía eléctrica Tolk. El área cubierta por la solicitud está ubicada a nueve millas al este de Muleshoe y a tres millas al sur de la carretera 70 en Farm-to-Market Road 2910 en Sudan, condado de Lamb, Texas 79347. La Comisión de calidad medioambiental de Texas recibió esta solicitud el 6 de agosto de 2009. Dicha revisión modificará las emisiones de los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: reducción de las emisiones de óxidos de nitrógeno, aumento de las emisiones de monóxido de carbono.

El objetivo del permiso de gestión federal es optimizar el cumplimiento general de las normas gubernamentales sobre el control de contaminación del aire al mencionar con claridad todos los requisitos correspondientes, tal como se definen en el Título 30, capítulo § 122.10 del Código administrativo de Texas (30 TAC § 122.10). De ser aprobado, el permiso preliminar establecerá las condiciones que deberán respetarse a fin de operar en el área. El permiso no autorizará nuevas construcciones. El director ejecutivo ha concluido la revisión técnica de la solicitud y ha tomado una resolución a fin de elaborar un permiso preliminar que el público podrá discutir y revisar. El director ejecutivo recomienda que se expida dicho permiso preliminar. La solicitud del permiso, exposición de hechos y el permiso preliminar se podrán consultar y copiar en la oficina central de la Comisión, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Building E, First Floor, Austin, Texas; la oficina regional en Lubbock, 5012 50th St Ste 100, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3421; y en la biblioteca del Condado de Lamb, 110 E 6th St Littlefield, Texas, a partir del primer día de publicación de esta notificación. En la oficina central y regional de la Comisión se pueden revisar y copiar los materiales complementarios del permiso preliminar, así como los permisos de revisión de nuevas fuentes que se han incorporado por referencia. Las personas que tengan dificultades para obtener dichos materiales debido a impedimentos para viajar, pueden comunicarse con el archivador de la oficina central de la Comisión al (512) 239-1540.

COMENTARIOS PÚBLICOS Y AUDIENCIA. Cualquier persona puede enviar comentarios escritos sobre el permiso preliminar. Los comentarios que se hagan con respecto a la exactitud, integridad y conveniencia de las condiciones del permiso pueden derivar en cambios al permiso preliminar.

Una persona que se vea afectada por la emisión de contaminantes atmosféricos provenientes del área comprendida en el permiso puede solicitar una audiencia. El objetivo de la audiencia es brindar otra oportunidad de presentar comentarios sobre el permiso preliminar. Se podrá modificar el permiso de acuerdo con los comentarios en relación a si el permiso prevé o no el cumplimiento del Título 30, capítulo 122 del código administrativo de Texas. Por ejemplo, es posible que el permiso no estipule todos los requisitos correspondientes o que no se hayan llevado a cabo los procedimientos de notificación al público. La Comisión de calidad medioambiental de Texas podrá conceder una audiencia con respecto a la solicitud si recibe una petición por escrito solicitando una audiencia dentro de los 30 días a partir de la publicación en la prensa de la notificación. El pedido de audiencia debe ser fundamentado, con una descripción de cómo afectan los contaminantes atmosféricos a los residentes del área correspondiente a la solicitud. El pedido también debería especificar las condiciones del permiso preliminar que no son apropiadas o especificar por qué es inapropiada la resolución de emitir o rechazar el permiso. Se deben haber expuesto todos los asuntos determinables y presentado todos los argumentos disponibles al final de la etapa en la que se presentan los comentarios públicos. Si se concede una audiencia, todas las personas que hayan presentado comentarios por escrito o una petición de audiencia recibirán una notificación por escrito en la que se detallarán la fecha, hora y lugar de la misma.

Los comentarios por escrito del público y las peticiones de audiencia deben enviarse a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Office of the Chief Clerk, MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, o por Internet, www.tceq.state.tx.us/about/comments.html (en inglés), y recibirse dentro de los 30 días a partir de la fecha de publicación en la prensa de esta notificación.

Una notificación de la acción final propuesta que incluya la respuesta a los comentarios y la mención de los cambios hechos al permiso preliminar se enviará por correo a todas las personas que hayan enviado comentarios públicos, una petición de audiencia o que hayan solicitado ser incluidas en la lista de envío por correo de esta solicitud. Dicho envío por correo también brinda instrucciones sobre cómo presentar peticiones públicas al Organismo de Protección Medioambiental (EPA, por su sigla en inglés) de los EE. UU. a fin de solicitarle que se ponga a la expedición del permiso propuesto. Después de recibir una petición, el Organismo sólo podrá oponerse a la expedición de un permiso que viole los requisitos correspondientes o las disposiciones del Título 30, capítulo 122 del código administrativo de Texas.

LISTA DE ENVÍO POR CORREO. Además de presentar comentarios públicos, una persona puede pedir que se le incluya en la lista de envío por correo correspondiente a la solicitud enviando una petición a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial a la dirección mencionada anteriormente. Las personas que figuren en la lista de envío por correo recibirán copias de las futuras notificaciones al público (si las hubiere) enviadas por el Secretario Oficial con respecto a esta solicitud.

INFORMACIÓN. Para obtener información adicional acerca de esta solicitud de permiso o sobre el proceso de tramitación, comuníquese con Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Office of Public Assistance, MC-108, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 o llame sin cargo al 1-800-687-4040. Visite www.tceq.state.tx.us para consultar la información general sobre la Comisión de calidad medioambiental de Texas. Si desea información en español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También puede solicitar información adicional a SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY llamando a Kevin L. Worley al (806) 378-2185.

Fecha de emisión de la notificación: 5 de abril de 2011

On the Internet -www.eleditor.com

Emmanuel y Gloria Estefan, homenajeados

Los cantantes Emmanuel y Gloria Estefan recibieron ayer durante la entrega de los premios Billboard a la Música Latina, sendos reconocimientos, el primero por su carrera y la segunda por su labor humanitaria.

El artista mexicano recibió el galardón Billboard Trayectoria Artística por su sobresaliente carrera musical que lleva más de tres décadas en las que ha cosechado siete álbumes de oro y dos de platino.

Luego de ganar el premio La Voz del diario El Heraldo en 1976, Emmanuel inició una carrera que, al momento de aceptar el galardón de manos de su compatriota, Rafael Amaya, describió como "muy bonita, con una gran responsabilidad, que es

la de ser un ejemplo a todos los que comienzan".

El mexicano dio gracias a Dios

a través de la Fundación Gloria Estefan que presta asistencia a niños abusados, genera fondos para instituciones médicas, y provee becas anuales a estudiantes.

Después de una breve mirada a la carrera de más de 30 años de la cantautora cubanoamericana, Ricky Martín narró en video un sentido homenaje celebrando su labor filantrópica a favor de los niños.

Gloria tomó el micrófono para darle las gracias a Billboards por este "honor y privilegio".

"Desde que era chiquitica, bueno, desde que era una niña, porque siempre he sido chiquitica, quise ayudar a la humanidad", dijo Estefan, arrancándole risas al público a quien le dio las gracias por darle la oportunidad de ayudar a otros.

Antes de despedirse, Gloria le agradeció a su esposo, Emilio Estefan, "quien me ha acompañado a lo largo del camino".

COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DEL ESTADO DE TEXAS

AVISO DE RECEPCIÓN DE SOLICITUD E INTENCIÓN DE OBTENER REGISTRO DE PERMISO DE ESTÁNDAR DE CALIDAD ATMOSFÉRICA

NÚM. DE REGISTRO DE CALIDAD ATMOSFÉRICA QUE SE SOMETE 95849

SOLICITUD Allen Butler Construction, Inc., ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ por sus siglas en inglés) un Permiso de Estándar de Calidad ATMOSFÉRICA, NÚM. De Registro 95849, el cual autoriza la construcción de una Planta de Lotes de Concreto ubicada en Lubbock, Texas. El solicitante ha proporcionado los siguientes direcciones: Del intersección de Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (camino 2500 del condado y camino 7500 del condado) 0.22 millas del sur en Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard a la entrada de la planta en la zona este del camino, condado de Lubbock, Lubbock, Texas 79423. La planta que se propone emitirá los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: material particulado incluyendo (pero no limitado a) agregados, cemento, polvo de caminos y partículas menores a 10 micrómetros de diámetro y partículas menores a 2.5 micrómetros de diámetro.

Esta solicitud se le presentó a TCEQ el 25 de abril de 2011. La solicitud estará disponible para ser revisados y copiados en la Oficina Central de la TCEQ, y en la oficina regional de TCEQ en Lubbock y Lubbock County Courthouse, 904 Broadway, Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas *empezando el primer día de la publicación de este aviso*. El expediente de cumplimiento de la planta, si existe alguno, está disponible para su revisión en la oficina regional de TCEQ en Lubbock.

El director ejecutivo de TCEQ ha determinado que la solicitud está administrativamente completa y llevará a cabo una revisión técnica de la solicitud.

COMENTARIOS PÚBLICOS/REUNIÓN PÚBLICA Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos, una petición para reunión pública, o solicitar una audiencia de caso impugnado a la Oficina del Funcionario Jefe al domicilio a continuación. TCEQ tomará en cuenta todos los comentarios públicos en la decisión final de la solicitud. La fecha límite para presentar comentarios públicos es 15 días después de que se publique el aviso en el periódico.

El propósito de la reunión pública es proporcionar la oportunidad de hacer comentarios o preguntas acerca de la solicitud. Si el director ejecutivo determina que existe un importante grado de interés público con respecto a la solicitud o si lo solicita un legislador local, se llevará a cabo una reunión pública. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia de caso impugnado.

Si solamente se reciben comentarios con respecto a la solicitud, la respuesta a los comentarios, junto con el aviso de la acción del director ejecutivo con respecto a la solicitud será enviada por correo a cualquier persona que presente comentarios o si se encuentra en la lista de correos para esta solicitud.

Si se presenta oportunamente una petición para audiencia, el director ejecutivo terminará la revisión técnica, expedirá una decisión preliminar con respecto a la solicitud, y se publicará y enviará por correo un Aviso de la Solicitud y Decisión Preliminar a aquellas personas que se encuentren en la lista de correos para esta solicitud. El aviso incluirá el plazo final para presentar comentarios públicos.

Después del plazo final para comentarios públicos y después de cualquier Aviso de Solicitud y Decisión Preliminar que se requiera, el director ejecutivo tomará en cuenta los comentarios y preparará una respuesta para todos los comentarios públicos pertinentes y materiales, o significativos. Si se recibe algún comentario, la respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la decisión del director ejecutivo con respecto a la solicitud se enviará por correo a cualquier persona que haya presentado un comentario público o que se encuentre en la lista de correos de esta solicitud.

OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO Usted puede solicitar una audiencia de caso impugnado. Una audiencia de caso impugnado es un procedimiento legal similar a un juicio civil en un tribunal de distrito del estado. A menos que se presente una solicitud para una audiencia de caso impugnado dentro de 30 días de esta notificación, el director ejecutivo puede autorizar la solicitud. Si no se recibe una solicitud para audiencia dentro del período de 15 días, no se dará otra oportunidad para audiencia. Una audiencia de caso impugnado solo se concederá con base a cuestiones debatibles de hechos que son pertinentes y materiales para las decisiones de la Comisión con respecto a la solicitud. Además, la Comisión solo concederá una audiencia sobre cuestiones que se presenten durante el período de comentarios públicos y no se retira.

Una persona que puede estar afectada por contaminantes de emisiones atmosféricas de una planta tiene derecho a solicitar una audiencia. Para solicitar una audiencia, una persona debe de residir permanentemente dentro de 402 metros (440 yardas) de la planta que se propone. Si se solicita una audiencia de caso impugnado, debe presentar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección, número de teléfono y número de fax si lo tiene; (2) el nombre del solicitante y número de permiso; (3) la declaración "[yo/nosotros] solicito una audiencia de un caso impugnado"; (4) una descripción específica de como se vería adversamente afectado por la solicitud y emisiones atmosféricas de la planta de manera que no es común para el público en general; (5) la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad con relación a la planta; y (6) una descripción de como emplea la propiedad la cual puede ser impactada por la planta. Si la petición la hace un grupo o asociación, el miembro o miembros que tienen derecho a solicitar una audiencia y los intereses que el grupo o la asociación busca proteger, también se deben identificar. Las peticiones para una audiencia de caso impugnado se debe presentar por escrito dentro de 15 días después de este aviso a la Oficina del Funcionario Jefe, a la dirección a continuación.

Si se registra oportunamente una petición para audiencia, se dará aviso adicional. Despues del cierre de todos los comentarios que aplican y los períodos de petición, el director ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y cualquier petición para una audiencia de caso impugnado a los comisionados de TCEQ para su consideración durante la reunión programada de la Comisión.

Si se concede una audiencia, el tema de la audiencia estará limitado a casos debatibles de hecho relacionados a intereses pertinentes y materiales de calidad ATMOSFÉRICA que se hayan presentado durante el período de comentarios. Cuestiones tales como valor de la propiedad, ruido, seguridad de tráfico y zonificación no están dentro de la jurisdicción de la Comisión para abordarse en este proceso judicial.

LISTA DE CORRESPONDENCIA Aparte de presentar comentarios públicos, puede solicitar que lo/la incluyan en la lista de correos para recibir en el futuro avisos públicos para esta solicitud específica que envíe por correo la Oficina del Funcionario Jefe enviando una petición por escrito a la Oficina del Funcionario Jefe de TCEQ a la dirección a continuación.

INFORMACIÓN Los comentarios públicos o peticiones para una reunión pública o audiencia de caso impugnado se debe presentar a la Oficina del Funcionario Jefe, MC-105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, o por el Internet al www.tceq.state.tx.us/about/comments.html. Para mayor información acerca de esta solicitud para permiso o el proceso para permisos, favor de llamar a la Oficina de Asistencia al Público, al 1-800-687-4040. Si requiere información general de TCEQ dirigirse al portal electrónico www.tceq.state.tx.us.

Se puede obtener información adicional de Allen Butler Construction, Inc., 24 South Lakeshore Drive, Ransom Canyon, Texas 79366-2403 o al llamar Mr. John E. Rantz, P.E., Environmental Consultant, Benton & Associates, en el (806) 783-9944.

Fecha de Expedición: 27 de abril de 2011

'Urgent Need' for Research on Cancer Among Minorities

The United States urgently needs to expand research and improve understanding of cancer among minority populations, according to a special report issued Thursday by the President's Cancer Panel.

While minorities currently account for roughly one-third of the U.S. population, they are expected to become the collective majority by the year 2050, according to the report.

The panel noted that "minority and other underserved populations are disproportionately affected by certain cancers, are often diagnosed at later stages of disease, and frequently have lower rates of survival."

What's more, the incidence of cancer among minority populations is projected to nearly double over the next 20 years.

"Most of what we know about cancer is based on studies of non-Hispanic white people, but by the middle of the century that group will be only 38 percent of the population," said panel member Margaret L. Kripke, a professor emerita of immunology at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center

in Houston. "We need more data on cancer among minority populations so that we can begin to implement specific preventive measures."

The report recommends more research into sociological factors that may explain disparities in cancer mortality among minorities.

"There have been a lot of studies in recent years trying to understand genetic differences associated with cancer susceptibility, but there are also cultural factors that can affect cancer mortality," said Kripke. "In some cultures, people are so afraid of a cancer diagnosis that they don't seek treatment until it's very late."

Current cancer screening guidelines should be evaluated, the panel noted, "to determine their accuracy in assessing disease burden in diverse populations."

"One-size-fits-all screening guidelines don't work," Kripke said. "For example, the breast cancer screening guidelines have been loosened up so that women can start having mammograms later and may be screened less often, but we know that there is an early age of onset of breast cancer among Latino populations,

and so if you change the guidelines based on the majority of people, these women will be left out."

Another recommendation is that "cultural competency" become an integral part of medical school as well as continuing education for all health-care providers and administrative staff.

"The biggest thing we need to do is to get people access to care, the next thing is to make sure they get good quality care, and then we need to make sure that the care is delivered in a friendly environment where the patient feels welcome," said Brawley.

"The first two are actually much easier to do than the third," he noted. "A lot of poor people, but especially poor blacks and poor Hispanics, are suspicious of the medical system, and think the hospital doesn't really want to care for them -- [that] they just want to bill them and utilize them to teach their medical students."

Kripke acknowledged that many of the recommendations involve spending more money at a time when the health-care system is already financially strained.



Feliz 'Quince' Anos

a April Torrez

girls picture from left to right

Marisol Aguero, JoDee Stren, Celeste Rosales, April Torrez, Julissa Hinjosa, Topaz Alcorta, Anna Guarjado, Mariah Davila



boy's picture from left to right

Taylor Hayman, Jimmy Adame, James Perez, Matthew Maedina, Aaron Ramos, Xavier Alfaro, Jerry Martinez, Josh Montoya



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