

Casualties of
War in Iraq
4,268
as of Apr.
9, 2009



El Editor

Celebrating
33 Years of
Publishing

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

VOL. XXXII No. 27

Week of April 9-15, 2009

www.eleditor.com

Lubbock/West Texas Region

Hispanics and the Criminal Justice System: Low Confidence, High Exposure

by Mark Hugo Lopez and Livingston

(45%) and that courts will treat Hispanics fairly (49%). In comparison, 74% of whites and 37% of blacks say they have confi-

criminal justice system in the previous five years. Contact includes reporting a crime to the police, serving on a jury, serving as a sworn witness in court, attending court on a criminal matter, being questioned by the police, being arrested, being on probation or parole, or serving time in jail or prison.

This report is based on two surveys. The first is a bilingual telephone survey of a nationally representative sample of 2,015 Hispanics ages 18 and older. Interviews were conducted from June 9 through July 13, 2008 by the Pew Hispanic Center, a Project of the Pew Research Center. The

margin of error for the sample is plus or minus 2.8 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The second is a Pew Social and Demographic Trends telephone survey of a nationally representative sample of 3,086 adults conducted between September 5 and October 6, 2007. The margin of error for the sample is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Click here to visit the Pew Hispanic Center Website to download the full report.

on the internet at
eleditor.com

Almost 1 of 2 new Americans in 2008 was Latino

By SUZANNE GAMBOA

WASHINGTON — Hispanics made up nearly half of the more than 1 million people who became U.S. citizens last year, according to a Hispanic advocacy group.

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials said the number of Latinos who became Americans in fiscal year 2008 more than doubled over the previous year, to 461,317. That's nearly half of the record 1,046,539 new citizens overall in 2008, a 58 percent increase from 2007.

"Latinos who naturalize are eager to demonstrate their commitment to America by becoming full participants in our nation's civic life," said NALEO president Arturo Vargas, whose nonpartisan group works to improve the citizenship process and increase Latino participation in civic activities.

NALEO based its findings on Homeland Security Department data on the number of new citizens last year who immigrated from predominantly Spanish-speaking countries.

In a report released in March, the agency attributed the record number of new citizens to the nearly 1.4 million citizenship applications it received in 2007. Most were from

people who wanted to beat a \$265 increase in the citizenship application fee, from \$330 to \$595.

But the department also credited "special efforts" by Hispanic media, community groups and a union with high immigrant membership, all of which urged eligible permanent residents to pursue citizenship.

In fiscal year 2008, 231,815 people originally from Mexico became citizens, up almost 90 percent from 2007. Increases in citizenship among Latino immigrants from other countries were: 39,871 from Cuba, up 160 percent from the previous year; 35,796 from El Salvador, up 109 percent; 17,954 from Nicaragua, up 120 percent; and 17,087 from Guatemala, a 109 percent rise.

Most of last year's new Hispanic citizens lived in California, followed by Florida.

Vargas cited the data to encourage the Obama administration and Congress to ease the cost of applying for immigration benefits.

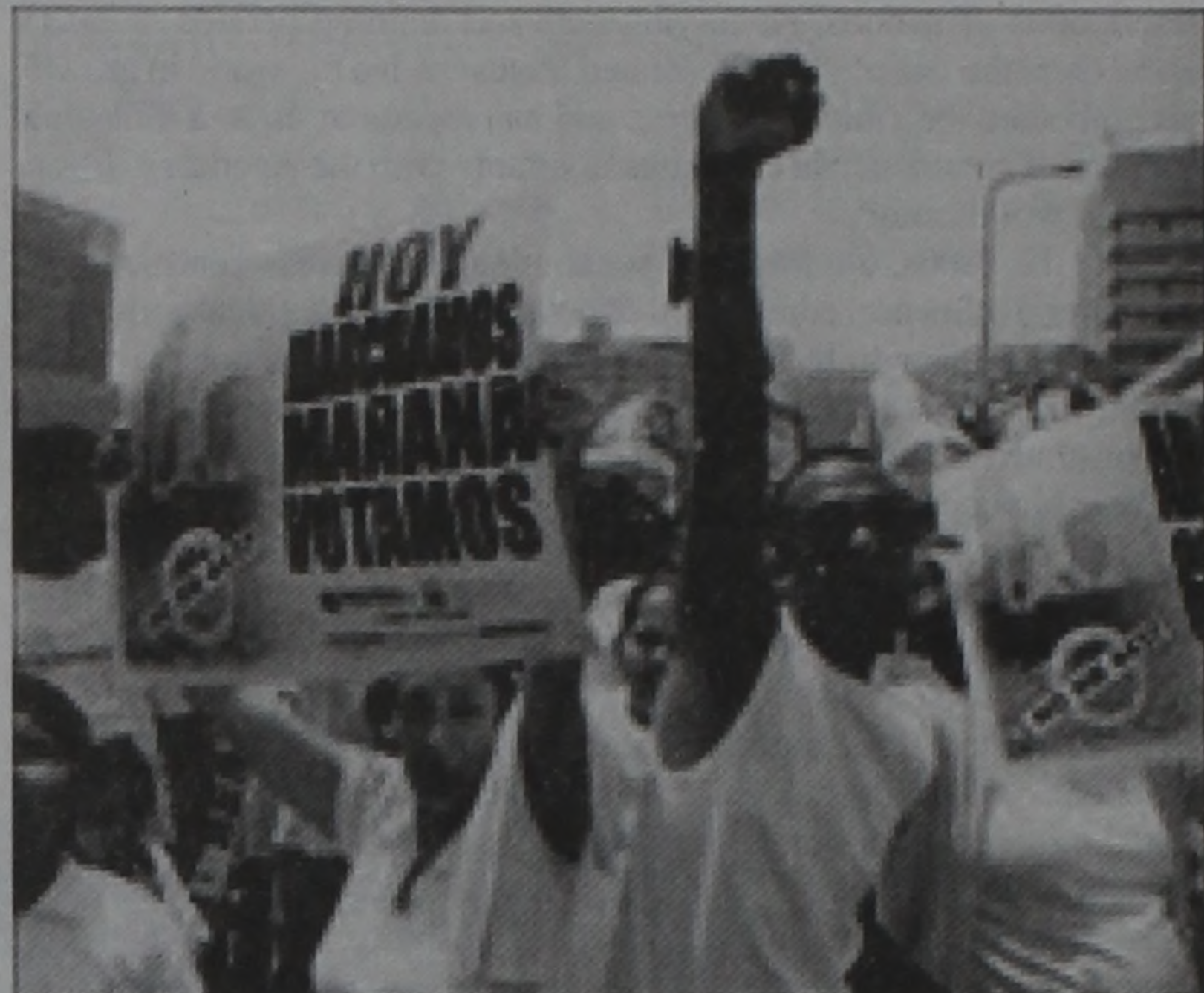
"Despite the record number of naturalizations, there are still millions of eligible legal permanent residents who have not yet applied for U.S. citizenship or who encounter barriers in the naturalization pro-

Hispanic groups say immigration reform needed now

By HOPE YEN

Saying traditional census outreach will not be enough, Hispanic groups on Wednesday urged the Obama administration to follow through now on its pledge to pass immigration reform or risk an undercount of millions of people.

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, Univision Inc., the League of United Latin American Citizens and SEIU



announced a grassroots campaign that would supplement Census Bureau efforts to reach the traditionally hard to count Hispanic community. An estimated 1 million Hispanics, or about 3 percent of the U.S. population, were missed in 2000.

"Make no mistake about it: The census cannot succeed if Latinos are not fully counted," said Arturo Vargas, executive director of NALEO, noting that Hispanics make up half of the nation's percentage growth. "We are the future of the United States."

He said a halt to immigration raids is not enough and referred to President Barack Obama's pledge on immigration reform.

"That needs to be decided today, not in the 2010 census," Vargas said. Ruben Keoseyan, publisher of La Raza newspaper, expressed concern about a mixed message where Hispanic groups work to build trust in immigrant communities only to have it destroyed if the government conducts a raid days later. "The federal government plays an important role in augmenting what we are doing," he said.

Commerce Secretary Gary Locke, who addressed the groups Wednesday, stressed that all personal information in census forms will be kept confidential. He noted that Obama would soon nominate a new census director.

"We all recognize what is at stake," Locke said.

Census officials have acknowledged that tens of millions of residents in dense urban areas — about 14 percent of the U.S. population — are at high risk of being missed due to language problems and a deepening economic crisis that has displaced homeowners. They are devoting up to \$250 million of the \$1 billion in stimulus money for outreach, including an additional \$13 million for Hispanic advertising.

On Wednesday, Hispanic groups said their media and education campaign will extend not only to California, Texas and Florida, which have high numbers of Hispanics, but also to newly emerging Hispanic areas in Georgia, the Carolinas and Arkansas.

There are nearly 12 million illegal immigrants in the U.S., many of them clustered in states such as California, New York, Florida and Texas, which stand to either lose House seats or gain fewer seats depending on whether their Hispanic communities are fully counted.

Rep. William Lacy Clay, D-Mo., who chairs a House oversight subcommittee on the census, has proposed the government halt immigration raids — as it did in 2000 — during next year's census to improve the count. The Census Bureau made such a request two years ago, but the request was rejected by the Bush administration, which said it would continue to enforce federal laws.



police, courts and prisons, their confidence in the U.S. criminal justice system is closer to the low levels expressed by blacks than to the high levels expressed by whites, according to a pair of nationwide surveys by the Pew Research Center.

Six-in-ten (61%) Hispanics say they have a great deal or a fair amount of confidence that the police in their local communities will do a good job enforcing the law, compared with 78% of whites and 55% of blacks. Just under half (46%) of Hispanics say they have confidence that police officers will not use excessive force on suspects, compared with 73% of whites and 38% of blacks. Similarly, just under half of Hispanics say they are confident that police officers will treat Hispanics fairly

dence that the police will treat blacks and whites equally.

The report also finds that more than half (56%) of Latinos say they or an immediate family member had contact with the

El Editor
Informing-Educating
Creating Action.
The Job of a
Newspaper of
RECORD
email us
at
eleditor.
@
sbcglobal.net

Hispanics travel rough road to higher education

By JEANNIE KEVER

The future of Texas is sitting in room 318 at Austin High School, and right now, it could go either way.

Students in the after-school program — Hispanic and from low-income families, the group least likely to enroll in college — are optimistic.

But who knows?

"I hope so," says Neri Gamez, 17, a high school junior who dreams of being a doctor.

Gamez has an advantage: She is in a program run by the Center for Mexican-American Studies at the University of Houston, designed to help Hispanic students enter college and, once there, earn a degree.

Academic Achievers is among dozens of programs that address one of the state's most intractable education problems. But Hispanics, the state's fastest-growing ethnic group, have fallen behind in some key areas, and efforts to change that remain piecemeal:

- Statewide, 68 percent of Hispanics graduate from high school within four years, 10 points below the overall rate.
- Just 42.5 percent of Hispanics who graduated from high school in 2007 enrolled in college or a technical training program in the following fall, compared with 45.3 percent of black students and 57.5 percent of white students
- Texas is "well below target" in raising the number of Hispanics in college, according to a 2008 report by the Higher Education Coordinating Board. Enrollment of both white and black students was "somewhat above target."

And there are no consequences for schools that don't raise Hispanic enrollment. "The good news is, there's a state goal," said Paul Ruiz, co-founder and senior advisor to the Education Trust, a national group that advocates for at-risk students. "The bad news is, the institutions don't get it. They set goals for

Latino kids at about half the rate the state says we need."

The issue is complicated by the rapid growth of the Hispanic population; about 36 percent of the Texas population is Hispanic.

"We've made progress," said Raymond Paredes, higher education commissioner for Texas. "Our challenge is, we started so far behind, and the Latino population is growing so fast."

Unless the numbers change, the state will be unable to field a well-educated work force. "The Hispanic community is key to the economic future of Texas," Paredes said.

Enrollment edging up
The state plan, known as Closing the Gaps, began in 2000 with the goal of increasing college enrollment to 5.7 percent of the population by 2015. That would raise college-going rates to the national average.

Over the past eight years, overall enrollment has edged up to 5.3 percent from 5 percent. For Hispanics, it's up to 3.9 percent from 3.7 percent.

More than 1.2 million Texans enrolled in two- or four-year college or technical school last fall; state goals call for that to reach 1.6 million by 2015. The Coordinating Board's own estimates suggest it will fall short by 300,000 students. Gamez, a student at Austin High School, said she understands why so many of her peers don't go on to college. "They may have to work," she said. "And once they get a taste of the money, they may decide to skip college."

Often, no one in their family has attended college, so they don't know the ropes. Gamez lives with her mother and 19-year-old brother, both of whom work at a tire store. Her father graduated from college in Mexico and owned a tire shop in Houston but now is in prison, she said. "He didn't really get to apply his skills." She intends to be different.

Patchwork efforts

Paredes and other higher education officials point to the successes.



Hispanic enrollment has grown faster than that of other racial or ethnic groups, and is up 50 percent over the past five years. Two-thirds of the growth was at community or technical colleges, rather than a four-year school. But the population has grown almost as quickly, wiping out much of the gains.

Paredes notes that improving college-going rates has to start in high school or even

sooner, and he has pushed for more stringent high school graduation requirements to better prepare students for college. Those took effect

in 2008. The state has established counseling centers in 250 Texas middle and high schools to improve college counseling. Paredes also has argued, with mixed success, for more financial aid. "Most Latino students come from poor families, and they'll need aid to go to college," he said. Success is relative.

The University of Texas system touts its diversity, noting that in 2008, Hispanic enrollment was about equal to that of white students, and several campuses have been designated as among the nation's top in awarding degrees to Hispanics. But most Hispanic enrollment is concentrated at the system's border schools, including UT-Pan American (86 percent), UT-Brownsville (91 percent) and UT-El Paso (75 percent).

At UT-Austin, 16 percent of students are Hispanic; at UT-Dallas, it's 9 percent. The flagship campus could do better, Chancellor Francisco Cigarroa acknowledged. "It does require a real outreach effort," he said. "It doesn't happen automatically."

Which is precisely Ruiz's point. Ruiz, who lives in San Antonio, suggests the state should set goals for each institution, with top administrators held accountable for meeting them. Janet Beinke, director of planning at the coordinating board, said it's not so easy to impose mandates. "What are you going to do? Take the money away?" she asked. "You have to use carrots."

But Ruiz disagrees. "To close the Hispanic gap, institutions have to do things dramatically differently," he said. Most rely upon a patchwork of efforts.

The University of Houston, for example, sends recruiters to local high schools and college fairs, said Jeff Fuller, director of student recruitment. Its major outreach comes through the Center for Mexican-American Studies, which began its first program at Jackson Middle School more than 20 years ago.

Progress has been slow. Multiple stumbling blocks
About 20 percent of UH students are Hispanic, up only slightly over the last five years. (About 40 percent of Harris County residents are Hispanic.) But that was still enough to earn a place

among the top 20 colleges and universities awarding degrees to Hispanic students, according to The Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education magazine.

The numbers are slightly higher at the University of Houston-Downtown, which has its own outreach programs. About 36 percent of students there are Hispanic.

Rebeca Trevino, who manages the Center for Mexican-American Studies' Academic Achievers program, said several factors hold Hispanic students back, including money and a lack of role models.

High school preparation and immigration issues all can be stumbling blocks, as well.

"Most of our students are the first in their family to go to college," Trevino said. "They need people they can relate to."

A new tradition
Irene Avellaneda, 18, found that in her brother, Hector.

But when Hector Avellaneda, now 22, walked onto the Texas A&M campus in 2004, he had to forge his own path. The eldest of three children, he was the first in his family to finish high school. College was foreign territory.

"The first semester and first year were kind of rough," he said. His GPA dipped to 2.75 that first semester — not terrible, but below the 3.0 his scholarships required — and he was placed on probation.

But he turned that around and will graduate in May, just as Irene finishes her first year at UH-Downtown.

"Hector was a big inspiration," his sister said. "The younger siblings are always going to look up to the older."

That now goes double for their youngest sibling, 14-year-old Moses.

Editorial

Guest Commentary

LATINOS AND THE LAW OF LARGE NUMBERS

By Henry Cisneros, Executive Chairman, CityView

I offer here a bold assertion – that the concept of the “Law of Large Numbers,” as it applies to the Latino population of the United States must and will result in extraordinary changes in our society as a whole.

Simply put, the Law of Large Numbers means that quantitative changes inevitably bring forth qualitative changes. In this context, the Census Bureau’s mid-range estimate that the nation’s Latino population will constitute 25 percent of the U.S. population in 2050 is a startling statistic, with startling implications.

My own conclusion is that in order for the United States as a country to continue to advance in this century, it will be necessary for the Latino community within it to advance far beyond its present condition.

What do I mean by America’s advance? I use the term to mean the continuation of the nation’s historic path of growth, progress and greatness. These are generalizations, but are broadly understood to be the large-scale descriptions of nations, identifying eras and defining periods of excellence. Over the last century, the United States has led the world in growth, has embodied the ethic of progress and has measured up to a millennial standard of greatness that compares favorably with the legendary nation-states of world history.

Since the 1900s, the forces of economic dominance, scientific prowess, cultural influence, educational opportunity, broad political consensus, demographic vigor, military strength and leadership projection, have converged to produce achievements in every field of human endeavor and demonstrated a path toward similar achievements in other nations.

A relevant question is how long such greatness can be sustained.

Did the turn of the “American Century” in 2000 bring the end of America’s leadership? Will the United States share the experience of Old Europe and Great Britain in the 1800s? Do global forces push China and India forward so rapidly as to eclipse the American Era?

The answers to those questions bear greatly on the quality of life for all Americans, who must recognize such answers will in large part be determined by whether or not the most rapidly growing population group in the nation, the American Latino community, is encouraged to contribute to the economic energy, the technological creativity and social cohesion of the country – or continue on a path of under-education, under-productivity and alienation.

Consideration of these issues drives me to the following conclusions:

First, the Hispanic population is becoming so large that the aforementioned Law of Large Numbers comes into effect. Latinos will move the national averages in almost every measurable category of American life – economic, social indicators and educational attainment.

Second, the youthfulness and rapid growth of Latinos in and of itself can be major assets to the United States. The Census Bureau reports that between 2000 and 2007 the white non-Hispanic population declined in 16 states and the white non-Hispanic population under age 15 declined in 42 states. By contrast, many of the states and cities that grew did so principally because of the influx and internal growth of Latino population.

Whatever the challenges the U.S. faces, and there are many, the stagnation of population decline, the contracting effects of shrinking markets and the constraints of unavailable workers, all factors evidenced in other major first-world countries, need not be our national pattern. Latinos represent youthful energy, the hunger of ambition, willingness to work, and family and community striving for a better life.

Third, the traits just mentioned can be converted into a much more powerful and contributory force, but only when there is full Latino acceptance of a major role in building a national future. In a world such as ours, when other nations, especially the Pacific-rim powerhouses, are surging to the forefront, it is hard to imagine an American future of robust competitiveness if a population growing to one-quarter of its people remains in its present state of underperformance.

Latino activism must shift from asking America’s help for Latinos out of fairness or humanitarian instincts to an agenda of reinforcing our capacity to help build the nation in which we have a stake. That requires an unabashed commitment to the quality of public education, to higher education, to entrepreneurship, political advocacy and leadership development.

Latinos are now ready to accept responsibility for helping build the American future. They have already proven this in military service. Significantly, they work hard in jobs that others will not do. Their strong family ethic involves seeking a better life for their children and encouraging ambition and achievement. They understand sacrificing today for a chance at a better future.

Many have consciously chosen to come here because they know it is a better life for their families than in any other country. They have made courageous decisions and risked dangers, which most Americans never have to think about, much less act upon, in order to be here. American Latinos, with understanding from American society, can and will do their part to sustain America’s growth, progress and greatness.

Finally, American society can choose this outcome for the nation by accepting a straightforward proposition: by remaining open to the prospect of a truly inclusive society, with faith in education and talent unleashed, the nation’s best days are ahead. From World War II on, the nation’s progressive instincts spurred the expansion of the middle class by means such as the G.I. Bill, a commitment to home ownership and the idea of the minimum wage.

Those same instincts supported a drive for a more just society, with the Civil Rights movement, the women’s movement and the environmental movement.

Now, in the wake of a hotly contested and divisive presidential campaign, Latinos must ask American society to reinvigorate its progressive instincts, to tirelessly keep open the path to the middle class, to invest in public schools, to improve access to higher education, to invest in the infrastructure of commerce and trade and to sustain the American belief in a future even greater than its past.

(Henry Cisneros of San Antonio, former Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, is executive chairman of CityView, funding homebuilders to develop the American Dream. Email: gpaniagua@cityview.com)

©2009

The Our Father

By: Ysidro Gutierrez

Its Easter Season and there is nothing more appropriate to write about than the joy that Easter brings. Last week I share what I learn from the Catholic Catechism about Holy Week. I like to express my gratitude to the readers of El Editor for their kind words and prayers. A couple of friends suggested I write at least one more article fitting to the celebration. I believe the most fitting topic for the season is, “The Lord’s Prayer” so here it goes.

The Lord’s Prayer gets its name from its author, the Lord Jesus. Therefore the first point we must make about it is that its words are of Divine origin and like all things born of Heaven, it is miraculous. The miracle of it quickly becomes obvious to those who love the Lord. The Prayer has the power to convert the sinners heart and soothe the minds of saints. It has the power to heal pain and suffering and to take away grief, anger, bitterness and hate. It is a miracle that an adult can spend a lifetime meditating on its few lines and words yet a child can easily commit its lines to memory. Another important miraculous aspect is that in its short lines – the whole of the Old and New Testaments can be clearly seen.

Easter is about Faith that gladdens the heart and so is the Lord’s Prayer. The Bible says Faith comes from hearing the word of God (Romans 10-17) and defines faith as “the assurance of things hoped for and evidence of things not seen” (Heb 11:1). To pray the Our Father is an act of faith. When we turn to God in prayer – we believe.

It was God the Holy Spirit who inspired the sacred authors to record the Lord’s words for us in Scripture. It was a Divine and freely given gift of Grace for all generations unto the end of time. Its words are written in Matthew 6: 9-13. This is the long version used by the Church. The shorter version is found in the Gospel of Luke 11: 1-4. The two are one as the four Gospels are one.

Most Christians seldom take the time to reflect upon the words that make the Prayer miraculous but we should. Let’s take the first word as an example. The word “Our” is plural. Our refers to all people everywhere in all times and places past, present and future. “Our,” is an inclusive word – no one is left out. It implies that Jesus desires that His people pray together and promised that where two or more are gathered in His name – there He shall be present in their midst. “Our” is about relationships. If He is our Father, then we are

His adopted children, and we are brothers and sisters and Jesus is our brother. We are family if He is “Our Father” “Our” is non-judgmental. Everyone is included: sinners and saints alike. The prayer is for everyone. All are equal before God. He loves us all. “Our” makes the whole group –

“ONE”. In Jesus’ prayer, we are of one mind, one heart, one body, one people; we are a family. “Our” is an expression of the “here and now” – this moment, this hour, this day. There is no past nor future in eternity – only the present. It is the same Yesterday, Today, and Forever.

The second word in the prayer is “Father.” This is really important for Christians to understand. Jesus is the first person in Scripture (indeed in History) to refer to God as “Father.” No one prior to Jesus ever spoke of God as Abba Father. This is a “New” teaching and an essential element of the New Covenant. In the Old Testament, we don’t see men and women of God pray to the Lord in this way. Jesus opened up to us new and greater paths of intimacy with God – our Father. A Father stays with His children. He will not leave you orphan. He will never forget His own. As our Father, He loves us. He cares for us, guards us, provides for us, loves us, and protects us. He gives us all that a Father would give His own children. God chastises those He loves and draws them unto Himself. Here was one of the important clues of the new and everlasting covenant of faith which God had promised centuries earlier. That He would write His Word in our hearts. Can there be anything more endearing to inscribe upon the human heart than Father?

“Who art in heaven” were four essential words, not for our Lord Jesus, but for us. These four words distinguishes the Father of Jesus’ prayer as our creator. He is not father Abraham or David or Moses. He is “The Father” who is in heaven. The Jews of 2000 years ago would immediately understand Jesus’ meaning when they heard that Our Father was a Divine Father Creator of Heaven and Earth. With these words Jesus is clear: He is the God of Creation: He is a God of power and might: He is omnipotent and omniscient.

I sure would like to continue to the “Amen” but I promise to continue with the rest of this reflection in next weeks El Editor. After all, there is still one more week before Easter. Don’t you just love the Easter Season? Aren’t you filled with joy?

LOS LATINOS Y LA LEY DE LAS GRANDES CIFRAS

Henry Cisneros, director ejecutivo de CityView Oigo con frecuencia una valiente aseveración – que el concepto de la “Ley de Grandes Cifras”, en lo que atañe la población latina de los Estados Unidos, debe y puede resultar en surgir cambios extraordinarios en nuestra sociedad en general.

Sencillamente, la Ley de Grandes Cifras significa que los cambios cuantitativos inevitablemente realizan cambios cualitativos. Dentro de este contexto, el cálculo a medio-término del Censo de los EE.UU. que la población latina nacional constituirá el 25 por ciento de la población del país en el 2050 es una estadística sorprendente, con implicaciones sorprendentes.

Mi propia conclusión es que para que los Estados Unidos como país continúe progresando durante este siglo, será necesario que la comunidad latina avance mucho más allá de su actual condición.

¿Qué quiere decir que los Estados Unidos progrese? Lo que yo quiero dar a entender con el término es la continuación del camino histórico de crecimiento, progreso y grandeza de esta nación. Éstas son generalizaciones, pero se entienden ampliamente como las descripciones de grandes rasgos de naciones, identificación de sus eras y definición de sus periodos de excelencia. Durante el pasado siglo, los Estados Unidos ha sido líder en el mundo en términos de crecimiento, ha sido la incorporación de una ética de progreso y ha calzado la medida de una norma milenaria de grandeza que se compara favorablemente con los estados nacionales legendarios de la historia mundial.

Desde la primera década del siglo XX, se han convergido las fuerzas de dominancia económica, proeza científica, influencia cultural, oportunidad educativa, amplio consenso político, vigor demográfico, poder militar y proyección de liderazgo, para producir logros en todo campo del desempeño humano y han demostrado un camino hacia logros similares a otras naciones.

Una pregunta relevante es cuánto tiempo se puede sostener tal grandeza. ¿Será que el pasar del “Siglo Estadounidense” en el 2000 haya dado fin al liderazgo de los Estados Unidos? ¿Compartirá Estados Unidos la experiencia de la Antigua Europa y Gran Bretaña del siglo XVIII? ¿Será que las fuerzas globales impulsen tan rápido a la China y a la India que eclipsen la Era Estadounidense?

Las respuestas a estas preguntas tienen gran impacto sobre la calidad de vida para todos los estadounidenses, quienes deben reconocer que las respuestas se determinarán en gran parte de acuerdo a que si a la población de mayor crecimiento en la nación, la comunidad latina estadounidense, se le anima o no a contribuir a la energía económica, la creatividad tecnológica y la cohesión social del país – o que si continuará por el camino de la poca educación, poca productividad y enajenación.

La consideración de estos temas me lleva a las siguientes conclusiones: Primero, que la comunidad hispana se está volviendo tan grande que la mencionada Ley de Grandes Cifras entra en vigencia. Los latinos afectarán los promedios nacionales en casi toda categoría medible de la vida estadounidense – la económica, los indicadores sociales, y el logro académico.

Segundo, la juventud y rápido crecimiento de los latinos de por sí podrán ser de gran ventaja para los Estados Unidos. El Censo reporta que entre el 2000 y el 2007 la población blanca, no-hispana, se redujo en 16 estados y que la población blanca, no-hispana menor de quince años se redujo en 42 estados. Como contraste, muchos de los estados de las ciudades que tuvieron aumentos los tuvieron principalmente gracias al influjo y crecimiento interno de la población latina.

Cuales sean los retos que los Estados Unidos enfrenta, y son muchos, el estancamiento del declive en la población, los efectos de contracción de mercados en reducción y las limitaciones por la falta de mano de obra, todos factores que se evidencian en otros países importantes de primer-mundo, no han de ser nuestro modelo. Los latinos representan energía juvenil, hambre de ambición, voluntad de trabajar, y familias y comunidad luchando por una vida mejor.

Tercero, los rasgos mencionados se pueden convertir en una fuerza mucho más poderosa y contribuyente, pero sólo cuando haya plena aceptación latina de un papel importante en la creación del futuro de la nación. En un mundo como el nuestro, cuando otras naciones, en particular las energéticas naciones de la cuenca del Pacífico, salen a la vanguardia, es difícil imaginar un futuro estadounidense de robusta competitividad si un grupo que va alcanzando ser un cuarto de la población sigue en su presente estado de desempeño mínimo.

El activismo latino tiene que pasar de pedir ayuda de los Estados Unidos para latinos desde un instinto de justicia o de humanidad, a una agenda de reforzar nuestra capacidad de ayudar a fomentar la nación en la que tenemos un interés. Eso requiere un compromiso desenvuelto a la calidad de la educación pública, a la educación universitaria, al empeño empresarial, a la abogacía política y al desarrollo de líderes.

Los latinos están ahora dispuestos a aceptar la responsabilidad por ayudar a fomentar el futuro de los Estados Unidos. Ya lo han comprobado con su servicio militar. Es significativo que hacen el trabajo duro que otros no harán. Su fuerte ética familiar incluyen buscar mejor vida para sus hijos y animar la ambición y el éxito. Comprenden el hacer sacrificios hoy para tener la oportunidad de lograr un futuro mejor.

Muchos han optado conscientemente por venir aquí porque saben que aquí pueden tener una mejor vida para sus familias que en cualquier otro país. Han tomado valientes decisiones han arriesgado el peligro, lo cual ni tienen que considerar, mucho menos realizar, la mayor parte de los estadounidenses, para estar aquí. Los latinos estadounidenses, con la comprensión de la sociedad de los Estados Unidos, pueden y harán su parte por sostener el crecimiento, el progreso y la grandeza de este país.

Por último, la sociedad de los Estados Unidos podrá optar por este resultado para la nación con aceptar una propuesta directa: con mantenerse abiertos a la posibilidad de una sociedad verdaderamente inclusiva, sin limitar la fe en la educación y el talento, los mejores días de la nación están por venir. Desde la segunda guerra mundial hasta el presente, los instintos progresistas de la nación han impulsado la expansión de la clase media mediante programas como la ley de educación para los soldados (G.I. bill en inglés), el compromiso con ser propietarios de casa y la idea del sueldo mínimo.

Estos mismos instintos apoyaron la campaña por una sociedad más justa, con el movimiento de los derechos civiles, el de la mujer, y el del medio ambiente.

Ahora, a raíz de una campaña presidencial competitiva y divisoria, los latinos tienen que pedirle a la sociedad estadounidense que renueve sus instintos progresistas, que mantenga infatigablemente abierto el camino a la clase media, que invierta en las escuelas públicas, que mejore el acceso a la educación universitaria, que invierta en la infraestructura del comercio y el intercambio y que mantenga la creencia de los Estados Unidos que su futuro es hasta más grande que su pasado.

“Freedom of Expression”

An Open Forum Where Readers Express their Views and Opinions

HOW DO YOU SAY “TAMAULIPAS” IN ENGLISH?

By José de la Isla

Hispanic Link News Service HOUSTON, Texas — Tamaulipas, tucked beneath neighbor Texas, has declared itself Mexico’s first bilingual state. The pronouncement received little attention in U.S. media. But its bellwether importance should not be underestimated. Tamaulipas has more than 3 million inhabitants. Its major cities are Nuevo Laredo, Ciudad Victoria and Tampico.

The state has chosen to search out new global opportunities – social, economic and technological – by requiring its 320,000 public-school students to learn conversational English. In February, Gov. Eugenio Hernández declared, “Our efforts are aimed at preparing students for a more competitive world filled with technology and English.”

From Mexico City to the border states of Chihuahua and Nuevo León, Mexico is placing more emphasis on English instruction. Tamaulipas is the biggest experiment. More than 50 percent of U.S.-Mexico trade crosses through Tamaulipas and Texas.

When the program was announced in January, departing U.S. Ambassador Tony Garza, originally from Brownsville, Texas, visited with Hernández and about 1,200 students, teachers, parents and mayors.

The ambassador began his remarks in Spanish, then switched to English, saying, “When I was growing up, we didn’t have a program like this one.”

Mary Lou Tamez, a 36-year-old bilingual teacher, suggested Texas should also become a bilingual state. The remark can be taken either as sober, practical advice or as dry kindling enflaming those fiery political elements stuck in 19th century modes of thinking. (Another social reality: Tamez’s mother is from Alabama.)

The United States is home to more than 45 million Hispanics, but that doesn’t mean they will retain their language advantage after the first generation. A 2007 U.S. Census report revealed that Spanish is the primary language spoken by 34 million U.S. residents aged 5 or older. Still, we are the world’s second-largest Spanish-speaking community, after only Mexico and ahead

of Colombia, Spain, and Argentina. Roughly half of all U.S. Spanish speakers also speak English “very well,” according to the Census.

Mexico’s problem is different. One well-placed source, for example, told me that about 80 percent of its medical students don’t pass their English exams, which are a requirement for continuing study. The reasons cited include lack of well-trained teachers, the methodology used and some cultural resistance. For Mexico today, foreign-language acquisition is a must. As the world’s twelfth largest economy, it loses an estimated 20,000 professionals every year, who leave for opportunities elsewhere. To draw jobs, its professional workers must be prepared to deal with technologies and opportunities that often come wrapped in English.

According to Rodolfo Tuiran, assistant secretary of higher education, the brain drain is costing Mexico \$7 billion from educational training given to professionals who emigrate.

What Tamaulipas is doing may be a drop in the bucket, but the state recognizes it needs to change things around and gain a strategic advantage. To keep trade goods flowing and increase job stability and growth, it has to address language as an economic and cultural imperative. Significant micro-changes like this can turn things in its favor. Albert Einstein once made the point, “We cannot solve problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.”

Perhaps it’s not a bad time to reconceptualize how we in the USA think about land, people and language. There’s no better region to start than along the U.S.-Mexico border. Functionally, it’s already happening. But state governments, who guide and control policy, specialize in a peculiar denial, often provoking cultural tensions. Texas’ small neighbor Tamaulipas is taking a step in the right direction.

[José de la Isla’s latest book, Day Night Life Death Hope, is distributed by The Ford Foundation. He writes a weekly commentary for Hispanic Link News Service and is author of The Rise of Hispanic Political Power (2003). Contact him by e-mail at joseisla3@yahoo.com.] © 2009

¿CÓMO SE DICE “TAMAULIPAS” EN INGLÉS?

José de Isla

Tamaulipas, en un recoveco debajo de Texas, su vecino, se ha declarado el primer estado mexicano bilingüe. La proclamación recibió poca atención de los medios en los Estados Unidos, pero hay que subestimar su importancia.

Tamaulipas cuenta con más de 3 millones de habitantes. Sus ciudades principales son Nuevo Laredo, Ciudad Victoria y Tampico.

El estado ha decidido buscar nuevas oportunidades sociales, económicas y tecnológicas a nivel global, y tiene como requisito académico que sus 320.000 estudiantes de escuela pública aprendan inglés a nivel de conversación. En febrero el gobernador Eugenio Hernández declaró que, “Nuestros esfuerzos se enfocan en preparar a los estudiantes para un mundo más competitivo lleno de tecnología e inglés”.

Desde la Ciudad de México hasta los estados fronterizos de Chihuahua y Nuevo León, México están enfatizando más la instrucción del idioma inglés. El experimento mayor es Tamaulipas. Más del cincuenta por ciento del comercio entre los EE.UU. y México pasa por Tamaulipas y Texas.

Cuando se anunció el programa en enero, el entonces embajador estadounidense, Tony Garza, oriundo de Brownsville, Texas, visitó a Hernández y a unos 1.200 estudiantes, maestros, padres de familia y alcaldes.

El embajador empezó sus comentarios en español, cambiando luego al inglés, diciendo, “Cuando yo crecía, no teníamos un programa como éste”.

Mary Lou Tamez, maestra bilingüe de 36 años, sugirió que Texas también se hiciera estado bilingüe.

Su comentario podrá considerarse o consejo político sobrio, o como astillas resacas que encienden aquellos elementos políticos fervorosos estancados en la mentalidad del siglo XIX. (Otra realidad social: la madre de Tamez es de Alabama.)

En los Estados Unidos viven más de 45 millones de hispanos, pero eso no implica que retendrán su ventaja lingüística después de la primera generación. Un informe del Censo de los EE.UU. del 2007 develó que el español es la lengua principal hablada por 34 millones de residentes de los EE.UU. de la edad de 5 años o mayor.

No obstante, somos la segunda comunidad más grande de hispanohablantes en el mundo, después de sólo México, y delante de Colombia, España y Argentina. Aproximadamente la mitad de todos los hispanohablantes de los Estados Unidos también hablan inglés “muy bien”, de acuerdo con el Censo.

El problema que tiene México es otro. Una fuente entendida me dijo que aproximadamente el 80 por ciento de sus estudiantes de medicina no aprueban sus exámenes de inglés, un requisito para continuar estudiando medicina. Las razones que dan incluyen la falta de buenos instructores, la metodología implementada y algo de resistencia cultural.

Para México hoy en día, es importantísimo aprender el inglés. Como la doceava economía más grande del mundo, se calcula que pierde al año unos 20.000 profesionales, quienes van en busca de mejores oportunidades en otras partes. Para atraer empleos, sus trabajadores profesionales deben estar preparados para lidiar con tecnologías y oportunidades que con frecuencia llegan envueltas en el inglés.

Según Rodolfo Tuirán, subsecretario de educación superior, la fuga de profesionales le cuesta a México \$7 mil millones por la capacitación que se les da a los profesionales que luego emigran.

Lo que está haciendo Tamaulipas podrá ser poco, pero el estado reconoce que tiene que cambiar las cosas y ganarse una ventaja estratégica. Para mantener el flujo de bienes comerciales y mejorar la estabilidad y el crecimiento laboral, tiene que enfocarse en los idiomas como imperativa económica y cultural. Con importantes cambios pequeños como éste, las cosas podrán volverse a su favor.

Albert Einstein alguna vez notó que “No podemos resolver los problemas con la misma mentalidad que usamos cuando los creamos”.

Tal vez no sea mal momento volver a conceptualizar cómo pensamos en los EE.UU. sobre la tierra, la gente y el idioma. No hay mejor región por la que empezar que con la frontera entre los Estados Unidos y México. Ya está ocurriendo. Pero los gobiernos estatales, los que guían y controlan las políticas, se especializan en una negación peculiar, la cual con frecuencia provoca tensiones culturales. El pequeño vecino que tiene Texas, Tamaulipas, está dando un paso en la dirección correcta.

[José de la Isla, cuyo último libro Day Night Life Death Hope, lo distribuye la Fundación Ford, redacta un comentario semanal para Hispanic Link News Service.

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

Publisher Bidal Agüero
Olga Rijoas Agüero-Business Manager
 Circulation: Jimmy Rijoas & friends

ADVERTISE CALL
806-763-3841
Olga Agüero
eleditorsales@sbcglobal.net

Mail your comments to eleditor@sbcglobal.net.

Pentagon Chief Outlines New Vision of U.S. Defense Spending



U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates on Monday outlined a new vision of U.S. defense spending as he announced the fiscal year 2010 defense budget plan that cuts funding for many major weapon programs.

"If approved, these recommendations will profoundly reform how this department does business," Gates told a press conference at Pentagon.

He said his proposal represents a "budget crafted to reshape the priorities of America's defense established."

The plan is part of the Obama administration's ongoing efforts to reshape the U.S. military into a force better suited to unconventional wars rather than being prepared for fighting large-scale conventional wars.

Gates said one of the principal objectives of the plan is that "we must rebalance this department's programs in order to institutionalize and enhance our capabilities to fight the wars we are in today and the scenarios we are most likely to face in the years ahead, while at the same time providing a hedge against other risks and contingencies."

"In order to do this, we must reform how and what we buy, meaning a fundamental overhaul of our approach to procurement, acquisition, and contracting."

Cutting Traditional Programs
A number of expensive traditional programs will be terminated under the proposal, including capping purchases of F-22 fighter jets at 187 and canceling the VH-71 presidential helicopter program and a new Air Force communication satellite program.

Gates said the Defense Department would complete its contract for 183 F-22 fighters and add four more, bringing the total to 187, before stopping the purchases.

He recommends terminating the presidential helicopter program because "it runs the risk of not delivering the required capability."

Gates also recommends canceling the Air Force's Transformation Satellite Communication

System program, which is intended to be a constellation of five satellites and ground stations to provide data and message services to ground forces throughout the world using laser beams.

He also calls for stopping the growth of the number of Army Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) at 45.

The defense secretary also proposed delays in other programs, including the CG-X next generation cruiser program as well as the amphibious ship and sea-basing programs.

He also calls for restructuring the costly missile defense program and the Army's future combat system program.

Gates also envisions to reduce the number of aircraft carriers from 11 to 10 after 2040.

'Adding Capabilities'
Besides the cuts, Gates also requested more money for other programs that he believe will increase the U.S. military's counterinsurgency capabilities.

"He will also be talking a lot about where we are increasing funding for various capabilities that are important to the department and to our national security," Pentagon spokesman Bryan Whitman told reporters before the press conference.

"Everybody seems to be focusing on that he (Gates) is making cuts. He's going to be adding a lot of things to capabilities that we need too," he said.

To shift focus to counter-insurgency operations, Gates proposed more funding for special forces and intelligence gathering.

He recommends increasing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance funding by 2 billion dollars, adding 500 million dollars to field and sustain more helicopters, boosting global partnership capacity efforts and increasing special operation personnel by more than 2,800 and buying more aircraft for the special forces.

Gates also proposes to increase the purchase of Littoral Combat Ships (LCS), seen as crucial to counterinsurgency operations in coastal regions and to improve inter-theater lift capacity.

The Pentagon chief also recommends increasing funding for some selected conventional weapon programs.

For example, he plans to buy more F-35 fighters in fiscal year 2010, raising the F-35 budget

from 6.8 billion U.S. dollars to 11.2 billion dollars.

Shift of Focus

Gates' proposal reflects the Obama administration's bid to shift defense spending focus from preparations for large-scale conventional war to counterinsurgency operations which the new U.S. government thinks would likely be top military challenges in coming decades.

Some analysts said it's the defense chief's "boldest move" to reshape the priorities and capabilities of the U.S. military.

For the record, Gates has argued that the U.S. military is still too oriented toward fighting a conventional war and hasn't devoted enough resources toward preparing for irregular, low-intensity conflicts that he sees continuing into the near future.

"These decisions represent a fundamental shift in direction for the department," said Pentagon spokesman Geoff Morrell.

Another reason for the shift is the Obama administration's intention to "rein in" rapid growth of defense spending over the Bush years. Driven by rising war costs, U.S. defense spending had doubled during the tenure of former president George W. Bush and it accounts for 40 percent of the world's total military spending.

Obama said in February that he won't let the military spending to grow "off hooks."

"We are going to continue to find savings in a way that allows us to put the resources where they're needed, but to make sure that we're not simply fattening defense contractors," he said when addressing the defense budget issues on March 24.

In February, Obama proposed to the Congress an overall price tag of 533.7 billion dollars for fiscal year 2010, a 4-percent increase from that of fiscal year 2009. Obama is due to send a detailed plan of the defense budget proposal to the Congress next month and Gates' announcement before the plan's submission is seen as a move to gain more political support for the president's vision on defense spending.

However, whether the new administration's defense budget proposal will be fully adopted by the Congress is unclear, since the proposed cuts in major weapon programs will meet strong resistance from powerful defense corporations and their lobbyists.

Time for Iraq to Step up, Obama Says

Now is the time for Iraqi leaders to "take responsibility for their country," U.S. President Obama told U.S. troops during a surprise visit Tuesday to Baghdad.

"It is time for us to transition to the Iraqis," Obama told about 1,500 applauding troops. "They need to take responsibility for their country and for their sovereignty."

Obama also spoke with Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki and President Jalal Talabani to discuss the transition and political reconciliation.

In February, Obama outlined his plan for a reduction of U.S. troops in 19 months and a complete withdrawal by December 2011.

After meeting with U.S. Army Gen. Ray Odierno,

commander of U.S. troops in Iraq, Obama said much work remained in Iraq.

During his comments to the troops, Obama warned that the next 18 months would be critical as Iraqi officials must "make political accommodations."

"They're going to have to decide that they want to resolve their differences through constitutional means and legal means," he said. "They are going to have to focus on providing government services that encour-



age confidence among their citizens."

Obama also thanked the U.S. forces, saying, "You have performed brilliantly in every mission that has been given you."

To achieve success in Iraq, "We have to be even more focused than we've been," Obama said.

Fidel abierto al diálogo con EEUU

Cuba no teme al diálogo ni necesita de la confrontación con Estados Unidos, respondió el ex presidente Fidel Castro al senador republicano estadounidense que propuso a la Casa Blanca nombrar un enviado para entablar un diálogo con las autoridades de La Habana.

Los comentarios coinciden con la visita a Cuba de una delegación de siete representantes estadounidenses, encabezados por la demócrata por California, Bárbara Lee, que permanecerá hasta mañana en esta capital.

"El senador por Indiana (Richard G. Lugar) camina con los pies sobre la tierra", escribió el lunes el ex comandante en jefe, Castro en Reflexiones, la columna de opinión que publica habitualmente en los medios locales.

"Lugar no teme la tontería de que lo califiquen de blando o prosocialista", indicó el líder de 82 años y quien pese a no ocupar un cargo mantiene una fuerte influencia en el país y es considerado asesor en algunos asuntos por el gobierno que preside su hermano Raúl Castro.

A comienzo de mes, medios de prensa estadounidense divulgaron la sugerencia que Lugar, de la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado norteam-

ericano, formuló al presidente Barack Obama de designar un comisionado ante La Habana e iniciar pláticas para superar las históricas diferencias.



Matt, al ser consultado sobre lo manifestado por Castro en su columna, expresó: "tal vez lo mismo podríamos decir en el caso de los Estados Unidos, que no es de importancia fundamental, que no atenta contra la existencia de los Estados Unidos que tenga un diálogo con Cuba".

"¿No sería estupendo el que se forjara un diálogo y se hallara una comunidad de intereses, que viéramos cómo hay ventajas de parte y parte y detuviéramos esas diferencias históricas?"

se preguntó Watt, quien destacó que la propuesta inicial venga de un republicano, el partido que tradicionalmente aboga por endurecer el embarco contra Cuba.

A mediados de marzo, la administración de Obama aprobó una legislación por la cual los cubano-americanos podrán ahora viajar a la nación caribeña una vez al año para visitar a familiares y no una cada tres años como había instituido el anterior gobierno.

También se presentó días atrás una iniciativa de ley para levantar las restricciones de viaje a los estadounidenses, quienes a la fecha debían pedir un permiso especial del Departamento del Tesoro para viajar a Cuba.



Ballet Folklórico Aztlán Wishes You a Beautiful Easter!



Happy Easter!

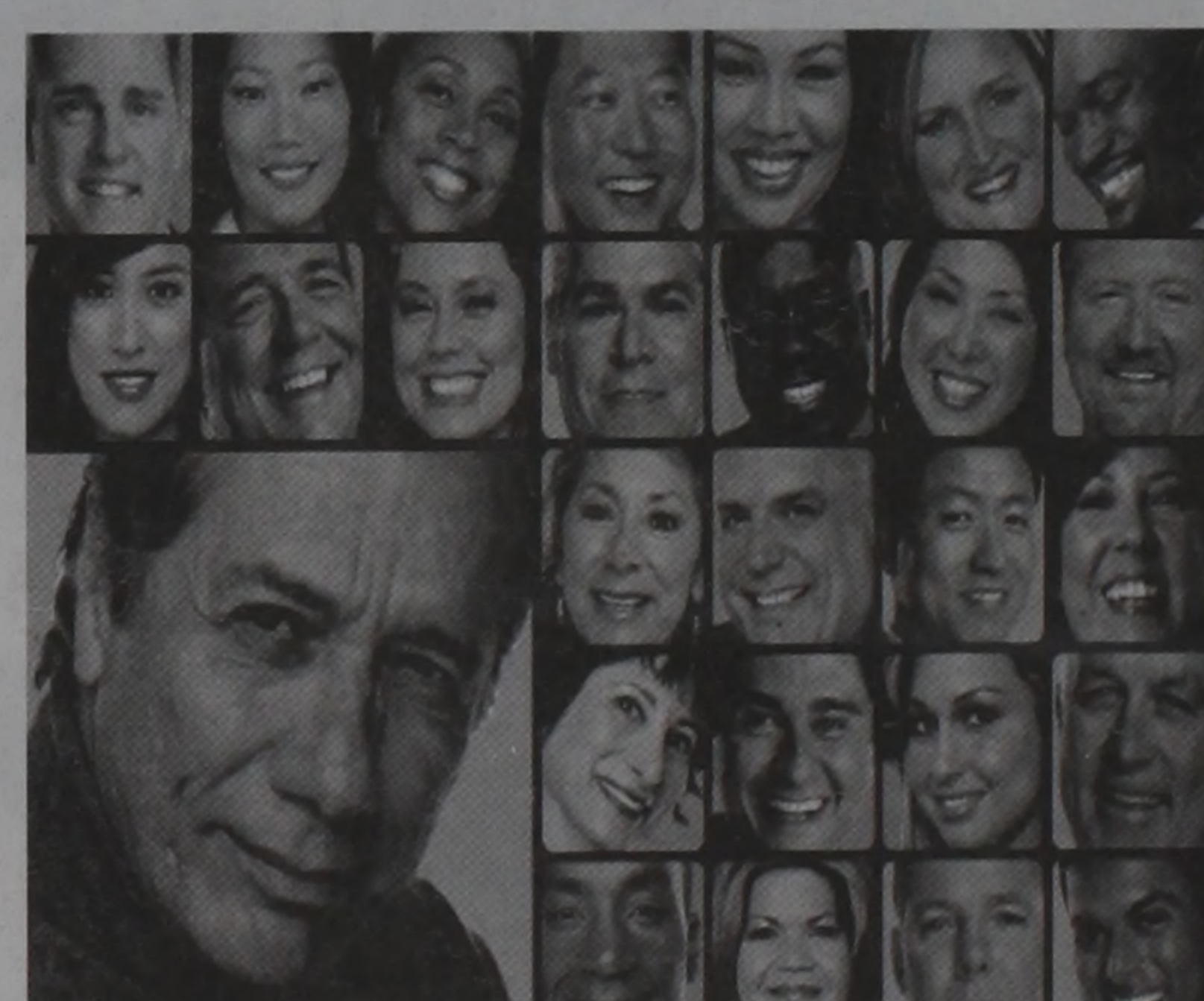
BUFFALO SPRINGS LAKE
TEXAS
SIZE EASTER EGG HUNT
SATURDAY

EASTER FIESTA
April 11th & 12th
Benefitting The Lubbock Childrens Home & The Texas Boys Ranch

\$1.00 OFF COUPON GATE ADMISSION
April 11-12, 2009

TEJANO BATTLE OF THE BANDS FAJITA CONTEST

Buffalo Springs Lake Info: 806.747.3353



Join my family.

Farmers is looking for people to grow and succeed with them.

Families are always there for one another. That's why Farmers offers you the training and support you need when you start your own business as a Farmers agent. Becoming a Farmers agent remains one of the best small business opportunities in America. So if you have drive, ambition and are a motivated self-starter, join the family who agents are recognized as important counselors and financial advisors: Farmers Insurance.

Contact: Greg Hatchett, Recruiting Manager
E-Mail: greg.bhatchett@farmersagency.com
Office: 806-794-6336
Fax: 806-794-0445

Find out more at ichoosefarmers.com

FARMERS

Salma Hayek eyes role in 'Kidnapping' film



journalists by notorious Colombian drug trafficker Pablo Escobar. Producer Eduardo Constantini, from Argentina, told AFP he hopes for "the most international cast possible" and that

Mexican-born film star Salma Hayek could take a lead role in an upcoming adaptation of the book "News of a Kidnapping" by Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the movie's producer says. Shooting is scheduled to start this October in Bogota and in Mexico on the adaptation of the 1996 book, a factual account of the kidnapping of 10

Hayek is a possibility. "Salma Hayek is very interested in the project, has read the script and is enthusiastic," Constantini said in New York. Garcia Marquez is considered one of the major writers of the 20th century. His books include the novels "One Hundred Years of Solitude" and "Love in the Time of Cholera," which was made into a film.

Carlos Santana se muda a Las Vegas

El guitarrista mexicano será el rockero residente en el Hard Rock

El guitarrista mexicano Carlos Santana es el primer músico de su género que residirá en Las Vegas para presentarse en una serie de conciertos en un renovado local del Hard Rock Hotel & Casino.



La noticia fue anunciada oficialmente el miércoles por las empresas involucradas y el guitarrista, asegurando que no era una broma por el día de los inocentes (April Fools) en Estados Unidos.

"A Las Vegas mucha gente va a apostar, a depender de la suerte", dijo Santana a La Opinión, dando imágenes esotéricas a su lenguaje. "Nosotros traemos la gracia de Dios, nosotros no invertimos en una ilusión, invertimos en un sonido legítimo, que es de veras, que representa la humanidad, no banderas, ni patriotismo. Representa la luz".

Dijo además sentirse "honrado" por estrenar el recinto.

"Estamos encantados de ser los primeros en alojar a un verdadero músico de rock en nuestro nuevo local con tecnología de punta", comentó Randy Kwasniewski, presidente del Hard Rock Hotel & Casino de Las Vegas, en un comunicado.

El músico mexicano ofrecerá 72 conciertos en total en el remodelado The Joint, el cual cuenta con espacio para casi 3 mil personas sentadas o 4 mil

de pie. La primera presentación será el 27 de mayo de este año para culminar en una fecha no anunciada en el 2010.

Adelantó que en su serie de conciertos en la llamada Ciudad del pecado, titulada Supernatural Santana: A Trip Through the Hits (Santana supernatural: Un viaje a través de los éxitos), revivirá sus canciones más populares pero de una manera especial.

"Nosotros estamos conscientes de que mucha gente creció con Black Magic Woman; Maria, Maria o Smooth, y vamos a tocar esas canciones como si fueran la primera vez", afirmó.

Aunque no quiso compartir otras de las sorpresas preparadas, comentó que dedicará entre 20 y 30 minutos a realizar cosas espontáneas que ni él mismo, ni su equipo de trabajo saben de lo que se tratará.

Asimismo, aseguró que los músicos de su banda, mismos que lo acompañarán en Las Vegas, "han tocado con los

más grandes del mundo".

Aunque dijo desconocer que el diseñador Frank The Plumber, quien estuvo a cargo de la escenografía y producción del tour de Madonna Sticky & Sweet, será el mismo que trabajará para sus conciertos, se mostró contento

con la noticia y añadió admirar a la famosa cantante.

Compartió que aunque nunca pensó en ofrecer estos conciertos en Las Vegas, decidió aceptar la oferta que recibió después de haberlo pensado por un tiempo.

De acuerdo con Santana, este proyecto laboral le ayudará a crear becas para estudiantes con buenas calificaciones e interesados en dedicarse a la música, pero con pocas posibilidades económicas de continuar con sus estudios superiores.

"Dios crea y nosotros descubrimos. Dios siempre me ha puesto en situaciones y posiciones de recibir y ofrecer, ofrecer y recibir", aseguró.

El guitarrista atribuye el éxito su música a "la resonancia, vibración y sonido que representa a las familias del mundo, con ritmos africanos y precolombinos. La melodía es la mujer, los ritmos son el hombre y revolvemos los mis-

mos huevos pero de diferente manera".

Agregó que su "dimensión es diferente porque no representamos una sola raza, representamos el universo".

Pese a la crisis económica que se está viviendo en todo el país, que se ha traducido en un descenso de turismo en Las Vegas, se mostró confiado de su futuro éxito.

"La gente siempre necesita aire, comida, música y romance. La gente necesita fe y esperanza y eso es lo que es Santana. Santana no nomás es la música, es el ingrediente que tiene la música... Nosotros 'damos a luz' con nuestra música porque le hacemos recordar a la gente que somos parte de algo eterno, que nunca muere", aseguró convencido.

A pesar que estos conciertos lo mantendrán ocupado por casi todo lo que resta del 2009, el músico cuenta con un inmenso proyecto.

"Anhelamos tener un canal de televisión como Telemundo y Univision, las 24 horas del día como CNN, que nomás proyecte amor, porque el miedo está en todos los canales", dijo sobre el canal internacional que hasta ahora ha nombrado Architects of A New Dawn (Arquitectos del nuevo amanecer).

De esta manera, aseguró espera hacer un cambio en el mundo.

Lila Downs: mujer espiritual



cano, lo que ha formado su personalidad como cantante.

Este disco busca el diálogo del público y rinde tributo al blues, a esa parte de Estados Unidos que es muy inspiradora en la música, y que se logró invitando a importantes figuras de la música de ese país.

Una vez más Downs, que ofrecerá un concierto mañana en UCLA, muestra su capacidad amalgamadora de culturas, teniendo como invitados a Bryan Lynch, productor y músico, Rubén Albarrán, de Café Tacvba y a quien conoce desde hace años. Además a Enrique Bunbury, quien comulga con los chamanes y lo espiritual.

Sobre la participación de la cantante argentina Mercedes Sosa, comenta que es como su madre, una influencia importante en su vida.

"La escuché en la montaña de la región triqui y me cambió la vida. Cantamos juntas en Córdoba, Argentina, y eso fue un regalo", señala la cantante.

En cuanto al tema migratorio comenta no estar de acuerdo en que al inmigrante se le dé el sentido de subhumano.

"El migrante es muy importante, es para explorarlo como lo hago en el tema Minimum Wage. Esto es más humano

que político, se trata de respetar".

Sobre el tema ambiental piensa que es mucho más que un asunto político, y que todos podemos hacer algo.

La canción Justicia inicia con cierto aire andino, y en Taco de palabras, menciona a la arepa, la pupusa, y palabras referentes a la tortilla, es decir, une las culturas de América Latina.

Ante la pregunta de si ha pensado trabajar con música aymara o quechua, responde que sí, que tiene la inquietud de aprender canciones importantes para la identidad latinoamericana. Menciona, además, sentirse privilegiada cuando recibe grabaciones, aymarás y quechuas. Otra de las canciones del disco, Perro negro, muestra la fuerza de la tradición oral de México. "El perro en tiempos precolombinos es un personaje que representa el viaje al inframundo, a la muerte, por lo tanto lleva consigo un montón de poderes", comenta Downs. Con esto queda claro que en México existe la tradición.

Los recientes problemas por los que ha atravesado Oaxaca, debido al conflicto entre maestros y el gobernador Ulises Ruiz, no es un asunto extraño para la Downs, quien opina que "estos gobernantes se transformaban en la noche en animales negros y hacían maldades, y mataban a jóvenes".

El ver que esa creencia y tradición sigue viva impresionó a la cantante, quien asegura que "a la gente se le controla por la superstición especialmente en Oaxaca y con mucha razón de tiempo histórico, heredado por tradición".

Lila Downs ha cruzado el mundo con el atuendo oaxaqueño, innovando siempre los huipiles, haciéndolos más "sexy", como ella misma dice. Es una mujer única, de ascendencia mixteca y estadounidense, que canta en español, inglés así como también en lenguas indígenas.

El ser antropóloga de profesión la ha hecho ser más exigente con su trabajo artístico. Cuando corta un textil para hacerlo más moderno, dice dolerle el corazón porque siente que corta "almitas".

Compositora, miembro y vocera de pueblos indígenas, denuncia además, a través de su música, la injusticia; reproduce la voz del inmigrante y aboga por la transformación social.

Su más reciente propuesta musical, Shake Away (Ojo de culebra en español), mantiene

su propuesta bilingüe con composiciones propias y tres covers. Contiene la inspiración de los chamanes, las curanderas y el misticismo.

En cuanto a su último trabajo discográfico comentó: "Pasé por un momento difícil, una enfermedad con la voz debido a un asunto personal y fui a médicos, maestros de canto y lo que realmente me sanó fue una curandera que me dio tés de yerbas".

Como en todas las curanderas latinoamericanas, Downs encontró en ellas la sabiduría ancestral; la escucharon, la aconsejaron y le dieron ayuda espiritual.

Si bien Downs estudió música de los antiguos pueblos precolombinos de Mesoamérica —el mixteco, el zapoteco, el maya y el náhuatl—, también tiene influencias de folk norteameri-

Key Animal Clinic
 5006 50th Street
 (806) 792-6226
 Serving the South Plains for Over 37 Years!
 ¡Se Habla Español!

Catholic Family Services is assisting Lubbock residents with glasses assistance 59 years or younger, you can call 806-765-8475 and let receptionist know that you need an appt. Assistance is for glasses only and can only qualify if you are a resident of Lubbock.

www.eleditor.com
 #1 in news & information!
 DRYCLEANING & LAUNDRY PRESSERS NEEDED.
 COMET CLEANERS
 6403 Indiana Ave.

Advertise with EL EDITOR

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

To apply and/or review detailed job listings visit our website www.mylubbock.us

Drug Screen and Background Check Required

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

Texas Public Information Act/ADA/EOE

Tejano Times Talk Radio Program
 KJDL NEWS RADIO 1420 AM
 Lubbock, Texas

Armando Gonzales
 Monday through Friday 9am til 11am
 Worldwide Streaming on the internet.

806-474-9725 cell: 806-744-6864
 agonzales101@yahoo.com

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

Space Available
 Under New Management
 West Texas oldest and largest flea market is under new management, and exciting changes are taking place.

Space Available! Both indoor and outdoor booths available at affordable rates.

Call Today for More Information!
 Open Weekly: Fri 10am-4pm Sat & Sun 8am-6pm

La Pulga Flea Market
 2323 Ave. K
 806 747 8281

Latinos Pursuing Dream of U.S. Citizenship Help Set Naturalization Record in 2008

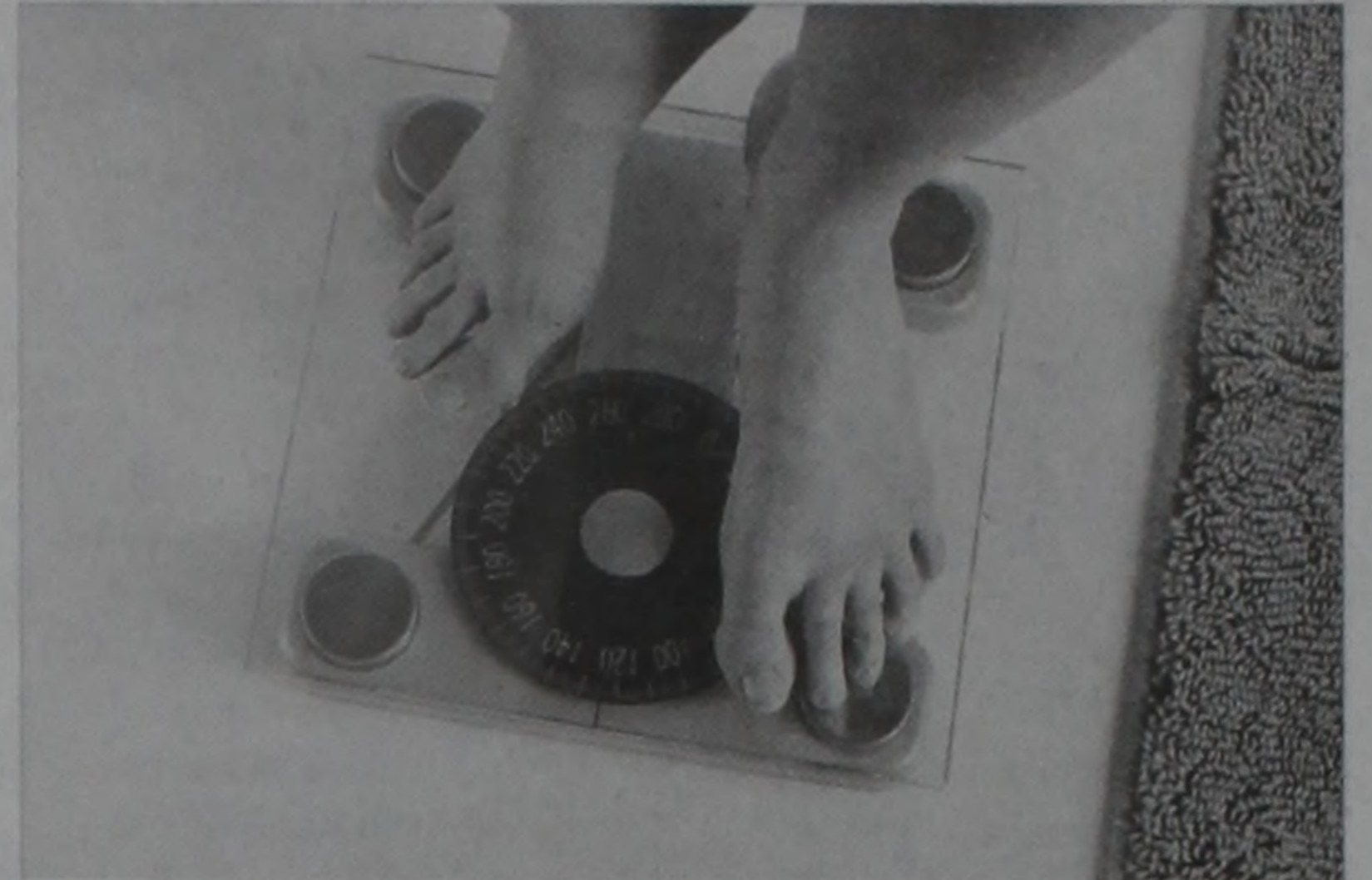
Cold-Activated 'Brown Fat' May Aid In Weight Loss

Latino newcomers seeking to become new Americans helped contribute to a record number of naturalizations in FY 2008, ac-

In addition, the share of Latino naturalized citizens has increased significantly in the last five years, from 27% in 2003, to 30% in

partners National Council of La Raza, and Service Employees International Union, and hundreds of community organizations,

are still millions of eligible legal permanent residents who have not yet applied for U.S. citizenship or who encounter barriers in the



Three studies published Thursday find that the thinly-spread, so-called brown fat that helps keep newborns warm is more common in adults than previously believed.

Once cold temperatures activate the brown fat, it burns calories faster than regular fat -- a discovery that could lead to improved weight-loss treatments, researchers said on Wednesday.

Since brown fat is typically so dormant in adults, scientists have long debated whether it was even present at all.

But the three studies, published in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine, found that brown fat is indeed present in most adults and can be detected by exposing it to cold temperatures. In some cases, adults with more active areas of brown fat were thinner, the studies found.

Scientists hope that people could burn off extra calories without exercise if a way can be found to activate this brown fat and get the body to make better use of it.

"Fifty grams of maximally activated brown fat accounts for 20 percent of your resting energy expenditure," Dr. Aaron Cypress of the Joslin Diabetes Center in Boston, one of the study's leaders, told Reuters.

"If you add that up, that's 400 or 500 calories per day."

"Practically speaking, we have a great potential to have a new treatment in our armamentarium against diabetes and obesity."

Dr. Kirsi Virtanen of the University of Turku in Finland and his team used positron emission tomography, or PET scans, to identify active brown fat deposits in five study participants, and obtained tiny samples of both types of fat.

They found that the brown fat became more active when the participants were cold.

"If the brown adipose tissue in

this example were fully activated, it would burn an amount of energy equivalent to approximately 4.1 kg (9 pounds) of adipose tissue over the course of a year," the researchers wrote in a report about the study.

Meanwhile, a team of researchers at Maastricht University Medical Center in the Netherlands discovered that obese men had less brown fat than lean men.

"Taken together, these studies point to a potential 'natural' intervention to stimulate energy expenditure: turn down the heat and burn calories (and reduce the carbon footprint in the process)," wrote Dr. Francesco Celi of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disease in a commentary.

However, he cautioned that the conclusion might be oversimplified.

Cypress said experts must first find a way to activate the brown fat and maybe even persuade the body to make better use of it.

The current research did not directly examine whether activating this fat would make people lose weight, and further research may find that even if the brown fat is activated, the body may compensate by eating more, he said.

"If you think about it, if you eat three donuts, you hit that calorie count right there," Cypress told Reuters.

"Using brown fat to treat obesity has been talked about for 30 or 40 years," he said.

"But people essentially gave up on it. Many said it didn't exist in adult human beings and many said it didn't have any connection to obesity and weight at all. What these studies show is that virtually every adult human being has functional brown fat in them."

The three studies were published in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine.

Nation of birth	FY 2008 Naturalizations	FY 2007 Naturalizations	Percent change	Rank in total FY 2008 naturalizations
Mexico	231,815	122,258	90%	1st
Cuba	39,871	15,394	160%	5th
El Salvador	35,796	17,157	109%	7th
Dominican Republic	35,251	20,645	71%	8th
Colombia	22,926	12,089	90%	9th
Nicaragua	17,954	8,164	120%	13th
Guatemala	17,087	8,181	109%	14th
Peru	15,016	7,965	89%	15th
Ecuador	11,908	7,229	65%	19th
Honduras	8,794	4,669	88%	25th

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security.

According to a report recently released by the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS). An analysis of OIS data by the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund reveals that nearly one out of two (44%) of the nation's 1,046,539 new U.S. citizens was Latino.

According to the NALEO Educational Fund analysis, 461,317 Latino legal permanent residents became U.S. citizens in FY 2008, the largest number of Latino naturalizations in recent history. While the total number of naturalizations increased by 58% between FY 2007 and 2008, the number of Latino naturalizations nearly doubled during the same period, growing by 95%.

2006, to 44% in 2008. According to NALEO Educational Fund Executive Director, Arturo Vargas, "In 2007, thousands of Latino newcomers applied for U.S. citizenship, because they wanted to make their voices heard in our nation's democracy. The historic Ya es hora ¡Ciudadanía! (It is time - Citizenship!) civic engagement campaign helped contribute to this dramatic increase by educating Latinos about the opportunities of U.S. citizenship and assisting them with the naturalization process. The Ya es hora ¡Ciudadanía! campaign involved an unprecedented collaboration between Spanish-language media partners Entravision Communications, impreMedia, and Univision Communications Inc., national

businesses, and public and private agencies. This effort led to a record number of newcomers realizing their dream of U.S. citizenship in 2008." Mexico was the leading country of birth of persons naturalizing in 2008 (231,815), and one out five new U.S. citizens was from Mexico (22%). The number of Mexican-born naturalized citizens increased by 90% between FY 2007 and FY 2008, while the number of new citizens from Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala more than doubled during the same period. The following table sets forth information about the top 10 nations of birth for Latino naturalized citizens in 2008. Mr. Vargas continued, "Despite the record number of naturalizations, there

naturalization process. We urge President Obama, Congress and the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to make fundamental changes in the system of financing immigration services so that we prevent exorbitant increases in naturalization fees. In addition, the USCIS must work to ensure that there is fair and effective implementation of the new naturalization exam, which all applicants must take starting October 1." Mr. Vargas concluded, "Latinos who naturalize are eager to demonstrate their commitment to America by becoming full participants in our nation's civic life. If our democracy is to remain strong and vital, we must ensure that naturalization is affordable and accessible to all eligible newcomers."

**Departamento de Viva Aztlan
board members & El Editor!**

Going against Tar Heels is going against common logic

We were all fools. Check that, you were all fools.

All of you who picked Michigan State. All of you who got wrapped up in Disney presents ... Cinderlizzo.

All of you who thought an NFL football stadium 90 miles from a college campus could make a difference in two teams separated by 9,000 miles.

Google Map North Carolina and Michigan State Monday night and that's what would have popped up as the distance, talent-wise, between the two programs.

Let's sum up: Close to 100,000 fans have watched the two Carolina-Michigan State games played here this season. They have seen the Tar Heels win by a combined 52 points.

Anyone noticing a trend here? Let's just go ahead and rename the NCAA's money grab of a venue The Tomb That Henry Ford Built. First the Lions, now this for the Spartans at Ford Field. They came, they saw, they spent, these Spartan nuts. In the end, 60,000 or so Michigan State fans who tried to will their team to victory watched their team lose its will.

It promised to be quite a traffic jam getting out of a shell of economically-depressed downtown. Look at it this way, Spartan fans, at least the tickets were affordable, right?

Sometimes you pull a rabbit out of your hat. In real life, sometimes you mangle your hand in the garbage disposal trying to grab a brass ring. The first thing you do when playing North Carolina is try to stop its transition game. When the Heels were on a 124-point pace in the game's first 10 minutes it was clear the Spartans didn't know the first thing ... about beating Carolina.

"I felt good, uh, we didn't quit," Michigan State coach Tom Izzo said after his team's 89-72 championship game loss.

A lovely parting gift for the feel-good party train that derailed here in Schlockeytown. Too many good columnists wrote too many easy columns how a Michigan State victory could inspire a region. You read Doyel. More of you should have listened.

Shame on you, all of you who bought in. Basketball is not that complicated. Sometimes you just have to use your eyeballs. Heels junior Wayne Ellington (19 points in 35 minutes) was the tournament's most outstanding player only because there had to be just one. It could have been any one of about five Tar Heels.

Gamblin' guard (in more than one way) Ty Lawson finished the tournament with 34 assists and only seven turnovers. He picked the Spartans clean with seven steals -- in the first half.

Tyler Hansbrough finally got his championship, a just reward for four years of loyal service. So did fellow seniors Danny Green and Bobby Frasor. Now it's on to becoming one of the game's all-time greats for Psycho T. That's what awaits him someday, a halftime ceremony similar to the

one Monday night that honored Hall of Fame inductees David

Robinson, John Stockton, Jerry Sloan, C. Vivian Stringer and some guy named Jordan.

"We had a cause, we had a bunch of causes," Izzo said, "but they had a cause, too."

That would have had something to do with Roy Williams securing Carolina's second championship in four years, the school's fifth all-time. Dean Smith coached 36 years and won as many as Roy Williams has in six years.

Oh Roy wouldn't admit it, but this is why he left Kansas. Despite spending 15 years in Lawrence he couldn't compete for a title every year.

Not like this. "I was standing down on the court in '05, when we [last] won the whole thing," Williams said. "I left on Wednesday morning to go recruiting at 6 a.m. My rear end's going somewhere either Wednesday or Thursday because I enjoy this feeling."

This is not to disparage Izzo or his Spartans. They were a fine team, just an outmatched one. They earned their way here, then Carolina blue overwhelmed them. They could have used Mateen Cleaves and, yes, Magic Johnson in the backcourt and lost.

Izzo didn't know it, but he was saving everyone a lot of trouble on Sunday when he said: "If you look at it player-by-player they are the more talented team."

If we -- make that, you -- had only paid attention. Your frazzled four who covered the Final Four got it right. Why couldn't everyone else?

"It was a blur, the first 10 minutes," Michigan State guard Travis Walton said. "It was a blur the first five minutes."

Walton was a sage, and a convert. By the end of the postgame press conference he sounded like a Carolina fan.

"You look at that team, you have five to six NBA players that can maybe go first round to early second round in the draft," Walton said. "When you have a team like that, you're looking at an NBA team, kind of, that can maybe beat the worst team in the NBA."

One sequence early in the second half showed how far apart these teams were. Walton tried an alley-oop to Durrell Summers. This is not an alley-oop-type team. It slugged its way to a Big Ten title with rebounding and defense. No wonder Walton's pass was slapped out of bounds.

Slightly more than a minute later Davis -- a baby Hakeem Warrick -- was hacked on the way up by Michigan State's Goran Suton, fumbled and still had enough strength and control to convert.

"National championship this year, try to get one next year, year after that and year after that," Davis said.

Shame on anyone who wasn't listening.



Sooners star forward Griffin announces he's going pro

Oklahoma forward Blake Griffin will give up his final two years of eligibility and head to the NBA after a sophomore season that ended with him being recognized as college basketball's top player.

Griffin announced his decision Tuesday at a campus news conference alongside coach Jeff Capel, saying it was time to take his game to the next level.

• Early entry list Griffin helped the Sooners win 30 games in a season for only the fifth time in school history, shattering the school records for double-doubles and rebounds along the way.

"It's tough to walk away from something like this but at the same time, it's a big opportunity and I felt like I was ready for it this year," Griffin said.

After declaring last year that he would stay at Oklahoma for at least one more season, Griffin said he wanted to be able to contribute immediately in the NBA before he would turn pro.

For him to feel like he was "100 percent sure" that he was ready, he said he'd probably have to be in line to be the No. 1 pick in the draft.

Griffin couldn't have done much more to make his case for that spot.

He was honored by the Associated Press and several other groups as college basketball's Player of the Year after leading the nation with 30 double-doubles and 14.4 rebounds per game while also averaging a Big 12-best 22.7 points.

In the NCAA tournament, he was even better -- averaging 28.5 points and 15 rebounds to lead the Sooners to the regional

finals, where they lost to eventual national champion North Carolina.

"This is the right decision. In my mind, it's a no-brainer," Capel said. "It wasn't a decision to really debate because it's the right one, and it's the best thing for Blake."

Griffin got to spend two more seasons playing alongside his older brother, Taylor, after the two teamed up to win back-to-back state championships in high school. At Oklahoma, they helped rebuild a program that was on shaky ground because of NCAA sanctions left over from Kelvin Sampson's telephone recruiting scandal.

Had Griffin decided to stay, it would have added another layer to Oklahoma's unprecedented feat of having the Heisman Trophy winner and the AP men's basketball player of the year in the same year. Sooners quarterback Sam Bradford already passed up the chance to make an early jump to the NFL after his sophomore season, and he and Griffin could have both returned for another year of college.



Decision due in August on women boxers at Olympics



Women boxers should find out in August if they will be allowed to compete at the 2012 London Games, the International Olympic Committee said Wednesday.

The IOC is looking at a proposal from the International Amateur Boxing Association, or AIBA, to include women's boxing.

Of the 26 Summer Olympic sports federations who are organizing competitions in London, boxing is the only one without female participants.

The IOC said in a statement that its program commission will "make a recommendation to the executive board," which is set to make a decision at its meeting Aug. 13 in Berlin.

"Our proposal appeals to a key part of the Olympic charter which calls for gender equality," AIBA spokesman Richard Baker said. "There are a lot of athletes out there waiting to realize their Olympic dream."

The federation wants a total of 40 female boxers competing in London, with eight in each of five weight categories. They range from 47 kilograms (104

pounds), comparable to the men's light flyweight class, up to 75 kilograms (165 pounds), equal to the men's middleweights.

If the proposal succeeds, the AIBA would likely have to find space for the women within its current Olympic quota of 286 boxers.

"We have had close discussions with the IOC and the number of athletes can't be increased," Baker said.

The AIBA could reduce the standard 28-boxer entry across the 11 weight categories for men or eliminate a medal class.

The federation has governed women's boxing since 1994, establishing its women's committee a decade ago and holding world championships and regional events.

The next Women's World Championships is being staged Sept. 10-18, 2010, in Barbados and could serve as an Olympic qualifier.

A previous bid to get women's boxing accepted in 2005 in time for the Beijing Games failed because the IOC judged it was not a true global sport.

WISHING YOUR FAMILY A VERY BLESSED & JOYFUL EASTER

Apresúrate y recibirás **teléfonos gratis**

COMPRA UNO Airtel Hue II™ de Samsung RECIBE UNO GRATIS \$19.99

COMPRA UNO BlackBerry® Pearl™ RECIBE UNO GRATIS \$19.99

GRATIS MyShot™ después de recibir reembolso por correo de \$30 y un acuerdo por servicio de 2 años

Llama a más personas. Usa cero minutos.

Como la Familia Más Grande de Llamadas de Móvil en los Estados Unidos -- más de 80 millones de personas.

Además, con Mi Círculo™ puedes elegir a quién llamas, sin importar su compañía.

Las ofertas están disponibles en las siguientes localidades:

Tiendas Airtel • Estas tiendas ahora abren los domingos.	Lubbock 405 Slide Rd. (806) 791-6444 3103 34th St. (806) 797-2355 5217 82nd St. (806) 798-0184 5810 W. Loop 289 (806) 281-5000	Compra en las tiendas participantes: Equipos y ofertas promocionales podrían variar en estas tiendas.	Lubbock Absolutely Wireless (806) 785-3488 Trio Wireless (806) 747-6995 Trio Wireless (806) 797-1290 Wireless 4 U (806) 698-6446 Wireless 4 U (806) 795-0900 Wireless Toy (806) 798-4300
Brownfield • 405 Lubbock Rd. (806) 637-3300	Midland 2106 Rankin Hwy. (432) 683-9800	Brownfield Trio Wireless (806) 637-0739	Plainview Reaction Wireless (806) 296-0009 Venture Comm. (806) 291-9727
Lamesa 701 N. Dallas Ave. (806) 672-7282	Odessa 3131 E. University Blvd. (432) 363-9500	Denver City Southwest Comm. (806) 582-7496	Post Reaction Wireless/PCC (806) 485-0277
Levelland • 409 E. Hwy 114 (806) 894-8004	Plainview • 1001 Kermit St. (806) 290-7266	Lamesa Trio Wireless (806) 777-8538 Venture Comm. (806) 872-0316	Seminole Reaction Wireless (806) 894-4003
	Seminole 200 S. Main St. (432) 758-1200	Levelland Reaction Wireless (806) 894-4003	

Para cuentas empresariales y gubernamentales llama al 1-866-WLS-BIZZ o visita airtelbusiness.com

Aplican impuestos federales, estatales y locales. Además, Airtel puede cobrar cargos mensuales por conectividad, cargos regulatorios, administrativos y por proporcionar el servicio 911 de hasta \$2.19 y tarifas federales y estatales del Fondo de Servicio Universal (ambas tarifas varían según el uso del cliente). Estas tarifas adicionales pueden no ser impuestos o cargos requeridos por el gobierno y están sujetos a cambios. Para obtener más información adicional acerca de los impuestos, cuotas y tarifas, consulta a un representante de servicio al cliente de Airtel o tu factura mensual. Compra Uno Recibe Uno. Para obtener el teléfono gratis, el cliente deberá activar dos (2) líneas de servicio. Detalles del Teléfono: Los teléfonos y los reembolsos que aplican están disponibles por tiempo limitado, hasta agotar existencias con la activación de un plan de tarifas que califique. El reembolso será en forma de una tarjeta de regalo VISA. Limitado a 1 reembolso por compra que califique. El teléfono puede ser devuelto dentro de los primeros 15 días de compra. Si el certificado del reembolso por correo ha sido presentado, Airtel devolverá el precio de la compra menos el monto del reembolso. El cliente tiene que pagar los impuestos que apliquen. Consulta el certificado del reembolso para obtener más detalles. Con la compra del teléfono Airtel Hue II se incluyen las tarjetas azul y plateada. Por un cargo adicional podrás obtener las tarjetas opcionales. **Requisitos del Smart Choice Pack:** Todos los clientes nuevos o existentes que activen o cambien a un aparato inteligente requerirán comprar y mantener un Smart Choice Pack durante el tiempo estipulado en su contrato para calificar para obtener el teléfono al precio que se ofrece al estar dentro del contrato. **Airtel Navigation y Telenav Navigator:** No intentes ingresar o cambiar información mientras estás conduciendo el automóvil. Airtel no garantiza que ningún tipo de información, incluyendo la información que muestra la aplicación acerca de la ubicación, sea correcta o completa. Se requiere un teléfono con capacidad y pagar un cargo mensual de suscripción por separado. Airtel Navigation solamente está disponible mientras viajes dentro de la red de Airtel. Se requiere tiempo para utilizar la aplicación. El cliente puede incurrir en cargos por uso de tiempo aire al descargar información, por ejemplo, al acceder nueva información o recalcular direcciones. Airtel Navigation puede requerir regresar a la red periódicamente para actualizar los parámetros GPS, y durante este período se utilizará tiempo aire. Aplican cargos por "roaming" al acceder información mientras se viaja fuera del área de llamadas del plan del cliente. La fuerza de la señal puede afectar el desempeño de Airtel Navigation. Airtel ofrece aplicaciones inalámbricas basadas en tu ubicación, que usan tu ubicación en la red para proporcionar el servicio requerido. Por ejemplo, si eliges suscribirte a un servicio que proporciona direcciones de manejo paso a paso en tu aparato móvil, la Red de Airtel localizará tu aparato habilitado para GPS durante el tiempo necesario para proporcionar las direcciones. Antes de aceptar datos, o cualquier otra aplicación de Airtel, por favor revisa las Normas y Condiciones de Airtel en airtel.com. Puede ser que los servicios basados en tu ubicación no funcionen fuera de la Red de Airtel. Sin embargo, si el localizador de tu posición en tu aparato está encendido mientras estás en "roaming", será posible que la red de "roaming" obtenga la información de tu ubicación. Todas las aplicaciones GPS están sujetas a las Normas y Condiciones para GPS de Airtel, que están disponibles en airtel.com. **Móvil a Móvil:** Algunos clientes de Airtel no se unirán a Verizon Wireless. Visita airtel.com para obtener los detalles de la elegibilidad y actualizaciones. Los minutos de Móvil a Móvil se aplican a llamadas entre clientes elegibles de Airtel Wireless y de Verizon Wireless que se originen y terminen en el área de llamadas de tu plan. Se excluye el traslado de llamadas, las llamadas al 411 y el servicio de correo de voz. **Mi Círculo:** Servicio disponible para clientes nuevos y existentes en selectos planes actuales. Se requiere un plan de tarifas mínimo de \$49.99 para obtener un Plan de Mi Círculo con 5 números; \$59.99 para 10 números; \$69.99 para 20 números. Para los clientes del servicio Smart Choice Pack, se requiere un plan de tarifas mínimo de \$69.99 para obtener un Plan de Mi Círculo con 5 números; \$79.99 para 10 números; \$89.99 para 20 números. Los números de Mi Círculo deben ser compartidos con todas las líneas de la cuenta primaria. Los clientes no pueden designar dentro de sus números telefónicos disponibles a su propio número móvil o correo de voz, números para obtener información de Directorio ni números que empiecen con 900. Las llamadas deben empezar y terminar en el área de llamadas de tu plan. Los números designados deben estar dentro de los 50 estados de los Estados Unidos. Esta característica puede ser descontinuada a discreción de Airtel. Deberá dejar pasar 24 horas para que los cambios a los números de Tu Círculo se hagan efectivos. Aplican restricciones a los clientes comerciales y del servicio prepago. Consulta a un representante para obtener más detalles. **Información Adicional:** Esta oferta puede estar limitada por tiempo, existencia, cobertura o localidades participantes. Hay un cargo no reembolsable de \$25 por activación por línea. Puede aplicarse una tarifa de \$200 por línea por cancelación prematura del contrato. El servicio está sujeto a las Normas y Condiciones para Servicios de Comunicaciones y otra información disponible en todas las tiendas Airtel o en airtel.com. Todas las marcas de productos y servicios indicados son los nombres, existencias comerciales, marcas comerciales y logotipos de sus correspondientes propietarios. BlackBerry®, RIM®, Research In Motion®, SureType® y las marcas, nombres y logotipos relacionados, son propiedades de Research In Motion Limited, y están registrados y/o son usados en los Estados Unidos y en países alrededor del mundo. Las imágenes de las pantallas son simuladas. ©2009 Airtel Communications, LLC. Todos los derechos reservados.

Escuche, Confíe y Siga a Dios sin Miedo

Explore como la oración práctica y efectiva puede transformar vidas a través de medios espirituales.

El conferenciante internacional Lorenzo Rodríguez, es un practicante de la Ciencia Cristiana y es miembro del Cuerpo de Conferenciarios de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Sábado, 18 de Abril a las 3:30 p.m.
Martin Luther King Com. Center
Butternut & Scharbauer Dr.
2 Cuadras Al Este De Lamesa Rd.