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War in
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Afghan 1874
as of July,
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Perry faces ethics attacks from 3 fronts White, state Dems and Lone Star Project

Democratic gubernatorial candidate Bill White told a group of Bexar County lawyers Tuesday that "integrity starts at the top" and accused Gov. Rick Perry of linking state appointments to campaign contributions.

White also seized on a Texas Democratic Party ethics complaint filed Tuesday to say Perry failed to report a bank loan for a house on his personal financial disclosure statements because he does not want anyone to know to whom he is indebted. Perry, speaking at the NASA headquarters in Houston about oil spill prevention, said he has "lots of reports to file" and dismissed White's criticism as "little I-gotcha" politics.

"Bill White's been running for governor now for close to a year, and he has yet to lay out one positive, substantive policy issue for this state," Perry said. "We have serious issues in this country, like... how do you make sure that there's not another oil spill in Texas, not did somebody fill out paperwork on one of a report correctly."

White's critique on Perry was part of a three-pronged ethics assault on the governor. White went after Perry's appointments, while the state party filed a complaint on the home loan with the Texas Ethics Commission and the Lone Star Project released an e-mail it claimed linked Perry's campaign with an effort to get the Green Party on the state ballot this fall.

White said Perry has used his power of appointments to create a "political machine" that raises

money for his political campaigns.

\$10 million in donations. White said Perry has a campaign finance leadership committee of

Perry and previous governors frequently have bestowed appointments as rewards for donors after they have given to a campaign

technology consulting" for Perry's campaign last year.

Democrats claim the Green Party got certified for the ballot through a petition drive paid for with illegal corporate funds. Democrats said the effort was meant to siphon votes from White. The case is pending before the Texas Supreme Court. Holms said Republicans want the Green Party on the ballot to offset the negative impact Libertarian candidates have on GOP candidates.

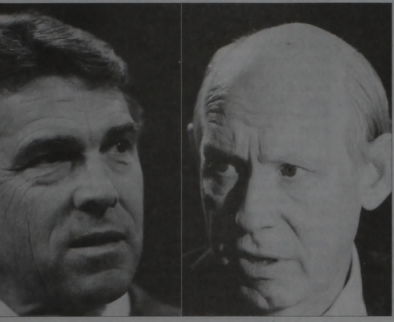
Complaint tied to loan

White also seized on a Texas Democratic Party ethics complaint filed Tuesday to say Perry failed to report a bank loan for a house on his personal financial disclosure statements.

The original loan for a house for Perry's daughter was \$179,000 from Prime Lending, a Plains Capital company, according to the Texas Ethics Commission complaint. The chairman of Plains Capital Bank's central and south Texas region is James R. Huffines, a past Perry money-raiser and appointee to the University of Texas board of regents.

White claimed a second loan on the property issued at the same time the house was bought in 2007 may have been an improper loan for the down payment.

Perry's campaign did not respond to questions about the loans. Huffines could not be reached for comment.



122 individuals, more than 100 of whom have received appointments to state boards and commissions. White said Perry collectively has received almost \$10 million in political donations from these individuals.

"You think in a state of some 24 million people that it's a coincidence that the very most qualified people to serve on boards and commissions would belong to one party and would be disproportionately his donors," White told a Bexar County Women's Bar Association luncheon.

White said he plans to lay out a plan to limit campaign contributions from appointees if he is elected governor.

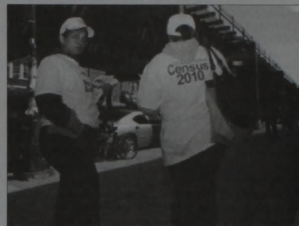
In an interview, White said he would limit donations after someone is appointed, not before.

committee. Green Party issue White also chided Perry over evidence that one of his paid campaign consultants was involved in trying to help the Green Party win ballot status through a petition drive paid for with possibly illegal corporate contributions.

The Lone Star Project said an e-mail released in the Democratic Party's lawsuit to keep the Green Party off the ballot showed Green officials were in contact with Republican consultant Anthony Holms, whose Patriot Group has done work for Perry's campaign.

Holms said Tuesday he has done no work for Perry's campaign in connection with the Green Party ballot initiative, but did work for the Green Party. Holm's company did more than \$70,000 in "tech-

Incertidumbre sobre conteo de indocumentados



A pesar de todos los esfuerzos realizados por la Oficina del Censo, para contabilizar a los indocumentados y reflejar el perfil de la comunidad hispana en Estados Unidos, su director, Robert Groves, aún no está seguro de poder lograrlo.

"Es un tema que todavía nos preocupa muchísimo, lo estamos siguiendo de cerca. El área de la frontera entre Texas y México continúa siendo problemática. Es un desafío. No tenemos información suficiente todavía respecto a Arizona, en relación a si las personas tuvieron comportamientos diferentes, pero los tendremos pronto", respondió, consultado por La Opinión.

El director ejecutivo de NALEO, Arturo Vargas, entendió la preocupación en las palabras de Groves, debido a que desde el principio, el 2010 se perfiló como un año complicado. "Sabíamos que este censo iba a ser el más difícil. Además de las poblaciones que tradicionalmente han sido difíciles de contar, este año se sumaron las consecuencias de la crisis

económica, los embargos, la falta de empleo, que han afectado a la población hispana más que a ninguna otra", explicó.

Específicamente el conteo en áreas como Arizona —que ha sido el foco de polémica desde hace varios meses—, ha sido uno de los obstáculos con que ha tenido que lidiar el gobierno. Sobre todo considerando que la población hispana comenzó a movilizarse o simplemente realizar esfuerzos mayores para pasar inadvertida. Se han visitado 134 millones de hogares y el gobierno está liderando la última etapa de este megaproyecto, enfocada en eliminar los errores que pueden haberse cometido.

Se volverá a los hogares donde existe duda del número de personas que viven ahí, alrededor de 7.5 millones y se revisará nuevamente cerca de 8 millones de casas reportadas vacantes.

El 31 de diciembre la Oficina del Censo le entregará un reporte oficial al Presidente y se conocerá cómo el conteo afectará los 435 escaños de la Cámara.

Guadalupe Neighborhood block party on North Avenue M



Lubbock City Councilman District I Victor Hernandez read a proclamation honoring Raul Alvarez Cazavos at the Guadalupe Neighborhood 4th of July block party on North Avenue M that has been part of the tradition since 2007. Cazavos was the founder of the 4th of July celebration.

Cazavos always looked forward to the neighborhood block party and his children Rudy and Sandy expressed their gratitude for the continued support throughout the years since their father has passed. Cazavos' son Rudy, said he loved seeing his neighbors and all the kids have a good time at the barbecue. "I have the best neighbors in the world

and this event wouldn't be going on without them." The block party had an outstanding turnout with more than 200 people, family, friends and neighbors of the barrio. Mariel Aguero, of the El Editor Newspaper, was on hand to thank the veterans with a gesture of gratitude for their outstanding and never forgiving sacrifice to the USA.

Carlos Jr. and Lile Quirino of the Guadalupe Neighborhood Association stated that they are overjoyed to be part of this great venture for the barrio. GNA plans to continue supporting this event in the years to come in an effort to help this event grow.

El crudo ya llega a los cinco estados

El derrame en el Golfo de México cubre unas 550 millas de costa

Más de dos meses después de que el crudo derramado de un pozo submarino de BP comenzara a llegar a las costas de Louisiana, algunas bolsas de alquitrán aparecieron en una playa de Texas, indicando que el petróleo ya ha arribado a los cinco estados que tocan el Golfo de México.

La distancia entre el punto más occidental en Texas adonde ha llegado el crudo y el punto más al este en Florida es de unas 550 millas. El petróleo tocó tierra por primera vez el 29 de abril cerca de la boca del río Mississippi.

Los restos de crudo siguen en movimiento, pero no la serie de flotadores colocados para limpiar las zonas más afectadas del Golfo. La presencia de tormentas ha agitado demasiado las aguas e impidió la operación de lanchas durante más de una semana en el litoral de Florida, Alabama y Mississippi.

La cantidad de bolsas de alquitrán encontradas en Texas es mínima comparada con las que han cubierto playas en otros estados, pero fueron suficientes para provocar el traslado de cuadrillas de limpieza y una promesa de la empresa BP PLC de que pagará los daños causa-

dos por la fuga causada por una explosión en su plataforma petrolera Deepwater Horizon el



20 de abril. "Cualquier zona de la costa de Texas afectada por el derrame de Deepwater será limpiada pronto y BP estará solventando la factura", aseguró en un comunicado el comisionado de Texas para Tierras, Jerry Patterson.

La presencia del crudo en Texas fue pronosticado el viernes en un análisis de la Administración Nacional de Océanos y Atmósfera (NOAA),

que estimó un 40% de probabilidades a que el petróleo alcanzara la zona.

Unos cinco galones de grumos de alquitrán fueron encontrados el sábado en la península de Bolívar, al noreste de Galveston, Texas, dijo el capitán Marcus Woodring, comandante de la Guardia Costera para el sector Houston-Galveston. Otros dos galones llegaron el domingo a la península y la Isla de Galveston, aunque no se ha comprobado su origen.

Woodring dijo que la consistencia de los grumos señala la posibilidad de que hayan llegado a las aguas de Texas adheridos al casco de navíos que han trabajado en la zona del derrame, en vez de avanzar de forma natural con las corrientes, pero no hubo manera de confirmar la procedencia.

Joe Jaworski, alcalde de Galveston, dijo que las bolas de petróleo son más bien una excepción y no una señal de lo que está por venir. "Son buenas noticias", dijo el edil. "El agua se ve bien y creemos, con algo de optimismo y cautela, que se trata de una anomalía".

Opiniones - Editoriales

What's another couple of months?, is what Obama would like us to think

By Gregory Tejeda
 It seems now that President Barack Obama is willing to use the influence of his political post to try to force something resembling immigration reform through Congress — but only if we're willing to wait a few more months.

Obama is giving a speech Thursday at American University, and his aides admit it is to give the president a chance to try to urge the American people about the seriousness of the issue and why inaction is NOT a solution.

OBAMA, BASED ON various reports, is not going to give us a specific proposal. What he is going to tell us about how, or when, the federal government will try to take down the president's misguided attempts at imposing the nativist will on our national immigration policy.

It is going to be more of a cheering session, trying to make those of us in our society who hang about the issue try to get over them. Fat chance, I say.

Obama will draw out this, that action could come late in November or during December of this year.

By handlining it on that time frame, it would ensure that the Nov. 2 general election would be complete. He'd be using those few weeks when the "old" Congress remains in office while the "new" Congress (likely to be highly more GOP-leaning than the current incarnation) is chomping at the bit to get to work, but does not yet have the keys to the Capitol.

OBAMA SEEMS to think that some of the Republican congressmen who have indicated some general support for the concept of legitimate immigration reform (but have been unwilling to vote for it out of loyalty to their political party) would be willing to put aside political partisanship and act as they would say, "the right thing."

After all, a lame-duck Congress would not have to worry as much about conservative voters casting ballots in anger against anyone who dares to vote for immigration reform. Actually, they would have to worry about people whose intensity on this issue is so great that they would hold a political grudge for two full years until the 2012 elections.

But that is something Obama is willing to worry about when the times comes.

I'm not sure how this will work, since my experience in observing political maneuvering is that the measures that get rammed down the throats of the public (as Obama is willing to do with immigration reform) are the ones where there is some serious sense of agreement among the political people.

IN THIS CASE, the elected officials are just as split as the public is on this issue.

There just wasn't much in the way of time to even try to smooth out any differences of opinion on this issue. So consider me skeptical that it can be pulled off.

Then again, there were those people who were eager to believe that the Republican minority had it in them to "kill off" Obama's attempt at health care reform. That would get upped signed into law because Obama showed the will to do something.

If anything, that is what this speech is mostly going to be about — showing Obama's will to act on immigration reform.

HE'S GOING to have the ears of the nation listening to his every word, with the growing Latino population trying to figure out if he's truly worth trusting. Because the Latino voter bloc is going to be a significant part of determining whether Republican electoral gains in November are just the usual gains that the president's opposition gets in a mid-term election, or something significant that means real discontent (as of Wednesday, the Gallup Organization had the president with 46 percent job approval, compared to 45 percent disapproval) with the direction of the Obama Administration.

Since we're no longer having any chance of getting any kind of activity on this issue (which is taking seriously even by U.S.-born Latinos because we realize many of these nativist types don't want to have to distinguish between who is, and is not, "legal") before the election, we're being asked to our trust in Obama.

He's trying to keep the Latino voter bloc happy, and thus far it is working. Many of the political people who earlier this year (including outspoken Rep. Luis Guterrez, D-Ill.) were talking about sitting on their hands come Election Day are now expressing pleasure with the president, who at least theoretically is on our side — compared to some of the GOP opposition that wants to denigrate our ranks.

There may be some truth to those political observers who claim Obama's primary motivation in his current actions is trying to hurt GOP election chances later this year. That doesn't mean, however, that he's wrong for doing so.

In New Mexico, Shooting Off Their Mouths

By José de la Isla
HOUSTON — The same week Susana Martínez, New Mexico's GOP candidate for governor and Doña Ana County District Attorney, had a staffer reprimanded, the U.S. Supreme Court made a crucial decision about guns. The two long-distance happenings relate.

The DA acted after an e-mail concerning a "New Mexican girl" shooting a Mexican and an Arab was forwarded from the DA's office. New Mexico Independent reporter Bryant Furlow requested a copy to verify the content but was told it wasn't possible because the e-mail had been deleted.

The e-mail did, however, show up later on the Independent's Web site. The sender's name was not revealed. Bryant Furlow requested a copy to verify the content but was told it wasn't possible because the e-mail had been deleted.

The plot in the missive has a New Mexican girl snuffing a Mexican and an Arab with a .45. Then that line about "In New Mexico, we have so many illegal aliens that we don't have to drink with the same one twice" (meaning people of those ethnicities are expendable). All that is sufficiently disturbing, but then the last line says, "GOD BLESS NEW MEXICO AND THAT PARTICULAR NEW MEXICAN GIRL," who blessing the murderer.

God bless the murderer? In a prosecutor's office? And does the "New Mexican girl" allude to somebody?

Rick Wellborn, a Doña Ana County prosecutor and candidate for GOP district judge, replaced Lisa Kuykendall as his campaign treasurer after news broke she had forwarded the e-mail after receiving it. Both Wellborn and Kuykendall are prosecutors in Martínez's office.

The e-mail's alleged originator, Brandy Toward, was disciplined by the Administrative Office of the District Attorney's Association, according to the Associated Press, after sending the e-mail to Kuykendall.

DA and gubernatorial candidate Martínez, who claims all his e-mails' actions were inappropriate," but added, "Some have seen fit to play politics with this deeply unfortunate incident."

A League of United Latin American Citizens spokesperson said the e-mail "only exacerbates racial tensions." The state Democratic Party chairman said he wanted to fire the responsible prosecutor.

While Martínez was minimizing the e-mail scandal, the state Republican Party alerted reporters that Martínez carries a .45 every day, yet claiming the story and the e-mail were "a coincidence."

One problem with bragging about a handgun as a joke, like the e-mail, is how it can rapidly become bravado. An intense belief is used to serve as the pretext for a cause or justification to impede somebody, to hurt, even kill someone — and God may be invoked when the purpose is petty vengeance. Hypocrisy is used just as by terrorists. There's a fantasy with a virtual world that flirts with the tipping into the actual.

And that's why we want prosecutors to have good sense, ones who know to hold accomplices and accessories and provocateurs to account for their actions and intentions. A prosecutorial trust is a fundamental one because prosecutors are upholders of society's values in determining which laws apply when a social wrong is done.

During the same week of the New Mexico disclosures, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its latest decision concerning personal rights and freedoms.

David Ignatius in the Washington Post blog "Post Partisan" observed that Chief Justice Roberts and other enthusiasts of the new vision of a universal right to bear arms should take a trip to Beirut or Baghdad to see how their vision works in practice.

"They've been struggling (in Lebanon and Iraq) to establish a rule of law, where the police have a monopoly of force, and militias are a thing of the past," Ignatius wrote. "How weird that we are moving in the opposite direction."

It's also crazy that this was a joking matter in Doña Ana County, New Mexico. [José de la Isla writes a weekly commentary for Hispanic Link News Service.]

President Makes Clear GOP Bears Blame For Not Moving Immigration Reform Forward

Today's speech by President Obama regarding immigration reform was exactly what was expected — nothing new but at least a stronger show of verbal and public support by the President for Congress to tackle immigration reform, or at the least, the DREAM Act.

What is new, and is obviously the result of the President's meetings with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and immigrant advocacy groups, is the change in strategy on who should be held accountable if Congress doesn't address immigration reform.

(Source: Texasgovnote.com)

From press releases issued throughout the day by various immigration advocacy groups, it's clear that the GOP will be held to higher accountability if nothing is done to move immigration reform forward.

The usual stall tactics, double-talk and dismissive replies that have become the norm response from the GOP in Congress when asked about immigration reform won't any longer be tolerated — not just by the Latino community or media but mainstream media.

If the President's speech today did anything at all, it made clear where he stands on the issue and what his expectations are from members of Congress. From this angle, it should make mainstream media's job a lot easier when asking Republican congressional reps why they refuse to do their job in light of the President's expectations.

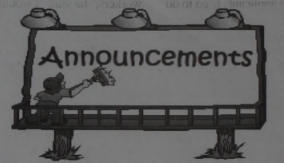
Though the bottom line is to one can make them address immigration reform, obviously, not even our President, their inaction and continued rhetoric citing a million reasons why they can't consider reforming immigration before their demands are met will not be accepted anymore by the Latino community or the American public who has tired over this debate.

They will be held accountable and their lack of political will to do something to help the Latino community and the nation more forward will be remembered at election time. Get out the vote will take on a whole new meaning with a demographic who played by the rules in every possible way to only be ignored and dismissed in the end.

There's only so much longer that this kind of dirty politics will be tolerated.

The campaign to elevate awareness among the American people that the GOP is behind the ongoing immigration woes of the country have already begun. It will be up to the GOP and its members to either press the leadership into doing what is right or go down in history as being the party that took party politics to such an extreme that they lost sight of what the GOP traditionally stood for and let down not only their members but the nation.

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PIDIÉNDOLE LAS CUENTAS AL SR. OBAMA EN CUANTO A LA REFORMA MIGRATORIA

Cuando terminé de escuchar el discurso del presidente Obama sobre la reforma migratoria, mi deseo era poder recuperar los últimos 45 minutos de mi vida.

El discurso que dio en la American University — para callar a los que dicen que está obviando su promesa de campaña electoral por aprobar la reforma integral — no trajo a colación ninguna idea nueva, además de las exigencias de los activistas pro-inmigrantes por parar las deportaciones, no ofreció nada sustancial sobre la ley en contra de los inmigrantes ilegales de Arizona, y fracasó con ponerle fecha límite a ninguna acción.

¿Cuántas veces se han oído los hispanos comunes que sacó — la nación de los inmigrantes — de los grandes retos de nuestro tiempo, el sistema está quebrado, la necesidad de una solución bipartita?

El discurso del presidente tendría que haber sido sobre la rendición de cuentas — para asegurar la frontera, para el empleador que contrata a inmigrantes ilegales, para los que están aquí ilegalmente.

Sí, costó todos temas. Hasta se esmeró por enfatizar que no consideraría parar las deportaciones hasta que no se solidificaran las medidas de reforma — insultando abiertamente a los grupos de activistas, los cuales ha estado cotizando desde que hizo campaña

por ser presidente. En una reunión para ver el discurso on Douglas Park, en Chicago, un grupo de activistas gritaron en su cuando dijo que tal "enfoque indiscriminado sería tanto poco sabio como injusto... y podría llevar a un auge de la inmigración ilegal para dejar de lado a los que están haciendo cola por venir aquí legalmente".

Completamente ausente estuvo discusión alguna sobre la rendición de cuentas para un presidente que ha considerado correcto el hacerse con una empresa de automóviles en quiebra, la reforma del presumente inamovible sistema de salud, y patearle el culo — y la billettera — de la empresa global que hemorrhagia petróleo en nuestro golfo.

¿Cuál fue, exactamente, el punto de declarar que el tema de la inmigración está "presa de las posturas políticas y el cabildeo de intereses especiales" si no fue para insistir que los legisladores se pongan a trabajar y le presenten una propuesta para una fecha determinada?

Claro, podrá sentirse fiero el decir que nuestras fronteras al sur están más seguras hoy que lo que han estado en 20 años. Pero cuando el mismo presidente admite que el sistema actual es una burla de todos los inmigrantes que quieren ingresar aquí legalmente, él se está burlando de su cada-vez-en-creciente devoción al tema.

Mi queja es que no exhibió ningun tipo de coraje al afirmar que el programa que no tiene que definir sí o no si fijar una prioridad para su agenda desde que sirvió en el Senado.

Obama habló de la necesidad de terminar con "el mosaico de leyes locales que dividen al país," pero ni una vez indicó qué tendría que hacer el gobierno, ni cómo definir el programa que no tiene que definir sí o no si fijar una prioridad para su agenda desde que sirvió en el Senado.

No hay fin a los desacuerdos que han conformado la batalla por la reforma migratoria. Pero tendría que darse fin a la especulación sobre cuándo decidirá el país hacer algo al respecto. Obama tiene que rendir cuentas sí mismo a las empresas, a los ciudadanos y a los inmigrantes con una cronología y un plan para que se lleve a cabo de verdad.

(Édith J. Cepeda es periodista en Chicago quien escribe columnariorios sobre temas de interés hispano.)

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U.S. Justice Department Set to Sue Over Arizona Immigrant Law

The Justice Department filed suit yesterday against Arizona, charging that the state's new immigration law is unconstitutional and requesting a preliminary injunction to stop it from taking effect.

The Arizona law illegally intrudes on federal prerogatives, the lawsuit says, invoking as its main argument the legal doctrine of "preemption," which is based on the Constitution's supremacy clause and says that federal law trumps state statutes. The Justice Department argues that enforcing immigration laws is a federal responsibility and says an injunction is needed to prevent "irreparable harm" to the United States.

The filing also asserts that the Arizona law would harm people's civil rights, leading to police harassment of U.S. citizens and foreigners. President Obama has warned that the law could violate citizens' civil rights, and Attorney General Eric Holder has expressed concern that it could drive a wedge between police and immigrant communities.

"Arizona impermissibly seeks to regulate immigration by creating an Arizona-specific immigration policy that is expressly designed to rival or supplant that of the federal government," the Justice Department said in its legal brief. "As such, Arizona's immigration policy exceeds a state's role

with respect to aliens, interferes with the federal government's balanced administration of the immigration laws, and critically undermines U.S. foreign policy objectives."

It adds that the law "does not simply seek to provide legitimate support to the federal government's immigration policy, but instead creates an unprecedented immigration scheme that exceeds constitutional boundaries."

But Republican lawmakers, state officials, and defenders of the Arizona law promptly condemned the lawsuit. John McCain and Jon Kyl,

Arizona's two Republican senators, issued a joint statement saying it was

"far too premature" for the Obama administration to challenge the law because it has not yet been enforced. It is scheduled to take effect July 29.

"Moreover, the American people must wonder whether the Obama administration is really committed to securing the border when it was a state that is simply trying to protect its people by enforcing immigration law," the statement said. The administration "has not done everything it can to do together the people of Arizona from the violence and crime illegal immigration brings to our state," McCain and Kyl charged.

"Until it does, the federal government should not be suing Arizona on the

grounds that immigration enforcement is solely a federal responsibility."

To support its case, the Justice Department included declarations from Arizona law enforcement officials, including the police chiefs of Phoenix and Tucson, saying that the law would hamper their ability to effectively police their communities. The officials said that crime victims or witnesses would be less likely to cooperate with law enforcement and that officers would have to be reassigned from critical areas to implement the legislation.

"Setting immigration policy and enforcing immigration laws is a national responsibility. Seeking to address the

issue through a patchwork of state laws will only create more problems than it solves."

The federal lawsuit will escalate the legal and political battle over the Arizona law, which gives police the power to question anyone if they have a "reasonable suspicion" that the person is an illegal immigrant. The measure has drawn heat from rights groups and has prompted at least five court suits.

Among those applauding the suit was the American Immigration Council, which said the government is taking an important step to reassert federal authority over immigration policy.

Immigrant farm workers' challenge: Take our jobs

In a tongue-in-cheek call for immigration reform, farm workers are teaming up with comedian Stephen Colbert to challenge unemployed Americans: Come on, take our jobs.

Farm workers are tired of being belated by politicians and anti-immigrant activists for taking work that should go to Americans and dragging down the economy, said Arturo Rodriguez, the president of the United Farm Workers of America.

So the group is encouraging the unemployed - and any Washington pundits or anti-immigrant activists who want to join them - to apply for the some of thousands of agricultural jobs being posted with state agencies as harvest season begins.

All applicants need to do is fill out an online form under the banner "I want to be a farm worker" at www.takeourjobs.org, and experienced field hands will train them and connect them to farms.

According to the Labor Department, three out of four farm workers were born abroad, and more than half are illegal immigrants.

Proponents of tougher immigration laws have argued that farmers have become used to cheap labor and don't want to raise wages enough to draw in other workers.

Those who have done the job have some words of advice for applicants: First, dress appropriately.

During summer, when the harvest of fruits and vegetables is in full swing in California's Central Valley, temperatures hover in the triple digits. Heat exhaustion is one of the reasons farm labor consistently makes the Bureau of Labor Statistics' top ten list of the nation's most dangerous jobs.

Second, expect long days. Growers have a small window to pick fruit before it is overripe.

And don't count on a big paycheck. Farm workers are excluded from federal overtime provisions, and small farms don't even have to pay the minimum wage. Fifteen states don't require farm labor to be covered by workers compensation laws.

Any takers? "The reality is farmworkers who are here today aren't taking any American

jobs away. They work in often unbearable situations," Rodriguez said. "I don't think there will be many takers, but the offer is being made. Let's see what happens."

To highlight how unlikely the prospect of Americans lining up to pick strawberries or grapes, Comedy Central's "Colbert Report" plans to feature the "Take Our Jobs" campaign on July 8. The campaign is being played for jokes, but the need to secure the right to work for immigrants who are here is serious business, said Michael Rubio, supervisor in Kern County, one of the biggest ag producing counties in the nation.

"Our county, our economy, relies heavily on the work of immigrant and unauthorized workers," he said. "I would encourage all our national leaders to come visit Kern County and to spend one day, or even half a day, in the shoes of these farm workers."

Hopefully, the message will go down easier with some laughs, said Manuel Cunha, president of the California grower association Nisei Farmers League, who was not a part of the campaign.

"If you don't add some humor to this, it's enough to get you drinking, and I don't mean Pepsi," Cunha said, dismissing the idea that Americans would take up the farm workers' offer.

California's agriculture industry launched a similar campaign in 1998, hoping to recruit welfare recipients and unemployed workers to work on farms, he said. Three people showed up.

"Give us a legal, qualified work force. Right now, farmers don't know from day to day if they're going to get hammered by ICE," he said, referring to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. "What happens to my labor pool?"

His organization supports AgJobs, a bill currently in the Senate which would allow those who have worked in U.S. agriculture for at least 150 days in the previous two years to get legal status.

The bill has been proposed in various forms since the late 1990s, with backing from the United Farm Workers of America and other farming groups, but has never passed.

COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DEL ESTADO DE TEXAS

MODIFICADO AVISO DE RECEPCIÓN DE SOLICITUD Y INTENCIÓN DE OBTENER PERMISO ATMOSFÉRICO

PERMISO PROPUESTA NÚM. 92689 DE CALIDAD ATMOSFÉRICA

SOLICITUD West Texas Paving, Inc., ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) por sus siglas en inglés) para autorizar un Permiso Núm. 92689 de Calidad Atmosférica, el cual autoriza Rock Crusher Pit 597. La compañía ha proporcionado las siguientes direcciones: desde la intersección de FM 597 y FM 1490 , proceda 4 millas al oeste en FM 597 de la facilidad, Whitharral, Condado de Hockley, Texas 79380. La planta propuesta emitirá los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: óxidos de nitrógeno, monóxido de carbono, dióxido de azufre, compuestos orgánicos, y partículas incluyendo la materia particulada con diámetros de 10 micrones o menos y 2.5 micrones o menos.

Esta solicitud fue sometida a TCEQ el 7 de Junio 2010. La solicitud estarán disponibles para ser revisados y copiados en la Oficina central de TCEQ, para revisarla y sacarle copia, en la oficina regional de TCEQ en Lubbock y Hockley County Courthouse, 802 Houston Street, Levelland, Hockley County, TX, empezando el primer día de la publicación de este aviso. El expediente de cumplimiento de la planta, si existe alguno, esta 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 30 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 periodo de 30 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 periodo de comentarios públicos y no se retiran.

Una persona que puede estar afectada por contaminantes de emisiones atmosféricas de una planta tiene derecho a solicitar una audiencia. 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 facsimile 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 publico 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 30 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. Después del cierre de todos los comentarios que aplican y los periodos 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 periodo 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/a incluyan en la lista de correos para recibir en el futuro avisos públicos para esta solicitud específica que envía 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 West Texas Paving, Inc., P.O. Box 64187, Lubbock, TX 79464-4187 o al llamar John E. Rantz, P.E., Benton & Associates en el (806) 783-9944.

New Book Shows 400 Photos Found in Frida Kahlo Archive

A book containing more than 400 photos of Mexican painter Frida Kahlo, her friends and different moments in her life, many as yet unpublished, was presented Saturday in the Mexican capital.

The RM publishing house and the Frida Kahlo Museum, located in the Casa Azul where the artist lived in the Coyoacan neighborhood, co-edited the 552-page work "Frida Kahlo: Her Photos," which besides 401 pictures contains several essays by painting experts, the museum said in a communiqué.

The work, coordinated by photographer Pablo Ortiz Monasterio and with a first edition of 4,000 copies, is illustrated with some of the 6,500 photographs found in 2007, and will be translated into French, English, German and Portuguese, the note said.

On June 14 of that year it was made public that in the archives, which remained closed for more than half a century in a room of the Frida Kahlo-Casa Azul Museum, there were 22,105 items such as letters, photos, drawings, sketches and toys.

The book is divided into seven subjects, including Frida's origins, her parents, the Casa Azul house, her accident, the artist's loves, famous authors, and the artist's political battles.



Among the outstanding artists whose pictures appear are photographers like the Mexicans Lola and Manuel Alvarez Bravo, Man Ray, Martin Munkacsy and Tina Modotti, as well as shots of celebrities that Frida knew including Henry Ford, Rufino Tamayo, Marcel Duchamp and Paulette Goddard.

There are also pictures of actresses Maria Felix and Dolores del Rio, movie producer Arcady Boytler, painter Alice Rahn, photographer Edward Weston, film and theater director Sergei Eisenstein, the French surrealist Andre Breton, and Russian politician Leon Trotsky.

Included as well are "the most representative family portraits from the archives of the artist," a series of self-portraits of Guillermo Kahlo, the

painter's father, and pictures of Frida "that document the way that the artist formed her strong personality."

"Photographed by her father from the time she was little, Frida knew how to pose for cameras all her life and was not seldom captured on film by well-known artists," the note said.

Among the images in the book are some that Frida altered, either to add the faces of people she liked, or to eliminate those whom "she never wanted to see again," the communique said.

The work "underscores Frida's interest in the art of photography and her relationship with outstanding photographers, whose pictures show the particular vision these artists had of Mexico and its leading figures," the note said.

Actor/Comedian Paul Rodriguez Hosts 30th Annual Tejano Music Awards

This year the 30th Annual Tejano Music Awards are slated to be hosted by one of the original Latin Kings of comedy, actor/comedian Paul Rodriguez.

This year's awards, which are produced by Latin Pointe, are scheduled for Sunday, July 11, at 7:00 pm at the Municipal Auditorium in San Antonio, Texas.

The 30th Annual Tejano Music Awards is the culmination of the Tejano Music 2010 Historic Weekend, July 9-11, which brings together the 7th Annual Tejano Music National Convention, the 30th Annual Tejano Music Awards, and the 6th Annual Tejano Academy Awards.

Tejano artists scheduled to perform include: A.J. Castillo, Chente Barrera, David Lee Garza, David Marez, Elda Reyna, Gabriel, Gary Hobbs, Ilyssa Saenz, Jay Perez, Jimmy Edward, Joe Posada, Michael Salgado, Ram Herrera, Raulito Navaira, Ricardo Castillon, Ruben Ramos, Shelly Lares, Stefani Montiel and Sunny Saucedo. Special musical tributes include La Mafia, the Latin Breed, the Quintanilla Family, and Laura Canales. Accredited producer Bob Gallarza will serve as musical director.



Top Latin recording artist Pee Wee will lead a diverse group of musical talent that will join forces with Tejano artists in an unprecedented show of admiration for the Tejano music genre. David Archuleta of American Idol fame, the eclectic Raul Malo, East Los Angeles's Chicano R&B group Tierra, the San Antonio-based all-female rock band Girl in a Coma, Mariachi Campanas de America, the acclaimed Texas Tornados and renowned pianist Arthur Hanlon. The award-winning accordionist Joel Guzman will produce Squeezebox Mania featuring Ricky Muñoz

from Intocable and Cajun accordionist Roddy Romero. Director Robert Rodriguez and actor Danny Trejo will serve as presenters, along with Arturo Rodriguez, the President of the United Farm Workers and Daniel Ortega, Board Chair of the National Council of La Raza.

For more information log onto <http://tejanomusic2010.com> or tejanomusicawards.com. Sponsors include the Texas Talent Musicians Association, the Tejano Academy of Artists and Musicians, AARP, Best Buy, Epiphone, Sol Caisins, the Recording Academy, and Janie's Record Shop.

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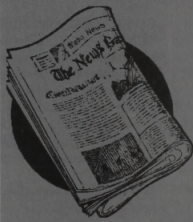
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A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y PARTES INTERESADAS:

Pro Petroleum, Inc., ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ) Num. 92661 para autorizar un permiso de Calidad Atmosférica, que autoriza la construcción de un(a) petroleo distribución ubicada en 3002 Clovis Road, Lubbock, Lubbock Condado, Texas. En la sección de avisos PÚBLICOS de este periódico se encuentra información adicional de esta solicitud.

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"The Tie" was an All-Star nightmare

In anticipation of the 2010 All-Star Game in Anaheim on Tuesday, July 13, the CBS Sports MLB Facts and Rumors Blog looks back at some of the more memorable editions of the All-Star Game. Today we look at the infamous tie game of 2002.

"This Time It Counts!" If you want someone to blame for the much-maligned All-Star Game catchphrase, you can probably find them in the Major League Baseball marketing department. If you're looking for someone to blame for what it represents — the winning league getting home-field advantage in the World Series — the culprits are many.

The decision to change the stakes was commissioner Bud Selig's. But Bob Brenly, Tori Hunter, Cito Gaston and Orioles fans all played their parts.

The last time the All-Star result didn't "count" was 2002, when baseball staged perhaps its most ignominious All-Star Game, which will always be remembered simply as "The Tie."

The game was supposed to be a shining moment for Selig, with the baseball world coming to his baseball-impoverished hometowns of Milwaukee and its sparkling Miller Park. But the event ended in chaos and confusion, with Selig looking like a bumbling stooge.

It was perhaps an ominous sign when it began to rain. Hard. The Miller Park roof started leaking, pouring water on some of the most expensive sections of seats.



The game itself began well, and even produced a memorable highlight in the bottom of the first, when Hunter leaped to snare what would have been a home run by Barry Bonds. As the teams changed sides at the end of the inning, Bonds playfully picked up Hunter and threw him over his shoulder.

If Hunter hadn't caught that ball, it might have saved everyone a lot of trouble.

AL manager Joe Torre and NL manager Bob Brenly did what All-Star managers do, rotating players into the game at a steady clip. It wasn't always that way; managers used to manage the game as they would a normal game, with some liberal substitutions late in the game as big-name players got token appearances.

The turning point came in the 1993 All-Star Game at Camden Yards. Blue Jays manager Gaston, who had already drawn criticism

for leaving the AL team with a whopping seven Toronto players, didn't use Baltimore pitcher Mike Mussina in the game. The crowd booed him loudly — not only that night but in future visits to Camden.

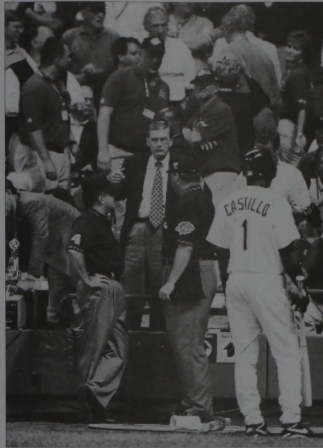
"Who needs the greif?" was the approach of future All-Star skippers, who started planning the game so that as many players as possible were used. Brenly was simply following what had become customary when he emptied his bench and his bullpen. That became a problem when the game went into the 10th inning, and then the 11th.

Phillies pitcher Vicente Padilla, whom the Phillies had sent word they preferred not to pitch at all, threw the final two innings for the NL and was the last man standing. The AL was down to Freddy Garcia.

And one of the remaining pitchers might have been drunk. ESPN's Peter Gammons dropped an item into a blog years later suggesting that the reason the game was halted was that "a pitcher on one of the two teams was imbibing in the clubhouse and was not in condition to pitch." The player has never been identified and the allegation never publicly substantiated, but the rumor has lived on.

Whether a typo pitcher was an issue or not, Selig felt that he needed to take action (even though the All-Star Game had gone into extra innings nine previous times). The commis-

sioner was shown on TV looking consternated, conferring with the umpires and managers. During the top of the 11th, an announcement was made in the pressbox,



and later over the public address system: "If nobody scores in this inning, the game will be declared a tie.

Garcia struck out Benito Santiago with a runner on second to

end the game tied at 7. The crowd erupted with a chant of "Let them play! Let them play!"

Players hurried off the field (no MVP was named) and Selig gave

It was a huge public relations blow for Selig and for MLB, which at the time was dealing with steroid reports and appeared headed for a strike. Selig was savaged in the media.

"I just remember being in the clubhouse, the game is called, and we're like in shock," Hunter said in 2007. "We're saying to each other, 'I can't believe this happened.' I mean, nothing like that had ever happened to any of us before, at least not since high school days."

"I just thought it was the wrong thing to do."

The next day, Selig called it a "horribly painful and heartbreaking lesson" and vowed that it would never happen again. To that end, he expanded the rosters by two, cautioned future managers that it would be their fault if they ran out of players, and declared that in the future the winning league would get home-field advantage in the World Series.

The results have been generally positive. The higher stakes do add some import and incentive to the exhibition (though it hasn't been enough to motivate the NL, which hasn't won an All-Star Game since 1996). And while people argue that it's silly for a play by the token All-Star for the Pirates to be able to decide the fate of the World Series, it's really no sillier than the alternating system in place before.

But no matter what good might have come out of it, "The Tie" was certainly not one of baseball's proudest moments.

COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DEL ESTADO DE TEXAS

AVISO DE RECEPCIÓN DE SOLICITUD E INTENCIÓN DE OBTENER PERMISO ATMOSFÉRICO

PERMISO PROPUESTO NÚM. 92661 DE CALIDAD ATMOSFÉRICA

SOLICITUD Pro Petroleum, Inc., ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ por sus siglas en inglés) para autorizar un Permiso Num. 92661 de Calidad Atmosférica, el cual autoriza el transporte distribución terminal en 3002 Clovis Road, Lubbock, Lubbock Condado, Texas. La planta existente emitirá los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: Monóxido de carbono, nitrógeno oxidado, azufre oxidado, particulado material (diámetro 10 micrones o menos y 2.5 micrones p menos), y organico compuesto incluyendo pero no limitado a benceno.

Esta solicitud se le presentó a TCEQ el 10 de Junio 2010. La solicitud está disponible en la oficina central de TCEQ, para revisarla y sacarle copia, en la oficina regional de TCEQ en Lubbock y Mahon Biblioteca Pública ubicado en La calle 9 de 1306 ciudad Lubbock, Lubbock Condado, Texas. 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 30 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 encuentran 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 encuentran 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 periodo de 30 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 periodo de comentarios públicos y no se retiraran.

Una persona que puede estar afectada por contaminantes de emisiones atmosféricas de una planta tiene derecho a solicitar una audiencia. 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 facsimil si lo tiene); (2) el nombre del solicitante y número de permisos; (3) la declaración "[yo/nosotros] solicitamos una audiencia de un caso impugnado"; (4) una descripción específica de cómo se verá 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 cómo impacta 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 30 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. Después del cierre de todos los comentarios que aplican y los periodos 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 periodo 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/a incluyan en la lista de correos para recibir en el futuro avisos públicos para esta solicitud específica que envía por correo a 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 sí 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 Pro Petroleum, Inc. 408 South 43rd Avenue, Pflugerville, Austin, 78909, o al llamar Mr. Michael Mathers en el (602) 224-9700.

Fecha de Expedición: 10 de Junio 2010

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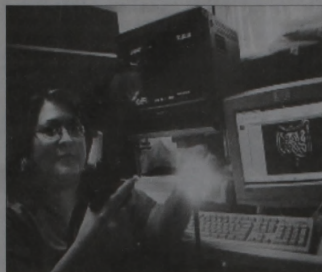
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Crece detección de cáncer de colon



Un número más grande de estadounidenses mayores de 50 años se realizan exámenes para detectar cáncer de colon, pues casi dos de cada tres se someten a los estudios por recomendación de los médicos, de acuerdo con un reporte del gobierno publicado ayer. Mientras, las pruebas de cáncer de mama se mantienen estables en un nivel más alto.

Las autoridades sanitarias de Estados Unidos estiman que al menos 10,000 vidas podrían salvarse cada año si más personas se hicieran las revisiones. "Tenemos que seguir avanzando", dijo el médico Thomas Frieden, director de los Centros para el Control y Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC, en inglés).

El reporte fue elaborado por los CDC mediante una encuesta telefónica nacional realizada en el 2008. Alrededor de 200,000 personas de entre 50 y 75 años fueron consultadas sobre los estudios de colon.

Aproximadamente un 63% dijo que por recomendación se había hecho el examen de detección de cáncer colorrectal. Esto podría incluir un examen casero para detectar sangre en las heces que se hubiera efectuado el año previo, o una colonoscopia o una sigmoidoscopia practicada en los 10 años anteriores.

El resultado del 2008 es superior al 52% registrado en el 2002, con un incremento de 21%.

Las colonoscopias — consideradas como las más exigentes entre esas pruebas de detección — son incómodas, caras y con frecuencia requieren de un día de descanso. En consecuencia, las autoridades de salud se manifestaron alentadas por el aumento.

Sobre el cáncer de mama, el porcentaje de mujeres que se examinan ha sido mucho mayor. Cerca de 81% de las 120,000 mujeres entrevistadas dijeron que se habían hecho una mamografía en los dos años previos.

Pero no creció la cifra. La tasa es casi la misma que en el año 2000. La razón, en parte, podría ser la falta de seguro de salud, dijo Elizabeth Ward, quien supervisa las políticas de salud de la Sociedad Estadounidense del Cáncer.

Se estima que más de 51,000 estadounidenses morirán de cáncer de

colon este año y que se detectarán casi 103,000 nuevos casos, de acuerdo con la asociación médica. Los cánceres de colon y recto son en conjunto el segundo tipo que más muertes causa. El de pulmón mata a más personas. Así mismo, se calculan 40,000 muertes por cáncer de mama este año, con más de 209,000 nuevos casos diagnosticados.

My wife recently enrolled in graduate school, so like millions of other Americans we've paid close attention to news about student loan programs. One recent example: A key component of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act will result in several significant modifications to the low federal student loans are offered and processed.

According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, the changes will save approximately \$61 billion over the next 10 years — money that will partially be used to expand the Pell Grant program for low-income students, beef up community college funding and eventually lower monthly loan repayment amounts for lower-income earners participating in the Income-Based Repayment Plan.

Here's an overview of key changes: As of July 1, all new federally backed student loans are now issued directly through the Department of Education's Direct Loan program, thereby eliminating the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP), which had allowed banks and other private lenders to offer federally guaranteed loans. The government is essentially eliminating banks as the middleman for these loans.

Affected loans include subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford

Loans for undergraduate and graduate students, PLUS Loans for parents and PLUS Loans for graduate and professional degree students. Under Direct Loan, the latter two actually have lower interest rates than they did under FFELP (7.9 percent vs. 8.5 percent); and, the approval rate for parent loans tends to be higher.

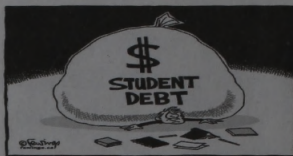
Private lenders will continue servicing student loans already on their books and may continue offering student and parental loans that are not federally guaranteed, just as they always have. Such uninsured loans typically have higher interest rates but may allow larger loan amounts.

Another feature: For federal loans granted beginning in 2014, lower-income graduates with outstanding Stafford or Grad PLUS loans who opt for an Income-Based Repayment (IBR) plan will see their monthly repayment amount capped at 10 percent of income, compared to the current 15 percent, provided their loan debt qualifies as high relative to income and family size. Go to www.studentaid.ed.gov and search "IBR" to read about eligibility requirements.

These changes do not impact the process of applying for federal grants, loans or work-study programs or change the amount of federal aid that students are

eligible to receive. The first step for students interested in receiving federal aid is still to complete

will be indexed for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers).



a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), which is available online at www.fafsa.ed.gov, from the school's guidance counselor or financial aid office, or by calling 1-800-4-FFED-AID.

Most of the savings reaped by eliminating the FFELP will be applied toward the Federal Pell Grant program. (Pell Grants are scholarships given to students from lower-income families that needn't be repaid.)

Beginning with the 2010-2011 academic year (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011), the maximum Pell Grant amount increases by \$200 to \$5,550, where it will remain until 2013-2014. In addition, from the 2013-2014 through 2017-2018 academic years, the amount

capping out at \$5,975. For more details on the budgetary impacts of this Act, visit the Congressional Committee on Education and Labor's website, www.zakhar.house.gov and search "SAFRA" (Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act). Jason Alderman directs Visa's financial education programs. To Follow Jason Alderman on Twitter: www.twitter.com/PracticalMoney.

This article is intended to provide general information and should not be considered tax or financial advice. It's always a good idea to consult a tax or financial advisor for specific information on how tax laws apply to you and about your individual financial situation.

Vacation Bible School Our Lady of Guadalupe Church



Our Lady of Guadalupe Church held its annual Vacation Bible School (VBS) June 21-25.

The topic of the week was "Parachute with the Angels". This topic gave the children (Kinder thru 6th) an opportunity to learn about the Guardian Angels, God's loving care and love for one another.

There was a total of 183 children that attended the bible school, with many Catechists and volunteers to help make this week a great success.

The VBS was a wonderful time for young children to learn more about their Guardian Angels, have fun with the Arts and Crafts, make new friends, and enjoy wonderful refreshments provided by the different parish organizations.

The VBS concluded on Friday with Mass for all the children, their parents, Catechists and volunteer helpers, followed by hamburgers and all the trimmings!

Photos by John P. Cervantes; 744-1634

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