

# El Editor

Casualties of  
War in Iraq  
**3,422**  
as of May 23,  
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## Opposition to U.S. Immigration Bill Intensifies

Opposition to a compromise immigration overhaul grew on Monday, with labor unions and Hispanic groups saying the deal brokered by leading U.S. senators and the White House was bad for workers, families and employers.

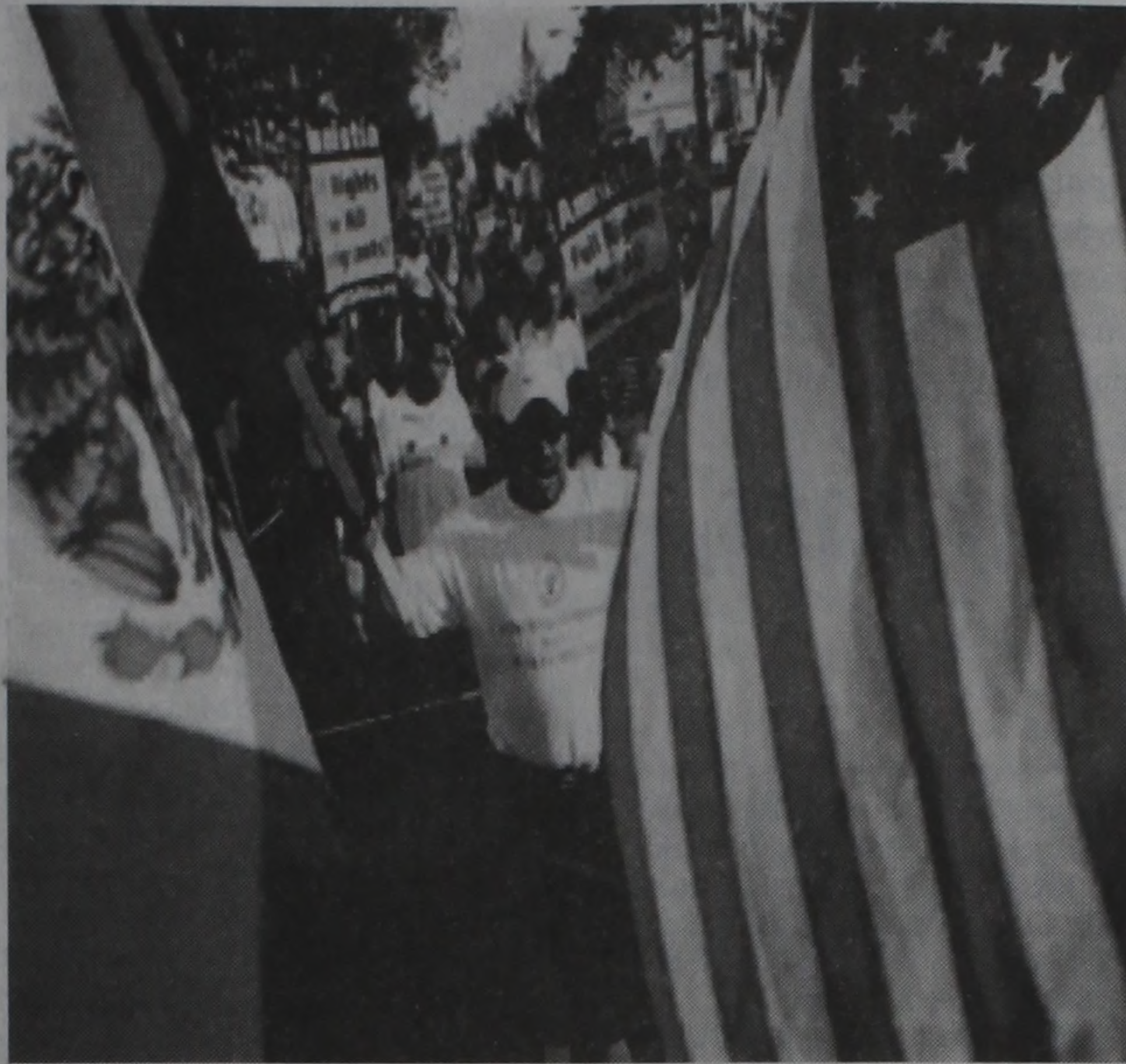
The League of United Latin American Citizens, said it opposed the plan's limits on family-based immigration. A labor union and another Hispanic group said they would work to change the proposed law as it moves through Congress. The opposition emerged as the Senate began debating the compromise plan, brokered in closed-door talks between White House officials and about a dozen Republican and Democratic senators. President George W. Bush, said in an interview that he would ask that opponents actually read the bill before offering opinions on its content. "There's no question this is an emotional debate.

But people have to realize that in order to have border security, you must have a comprehensive approach to immigration reform," Bush said. He said the compromise "was a very serious effort to bridge a wide gulf that had existed in the Senate." The measure would combine tough new border security and workplace enforcement measures with a temporary worker program and a plan to legalize an estimated 12 million illegal immigrants in the country before January 2007. In addition to limits on family-based immigration, the citizens league said it also opposed the temporary worker program because it would require laborers to return home for a year after each two-year work period. Temporary workers would be allowed a total of three two-year visas.

"This bill will dehumanize workers, short-change employers and lead to widespread undocumented immigration as many workers inevitably overstay their visas rather than return home," the group's president, Rosa Rosales, said in a statement. The AFL-CIO plans a news conference on Tuesday with civil rights and Hispanic groups to outline their concerns about the guest worker program, new limits on family-based immigration and a proposed new merit-based system for future immigrants.

### REDUCING TEMPORARY WORKERS

The Service Employees International Union plans to join that news conference, but officials said they hoped to work with lawmakers to change the bill as it

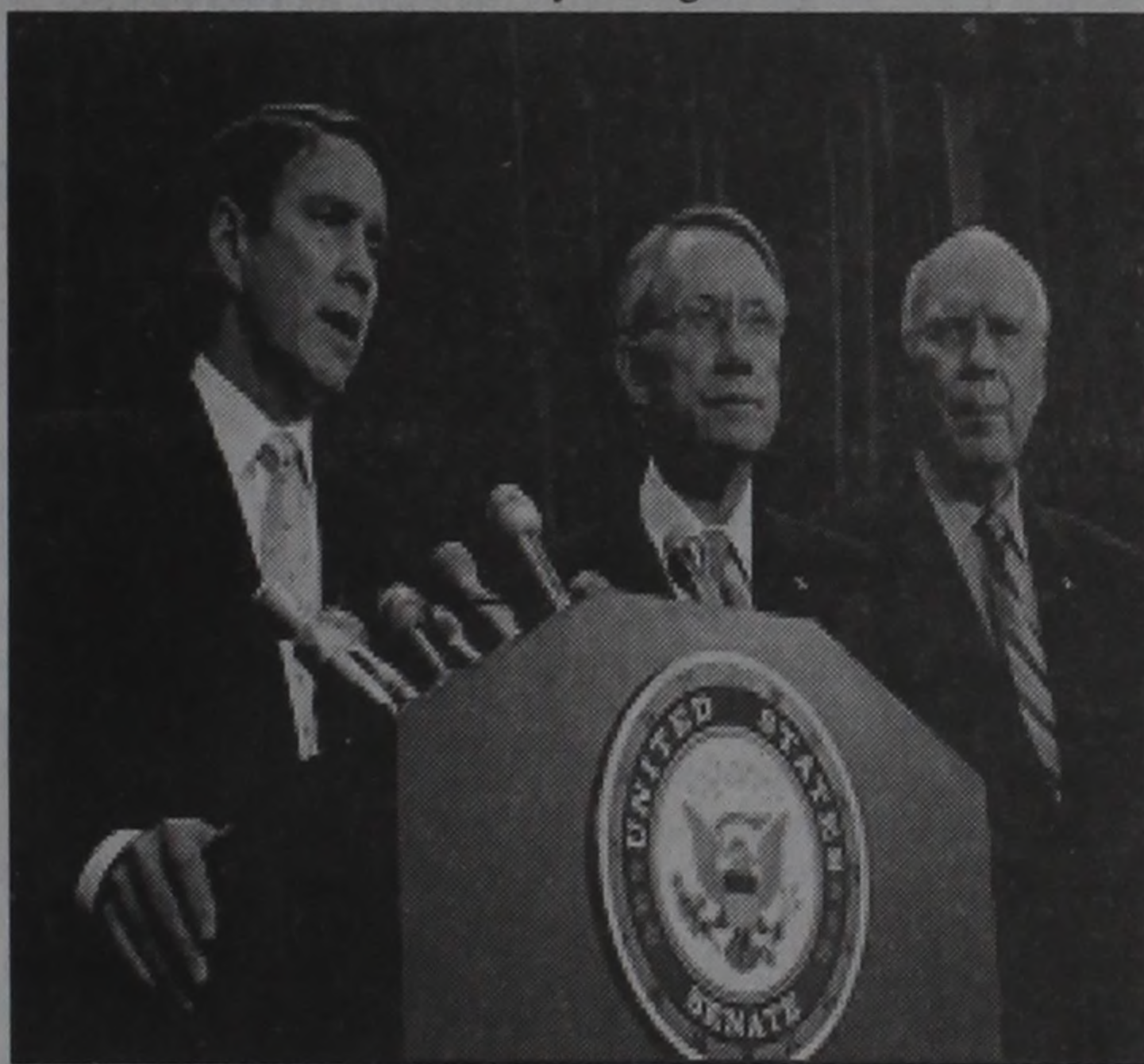


moves through the Senate and eventually the House of Representatives. Eliseo Medina, executive vice president of the SEIU, said requiring immigrants to return home to apply for permanent residence was unworkable. The union, which has about 1.8 million members, also wants more labor protections for guest workers and a path to citizenship. "We are going to be evaluating every step of the way and at some point we will see what the final package looks like," he said in an interview. National Council of La Raza Vice President Cecilia Munoz said her group would try to reshape the bill.

"It is important that we get a good bill over the finish line," she said. Dozens of amendments are expected and it is unclear whether the compromise will remain intact as it works its way through

the Senate. One of the first amendments will be aimed at reducing the number of visas available for temporary workers each year from 400,000 to 200,000. The amendment is being offered by Sen. Jeff Bingaman, a New Mexico Democrat.

The bill also faces stiff opposition from conservative Republicans who see it as an amnesty that rewards illegal immigrants who broke U.S. laws. "This bill is compromising to the country's economy, national security and very foundation of a democracy rooted in the rule of law," said Sen. Jim Bunning, a Kentucky Republican. "Each low-skilled immigrant household that gets amnesty costs the American taxpayers nearly \$20,000 each year if we consider only the illegal aliens given amnesty," he said.



The looks on their faces, following Senate approval of the immigration bill, show the battle is not yet over. Negotiations with the House are next. From L-R: Senators Bill Frist, Harry Reid and Patrick Leahy

## Hispanics still atop minority numbers

**Guillermo Contreras**  
Hispanics continued their dominance as the largest minority in this country, contributing to a growth spurt that has given the United States more people of color than ever, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

In the latest tally, to be released today, the Census Bureau said minorities numbered 100.7 million as of July 1, 2006, up from the 98.3 million the year before. That's more than the country's total population in 1910 - when it was 92.2 million.

"About one in three U.S. residents is a minority," Census Bureau director Louis Kincannon said in a statement. "In fact, the minority population here is larger than the total population of all but 11 countries."

Hispanics remained the largest overall group, with 44.3 million, while blacks were second at 40.2 million. They were followed, in order, by Asian, 14.9 million; American Indian and Alaska native, 4.5 million; and native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, 1 million.

Texas had the largest numerical increase of Hispanics between 2005 and 2006 of any state, with 305,000 added to the state's population. The census data also shows Texas had the largest numerical increase in blacks from 2005 to 2006, with 135,000.

Steve Murdock, the state's official demographer, said the data on blacks suggests Southern states, including Texas, have seen the return of African Americans who migrated to the North, Northeast and Midwest

during the 1970s.

Andy Hernandez, a political scientist at the University of Texas at San Antonio, added that the increase in blacks also may be due to Hurricane Katrina, whose victims in Louisiana were largely African American and were evacuated to Texas and other states - such as Georgia, which ranked behind Texas in the blacks it gained.

"I would be hard pressed (to say) that 25,000 to 30,000 - maybe more - aren't here particularly because of Katrina," Hernandez said.

Scholars theorize that the increase in Hispanics is due to immigration, legal and illegal, and a higher birthrate among Latinos than non-Hispanics.

"Everyone focuses on undocumented immigrants, but about 30 to 40 percent of the population for the past 30 years has come from Latin America through legal immigration," said Harry Pachon, head of the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, a think tank at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Murdock said the latest figures show a trend among Hispanics that has continued for at least the past 25 years. Given the growth, the

group has gained clout in some areas.

"I think there is no doubt the Hispanic population is increasingly important in the private and public sector," Murdock said. "It is the most important growing market for all



kinds of goods and services in Texas and the rest of the country. Given the 'one person, one vote (approach)' it is also increasingly important in the political sector as well."

Hernandez said Hispanics are by no means monolithic, yet they still share a collective "Latino way of being" - with customs, languages and cultural practices carried on here from their native lands.

The continually shifting demographic has made the majority population uncomfortable, he said.

"We are beginning to redefine what being American is," Hernandez said. "Now, being American is not going to be white, it's going to be something else."

## Richardson Enters 2008 Presidential Race

# Richardson highlights Hispanic roots in formal campaign launch

By NEDRA PICKLER

Democratic presidential hopeful New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson speaks as he officially launches his presidential campaign at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles Monday, May 21, 2007. Richardson vowed to repair the "ravages" of the Bush administration

Monday as he formally announced his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

LOS ANGELES

- Democrat Bill Richardson

officially entered the presidential race Monday with a naked appeal to Hispanics, saying in an interview that it's "rudimentary politics" to make sure the country's fastest growing voting bloc knows he's one of them.

Richardson announced his candidacy in both English and Spanish from the heart of the U.S. Hispanic population and the nation's most delegate-rich state. The event was held about 10 miles from where Richardson was born in 1947 and spent just a few hours before returning to Mexico City, where he was raised by an American father and Mexican mother.

Richardson told The Associated Press that he's not running exclusively as a Hispanic, but as the American governor of New Mexico who is proud to be Latino.

"One of my potential problems is that one of my potential bases - Hispanics - don't know that I'm Hispanic, so I'm trying to change that. It's just rudimentary politics," Richardson said in an interview. "When my name recognition among Hispanics is below 10 percent, I've got to accentuate it, because it's a potential base for me."

Richardson said he's not well known among Hispanics because he lives in a small state and is not as famous as some of his rivals. He is running against Sens. Hillary Rodham Clinton, Barack Obama, Chris Dodd and Joe Biden; former Sens. John Edwards and Mike Gravel; and Rep. Dennis Kucinich.

"Some are rock stars," said Richardson, a former congressman who served as President Clinton's energy secretary and ambassador to the United Nations. "I am not, but I have a proven record.

"With pride, I hope to be the first Latino president of the United States," he said in Spanish, with cheers from the many supporters in the room who speak the language.

In the interview, Richardson said his goal is to "somehow break out" in the first two nominating states of Iowa and New Hampshire, but not necessarily win.

"I believe if you don't do well on the first four you're finished," Richardson said. He said he was increasing his television advertising in Iowa and New Hampshire on Tuesday to continue building his support in those states. "I don't want to predict victory anywhere, but if I can have good showings, especially in Iowa and New Hampshire, I believe that can propel us to the mega-states."

Many observers believe a candidate will need a win in an early state to create the buzz and media coverage that will propel him to a win during the Feb. 5 megaprimaries. But Richardson said he can "do well" and still compete.

Richardson has been running for president for months, but he had gone only so far as to form an exploratory campaign under federal election rules.

He raised \$6.2 million in the first three months of the year - about a quarter of what Obama and Clinton brought in and less than half of what Edwards raised. He said he would focus more intensely on fundraising now that he's fully engaged in the race, but he doesn't expect to catch up to the roughly \$25 million mark that Clinton and Obama set.

He said he plans to spend half his time campaigning in the first four nominating states, where he needs to do well, and the other half raising money in western states near his home base - along with New York, Florida and Texas, three states that have large Hispanic populations and have moved up their primaries.

Richardson said his track record makes him the right person to lead the country through a pivotal time. He said he would repair the "ravages" of the Bush administration, beginning with a withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Iraq and a determination to make diplomacy the primary instrument of U.S. foreign policy.

In both English and Spanish, Richardson criticized the immigration bill under debate in Congress, which he said would separate families by requiring illegal immigrants who are heads of households to return to their home countries before gaining legal status. But he said the proposal is a "step in the right direction" because it would establish a path to citizenship and because it increases border patrols.

In an interview later at the exclusive Regency Club, where he was holding an evening fundraiser, Richardson said he would vote for the bill if he were in Congress. But he said he would try to amend it to make improvements, including an elimination of the required return to home countries and the creation of a 370-mile border fence.

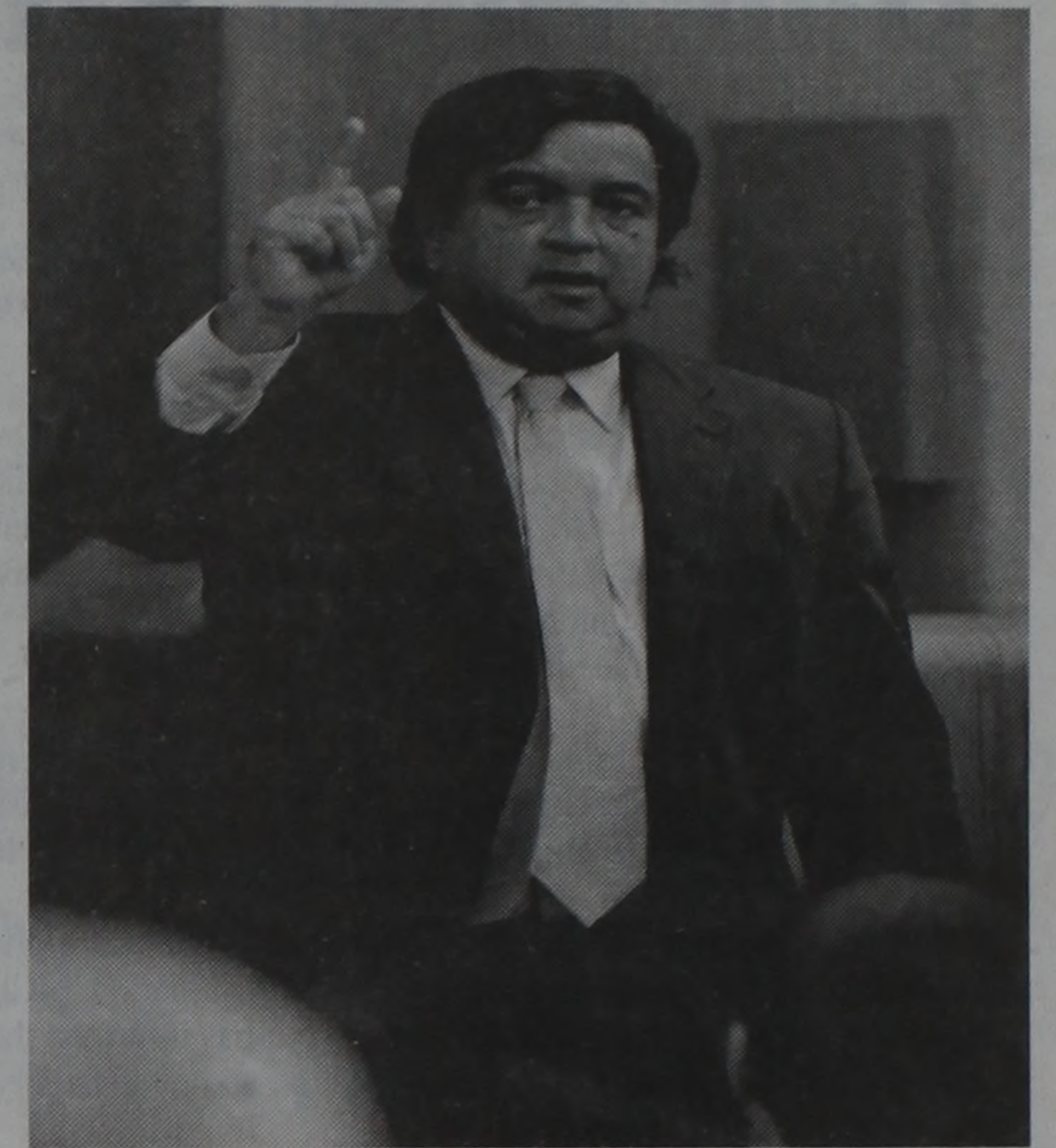
Richardson's announcement came in the midst of a dispute with the mother of a Marine from New Mexico who was killed in Iraq.

Richardson often talks on the campaign trail about how he was inspired to create a \$250,000 death benefit for fallen New Mexico National Guard members because of the low amount Lance Cpl. Aaron Austin's mother got from the federal government.

Austin's mother, De'on Miller, a staunch Republican from Lovington, N.M., told The Associated Press in an interview she never mentioned money to Richardson at her son's memorial service and he should apologize. But Richardson said he stands by his story that Miller thanked him for an initial \$11,000 in federal death benefits she had received.

He said he considers Austin a hero and his family heroic for the enormous hardship they've endured. He said the point is that his exchange with Miller prompted him to enact a life insurance policy for New Mexico guardsmen, which prompted other states to pass similar measures.

"This ceremony produced a good thing for this country and for our troops, but that's all I want to say," he said



**NCLR APPLAUDS SENATE ON MOVING IMMIGRATION REFORM FORWARD AND WILL ENGAGE IN DEBATE ON IMPROVING SENATE BILL**

Washington, DC – The National Council of La Raza (NCLR), the largest national Hispanic civil rights and advocacy organization in the U.S., applauded the vote by the U.S. Senate to move the immigration debate forward. NCLR has urged the Senate to pass the strongest bill possible so that the process can proceed to its next step in the U.S. House of Representatives. “The bipartisan group of senators who brought an agreement forward should be commended for getting the process started,” said Janet Murguía, NCLR President and CEO. “This bill contains many promising provisions that are vital to the Latino community and to the nation. While we also have a number of serious concerns about the specifics of the bill, we believe we can address them as the bill moves through the legislative process.” Murguía highlighted the bill’s path to citizenship for the 12 million undocumented workers currently living and working in the U.S. as a major accomplishment that must be preserved and strengthened as the legislation moves through the U.S. Congress. “This bill represents our best chance to achieve immigration reform that addresses the undocumented population,” Murguía said. She also highlighted the “DREAM Act,” which benefits immigrant students, and the “AgJOBS” bill, which benefits farmworkers, as the major positive features of the immigration bill. “Our community has also made it clear that we intend to address critical concerns in this legislation such as providing a path to citizenship for temporary workers and preserving the reunification of families as the cornerstone of our immigration laws,” Murguía continued. “Now that this agreement has left the back room and is subject to the legislative process, we believe we will have opportunities to improve it in both the Senate and the House.” Murguía concluded by urging Congress to move expeditiously on immigration reform legislation. “The country is hungry for a policy that will work; Congress must turn this momentum into action and pass the best possible immigration reform.”

**Undocumented Immigrants, Unlicensed Prison**

*TxALCIOENews - The San Antonio Current published this story on the “T. Don Hutto Family Residential Center,” which is being used to house non-Mexican undocumented families who are awaiting deportation proceedings. A number of union members have advocated for reform of this facility, which has been separating children from their parents and stands accused in civil action of ignoring a variety of civil rights:*

By: Dave Maass

Call it Kidmo - a supposedly family-friendly version of the Guantanamo Bay detention center deep in the heart of Texas. While the T. Don Hutto Family Residential Center houses mostly “Other-Than-Mexican” immigrant families instead of suspected terrorists, including more than 200 children from 30 countries, the policy of hide, deny, and dodge civil-rights law is unmistakably familiar.

Four months ago, U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement and its private contractor, Corrections Corporation of America, attempted to dress up the converted medium-security prison in plastic trees and rainbow murals for the family-detention center’s first and only media tour since the facility opened a year ago. Now, citing “pending litigation,” ICE has decided that secrecy is the better policy, and has informed the media that it will no longer disclose information about the facility, including population numbers.

The access restriction doesn’t only apply to the media. United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants Jorge Bustamante was denied entrance to the Hutto facility as well as a detention center in Monmouth County, New Jersey, during an 18-day U.S. tour this month.

“I expressed an interest to visit detention centers in the United States. [The U.S. State Department] responded, programming the visit of three detention centers,” said Bustamante, who was Mexico’s nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006. “Then they all of a sudden cancelled the visit that had been approved for the Hutto detention center and the New Jersey detention center. And so I requested an explanation of that decision to the Ambassador of the United States in Geneva, and no response.”

The explanations ICE gave the media were contradictory: The Associated Press reported first ICE’s claim that the United Nations had not given them proper notice. Now, Richard Rocha, who works in ICE’s public-affairs department, says it was due to the same “pending litigation.”

The lawsuit in question was filed by the American Civil Liberties Union in federal court in March on behalf of 10 children between the ages of three and 16, from six countries. The suit claims a wide array of civil-rights violations at the Hutto facility and a disregard for the 1996 Flores v. Reno settlement, which established rigid and binding requirements for when, where, and how the U.S. government (at the time the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which was restructured in 2003 as ICE under the Department of Homeland Security) may detain non-criminal immigrant minors. “Almost all of our clients are asylum-seekers, which means their parents fled their countries and in most cases have been found by a trained asylum officer to have a credible fear of persecution if they are returned, which is why they’re in asylum proceedings and not being processed by expedited removal,” said Lisa Graybill, legal director for ACLU of Texas.

Since the asylum process is often slow, this means families could languish at Hutto indefinitely, Graybill said, unless they are granted parole. Although they were initially denied parole, all 10 original ACLU plaintiffs were released following the lawsuit. However, it was all too easy, Graybill said, for the ACLU to add more defendants to the suit: New children are arriving at the facility daily.

On April 9, U.S. District Court Judge Sam Sparks issued an order for an expedited trial in August, declaring that the ACLU was “highly likely” to win their case. Under Flores, ICE may not house juveniles in a prison setting unless they have committed a crime or pose a danger to themselves or others; policy should favor release whenever possible, but if “flight-risk” minors must be detained it may only be in a facility “licensed by an appropriate State agency to provide residential, group, or foster-care services.”

Currently Hutto is not licensed as a care facility by any Texas agency. ICE assigned the licensing responsibilities to CCA, the U.S.’s largest private prison operator. CCA’s inexperience in residential programs is evident in documents obtained by the Current that show in March 2006 CCA was hoping to receive licensing from the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission and the Texas Youth Commission. Both agencies determined that Hutto was outside their jurisdiction because the detained juveniles had not committed criminal offenses and were foreign nationals. Only as the facility was set to open in May 2006 did CCA finally file paperwork with the proper agency, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services. However, instead of applying for a license, CCA requested and received a licensing exemption, which Sparks pointed out does not satisfy Flores.

“The Court finds it inexplicable that Defendants have spent untold amounts of time, effort, and taxpayer dollars to establish the Hutto family-detention program, knowing all the while that Flores is still in effect, without either promulgating final regulations or going back to the Flores court for clarification and/or modification of the requirements.”

Sparks wrote. “Nevertheless, the fact is that the Defendants have not sought any such clarification or modifications and clearly have no intent to do

so.”

Following Sparks’s order (and little more than a week before the U.N. Rapporteur’s U.S. visit was to begin), the U.S. Department of Homeland Security seized back the reins and began attempts to undo FPS’s licensing exemption. According to emails obtained by the Current, as of April 20, ICE officials were setting up a “walkthrough” for FPS. Neither ICE nor FPS responding to queries about the proposed visit.

Despite being barred from the facility, Rapporteur Bustamante interviewed former detainees and issued a statement on May 17. In addition to statements on human-rights violations, such as substandard prison conditions, he wrote that “there is no centralized system in the United States to obtain information regarding those arrested by immigration officials or where individuals are detained.”

His full report, including recommendations, will be presented to the U.N. later this summer. Ed Sills Director of Communications, Texas AFL-CIO

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**H1B visas: not just IT issue, says expert**

**Senators should consider local and long-term effects of proposed immigration changes, IU researcher says**

Via Indiana University  
There is a high demand for H1B visas within and beyond information technology (IT), but their use may be fostering dependence on a foreign labor market, said Lois Wise, a professor in the School of Public and Environmental Affairs who studies “insourcing” of short-term specialized workers into the U.S. Below, she describes some of the factors and consequences of expanding specialized foreign employment.

\* IT is declining in terms of share of H1B visas. “IT was the reason for the development of the permit, but the visas are now very, very widely applied in many occupational groups including teachers, doctors and state government administrators. IT still has about two thirds of all H1B workers, but that share has been steadily declining.”

\* IT employers desire young, foreign workers. “The great majority of workers hired on H1B visas are between the ages of 25 and 34. Within the IT industry there exists a taste for discrimination that favors young people and also favors international employees. Call it a ‘taste for globalization,’ but there’s a reinforcement and validation of the perception that programmers from India and Pakistan have unique problem-solving approaches that bring added value to American organizations.”

\* Bold, unqualified statements are generally suspect. “Unqualified claims about the shortage of U.S. workers or the impact of the legislation need to be scrutinized. Shortages may indeed exist for some jobs in some places, but in other cases, workers are available. We may not be able to fill the position of state prison correction officer, for example, but we could most likely find someone to serve as state welfare case worker. We may have a shortage of Spanish-speaking teachers in a state with mandatory bilingual education but no evidence of shortage in other states. Similarly, the effect of insourcing on wage rates for professional jobs is complex and needs to be assessed in terms of a particular occupational group in a particular economic region. Finally, the costs of immigration also play out differently and are partly related to the kinds of workers that are being insourced, the types of industries that are employing them, and the level of government and types of services it offers immigrants and their dependants.”

\* Differences between professional and non-professional workers can not be overlooked in formulating effective legislation. “The act’s proposed 2-1-2-1-2 year employment cycle (requiring workers to return to their home countries for a year after each two years in the U.S.) may have the effect of reducing permanent stays, but it lacks compatibility with professional jobs where employees must learn organizational and group norms, and methods to perform effectively in coordinated tasks. The start-up costs may be too great for the employer, and the employee similarly faces additional start-up and transportation costs that may function as a disincentive for employment. The difficulty of enforcing the 2-1-2-1-2 employment cycle should not be underestimated, and the question of which level of government could most effectively perform this task needs to be addressed.”

\* Teachers are a significant labor pool for H1Bs. “One area in which the demand for labor really isn’t being met by U.S. citizens is within states where schools are required by law to offer bilingual education. Texas is the biggest user of H1Bs for this purpose, with five-to-six thousand people hired in that state alone. States requiring bilingual education or funding English language proficiency programs address these shortages by insourcing foreign teachers, but education, in general, is a fast growing occupational group for H1B users.

\* Math and science teachers also needed. “There is a shortage of math and science teachers around the

**LETTERS TO THE Editor**



Send Mail to:  
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**NO SEX IN THE CITY**

In the Broadway musical “The Music Man”, a con man travels to a small, conservative town in Iowa and in order to sell non-existent musical instruments, tells them that their town is full of sin and corruption because they have a pool hall in their town. In the classic song that opens the musical, the Music Man tells the eager townspeople that there is “Trouble in River City” because of the pool hall and that if it continues to exist it will lead to all sorts of sin and corruption in their town. Of course, only he can save them from this corruption, if they will agree to purchase musical instruments from him so that the children of the town can form a band to keep them out of trouble.

Fear not good citizens of Lubbock, we have our own Music Man in Police Chief Claude Jones. Declaring war on sex of any form in our city, Jones supported the passage of a vague and constitutionally questionable sexually oriented business ordinance earlier this year. At the same time, Jones denied a license to the one sexually oriented business in town, setting in motion a long and costly legal battle which will cost the taxpayers a bundle.

Shortly after passage of the new ordinance, the Chippendales came to town and danced in a sports bar without their shirts. They were met at the performance by eight of the Music Man’s finest who video taped the performance and then, upon the recommendation of Cpl. Bill Bates, arrested the entire group, including the manager in charge. On the night of the incident, Lt. Greg Stevens, who was in charge of the entire proceeding, was quoted as stating that the dancers were being arrested for violating the city ordinance by not having a sexually oriented business permit because the dancers performed a “sexually gratifying act” without the permit. Stevens went on to state that he didn’t see the act, but that another officer (presumably Bates) witnessed the act. At a hastily called news conference several days later to quiet the media storm and public embarrassment caused by the arrests, the Music Man stated that the police attended the performance after seeing advertising for the show and that they were “just enforcing the law.” However, he stated a different reason for the arrests than Stevens. His justification for the arrest was that the dancers violated a state law allowing cities to regulate sexually oriented businesses and that the dancers were not arrested for violating the city ordinance as stated by Stevens. If the police can’t figure out what law was violated, how are the citizens of River City supposed to know? Of course, all charges were dropped and the Avalanche-Journal requested a copy of the video of the incident. The city refused to release it until the Attorney General, after a delay of more than 90 days, finally forced them to turn it over. The paper reported that their review of the tape revealed that no sex act occurred.

The Chippendales incident wasn’t enough for the Music Man. This week he decided to raid a lingerie shop called “Somethin Sexy”. The same Bill Bates who was instrumental in the Chippendales arrest entered the premises and asked to see the sexual devices for sale. According to news reports, the devices are not on display and are kept in a locked cabinet in the back of the store. Bates allegedly purchased a device and then returned the next day with a search warrant. He confiscated all of the devices and arrested the 19 year old clerk for Possession of Obscene Devices. If convicted, the clerk will have to register as a sex offender for the rest of her life. Newspaper reports state that the owner of the business could be charged as well. The Music Man was quoted as justifying the arrests by stating that he was acting on a citizen’s complaint and was “just enforcing the laws that are on the books.” Sound familiar?

It’s clear that the Music Man will have no sex in his city. Instead of focusing his efforts on investigating and solving the dozens of unsolved murders on the books, the 2% rise in violent crime every year, the fourth highest crime rate in the State, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars owed to the City by its former health care claims administrator, the Music Man spends valuable resources prosecuting anyone or anything having to do with sex. The Music Man has a happy ending. It is doubtful that we can say the same for this sad tale.

Charles Dunn



# Bush Hails Deal on Immigration Reform

Key senators in both parties and the White House announced agreement Thursday on an immigration overhaul that would grant quick legal status to millions of illegal immigrants already in the U.S. and fortify the border.

The plan would create a temporary worker program to bring new arrivals to the U.S and a separate program to cover agricultural workers. Skills and education-level would for the first time be weighted over family connections in deciding whether future immigrants should get permanent legal status. New high-tech employment verification measures also would be instituted to ensure that workers are here legally.

The compromise came after weeks of painstaking closed-door negotiations that brought the most liberal Democrats and the most conservative Republicans together with President Bush's Cabinet officers to produce a highly complex measure that carries heavy political consequences.

Bush called it "a much-needed solution to the problem of illegal immigration in this country" and said, if approved, the proposal "delivers an immigration system that is secure, productive, orderly and fair."

"With this bipartisan agreement, I am confident leaders in Wash-

ington can have a serious, civil and conclusive debate so I can sign comprehensive reform into law this year," he said in a written statement. Bush planned to make remarks about the bill later Thursday at the White House.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, his party's lead negotiator on the deal, hailed it as "the best possible chance we will have in years to secure our borders and bring millions of people out of the shadows and into the sunshine of America."

Anticipating criticism from conservatives, Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa., said, "It is not amnesty. This will restore the rule of law."

The accord sets the stage for what promises to be a bruising battle next week in the Senate on one of Bush's top non-war priorities.

Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, D-Nev., called the proposal a "starting point" for that debate, but added that it needs improvement.

"I have serious concerns about some aspects of this proposal, including the structure of the temporary worker program and undue limitations on family immigration," Reid said in a statement.

The key breakthrough came when negotiators struck a bargain

on a so-called "point system" that prioritizes immigrants' education and skill level over family connections in deciding how to award green cards.

The immigration issue also divides both parties in the House, which isn't expected to act unless the Senate passes a bill first.

The proposed agreement would allow illegal immigrants to come forward and obtain a "Z visa" and -- after paying fees and a \$5,000 fine -- ultimately get on track for permanent residency, which could take between eight and 13 years. Heads of household would have to return to their home countries first.

They could come forward right away to claim a probationary card that would let them live and work legally in the U.S., but could not begin the path to permanent residency or citizenship until border security improvements and the high-tech worker identification program were completed.

A new temporary guest worker program would also have to wait until those so-called "triggers" had been activated.

Those workers would have to return home after work stints of two years, with little opportunity to gain permanent legal status or ever become U.S. citizens. They could renew their guest worker

visas twice, but would be required to leave for a year in between each time.

Democrats had pressed instead for guest workers to be permitted to stay and work indefinitely in the U.S.

In perhaps the most hotly debated change, the proposed plan would shift from an immigration system primarily weighted toward family ties toward one with preferences for people with advanced degrees and sophisticated skills. Republicans have long sought such revisions, which they say are needed to end "chain migration" that harms the economy, while some Democrats and liberal groups say it's an unfair system that rips families apart.

Family connections alone would no longer be enough to qualify for a green card -- except for spouses and minor children of U.S. citizens.

New limits would apply to U.S. citizens seeking to bring foreign-born parents into the country.



# LULAC Opposes Senate Immigration Compromise

The League of United Latin American Citizens National Board of Directors has voted unanimously to oppose the Senate immigration compromise finding the bill unacceptable in its current form. The LULAC Board cited the imposition of a temporary worker program without a meaningful pathway to permanent legal residence, the elimination of four out of five family-based green card categories, and the implementation of an untested "merit-based" point system in place of our current employment-based immigration system as unacceptable components of the proposal.

"The Senate compromise is a radical departure from our current system that is rooted in family and employment-based immigration," stated Rosa Rosales, LULAC National President. "If enacted, the temporary worker provision alone would create a new underclass of easily exploited workers who would be forbidden from realizing the American Dream. This bill will dehumanize workers, short-change employers and lead to wide-spread undocumented immigration as many workers inevitably overstay their visas rather than return home." LULAC has consistently advocated for comprehensive immigration reform that unites families, allows hardworking immigrants already here to earn their way to permanent residence, and

allows future workers to immigrate legally to the United States. While the Senate compromise does provide a chance for undocumented workers to earn permanent residence and includes the DREAM Act and AgJOBS, the bill falls woefully short at reuniting families and fixing our broken immigration system with a legal pathway for future immigrant workers. "LULAC cannot support a bill that will separate families and lead to the exploitation of immigrant workers while resulting in widespread undocumented immigration in the future," stated Brent Wilkes, LULAC National Executive Director. "We will continue to urge Congress to enact fair and just immigration reform that unites families, protect human rights, creates an avenue for undocumented immigrants to legalize their status and allows future workers to come in legally while providing a pathway to permanent legal residency if they want to stay." The League of the United Latin American Citizens, the oldest and largest Hispanic membership organization in the country, advances the economic conditions, educational attainment, political influence, health and civil rights of Hispanic Americans through community-based programs operating at more than 700 LULAC councils nationwide.

# Mexicans Fear U.S. Immigration Plan

Congress' new immigration plan was bad news for tens of thousands of poor Mexicans who depend on a U.S. guestworker program for temporary jobs in agriculture and other seasonal work, such as landscaping and construction.

Millions of would-be migrants have been holding tight to President Bush's promise that they could one day apply for temporary visas to get a glimpse of the American dream.

At the U.S. Consulate in Monterrey, which hands out more temporary visas than any other consulate or embassy in the world, Edmundo Bermudez, a 36-year-old from the northern city of Durango, said the plan rewards those who have already entered the United States illegally, while shutting out those who stayed home hoping to gain legal passage.

He was especially offended by the plan to give preference to migrants with degrees and skills.

"The United States already has enough people with college degrees. Who is going to cut their tobacco?" asked Bermudez, who has been working intermittently in the U.S. for the past eight years. In Mexico, he makes about \$10 a day, while in the U.S. he earns almost that -- \$8 -- in an hour.

The proposal, unveiled Thursday in Washington, is devoid of Bush's original plan to grant three-year visas to migrants living in their native countries. Instead, it focuses on securing the border and giving illegal residents a path toward legal residency, while gradually giving preference for new visas to those with advanced degrees and highly specialized skills.

Many in Mexico -- and U.S. employers who say they need workers for low-skilled jobs -- had hoped Congress would expand the guestworker program and allow more to cross legally, work a few months and then return home with their savings to build homes and businesses.

Gilberto Escalante, a 41-year-old fisherman from Topolobampo

in Sinaloa state, said the current temporary visa program is better than the congressional plan because it gives Mexicans the option



to freely enter and leave the U.S. while maintaining their lives in Mexico -- instead of forcing them to choose between the two countries.

"We don't want the house or the latest car in the U.S. We want to go and work so that our families can have a good life in Mexico," said Escalante, who came to the industrial hub of Monterrey to apply for a visa to work on fish and shrimp boats off the coast of Mississippi.

Yet the congressional plan came as welcome news to the millions of Mexicans who depend on the \$23 billion sent home each year by Mexicans living in the U.S., many illegally.

The proposal would allow illegal immigrants to obtain a "Z visa" and, after paying fees and a \$5,000 fine, ultimately get on track for permanent residency, which could take between eight and 13 years. Heads of households would have to return to their home countries first.

It is also good news for the Mexican government, which has spent years lobbying the U.S. for a comprehensive immigration reform that allows more people to work legally in the U.S. Many had feared the U.S. would only approve more border security measures, such as adding to National Guard troops at the border and other high-tech security measures.

Victor Aviles, a spokesman for Mexico's Foreign Relations Department, cautiously welcomed the initiative.

"The Mexican government hopes that the different actors involved in the debate and eventual approval of this initiative take

advantage of the opportunity it presents," he said in a statement.

Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, D-Nev., said debate would be-

gin on Monday, but he cautioned, "I don't know if the immigration legislation is going to bear fruit and we're going to be able to pass it."

Miguel Garcia, 35, of Maravatio in the western Mexican state of Michoacan, said he was glad that the U.S. was giving illegal migrants a chance at fixing their status.

"They shouldn't punish people who are just trying to get ahead," he said.

In the small, northern desert town of Huachichil, migrant recruiter Rene Urbano encouraged Mexicans who work in potato fields and apple orchards to continue signing up for possible visas, arguing that he would work to find them jobs with U.S. employers.

"They are rewarding those who are doing things wrong and abandoning my boys who need work," he said, adding that there are millions of migrants waiting for U.S. jobs.

One of his clients, Gustavo Ruiz, a 31-year-old father of two small children, is normally working in U.S. fields by now. But today he is still waiting for an offer at the one-bedroom concrete home he built on the edge of the Mexican desert, with money he earned picking tobacco, cucumber and sweet potatoes.

He said he would not mind moving his family to the U.S. and trying to become legal residents, but his wife refuses.

"My roots are here," Elidia Moncada said. "My family is here. They say it's nice there, but I don't want to leave."

# U.S. Minorities Top 100 Million

The "minority" population of the United States has topped the 100 million mark, the U.S. Census Bureau said Thursday.

A bureau release stated that about a third of the U.S. population is a member of a minority group. The total U.S. minority population of 100.7 million is larger than the total population of all but 11 countries.

Some 20.7 million minorities live in California and 12.2 million reside in Texas, the Census Bureau said.

Hispanics make up the largest minority group, totaling some 44.3 million U.S. residents on July 1, 2006. There are some 40.2 million blacks and 14.9 million Asians in the United States. The Census Bureau said the population of American Indians and Alaska Natives totaled 4.5 million while the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander count was 1 million.

The U.S. population of non-Hispanic whites who indicated no other race totaled 198.7 million



in 2006. Four states -- California (57 percent minority), Hawaii (75 percent), New Mexico (57 percent) and Texas (52 percent) -- and the District of Columbia (68 percent) are "majority-minority."

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# La noche es de Gael



El mexicano Gael García Bernal tuvo su noche estelar en la Semana de la Crítica del Festival Internacional de Cine de Cannes al estrenar *Déficit*, su ópera prima como director.

Rodeado de cineastas y actores consagrados como Alfonso Cuarón, Alejandro González Iñárritu, Walter Salles, Carlos Reygadas y Javier Bardem, entre otros, el evento causó un gran furor por la multitud que se agolpaba para saludar a los invitados.

"Me emocioné mucho, esto no se compara con nada. Es una experiencia única y estoy muy contento y orgulloso", dijo García Bernal al término de la función, tras la cual fue aplaudido por casi cinco minutos, según el diario *Excelsior*.

El filme se presentó en la misma sala en la que siete años atrás se exhibió *Amores perros* y que "cambió nuestras vidas", dijo el también actor.

Los actores se abrazaron y algunos incluso lloraron de emoción.

"Creo que la película habló por sí sola. Creo que es el temor a lo que uno se enfrenta siempre, no saber si la película va a transmitir algo", reconoció el director.

Pero para Salles, el realizador brasileño que lo llevó de la mano en *Diarios de motocicleta*, en que interpreta al mítico Ernesto "Che" Guevara, realmente esta es su segunda película.

"Los dos, juntos, hicimos *Diarios de motocicleta*. Él es el coautor de *Diarios de motocicleta*. Gael tiene un compromiso y una integridad enorme que, aunados a su talento, crea algo único en el cine", manifestó.

Para el español Bardem la película es un "ejercicio de valentía y rigor. Es una historia contada desde la espontaneidad o

la improvisación, pero con un gran trabajo detrás".

González Iñárritu lo alabó como si se tratara de un padre que ve futuro en su criatura.

"Lo disfruté muchísimo, me siento orgulloso. Del corte que yo vi hace seis meses a esto, me parece que tuvo un rigor y un valor de presentar un universo de una sola casa bien bonito", destacó el nominado al Oscar por *Babel*.

Su casi inseparable amigo Diego Luna, con quien García Bernal actuó en *Y tu mamá también*, dijo que pudo reconocer "cosas bien divertidas y personales que tienen que ver con nuestra adolescencia", al tiempo que le aplaudió el manejo de los personajes.

"Ya había visto la película, porque soy productor también, pero la disfruté mucho por cómo corrió y cómo la gente la disfrutó. Se siente muy bonito porque es mi amigo y quiero que todo le salga bien. La película logra agarrar al público", agregó Luna.

Por ser su primera obra como director, García Bernal opta por un premio Cámara de Oro.

Relató que escribió el guión de la película con un amigo durante una resaca, en un barrio de Londres. No precisó cuándo se proyectará en su natal México.

La historia trata sobre Cristóbal, interpretado por él mismo, hijo de un político corrupto que "finalmente es un huérfano porque sus padres nunca están ahí". El personaje hace una fiesta con sus amigos de alta sociedad, y la tensión va subiendo mientras se muestra en contraposición la historia del jardinero de la casa.

# Fats Domino Returns to New Orleans Stage

Fats Domino took the stage before a sold-out crowd of hundreds in a New Orleans nightclub Saturday, marking the Rock and Roll Hall of Famer's first public performance since Hurricane Katrina.

Dressed in a snappy white jacket, the 79-year-old New Orleans icon was crisp and energetic as he sang and played the piano. The crowd jumped and screamed when he belted out "Blueberry Hill." Domino was accompanied by his longtime friend and musical partner saxophonist Herbert Hardesty. The pair have been playing together since the mid-1940s.

Fans who for years longed to see Domino perform such hits as "Blueberry Hill," "Blue Monday," "Ain't That a Shame" and "Walkin' to New Orleans" finally got their wish.

Domino, whose real name is Antoine, lost his home, his pianos, his gold and platinum records, and much of the city he loves during Katrina. He was rescued by boat

from his flooded 9th Ward home after the storm struck on Aug.

which put on Saturday night's show, is working with such artists

schools with musical instruments and helping artists recover from the hurricane. Roughly 25 percent of the proceeds will go toward the restoration of Domino's home, said Bill Taylor, the foundation's executive director.

So far, the house's interior studs and beams have been rid of mold, and workers have begun installing new drywall. The back end of a pink 1959 Cadillac that for years sat in the living area and served as a couch is being restored. The room's walls will be painted to match their pre-storm pink color.

Domino's house is still surrounded by blocks of abandoned homes - many untouched since Katrina. For more than a year, he has been living in a gated community in a New Orleans suburb.

Domino is expected to move back into his 9th Ward home later this year - a sign of hope for many in the heavily devastated neighborhood, which some have said shouldn't be rebuilt.



29, 2005.

Domino last performed in public on Memorial Day 2005 at a casino on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, said Haydee Ellis, a close friend of Domino.

The Tipitina's Foundation,

as Elton John, Tom Petty, Bonnie Raitt, Willie Nelson, B.B. King and others to record a tribute album of Domino's songs.

Proceeds will benefit the foundation, a nonprofit dedicated to providing the city's public

# 'George Lopez' - More than Just a Show.

George Lopez, the man, was third in a short lineage of Hispanic performers to star in a mainstream television show. He has impressive company. Only Desi Arnaz and Freddie Prinze have achieved the same. As Freddie Prinze Jr. has stated, "Desi unlocked the door, my dad opened it and George kicked it down." Freddie Prinze Jr. was the fourth on this list - unfortunately, his show was cancelled after only one season.

On May 15th, ABC announced that it will be closing the door of its groundbreaking program "George Lopez". Ironically, it is ABC that will continue to carry the torch of depicting Latinos in the mainstream media with its hit show "Ugly Betty", the English language transplant of the popular Colombian telenovela "Yo soy Betty, La Fea", starring the Honduran-American actress America Ferrera.

Both programs, however, have been the exception to the rule, in a world where Hispanics in entertainment continue to be under-represented. For instance, studies measuring the percentages of prime-time Hispanic characters on network television consistently show Latino actors at about six or seven percent of the total, in marked contrast to the fact that Hispanics make up fifteen percent of the population. When you look at characters in leading roles, the numbers dwindle much further.

Despite the blatant absence of a viable Latino presence on mainstream television, research shows that U.S. born Hispanics are

clamoring to see more of themselves represented in the media landscape-on television as in the real world. More so than any show in recent history, "George Lopez" was a shining example of a program that delivered on this unmet desire. Qualitative research that we have conducted has shown that young U.S. born Hispanics, Mexican or not, totally connect with Lopez - they get his humor, they identify with his persona and they admire him as someone who has made it, despite all the obstacles.

The NGLC study (www.NGLC.net) we released this week showed that among New Generation Latinos, "George Lopez" was the most popular Hispanic television show. In New American Dimensions' Made in America study among younger U.S. born and Generation 1.5 Hispanics, "George Lopez" was among the top five programs viewed across all age segments and across all generations.

The apparent lack of hullabaloo about the George Lopez show's cancellation, at least until now, seems to be in marked contrast to the protestations about Ken Burns' 14-hour documentary "The War," which is scheduled to premier on PBS in September. Among the more than 40 men and women inter-



viewed for the documentary, not a single one was Latino, and both Burns and the network received a heated reaction from Hispanic activists headed by the Defend the Honor Campaign which tried to force them to include a Hispanic perspective. Burns and PBS at first relented, then gave in a little, agreeing to add some Hispanic interviews, but without having to re-edit. The pressure from Hispanic groups continued, and in a press release this week, Burns now agrees that Hispanics will be "incorporated in a way consistent with the film's focus." The lesson from the Burns documentary is that the voices of the U.S.'s 44 million Hispanics will be told.

The bigger question that many Latinos, including George Lopez himself, are now pondering is whether his show was "unceremoniously" cancelled or not. Certainly both qualitative and quantitative research that we've conducted points to the fact that "George Lopez" indeed had a loyal Latino fan base that related to the show on multiple levels. In

the world of television, however, shows are typically cancelled for one reason...money. Given the proven appeal of "George Lopez" with the Latino population, the largest ethnic group in America, what then led to its downfall? Well, here's what we do know: 1. the show had 4 different time slots during its 5-year run; 2. it was often put up against media juggernaut, "American Idol"; 3. it was not produced or owned by ABC, who allegedly has kept their fully-owned shows on-air in spite of poorer ratings. So it may have gotten an unfair deal.

Unlike a PBS documentary, "George Lopez" was a network TV program whose goal was to generate revenue. Based on our research with Hispanics, however, it represented a whole lot more. Is ABC being short sighted by canceling the one show that for so many Hispanics was a symbol of their arrival into the American mainstream? Just a guess, but George Lopez - and probably millions of other yet unheard Hispanics - probably have a strong opinion on the subject.

# Eva Longoria Talks Empowering Latinas

"Desperate Housewives" star Eva Longoria opens up about hosting the 2007 ALMA Awards and her summer wedding to NBA star/rapper Tony Parker for the June/July issue of *Latina* magazine.

Longoria praises her future husband Tony Parker (reportedly getting married July 7, 2007) and downplays their seven year age difference. "I don't know if it's because he's French or what, but he's actually far ahead of me in years with a lot of things - he's so disciplined and way more intelligent about money and investments," she says. "Then there's things in which I'm ahead of him, but we balance each other out really nice, as it should be." The couple is reportedly getting married in Paris at the Chateau de Chantilly, a castle just north of the city. "It will be a very tradi-

tional wedding...the Mexicans take over Paris!"

Regarding her family's take on interracial dating issues, Longoria says, "I thought it would be an issue, because of our community, but not once has it ever come up with anyone in my family, even with my real traditional Mexican grandma...They love him for who he is."

Could the couple be following in Brangelina's footsteps by adopting? "We both have big hearts and the finances to do it, and we want to be able to provide an environment of love and stability to a child who otherwise wouldn't have that," Longoria says.

As Longoria prepares for the upcoming ALMA Awards (airing June 5th on ABC), she tells *Latina* magazine, "I actually didn't want to do it at first." But with significant creative

control, Longoria was reviving the awards for a second time after a 2-year hiatus. "We had to make it reflect our community now, which is very integrated and complex. There are so many colors within our culture, and I found it really important to make the show all-inclusive from white to Hispanic to black, whatever it may be, and just celebrate our culture by showing other cultures."

On a more serious note, the star says that education is the key to empowering more Latinas in America. "We need to increase the number of women who go to college. We still have high pregnancy rates and high percentages of high school drop-outs. Everything is intertwined... it's up to us to lay the groundwork for future generations."

For more information, pick up the June/July issue of *Latina* magazine, on newsstands now.

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# Quinceañeras de la Semana



Rachel Flores is the daughter of Ismael and Peggy Flores.

Rachel attends Monterey High School and when she is not in school, she loves to help in her church and play basketball.



Mariah Danielle Hernandez celebrated her quinceañera on May 19th at Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church

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Strictly Ballroom came out and danced for the residents at Mi Casita for Nursing Home Week. Many events were held throughout the week for the residents to celebrate this event. Some of the events included a 50's day with a sock hop and rootbeer floats and an outdoor event filled with entertainment and food.

## HAVE FUN AND GET FIT AT ANNUAL HEALTHY LUBBOCK DAY

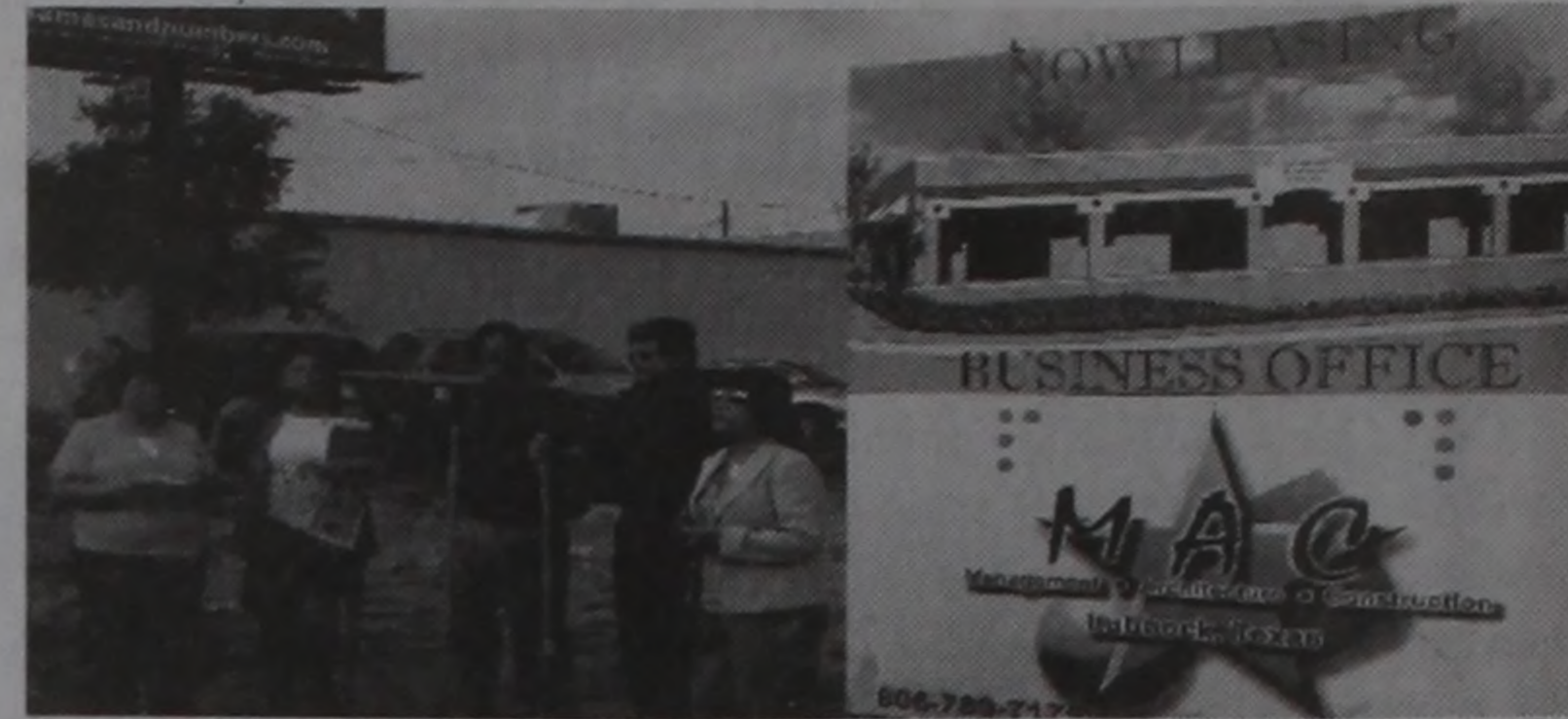
The third annual Healthy Lubbock Day will begin with a kickoff celebration at 9 a.m., and will last until 1 p.m. June 9 at Maxey Park, located at 4020 30th St. The event will be hosted by the Healthy Lubbock Initiative, which seeks to make Lubbock and its surrounding communities a healthier place by supporting and motivating people to become active through physical activity and improved nutrition.

"There's something for everyone," said Annette Boles, a unit assistant director at the Garrison Institute on Aging. "This is about education and hands-on activities. Whether

you're a senior or a child, we will have information for you about finding ways to stay active through the summer and holidays and make healthy living a lifestyle."

Events this year will include wall climbing, prizes, paddle boats and canoes, bike safety lessons, volleyball and health screenings for all ages. There will be lectures on Alzheimer's disease and nutrition and a series of demonstrations for Texercise, dance and aerobics, Tai Chi and spinning. All events are free to the public.

Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center President M.



A groundbreaking for one of the first Hispanic-owned, multi-office business complexes was held on May 23 at 223 N. University. Josie and Raul Alvarado are the owners of Essential Home Health Services and Century Business Solutions will expand their business into the new building. The new complex will also have office spaces that will be available for lease. For more information contact RaulAlvarado at 747-4229.

Roy Wilson, M.D., M.S., initiated the Healthy Lubbock program in June 2003 as a tool to help community members prevent obesity and related health issues. The Healthy Lubbock Initiative strives to empower individuals to make smart lifestyle decisions for themselves and their families.

According to the American Heart Association, the number of overweight adolescents and teenagers has been increasing at an alarming rate over the last 20 years. Overweight children are more likely to be overweight adults, but treating childhood obesity may help

reduce the risk of heart disease and other diseases.

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is a survey of high school youth conducted regularly through national, state and local education and health agencies that provides documentation of the inadequate levels of physical activity among high school-age youth. In 2003, 37 percent of students surveyed did not participate in more than 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity per day. More than 30 percent of students spent at least three hours watching television, and minority children had an increased risk of not being physically active.

## McGavock Nissan Dealership Awarded Top Honor For Outstanding Customer Service

Lubbock, Texas (May 17, 2007) – McGavock Nissan in Lubbock has been recognized for superior customer service by receiving the coveted Owner First Circle of Excellence. This year, only 36 Nissan dealers out of more than 1,000 nationwide qualified for the award and only 12 dealers received the award in Nissan's South Central Region. McGavock Nissan achieved this recognition as well as receiving Nissan's Owner First Award of Excellence for the fourth consecutive year, which specifically recognizes the dealership's continuing commitment to customer service.

Nissan's Circle of Excellence Award embodies all of the qualities necessary to be successful - sales volume, profitability and customer service. The award

honors dealerships like McGavock Nissan and its employees for providing exceptional customer service and reaching unparalleled levels of customer satisfaction.

"Putting our customers first is our approach to business," said Steven McGavock, dealer principal, McGavock Nissan. "We're very proud to have earned this honor and believe that the ownership experience should be pleasurable, easy and rewarding. This honor signifies our elevated effort at putting customers first in everything we do."

"The Owner First Circle of Excellence is the ultimate recognition of McGavock Nissan's leadership not only in the area of customer satisfaction, but in every aspect of its business - from sales to profitability as well," said John Spoon, regional vice president of



Nissan's South Central Region. "It's one of the highest honors a dealership can receive." More than 1,000 Nissan dealerships compete each year for the highly esteemed Owner First Circle of Excellence. The award is based on more than a dozen stringent business cri-

teria that evaluate everything from customer feedback to adherence of visual identity standards.

McGavock Nissan is located at 4817 S. Loop 289 in Lubbock, Texas. For more information please call 806-783-8484 or visit [mcgavocknissan.com](http://mcgavocknissan.com).

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**12**

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Plan Familiar de Mi Círculo: Cargo mensual por acceso de \$79.99 por dos líneas, más impuestos y tarifas. Los minutos del plan de tarifas aplican dentro del área de llamadas National Freedom. Para obtener más detalles, consulta el mapa de cobertura en la tienda o en [alltel.com](http://alltel.com). El uso fuera de tu plan de llamadas está sujeto a cargos adicionales por "roaming", uso de minutos y larga distancia. \*Mensajería de Texto Gratis: Si se elige esta prestación, se incluirán al plan 1000 mensajes de texto, con fotografías y video cada mes. Los mensajes no se comparten con la segunda línea del plan. Alltel cobra una tarifa de conectividad, regulatoria y administrativa de hasta \$1.70. Una tarifa federal y estatal del Fondo de Servicio Universal (USF). Ambas tarifas varían según el uso del servicio móvil del cliente, y una tarifa por proporcionar el servicio 911 de hasta \$1.94 (donde está disponible al servicio 911). Estas tarifas adicionales pueden no ser impuestos o cargos requeridos por el gobierno y están sujetos a cambios. Mi Círculo: Servicio disponible para clientes nuevos y existentes en selectos planes actuales de \$59.99 o más al mes. Para obtener todos los detalles, visita [alltel.com](http://alltel.com). Detalles del Teléfono: Los teléfonos y los reembolsos que apliquen, están disponibles por tiempo limitado, hasta agotar existencias, a clientes nuevos y clientes existentes que sean elegibles, con la activación de un plan de tarifas que califique. Ponte en contacto con Alltel para determinar si eres elegible. Limitado a 1 reembolso por compra que califique. El teléfono no puede ser devuelto una vez que el reembolso ha sido presentado. El cliente tiene que pagar los impuestos que apliquen. Consulte el certificado de reembolso para obtener más detalles. Afirmación de la red: Alltel garantiza la cobertura de servicios móviles al momento de su creación, sin tener en cuenta las variaciones debidas a interferencias eléctricas, equipo del cliente, topografía y la interpretación y las preferencias definidas por cada compañía de sus propios datos de ingeniería. Información adicional: La oferta puede estar limitada por tiempo, existencias, cobertura o localidades participantes. Hay un cargo no reembolsable de \$25 por activación y aplica una posible tarifa de \$200 por línea por cancelación prematura del contrato. Los servicios están sujetos a las Normas y Condiciones de Alltel para Servicios de Comunicaciones y otra información disponible en todas las tiendas Alltel o en [alltel.com](http://alltel.com). Todas las marcas de productos y servicios indicados son los nombres, nombres comerciales, marcas comerciales y logotipos de sus correspondientes propietarios. ©2007 Alltel. Todos los derechos reservados.