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Lubbock/West Texas Region

Latino New Americans Establish Surprising Political Presence in New States

Latinos weren't the only group that flexed its muscles this past Election Day. New Americans — naturalized citizens and the U.S.-born children of immigrants who were born during the current era of immigration that began in 1965 — make up another important demographic group that demonstrated its ability to swing an election. While complete data on New Americans is not yet available, exit polling among Latinos and Latino immigrants tell two important stories.

First, Latino immigrants voted for Obama at a higher margin than native-born Latinos. While Obama made an impressive gain among native-born Latino voters, capturing 67% of the Latino vote compared to Kerry's 56% in 2004, the records were smashed with Latino immigrant support coming in at a whopping 78%. What changed the immigrant vote? Immigration.

Meanwhile, these New American Latino voters made a difference in districts we've never detected their presence in before. In unprecedented fashion, they provided the critical, extra push for Obama in North Carolina and Indiana, without which victory would have been impossible; and played a significant role in winning Virginia. These findings suggest that immigrants are having a tsunami impact beyond the Sunshine and Rocky Mountain states and throughout the country.

A preliminary analysis conducted for the Immigration Policy Center (IPC) by Rob Paral and Associates explores the electoral power that was exhibited on Election Day by Latino New Americans and shows that in Indiana and North Carolina Latino New American Voters Helped Push Obama to Victory.

Obama faces pressure on immigration

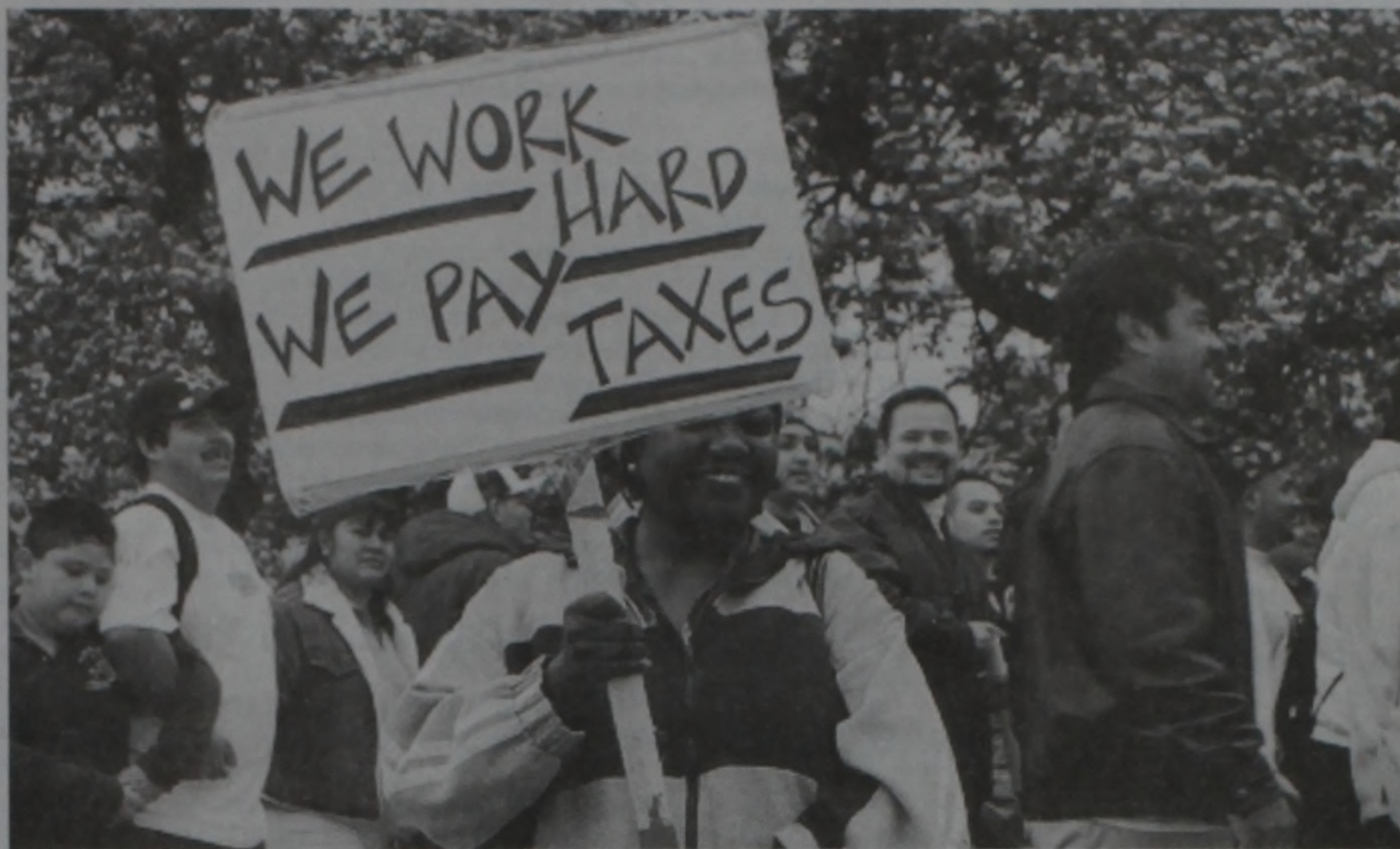
Before a huge crowd in San Diego last summer, Barack Obama vowed to make fixing illegal immigration a top priority as president, and Latinos nationwide responded with massive support for him on Election Day. Now, they are pressing him to keep his promise.

"We voted in large numbers for Obama," said Juan Salgado, board president of the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, a nonprofit based in Chicago. Obama's training ground for immigration issues when he was a senator. "If we're sitting here two and a half years from now and absolutely nothing's been done, people are going to start asking questions."

From Cape Cod to California, activists on both sides of the volatile issue are girding for battle. Supporters of the nation's 12 million illegal immigrants — most of whom are Latino — want Obama to press for a path to legal residency for them. Opponents say reform is impossible at a time when unemployment is soaring, and instead want tougher border security and less immigration to preserve Americans' jobs.

Many analysts are skeptical that Obama can navigate the political minefield of illegal immigration in his first year, while confronting the plunging economy and two wars. Still, groups on both sides are commissioning polls to gauge Americans' appetite for the immigration issue and assembling teams to file legislation for their cause next year. "We're going to be fighting like crazy to keep it off the floor" in Congress, said Roy Beck, president of NumbersUSA, the nation's largest group favoring immigration controls. "Now is not the time to be talking about this."

To start, many expect Obama to



halt big immigration raids, such as last year's operation in New Bedford, and, perhaps later, push to allow illegal-immigrant students to pay resident tuition at colleges and universities.

Obama also must decide whether to ask Congress in March to reauthorize the e-verify program, a controversial worker database that is used to check employees' legal status. And he will possibly confront the deportation of his 56-year-old aunt, Zeituni Onyango, who is in the country illegally and who recently fled media attention in Boston for Cleveland.

Immigration advocates say Obama owes a debt to Latino voters, who voted 67 percent in his favor overall, according to a poll for America's Voice, a national communications campaign that favors legal residency for illegal immigrants. Latino support helped him capture such formerly Republican states as Florida, New Mexico, Colorado, and Nevada. Immigrant voters gave Obama the highest support — 78 percent of Latino immigrants voted for him, compared with 61 percent of US born-Latinos.

More than any recent president, Obama has a unique vantage point on immigration.

He is the son of a former exchange student and the nephew of an illegal immigrant, both from

Kenya. He is only the fourth known president — and the first since Woodrow Wilson — to have a foreign parent, according to Library of Congress historian Gerard Gawalt.

Yet, Obama has had conflicted feelings about immigration, according to his 2006 book, "The Audacity of Hope." He admitted to "nativist sentiments" — including a flush of patriotic resentment when Mexican flags are waved at pro-immigrant rallies — and frustration when he was forced to use a translator to speak to his car mechanic. He worried that low-wage immigrants would depress wages and drain the nation's safety net.

During the campaign, Obama and rival John McCain let immigration disappear from the radar in English, though they battled over it in Spanish-language advertisements on the Internet.

In his platform, Obama listed border security as the first point in his plan. But he said he would also raise the number of legal immigrants, to keep families together and to meet the demand for jobs, and would allow illegal immigrants to pay a fine, learn English, and go to the back of the line to apply for citizenship.

It remains unclear which of those policies Obama would tackle first, and while his office is still assembling a transition team, it

would not comment. But observers expect disagreement over when to address them in Congress.

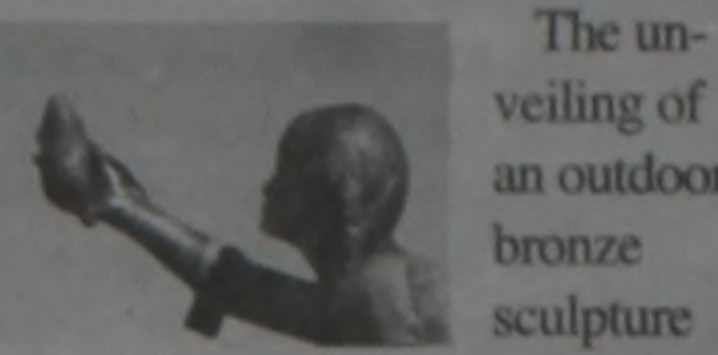
Representative Xavier Becerra of California, a Democrat who is the assistant to the speaker and the highest-ranking Latino in the US House, said in an interview that he was optimistic Obama would start to tackle immigration reform in his first year. But Speaker Nancy Pelosi said at a recent news conference that she wasn't aware of a timetable and that passing any measure would require a bipartisan effort.

Obama's incoming chief of staff, Rahm Emanuel, said last year that an immigration bill couldn't pass during the first four-year term of a Democratic president. An aide for Emanuel said his priorities will match Obama's.

"Obama's going to have people in one ear who say, 'Wait wait, it's too controversial,'" said Frank Sharry, executive director of America's Voice. "And in the other, people will be saying, 'But this is why you got elected.'" For now, immigrants are anxiously awaiting word on whether Obama will keep his promise and try to tackle illegal immigration in his first year. Obama wrote that the United States was creating a "hypocrisy of a servant class" by allowing illegal immigration to grow without a sensible plan to deal with it.

News Briefs

Sculpture Unveiled at Mae Simmons Park



The unveiling of an outdoor bronze sculpture by local artist Eddie Dixon, took place on Wednesday, November 19th at Mae Simmons Park, East 19th Street and Canyon Lake Drive. This sculpture is a joint project of the City of Lubbock and Civic Lubbock, Inc. and was also made possible through grants from The CH Foundation and the Lubbock Area Foundation — Sybil B. Harrington Endowment for the Arts. Civic Lubbock, Inc. has designated this sculpture as their Centennial Project. The bronze sculpture represents a young Native American woman and is a tribute to the numerous Native American peoples that came through this area during the early history of the South Plains. It was especially fitting that this sculpture was unveiled this month, as November is National American Indian Heritage Month (also referred to as Native American Heritage Month).

Eddie Dixon is an internationally known artist. His first commission was a bronze sculpture of Eugene Bullard, the world's first black combat aviator of World War I, for the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum. His bronze representations of historical figures can be found, not only in Lubbock, but in national historical sites including the Pentagon, West Point, national history museums, war memorials, and national parks throughout the United States and in more than 50 countries.

The site of the sculpture is on higher ground overlooking East 19th Street and Canyon Lake Drive. Parking will be available at Mae Simmons Community Center and on Canyon Lake Drive in Mae Simmons Park. In case of inclement weather, the ceremony will move into Mae Simmons Community Center.

New Comprehensive Study of Hispanic Family Caregivers

A study released today from UnitedHealth Group's Evercare(R) organization and the National Alliance for Caregiving (NAC) finds that more than one third of Hispanic households (36 percent) have at least one family member caring for an older loved one — a larger percentage than all U.S. caregiving households which is 21 percent (one in five), according to the Evercare Study of Hispanic Caregiving in the U.S. The study, the largest comprehensive look at Hispanic caregivers, also revealed that caregiving caused a major change to the working situation of Hispanics, which could have dramatic personal implications as the current fiscal crisis continues to unfold in the United States. Additionally, the emotional and physical tolls of caregiving might also impact the local and national economies, given that more than eight million Hispanics provide care to older loved ones nationwide.



The participants of the study indicated that additional resources and tools — in Spanish — are necessary to help them care for their loved ones. Seventy-three percent of Hispanic caregivers think

it is very or somewhat important that caregiving information be provided in Spanish, with 56 percent who say

it is very important. Eighty percent of Hispanic caregivers indicated training sessions that teach caregiving skills would be helpful, while more than seven in 10 would find online training in caregiving skills to be helpful. Evercare, a leader in the fight against chronic illness, is dedicated to providing health care management and preventive care for the millions of Americans suffering with advanced or long-term illnesses such as diabetes, heart disease, and Alzheimer's disease. Through Evercare health plans, family caregivers are part of the primary care team led by Evercare Nurse Practitioners and Care Managers who help coordinate care and guide members to improve their health outcomes, remain independent, and live at home as long as possible. In addition, more

than 500,000 working caregivers have access to Evercare(TM) Solutions for Caregivers, a caregiver services and support program provided through employers nationwide or on a private-pay basis.

"Family caregivers are an essential part of our health care system yet very often they need additional training and support for the critical role they play," says Ana T. Fuentes, M.D., Medical Director for Evercare/Ovations National Support Team. "Understanding the specific cultural needs and issues of caregivers in the Hispanic community is an important part of how we design our specific health plans and services for our members. Through programs such as Evercare Solutions for Caregivers, we can help these caregivers maintain their own health and stay on the job."

The Impact of Hispanic Caregiving on the Workplace Caregiving has also caused a major change to the working situation of many Hispanics. The study found that more than four in 10 Hispanic caregivers (41 percent) have changed their work situation either by cutting back on hours, changing jobs, stopping work entirely, or taking a leave of absence. This is compared to 29 percent among non-Hispanic caregivers.

In fact, two-thirds of Hispanics were employed at some point while they were caregiving (66 percent), whereas only 52 percent are currently working, a decline of 14 percentage points. Although the notable proportion of Hispanic caregivers who made major employment-related changes while

caregiving might lead one to believe that they would be less satisfied with the balance between caregiving and work, they are actually more highly satisfied than non-Hispanic caregivers. Nearly half of Hispanic caregivers (47 percent) report being very satisfied with their home/work balance, compared to 36 percent of non-Hispanic caregivers.

Caregiving for Diabetes Patients Most Prevalent The study found that diabetes afflicting their loved one is the top health condition for which Hispanics become caregivers — twice the number of those who said old age, cancer, or arthritis are the health conditions most affecting their care recipients. Diabetes in the Hispanic population is a growing concern, a 2007 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention national examination survey indicated that Mexican Americans are twice as likely as non-Hispanic whites to be diagnosed with diabetes by a physician — and that they are 50 percent more likely to die from diabetes as non-Hispanic whites. Additionally, the Evercare/NAC Study found that 23 percent of Hispanics said their loved one also was suffering from Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia.

More Hispanic Caregivers Fit the "Sandwich Generation" Profile A significant number of Hispanic caregivers (26 percent) are caring for two older loved ones at the same time. Additionally, among Hispanics, caregiving is most often performed by a female for an older female loved one while they are also caring for children under the

age of 18 — the typical "sandwich generation" profile. In fact, in the Hispanic community, 53 percent fall into the sandwich generation versus only 34 percent of non-Hispanic caregivers. While Hispanic caregivers are predominantly female (74 percent), they are also younger than non-Hispanic caregivers (on average 43 years of age, compared to 49 years of age for non-Hispanics).

Cultural Findings Among Hispanic Caregivers The Evercare/NAC Study revealed that 84 percent of Hispanic caregivers believe that their role is a family obligation or honor and part of their cultural upbringing. In addition, 70 percent think that it would bring shame on their family not to accept their caregiving role, compared to 60 percent of non-Hispanics. Religion also plays a part in providing strength for Hispanic caregivers — 93 percent indicated that religion helps them deal with the role of caregiving, 83 percent of non-Hispanic caregivers agree.

"There's been an enormous explosion of media and policy attention being paid to family caregiving issues," said Gail Hunt, president and CEO of the National Alliance for Caregiving. "I would hope that out of this Evercare/Alliance study, we would move beyond just awareness of the fact that there are Hispanic caregivers and that they need services, to actually developing the services that they need. Two of the services the Alliance feels are important are respite care and a caregiver assessment to help family members understand their needs as well as the needs of their loved one."

Zoning Regarding Sales for Off-Premises Consumption of Alcohol

Lubbock City Council member Todd Klein has released the following statement about possible zoning changes regarding alcohol sales: "Regardless of the issue before the City Council I believe the matter of public safety is paramount in any decision we are to make, and I also believe it is the chief function of the Council, where it is within the purview of the Council, to address potential issues confronting the city before they become larger problems. "With that said, the issue of zoning now before the Council should be, and I am confident will be, closely studied for how best to zone for sales for off-premises consumption of alcohol in the event that our city should be in a position to have such sales in the future. "For me, the question simply comes down to how do we, as a city, vend a legal product that is already within the city in the most mature and responsible manner that best promotes public safety. "Where potential zoning before us for consideration is not consistent with what I consider to be the overarching principle of public safety or erodes the integrity of the neighboring residential areas, I will propose changes to mitigate that concern."

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR HISPANIC AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

By Janet Murguía

The presidential campaigns of Senator John McCain and President-elect Barack Obama symbolized a fundamental turning point in our nation's story, but another significant actor has also emerged as a remarkable element in the 2008 presidential elections — the Latino voter. With record numbers of voters and important populations in battleground states, it can be argued that Latino voters decided this nation's fate.

The 2008 presidential elections have marked a pivotal chapter in U.S. history. The road to the White House was paved with notable firsts, producing the first major Latino candidate to run for president, the first woman to run on the Republican Party's presidential ticket, the first African American nominee to lead a major political party in a presidential election, and ultimately, the first African American president of the United States.

The Latino constituency was among the most courted and most debated demographic this campaign season. For the first time in history, both campaigns actively pursued the Latino vote. In the past two election cycles, the Republican Party made a vigorous effort to attract and energize Hispanic voters, while the Democratic campaigns neglected to put forth the same, if any, effort.

This year, both Senator McCain and President-elect Obama courted the Latino vote through Spanish-language ads, campaigning heavily in Hispanic communities, and making appearances at Latino events.

Despite the Latino community being the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. population, having increased voter registration rates, and playing a key role in the 2004 elections and the 2006 midterm elections, pundits doubted the potential of the Latino vote in the 2008 presidential election.

There have been naysayers who sought to undermine massive voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts, predicting that Hispanic voters would not turn out at the polls. On Nov. 4, Hispanics proved them wrong. Exit polls report that at least ten million Latinos voted, an increase of 32 percent from the 2004 presidential election and captured 66 percent of the Latino vote.

Pundits were also wrong when they questioned whether Latino voters would vote for Barack Obama because he is African American, failing to acknowledge the shared history of struggle and hope between the Latino and African-American communities in the United States. Critics were rel-

ing on tensions between African Americans and Hispanics that were precipitated by the exploitation of the 2000 Census announcing that Hispanics had become the nation's largest minority group.

Members of the media and others exploited the news, turning the Census into a story of winners and losers by declaring Latinos the "majority minority."

Though both African-American and Latino voters put these conflicts aside to vote on the issues that matter most to all U.S. residents — the economy, education, and health care—there is no doubt that the tensions between the groups — economic competition compounded with longtime prejudices, misunderstandings and negative stereotypes — still need to be addressed by leaders of both communities.

Recently, I met with Benjamin Jealous, president and CEO of the NAACP, shortly after he was elected to the position, and I look forward to continuing discussions and working with him and other key figures in the Hispanic and African-American communities so that we can continue to write this special chapter in our nation's history together. Coming together to confront our differences is the only way to bridge the divides between our groups.

Though our journeys in this country have been different, we have more that unites us than divides us. Both communities have relied on hope for a better tomorrow for future generations, hope for the elimination of hate, and hope for a stronger nation for all people. On Nov. 4, this hope translated to votes. On Nov. 4, our common concerns and hope for the future trumped whatever tensions exist between our communities. On Nov. 4, we came together and rose above our differences.

Throughout his campaign, President-elect Obama reminded us of what it means to hope. He energized a multitude of new voters with his call for a better tomorrow and together to bring about change through collective responsibility. It is our obligation of all of us not only to believe in our power to accomplish this change, but to continue to turn our hope into action as we did on Election Day. Nov. 4 was just the beginning of what we can accomplish together.

(Janet Murguía, president and CEO of the National Council of La Raza, the nation's largest advocacy and civil rights organization, writes a monthly commentary for Hispanic Link News Service. She may be contacted at opi@nclr.org.) ©2008

67% of the Latino vote should be enough to pay for a moratorium on immigration raids

by Marisa Treviño

The importance of the Latino vote is now an irrefutable fact. Not because Barack Obama was able to garner 67 percent of the Latino vote versus Sen. McCain's 31 percent, but because Latinos turned out in record numbers in key battleground states turning the electoral college tide in Obama's favor.

Analysts agree that without the Latino voters in these must-win states, Obama's victory would have been questionable. So what happens now?

Since this is politics, the kind of support Latino voters gave the Democratic Party did come with strings attached. The big question is does that payback come in the form of a key Cabinet position going to a Latino/a or can it be satisfied with the Obama Administration addressing in his first 100 days an issue that was among the top three for Latino voters and one that has soured many against the Republican Party — immigration reform?

There's no denying that it would be "sweet" to see Bill Richardson assume the position of Secretary of State in the Obama Administration. Yet, from examples of past administrations that have appointed Latinos/as to high positions within their "inner circles," it's one thing to have the ear of the President and quite another to have his attention.

So I vote that Obama make immigration reform a priority. Unlike the financial help being afforded Wall Street and debated for the auto industry, which takes a trickle down effect to reach Main Street USA, the Obama Administration can implement a form of help that would immediately relieve countless Latino communities across the nation — put a moratorium on immigration raids.

So far in 2008, the immigration policy of the Bush administration has been responsible for the apprehension and deportation of nearly 350,000 people. Government officials like to say that they are only after the criminals but though a small portion of

undocumented immigrants really fit a criminal profile, the vast majority are guilty of only returning to reunite with their families after they've been previously deported.

These immigration raids are exacting an emotional and financial toll on the children and spouses left behind in these communities while also creating repercussions for the larger communities.

Two separate economic studies focusing on the fiscal impact of immigrants in Nebraska and Long Island, New York arrived at the same conclusions: the benefits felt from the presence of immigrant residents (studies didn't account for citizenship status) can be seen in an increase in buying power, job creation and a significant contribution to the local tax base. Their removal from their respective communities negatively impacts those local economies.

Immigration raids also serve to perpetuate a misguided message to the ignorant that it's OK to hunt for undocumented immigrants. The latest evidence is the senseless murder of Ecuadorian immigrant Marcello Lucero of Long Island who was killed on his way to visit a friend. Seven teenagers, who in their own words, said, "Let's go find some Mexicans to f--- up," beat and stabbed Lucero to death simply because he was Latino.

This is not a new phenomenon. The FBI's 2007 Hate Crime Statistics Report revealed that Latinos comprised 62 percent of the victims of hate crimes committed by someone with a racial bias.

Change can't come fast enough for some Latinos in this country. The only way to start fostering the kind of positive attitudes needed to safeguard Latino lives, while Congress puts immigration reform back on the front burner, is for Obama to return the favor afforded him on November 4 and take a stand to stop the needless suffering that is threatening the next wave of Latino voters.

What Happened !!!!!

By: Ysidro Gutierrez

Did anybody get the number of that truck? At least that's the way the majority of Americans felt after the November 4, 2008 Presidential Election: Winners and Losers, alike felt like they'd been hit by a semi; but it was far worse than that; it was the "Obama Express" My friend OA couldn't wait to gloat. She called around 9:40 p.m. "Ha, ha, ha, you were wrong and I was right," she said. "I can't wait to see the look on your face."

So what exactly did happen? Let's begin by pointing out that there were no surprises on Nov 4, 2008 – Dashed Hopes, YES: but surprises, NO.

It was the Democrat Party year to win – and they did. After 8 years of George Bush – no Republican candidate could have done as well as John McCain. Botched responses to Katrina, failed immigration policies, failed stimulus payments, failed education policy, failed energy policy, the Iraq war, economic catastrophe, scandal after scandal, deficit spending in the Trillions, 55% increase in the size of government, and foreign relations stretched to the brink – all during George Bush's watch – what could John McCain do? He was left in the lurch.

So how did this disaster befall America? How did America end up with a Democrat President, Democrat Senate, and Democrat House of Representatives?

Things that must be: In the Primaries, only 22 million Republicans voted compared to 35 million Democrats – this haunting was "The Ghost of Election Future" which appeared Nov 4.

The White Vote: No one denies the number of white voters is declining. In 1980 it was 89% of the electorate. In 2008 white voters were only 74% of the U.S. electorate: of these, 43% voted Democrat – You don't have to be a math major to figure this one out. 43% of any one group is big enough to swing the victory – This is Strike #1.

The Latino vote: The Hispanic Vote is estimated at 9.3 million for 2008. This is 1.8 million increase over 2004. The big news concerning the Hispanic vote is twofold: First is its growth. It is estimated the Hispanic vote will grow to about 12 million in 2012. And it is concentrated in 9 Big States. In a system based on the Electoral College the effect of this concentration is greatly amplified. Obama won 7 of the 9 and 66% of the Hispanic popular vote.

The Black Vote: No surprise here, 95 percent went to Obama. For McCain, the combined minority vote is Strike #2.

The Women's Vote: 56% of Women preferred Obama to 43% for Senator John McCain. This is Strike #3 – "John McCain, You're OUT !!!"

Now the rest of the Story: A CNN poll published days after the election reported that 54% of Catholics voted for the PRO-ABORTION candidate Barack Obama. It is often said that Politics and Religion are the two big "No's, No's" when one is engaged in polite conversation. It is also prudent to avoid these if one desires to keep their friends. But this is El Editor, and in El Editor, there is no pick and choose when it comes to open dialogue.

National polls often report that Catholics are apt to pick and choose doctrine from their own Catechism that appeals to their individual tastes and pass on dogmas that don't. This they call – being a "Cafeteria Catholic." The just concluded Presidential Election may very well be the quintessential evidence that the "Cafeteria" label fits well when it comes to politics.

A central doctrine of the Catholic Church states that abortion is ALWAYS a grave matter. To have, promote, or to assist in an abortion is a grave sin for any Catholic that knowingly and of their own free will voted for a man that approves of all abortion including partial birth abortion, and who voted three times to deny medical help to infants who survive this horrid procedure and who says that his first act as President will be to sign the Freedom of Choice Act and approve Fetal Stem Cell research. Under Barack Obama and the Democrat Party rule millions of innocent human lives will be destroyed. Now Consider This: From Obama supporters we hear of "Promised Change" but if this week's cabinet level appointments are an indication – "No change is Coming at all." Obama is bringing back that ole gang from the Bill Clinton era. It's back to the past for liberals.

THE VIRTUE BARACK OBAMA GAINED THROUGH INHERITENCE

By Yolanda Nava

Hispanic Link News Service

The election of Barack Obama as president of the United States marks an epochal watershed in this country's history. The results clearly present our new face as a multi-racial/multi-ethnic society — or more accurately, a mestizo nation.

The presidential campaign of this son of a black father from Kenya and a white mother from Kansas was closely watched both at home and across the world, especially by the hopeful eyes of Spanish-speaking people of African descent in Latin America. It was anticipated that a win by a biracial man here in the United States would open up further opportunities for people of color throughout the hemisphere.

Only in recent decades have U.S. Census choices moved beyond black and white. Those of us who grew up near the U.S.-Mexico border have long been aware of the mixed world of color and cultures. However, despite the shifting demographics, too many journalists, beltway pundits and pandering politicians continued to define the world in black and white. They did so even as African Americans intermarried with "whites" and other ethnic groups, and the growing Hispano/Latino population surpassed the numbers of African Americans in the 2000 U.S. Census.

Many people were surprised to discover that Latinos had fanned out in all directions — into southeastern states like Georgia, even Latinizing Brooklyn and Long Island.

How many realize that Boston is the 20th largest Hispanic city in the United States?

Ten years ago a survey published in USA Today revealed that 57 percent of U.S. teenagers dated inter-racially. Hispanics comprised the largest number, 98 percent. This should have come as no surprise. Hispanics are already mixed, whether they are mulatto Puerto Rican, or mestizo Mexicans.

Familiar to those of us in the Southwest, mestizaje is the face of the Americas, from Canada all the way to Tierra del Fuego. The United States was never just black and

white. From the time African slaves were brought to these shores and to the Caribbean, Mexico and South America, there has been love as well as war, with intermarriage between different races, ethnic groups and cultures taking place for more than four centuries.

This intermixing took place among the peoples of Europe, Africa, Asia and the Middle East before clerics, settlers and sailors crossed the Atlantic.

So extensive was the mestizaje in Mexico and Latin America that Mexican philosopher, secretary of education and 1929 presidential candidate José Vasconcellos defined the people created by the mixing of European, Indian and other "races" as La Raza Cósmica, The Cosmic Race. His "fifth race" was an agglomeration of all the races in the world with no respect to color or number, to erect a new civilization and the "universal era of humanity."

That new era is already upon us. That's another important theme Barack Obama theme that resonated with voters — our common values as a national family. He reminded us that "we the people" are one people.

This is why his call to unity captured the hearts, minds and hopes of so many. We inherently know that the values we live and the principles we believe in — equality, democracy, freedom, honesty, justice and hope, not the color of our skin — form the collective community. It is these virtues and principles so gracefully exemplified in the president-elect that carried him to the White House and will make him a great president.

As the results poured in on election night acknowledging our virtues as a nation with a new face, I felt especially proud of my country.

[Yolanda Nava, of Santa Fe, N.M., is a broadcast journalist, columnist and author of the Latino book of virtues It's All in the Frijoles: 100 Famous Latinos Share Real-Life Stories, Time-Tested Dichos, Favorite Folktales, and Inspiring Words of Wisdom (Fireside/Simon & Schuster.) E-mail: yolanda.nava@state.nm.us] ©2008

IMMIGRANT ADVOCATES PREPARE TO PROTEST AT OBAMA'S WHITE HOUSE

By Jackie Guzmán

As President-elect Barack Obama assesses the nation's priorities, assembles his Cabinet, and moves his administrative team into the White House Jan. 20, immigration-reform leaders plan to be among the first to sign his guest book.

They'll be at the White House gate on the day following the presidential inauguration parade, they promise.

"We are expecting thousands," says Lucero Beebe-Giudice, spokesperson for the D.C.-based grassroots organization Tenants & Workers United, which has joined with 29 other area groups as the National Capital Immigration Coalition to pressure the President-elect to make good on his campaign pledge to give comprehensive immigration reform "top priority" during his first year in office.

Under the banner, "A New Day for America, A New Hope for Our Communities," the NCIC and 270 more organizations nationwide, united by the Fair Immigration Reform Movement, are calling for a mobilization in front of the White House on Jan. 21. They represent immigrants from all of the world's continents

During a Nov. 12 news conference at the National Press Club, their leaders pointed to Latino and immigrant voters' overwhelming support for Obama, expressing optimism that the President-elect would not let their trust pass unrewarded. Two-thirds of the estimated 10.5 million Latino voters cast their ballots for the Illinois senator.

Referring to the unprecedented national pro-immigrant demonstrations across the nation in 2006 in response to the draconian immigration bill authored by U.S. Rep. James Sensenbrenner (R.-Ind.) that was under consideration in the House of Representatives at the time, FIRM member Angélica Salas, who is executive director of the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles, declared, "We marched in the millions, we voted in the millions, and immigrants demand real solutions."

Among its numerous punitive elements, Sensenbrenner's bill would have made all undocumented residents guilty of felonies just by virtue of their presence in the United

States

Millions of persons in more than 100 cities and towns participated in the peaceful '06 protests. In what is now recorded as the largest such national demonstration in U.S. history, Chicago's crowd was estimated at 750,000 and the one in Los Angeles variously between 500,000 and a million.

At this month's capital news conference, Abdul Kamus, executive director of Washington's African Resource Center, warned, "There are about 5,500 taxi cab drivers in D.C. and we are working with Maryland and Virginia drivers as well. We are expecting tens of thousands of immigrants and supporters."

NCIC president Jessica Alvarez emphasized the immigrant community has fully embraced the spirit of hope and democracy. "We will remain active long after the election. Together, NCIC, FIRM and other allies pledge to help the new administration institute immigration reform."

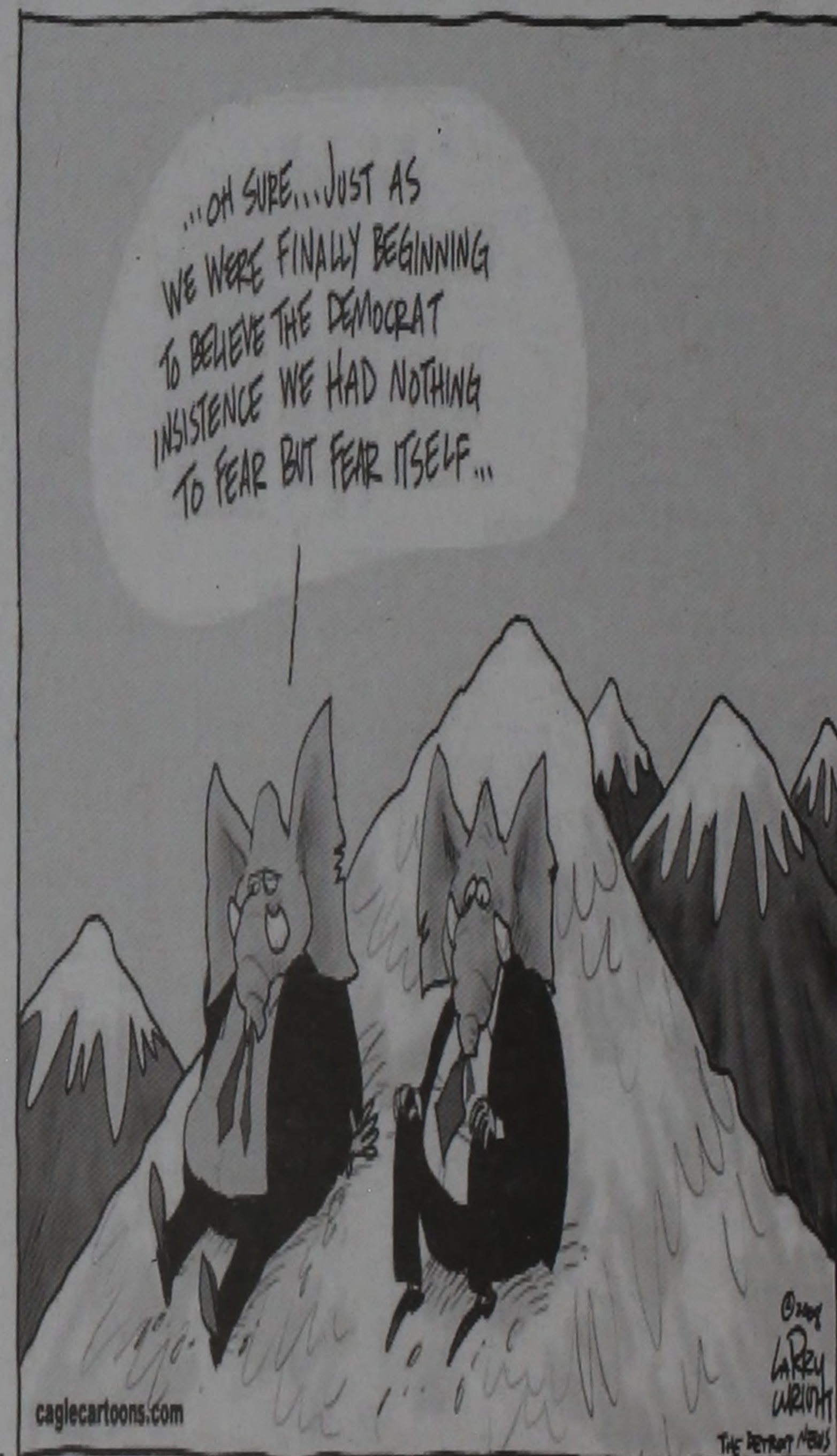
Some press reports already suggest that immigration reform won't likely be an Obama first-year priority. Wrote Tom Barry in the political newsletter CounterPunch, "Obama's selection of Rahm Emanuel as his chief of staff signals that political pragmatism, not campaign promises to Latinos, may determine immigration policy in the new administration." Emanuel, whom Obama plucked from Illinois' congressional delegation to run his White House operations, referred to immigration as a "losing issue" for Democrats earlier this year.

If Obama reneges on his pledge to Hispanics, the groups' leaders promise to remind him that immigration reform benefits the entire nation.

"We are asking for families to come out of the shadows [for] a path to legalization. We need to fix this broken immigration system," said Alvarez.

In the next two months, both coalitions will conduct a series of events designed to open dialogue between policymakers and the immigration-reform community.

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El Editor

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Bill Clinton's Finances Scrutinized; Post for Hillary Is at Stake



President-elect Barack Obama's advisers have begun reviewing former President Bill Clinton's finances and activities to see whether they would preclude the appointment of his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, as secretary of state, Democrats close to the situation said.

The examination of the former president suggests how seriously Obama is considering bringing his onetime rival from the Democratic presidential nomination into his cabinet. He met with her in Chicago on Thursday to talk about the prospect and word quickly filtered out. Many Democrats closed to both camps said Sunday that it seemed likely that Obama would ask her to take the job, assuming that would work something out regarding Bill Clinton's role.

A team of lawyers trying to facilitate the weekend nomination spent the weekend looking into the former president's philanthropic organization, dealings with foreign governments and ties to pharmaceutical companies, an adviser to both camps said. The two sides are discussing what the former president would need to do to avoid a conflict of interest with the duties of his wife, who is said to be interested in the post.

"That's the first and most important hurdle," said another adviser to Obama, who spoke on condition of anonymity to discuss Bill Clinton's role, but who praised his work fighting problems overseas through the Clinton Global Initiative. "He does good work. No one wants it to stop, but a structure to avoid conflicts must be thought of."

On Monday, Obama met with his formal Republican rival in the presidential election, sitting down in Chicago with Senator John McCain to explore areas where the two might make common legislative cause.

The meeting in Chicago, coming just under two weeks after the election, represented an unusually early effort at

reconciliation after a sometimes bitterly fought campaign. The president-elect and the Arizona senator hold similar views on issues like climate change and ethics reform where cooperation might be fruitful.

On the Clinton issue, more than a dozen advisers to the New York Senator and Obama said they did not have firm information, they considered it improbable that Obama would have opened the door to Clinton's appointment as secretary of state without having decided, at least in principle, that he would like to make it happen. Rejecting her after letting the possibility become so public would risk a new rupture within a party that spent much of the year divided between Obama and the Clintons.

The possibility of Hillary Clinton as secretary of state generated positive response from both sides of the aisle on Sunday. "She is a lady of great intelligence, demonstrated enormous determination and would be an outstanding appointment," former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at a forum in New Delhi, according to news services.

Speaking at an economic conference in Kuwait, Bill Clinton openly acknowledged the possibility. "If he decided to ask her, and they did it together, I think she'll be really great as a secretary of state," he said. "She worked very hard for his election after the primary fight with him, and so did I, and we were very glad that he won, and we have a lot of confidence that he can do a good job."

Another sign that many said pointed to Clinton's possible selection was the news that Gregory Craig will be appointed White House counsel instead of national security adviser or deputy secretary of state, as some had expected. A long-time law school friend of the Clintons who represented Bill Clinton during impeachment, Craig broke from the couple to back Obama from the start and was a scathing critic of Hillary Clinton's claims to foreign policy experience. Although some advisers saw no connection, others said putting him in a foreign policy job would seem difficult if Clinton is to be secretary of state.

Both Obama and Clinton have kept their conversations tightly

held, but that silence has only convinced some associates that the prospect is serious.

A former adviser to Hillary Clinton who spoke on condition of anonymity said, "If it's a trial balloon, it certainly seems to be floating."

Over the last week at his transition offices in Chicago, Obama has conducted at least a half-dozen interviews for prospective cabinet members, focusing on secretary of state and treasury secretary. His transition team initially planned to name the first cabinet officer this week, but advisers said Sunday that no decisions had been made.

No announcements were scheduled for Monday and Tuesday, aides said, with the calendar not set beyond that.

In an interview broadcast Sunday on the "60 Minutes" television show, Obama said that the first members of his cabinet would be announced soon. He added, "I think that I've got a pretty good idea of what I'd like to see, but it takes some time to work those things through."

He declined to expound on his conversation with Clinton late last week.

While Clinton was said to remain high on Obama's list for secretary of state, Democrats said he was also considering Governor Bill Richardson of New Mexico and at least one other candidate, perhaps Senator John Kerry, a Democrat from Massachusetts.

Clinton largely shares Obama's approach to foreign policy, but they disagreed sharply at times in the primaries.

She accused him of being unprepared for the complexities of the world and characterized him as naive for saying that he would talk with Iran without preconditions and authorize strikes against terrorists in Pakistan even without permission. He accused her of overstating her foreign policy credentials.

While Clinton would bring exceptional political wattage to the Obama cabinet, it would be an open question how her role would intersect that of Vice President-elect Joseph Biden Jr., who also has a strong interest in foreign policy.

But with Bill Clinton apparently the most important stumbling block, the lawyers who looked into his activities this weekend are trying to scrub all aspects of the William J. Clinton Foundation's records as quickly as possible.

McCain: I Will Help Obama Fix America

President-elect Barack Obama and his former rival John McCain pledged yesterday to launch "a new era of reform" after a dramatic meeting in Chicago appeared to dispel much of the election campaign's bitterness.

There was a mood of conciliation as the rivals pledged to put aside differences in order to rid Washington of its "bad habits" and solve the "urgent challenges of our time".

The joint statement, unprecedented in recent White House history, saw both politicians undertake "to work together in the days and months ahead on challenges like solving our financial crisis, creating a new energy economy, and protecting our nation's security."

The aim, they said, was to "restore trust in government, and bring back prosperity and opportunity for every hard-working American family."

Senator McCain had already shown himself to be magnanimous in defeat. On the night he lost the election he declared: "I pledge to him tonight to do all in my power to help him lead us through the many challenges we face."

Yesterday's statement reflected some of his pet themes, including taking on "government waste and bitter partisanship in Washington", and bringing back "prosperity and opportunity for every hard-working American family".

Senator McCain had already shown himself to be magnanimous in defeat. On the night he lost the election he declared: "I pledge to him tonight to do all in my power to help him lead us through the many challenges we face."

Asked whether he planned to help the Obama administration, McCain replied: "Obviously." Campaign claims that Mr. Obama was a celebrity groupie and fellow traveler with terrorists were forgotten, along with attacks on the "erratic" Mr. McCain.

On the face of it the prospects for co-operation are good. Both men share a deep frustration at the partisan gridlock in Washington that has stalled reforms on major issues for decades. In addition, Mr. Obama's reform agenda is so sweeping it will require Republican co-opera-

tion. Mr. McCain has never been at ease as a standard-bearer for conservative Republicans and he may prove a crucial ally

of Mr. Obama in the Senate. Mr. Obama wants to hit the ground running in January. He has ambitious plans to reform the US energy economy, tackle climate change and extend health care insurance to tens of millions more Americans. He takes over in the midst of deepening economic woes and will need Republican help to pass financial-stimulus legislation.

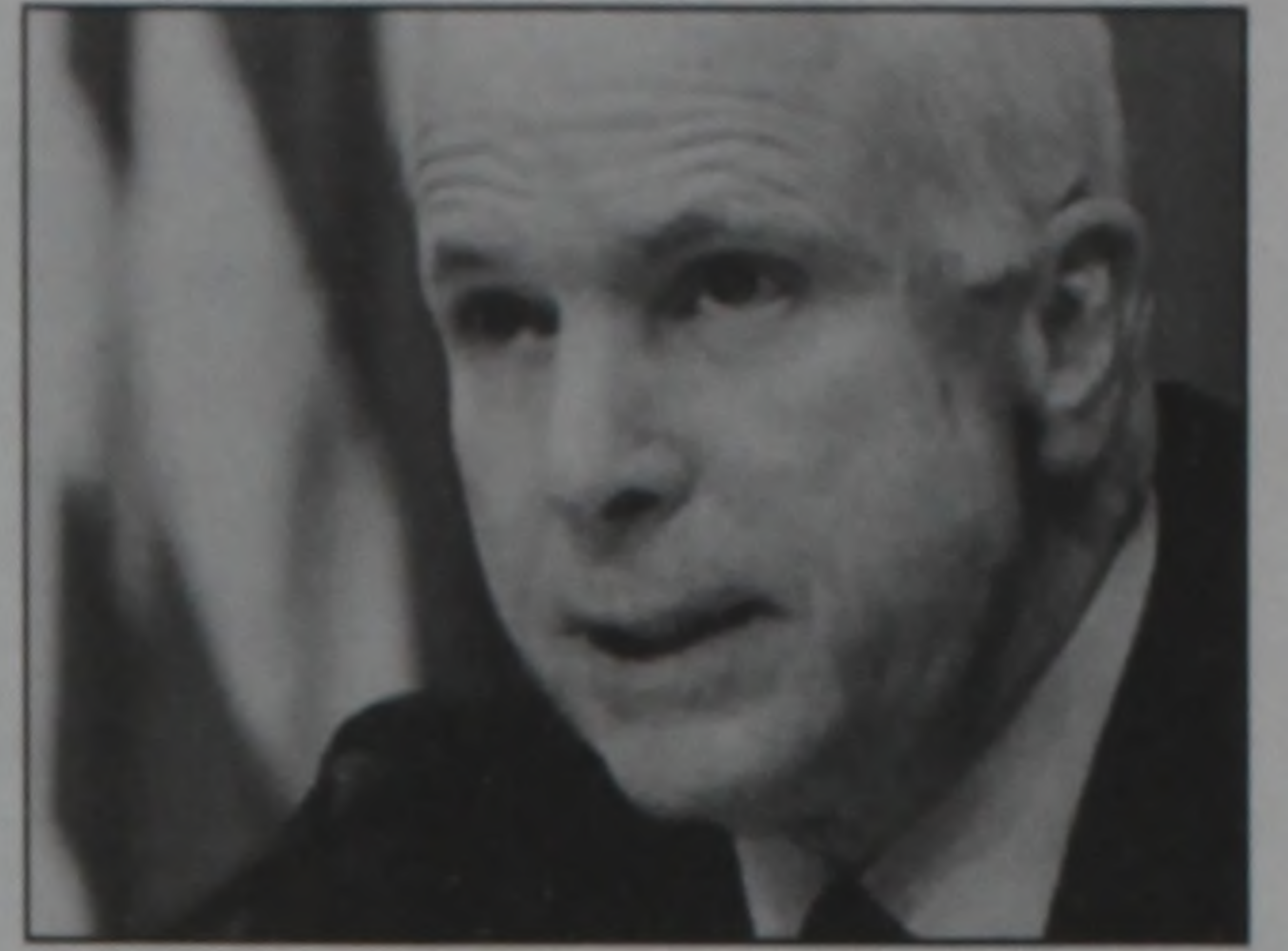
Mr. Obama has also said he intends to appoint Republican cabinet members, but aides discounted the possibility that he would either invite Mr. McCain or that such an offer would be accepted. If there is a high pro quo for co-operation, high on Mr. McCain's list would be his hobby horses of immigration reform, which was blocked by his own party last year, and changing the social security system, which is heading for bankruptcy. In his concession speech Mr. McCain briefly mentioned the hot-poker subject of immigration.

On the campaign trail Mr. Obama and Mr. McCain clashed over the Democrat's plans to stop the war in Iraq, as well as plans for higher taxes and spending. But they share common ground on a variety of issues, notably the need for urgent action on climate change.

Both are committed to reversing US dependence on foreign oil. Yesterday's was still a high stakes meeting, with plenty of potential for misunderstanding. The personal chemistry between the two has never been good. The one time they collaborated in the Senate over ethics reform, it ended bitterly. There are dangers from Mr. McCain's party too and he is already being attacked as an apostate by the conservative base.

"There's a lot of blame to go around," said Jim DeMint, a Republican senator. "But I have to mention George Bush and

Ted Stevens, and even John McCain," whose faults he listed as in the areas of election finance reform, immigration and



combating global warming. McCain And Obama: A History Of Bad Blood

THE ONLY time Barack Obama and John McCain tried to work together - on an ethics and lobbying bill - it all ended in tears. In a letter dripping with sarcasm, the Republican wrote to Mr. Obama: "I would like to apologise to you for assuming your private assurances to me regarding your desire to cooperate in our efforts to negotiate bipartisan lobbying reform legislation were sincere."

After an initial pledge to work side-by-side, Mr. Obama, then a freshman Senator, had written to let Mr. McCain know that he and fellow Democrats felt it would be more effective to move the bill through Congress rather than set up the task force Mr. McCain preferred. The Republican interpreted it as a sly bid for bipartisan advantage. "I'm embarrassed to admit that, after all these years in politics, I failed to interpret your previous assurances as typical rhetorical gloss routinely used in politics to make self-interested partisan posturing appear more noble," Mr. McCain wrote. "Sorry for the confusion, but please be assured I won't make the same mistake again."

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Revivirán la lucha por la reforma migratoria

Mientras en Washington el presidente electo Barack Obama se reúne con el presidente George W. Bush como parte del proceso de transición, decenas de organizaciones pro inmigrantes se dieron cita en esa ciudad para diseñar una estrategia que impulse el tema migratorio en la agenda del nuevo gobierno.

Por una parte, un grupo de 25 organizaciones, entre las que figuran el Consejo Nacional de La Raza (NCLR), el Foro Nacional de Inmigración, America's Voice, la Coalición We Are América, la Coalición de Derechos del Inmigrante de Illinois, la Coalición para los Derechos Humanos de los Inmigrantes (CHIRLA), entre otras, sostuvieron el lunes y el martes una serie de reuniones para acordar los pasos a seguir en las próximas semanas.

"Hasta hace unos meses habíamos de que no se presionaría a la nueva administración para que hubiese directamente de una reforma migratoria en público o se empezara a trabajar en una agenda que avanzara en una reforma integral; en ese entonces se veía como una posibilidad remota una administración demócrata", recuerda Jorge Mario Cabrera, director de educación y relaciones públicas de CHIRLA.

"Pero ahora, con una administración que avanza en varios asuntos, que quiere revisar la política de implementación de leyes en varias de sus oficinas, queremos pensar que entre ellas está hablando de la Oficina de

Inmigración y Control de Aduanas (ICE), así que es el momento de presionar de una manera proactiva a la nueva administración para que, ya sea en su agenda escrita, o en su agenda interna, pueda dentro de los cien primeros días hablar sobre un paro a las redadas, un proyecto a mediano plazo y una propuesta que indique el camino que va a seguir para una reforma en el futuro", agregó.

Tras dos días de encuentro, las organizaciones acordaron una movilización de 100 líderes comunitarios que durante 10 días, desde el 21 de enero —un día después de que Obama asuma como presidente—, se reunirán con legisladores, personalidades de los partidos Demócrata y Republicano y con gente cercana al propio Obama, para obligar a que el tema migratorio sea un elemento fundamental en los programas de gobierno.

En un esfuerzo similar, también realizado en Washington durante el fin de semana y hasta el lunes, la Alianza Nacional de Comunidades Caribeñas y Latinoamericanas (NALACC), que agrupa a cerca de 80 organizaciones locales pro inmigrantes, sostuvo su encuentro anual y emitió un resolutorio similar al del otro grupo.

De acuerdo con Ángela Sanbrano, presidenta del Comité Ejecutivo de la organización, se acordó una jornada de movilizaciones iniciando el 21 de enero para establecer contacto con legisladores, particularmente con

quienes llegarán por primera vez al Congreso, para ir conociendo sus posturas en materia migratoria y presentarles las inquietudes de las organizaciones locales en los distritos que representan.

"Nos reunimos para analizar lo que esperamos de Barack Obama, y esperamos que cumpla la promesa que hizo de que durante su primer año en la Presidencia iba a presentar una reforma migratoria integral. Esperamos que la crisis económica no empuje la reforma migratoria a un segundo plano", comentó Sanbrano, quien dijo que una vez que la agrupación se dio cuenta de que las otras organizaciones se encontraban en Washington, se buscó un encuentro con ellas, y que algunas de las acciones se realizarán de manera conjunta.

Oscar Chacón, director ejecutivo de NALACC, dijo que para la organización es importante que el debate migratorio no se vea como una condición aislada, sino como parte de la solución a la crisis económica que se vive en el país y a nivel mundial.

En los próximos días esta organización dará a conocer una carta abierta que dirigirá al presidente electo y otra que será dirigida al 111 Congreso federal. Adicionalmente, se enviará una misiva similar a los participantes del Foro Económico del Grupo de los 20 (G20), solicitando una nueva política de desarrollo en los países expulsores de migrantes.

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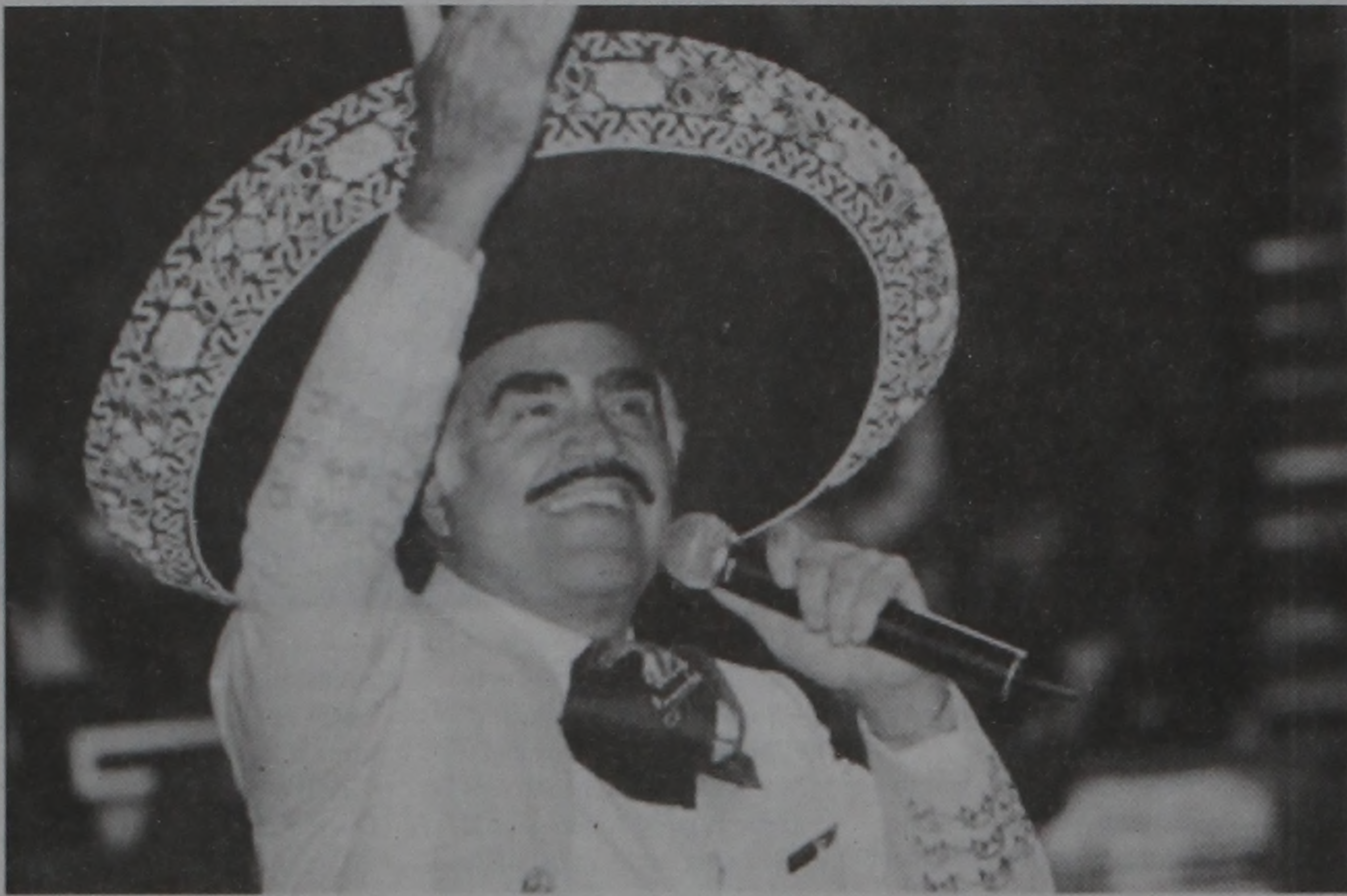
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Regresa Vicente Fernández Jr. a la escena musical con "Juramentos"



El cantante Vicente Fernández Jr. presentó de manera oficial su disco "Juramentos", con el que regresa a la escena musical, luego de cinco años de retiro. En conferencia de prensa, Vicente Jr. dio a conocer a Manolo Calderón, representante de Emi Televisa Music y a Jorge Avendaño, productor del material, para después agradecer el apoyo de los medios de comunicación. Cuestionado sobre el dicho "Más vale tarde que nunca", el cantante respondió que "los tiempos del hombre no son los tiempos de Dios". Acerca del reto que representó la manufactura de este material, destacó que era hacer su propio camino y dar continuidad

musical al espectáculo ecuestre que desarrolla desde hace dos años. Ante el silencio por la falta de preguntas, el cantante señaló: "Qué les pasa tienen miedo", para luego decir con mucha seguridad que a 15 días de salir al mercado su material ya se encuentra en primer de las listas de popularidad de Monterrey, Nuevo León, según datos de sus disquera. "No sólo en Monterrey 'La canalla', primer sencillo se está ubicando en las listas, sino también en Guadalajara, Oaxaca y Zatecas, lo que indica que así será en otros lugares de la República Mexicana", detalló. Sin esperar preguntas, Jr. señaló que el disco está conformado por ocho "covers" y

cuatro temas inéditos, lista que tuvo un largo trayecto de elección, sobre todo porque algunas canciones no habían sido tocadas en género banda. "Lo importante es que estoy en otra faceta de mi carrera, porque muchos pensaron que seguiría con el mariachi", manifestó. Ante la inquietud de algunos medios por verlo al lado de su padre y su exitoso hermano en el mismo escenario, Jr. recalzó que eso es lo que más quiere en la vida: "Pero es difícil empatar los calendarios de los tres". Sin embargo, dijo que el hecho de no compartir escenario no significa que no haya apoyo de la familia: "Tengo el apoyo incondicional, tanto de Alejandro como de

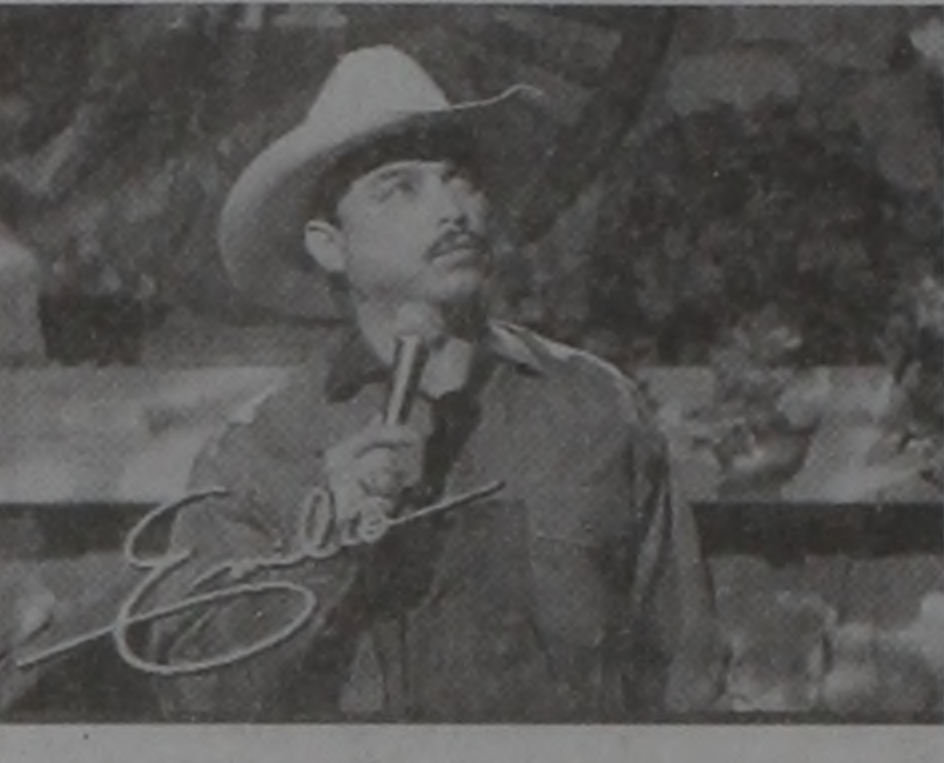
mi padre, esposa e hijos que me han brindado su comprensión". Sigue Regresa. dos. comprensión Respecto al peso del apellido y las carreras exitosas tanto de su padre como hermano. Jr. aseguró que más que sombra son su luz: "Para mí es un orgullo el lugar que ocupo y lo que representa el haber nacido en esa cuna de los Fernández, es una aliciente saber el éxito de mi hermano y la trayectoria de mi padre". Ante la insistencia de su carrera, en relación a la de su progenitor y el menor de los Fernández, el cantante aclaró que esta tratando de hacer su propio camino y no seguir la de otros. Agradeció a la producción de la telenovela "Fuego en la sangre" por haberlo invitado a incursionar en la actuación, por lo que pensara seriamente aceptar otro papel. A pregunta expresa de lo que opinó don Vicente de su álbum, el segundo de la dinastía Fernández, compartió las palabras del "Charro de Huentitan": "Hijo te felicito es lo que yo hubiera querido hacerte la primera vez que sacaste un disco". Luego de la conferencia ofrecida la víspera, Vicente Jr. ofreció un espectáculo ecuestre, en el que interpretó "La canalla", acompañado de un grupo de charros para dar suertes al jaripeo, evento que se vio coronado con la sorpresiva llegada de su esposa Mara Patricia Castañeda.

2008 Tejano ROOTS: Rosita, Emilio, Dos Gs among Hall of Fame inductees

The 2008 edition of the Tejano ROOTS Hall of Fame inductees was a special night fueled by a wide range of emotions, powerful memories and wonderful music. There was joy and laughter, hugs and backslaps for the top artists, sadness and tears for the performers gone but not forgotten. Presented by the Tejano



reverence. The community here may be small but the history of Tejano here still casts a long shadow in the American Southwest and northern Mexico. ROOTS Vice-President Heriberto "Herbie" Lopez, who used to play with El Conjunto Bernal, said the ceremonies were special because of the individuals being recognized. The 2008 Class of Tejano ROOTS Hall of Fame inductees include singer Emilio, famed Rosita Ornelas and conjunto duo Los Dos Gilbertos.



organization, the award ceremonies unfolded in this tiny city in South Texas in a potent atmosphere of family pride, tradition, honor and

'América' a la venta

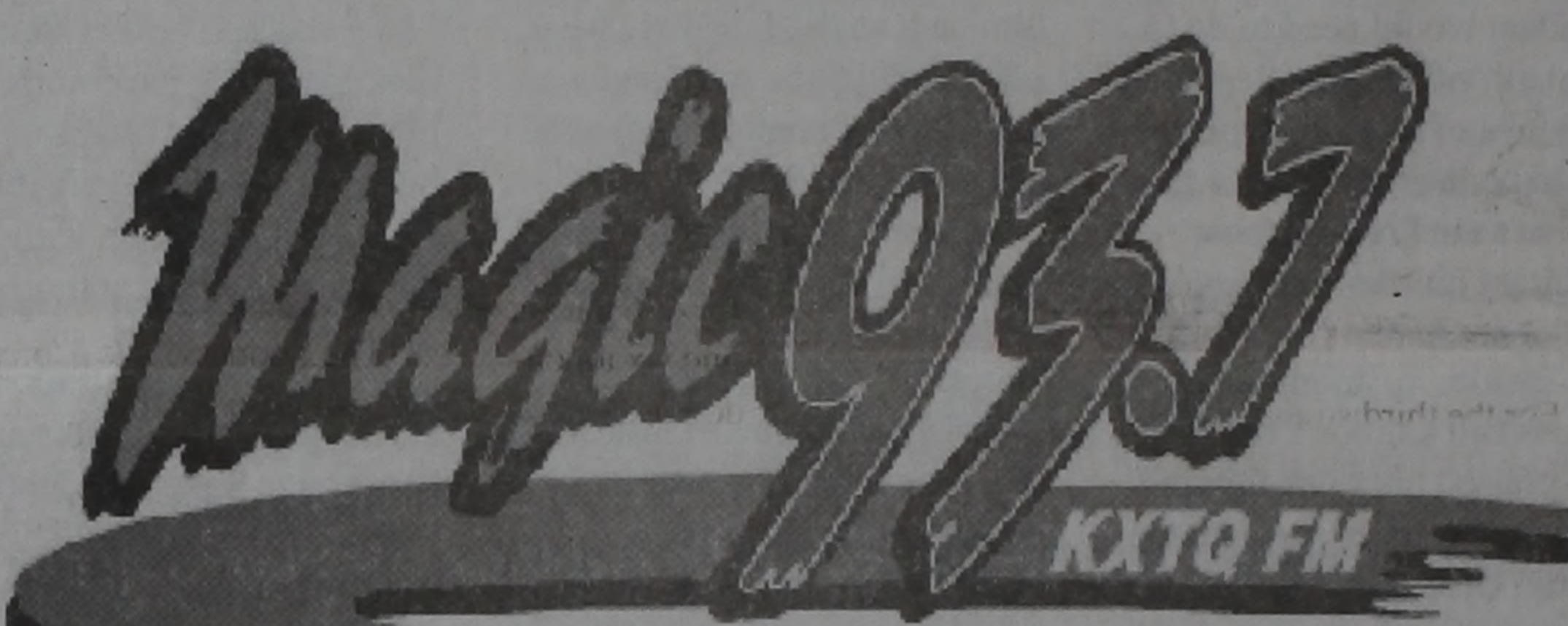
La decaída demanda de arte de alto nivel en las subastas del último trimestre del año podría significar el retorno de precios más sensatos y compradores serios, justo cuando Sotheby's se



apresta a rematar un mural del mexicano Rufino Tamayo. La casa ofrece América, uno de los cinco murales de Tamayo en manos privadas, como parte de su remate de arte latinoamericano por un precio estimado en entre 7 y 9 millones de dólares. Aspira romper el récord mundial para una obra latinoamericana fijado en mayo con Trovador, del mismo artista, que se vendió por más de 7.2 millones de dólares en Christie's. "Es espectacular, de más de cuatro metros de alto por 14 de largo. ¿Cómo le pones precio a algo así?", dijo Carmen Melián, directora del departamento de arte latinoamericano de Sotheby's, en una entrevista reciente. "Es el mural más grande que hizo Tamayo y el único que hizo en Estados Unidos, que está en manos privadas". La obra ha estado expuesta en el Museo de Arte de Dallas. Las ventas de la temporada continuarán hasta diciembre, con trabajos de artistas estadounidenses. Varios expertos de arte sostienen que los precios más bajos y las obras no vendidas por Sotheby's y Christie's en las últimas dos semanas podrían ser, de hecho, algo saludable. "La verdad es que para los coleccionistas serios, con visión y algo de efectivo, éste es un momento oportuno para comprar obras de arte importantes a precios más razonables", afirmó Jo Backer Laird, una ex directora general en Christie's y que ahora trabaja con la firma de abogados Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler. "Ahora se verá el verdadero coleccionista", coincidió Melián.

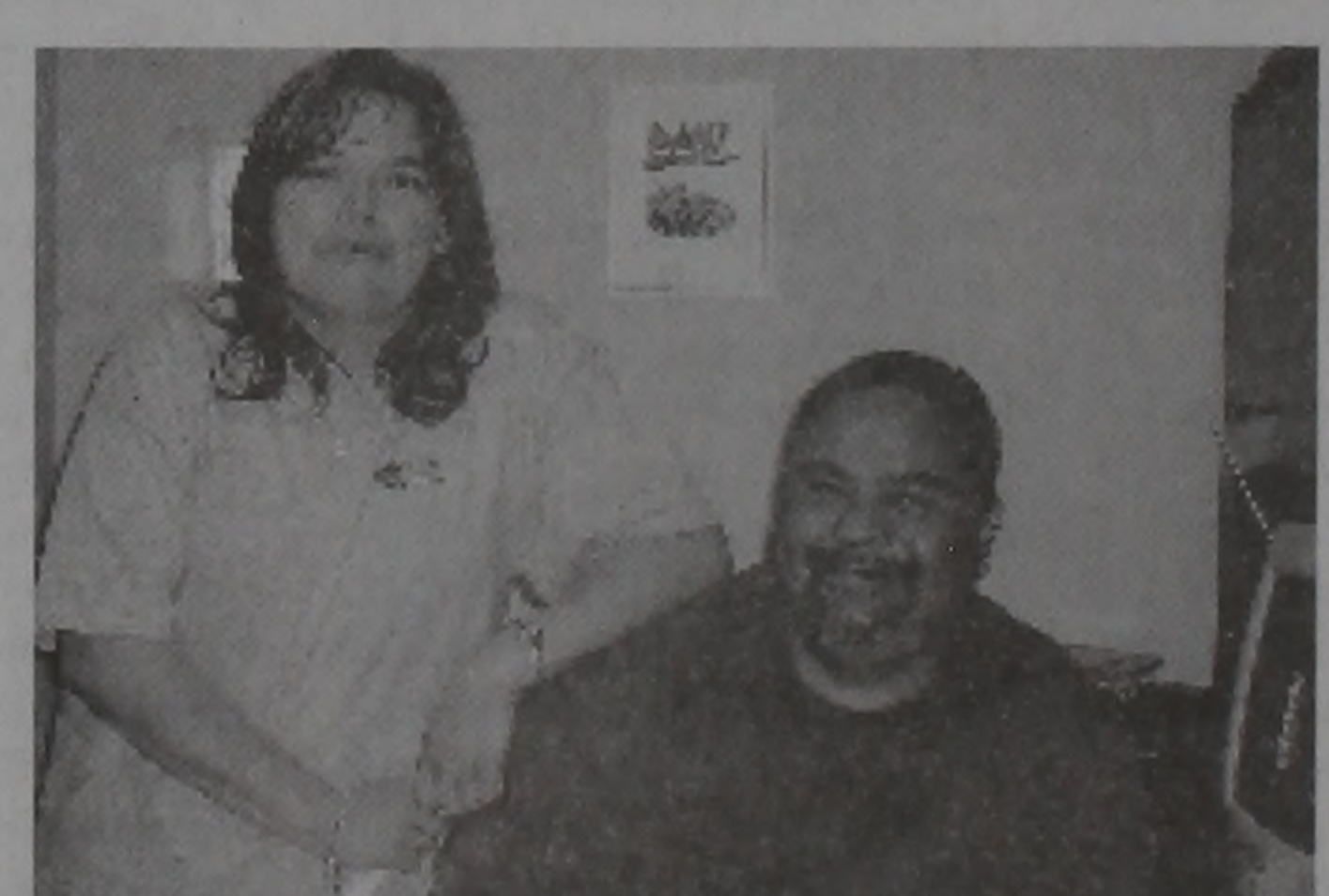
En contraste con años anteriores, cuando sólo había espacio adicional de pie, las casas de subastas han mostrado recientemente varios asientos vacíos durante sus ventas de arte impresionista, moderno, de post-guerra y contemporáneo. Muchos trabajos incluso no lograron atraer una sola puja, entre ellos, el Estudio para autorretrato de Francis Bacon, valorado en unos 40 millones de dólares. Otras obras se vendieron por debajo de sus estimados. A pesar de todo, la situación no es totalmente triste. La obra Suprematist Composition de Kazimir Malevich se vendió en 60 millones de dólares, estableciendo un récord para el artista y para cualquier obra de arte rusa subastada. Y aunque los precios han bajado entre 25% y 35%, según el consultor en arte David Nash, ha habido algunas ventas muy significativas, incluyendo una de 20.8 millones de dólares por la obra Libro, pipa y copas del fallecido pintor español Juan Gris y una de 18 millones de dólares por la pintura Dos figuras (María Teresa y su hermana leyendo), de Pablo Picasso. Las subastas del último trimestre del año sirven como barómetro del mercado de arte porque atraen a compradores de todo el mundo. Para el periodo de dos semanas, Sotheby's reportó haber recaudado un total de 411.5 millones de dólares, en comparación con su estimado previo de 688.4 millones. Vendió 448 lotes de 866 disponibles. Christie's reportó un total de 374.5 millones de dólares, abajo de los 686.7 millones anticipados. Vendió 630 piezas de 990. Para protegerse de los riesgos, ambas casas bajaron las llamadas garantías: un precio no revelado prometido a los vendedores, independientemente de si se vende su obra o no. "A la luz de la turbulencia financiera, Sotheby's y Christie's hicieron un muy buen

trabajo al persuadir a los vendedores en reconocer el clima de mercado y fijar reservas mucho más bajas de las que habían acordado", dijo Nash, de la galería Mitchell-Innes & Nash. La reserva es el precio no revelado más bajo por el que el consignador está de acuerdo en vender una obra. Dijo que las ventas recientes fueron "realmente alentadoras" y que demuestran que "todavía hay un mercado activo real". Megan Fox Kelly, quien administra una empresa de asesoría en arte en la avenida Madison, dijo que los resultados de la subasta representan una corrección en los niveles de precio y de las expectativas de los coleccionistas, en lugar de una "fase de contracción dramática o desastrosa". Según Nash, las compras frenéticas que hubo en los últimos dos años con precios altos nunca vistos y que alejaron a varios coleccionistas serios como el magnate financiero Eli Broad y al fundador de la cadena Gap Don Fisher. Ambos han regresado y ha sido vistos en subastas recientes. Nash dijo que el número de compradores se ha reducido considerablemente desde hace seis meses. No obstante, subrayó el hecho de que pinturas impresionistas y modernas por un valor de 470 millones de dólares hayan cambiado de manos en Sotheby's y Christie's. Y aunque muchos precios han bajado, "en cierto modo éste es un suceso saludable", aseguró. "Creo que los excesos de los últimos dos años realmente se han evaporado". El precio de venta estimado para el mural de Tamayo se fijó de acuerdo al precio de venta de Trovador, explicó Melián. La obra no sólo superó la marca previa del mexicano de 2.5 millones, precisamente establecida con América en 1993, sino también la marca para una obra latinoamericana que ostentaba Frida Khalo, de 5.6 millones de dólares, fijada en el 2006 en Sotheby's con Raíces. La corresponsal de AP Sigal Ratner-Arias contribuyó con este despacho.



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Texas Tech would face schedule mudslinging in three-way debate

There's a part of Bob Stoops that doesn't look forward to winning Saturday night.

A very small part, but an Oklahoma victory over Texas Tech would create an unseemly prospect for three Big 12 South coaches.

Going on the campaign trail.

"It's not very comfortable for any of us," Oklahoma's coach said. "We're not in the business of politicking."

By late Saturday night you might not be able to slide a piece of paper between Texas, Texas Tech and Oklahoma. You know the situation by now: An Oklahoma victory could create a three-way tie in the Big 12 South that would be decided by the BCS standings.

Currently, Texas Tech is second in the BCS standings, Texas is third and Oklahoma is fifth.

The highest-rated team in the BCS would go to the Big 12 Championship Game. The computers aren't supposed to know any better when it comes to things like victory margin. The humans in the Harris and coaches polls are, well, human. They would be subject to the coaches' stumping.

On paper, everything would be even -- division record, conference record, division record -- except in coaches' debate skills.

Would there be any way to break the tie?

"The only other way is strength

of schedule -- that kind of thing -- is probably the fairest," Stoops said. "It also encourages you in the future to play a strong schedule for times when this may happen."

Stoops is not just throwing out a random idea. He knows that Texas Tech loses that part of the debate. That Red Raiders have played two I-AA opponents -- Eastern Washington and Massachusetts. What he might not know is that Tech is one of only five schools to have two I-AAs. The others are Florida State, Georgia Tech, Clemson and Western Kentucky.

No. 2 Texas Tech is the only one of the five to be ranked. Could that be the tiebreaker in the minds of the voters?

"What else do they have to look at?" said Eastern Washington coach Beau Baldwin, whose team lost to Texas Tech 49-24 in the season opener. "If they don't look at that, people are going to start scheduling those teams."

By any measure, Texas Tech has the weakest non-conference schedule of the three Big 12 South contenders. The Red Raiders' four non-conference foes (including SMU and Nevada) barely average in the top half of the Sagarin Ratings -- 113.75 among the 246 I-AA and I-AA teams that are ranked.

Jeff Sagarin's ratings are one of six computer indexes used to figure the BCS standings each week.

Oklahoma's four non-conference opponents (I-AA Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Washington and TCU) average 95.5. Texas (Florida Atlantic, UTEP, Arkansas, Rice) average 85.75. Among the three South Division contenders, only Oklahoma played a non-conference ranked team. TCU was No. 24 in the AP poll when the two met on Sept. 27.

Texas Tech is the only one of the three contenders that didn't play a non-conference opponent from a BCS conference. Oklahoma played two. Texas played one.

Texas Tech played a joke of a non-conference schedule with two I-AA teams. (US Presswire) Texas Tech played a joke of a non-conference schedule with two I-AA teams. (US Presswire)

"I don't think it's unfair (to consider strength of schedule). You have to look at that," Baldwin said. "You're in that position as a BCS school. ... You know if another team plays a tougher schedule, that's reality."

Playing I-AAs isn't exactly frowned upon nationwide. It's a matter of scheduling philosophy. However, the NCAA-allow to be applied toward the six-win minimum for bowl eligibility. Pac-10 teams hardly ever play I-AAs because of the dearth of such programs in the West. Nine of the 12 SEC teams

played a I-AA this season.

But is that perceived schedule "weakness" Texas Tech's fault? The UMass game had been scheduled for two years, according to Tech athletic director Gerald Myers. And a problem emerged in mid-January when Tulsa bought out of a two-year contract with Texas Tech for \$150,000. Tulsa chose to drop Tech and go with Arkansas, which promised an \$800,000 guarantee in a one-game contract.

That left Myers scrambling.

"You're talking about eight or nine months before you play," Myers said. "Everybody's schedule is full. Eastern Washington was able to accommodate us on that date."

"I was upset because Tulsa was a good, solid team. They were coming off a good year."

Eastern Washington, currently 5-5, played Texas Tech competitively 2½ months ago. It needs to beat Weber State this week to have a winning season. Tech beat UMass 56-14 on Sept. 20. The Minutemen are 6-6.

Asked if the non-conference schedule could keep his team from winning the tiebreaker, Myers said, "I guess it could come into play. I don't know. When you play in the Big 12, your strength of schedule is pretty strong."

Big 12 commissioner Dan

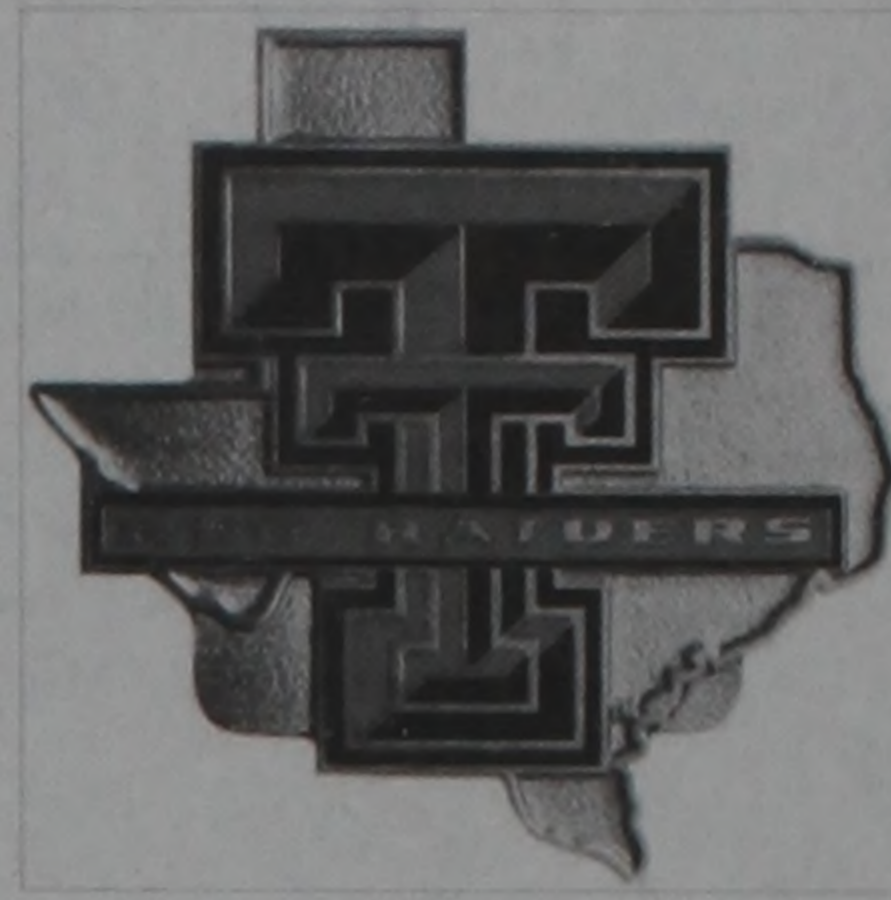
Beebe agreed.

"They're not No. 2 because of their non-conference schedule, they're second because of what they've done (in the season)," Beebe said. "If we had (only) one other team in the Top 25 there would be a lot of speculation whether they were that good."

That's the problem. The Big 12 is a powerhouse with three teams from one division in the top five. A complicated tie and an uncomfortable campaign looms.

"If you're going to be compared to somebody and you

both have one loss ... (schedule strength) may make the difference," Stoops said. "I'm not going to raise any point against somebody else. What else is there to compare?"



Oklahoma vs. Texas Tech



421 yards in every game and lead the FBS in average total yards at 566.3.

Texas Tech topped 600 yards for the fourth time this season versus Oklahoma State, as Harrell threw for 456 yards and six touchdowns.

As potent as Texas Tech's offense is, it may be meeting its equal in Oklahoma's. The Sooners lead the FBS with 51.4 points per game, and Sam Bradford is directing the third-most proficient offense in passing yards per game (355.5) and total yards (549.8).

"He's got the size and the arm and makes good decisions back there," said Texas Tech safety Daniel Charbonnet, whose five interceptions tie him for ninth in the nation.

The Sooners have scored at least 35 points in all 10 games, but have really stepped it up offensively since a 45-35 loss to Texas on Oct. 11, averaging 57.3 points and 590.8 yards during a four-game winning streak.

Bradford threw for 320 yards and four touchdowns in a 66-28 pounding of Texas A&M on Nov. 8 as Oklahoma rolled up 653 yards of offense.

"We were really balanced with our running and passing games," Bradford said. "Our attitude is better this year. There is a different mind-set with this team. We still have a lot of our goals in front of us."

One of them will require some help to achieve. Oklahoma, fifth

in the BCS, needs to win its two remaining games and have Texas lose its last game to claim the division.

DeMarco Murray and Chris Brown each ran for 100 yards against Texas A&M, and they've combined for 1,586 rushing yards and 23 touchdowns.

Juaquin Iglesias has team highs of 51 receptions and 853 yards, while Manuel Johnson, Jermaine Gresham and Ryan Broyles each have at least 30 catches, 500 yards and five TDs.

Leach, who served as offensive coordinator under Stoops at Oklahoma in 1999 before taking over the Red Raiders, has never won in four trips to Norman as Texas Tech coach. He had a chance to win the South Division title in 2002, only to be knocked from contention with a 60-15 Sooners rout.

Bradford was knocked out of last year's matchup with a concussion in the first quarter, and Harrell threw for two touchdowns and ran for a third as Texas Tech scored 27 straight first-half points. Harrell finished with 420 yards passing, and the Red Raiders limited Murray and Brown to 126 combined rushing yards and no scores.

For the third straight week, Texas Tech will play the biggest game in its history.

The No. 2 Red Raiders can clinch their first Big 12 South Division title and take another big step toward a BCS berth Saturday when they visit No. 5 Oklahoma, which is also battling for the division crown and a spot in the BCS.

Texas Tech (10-0, 6-0), trying to go 11-0 for the first time, is completing a brutal stretch with its trip to Norman to face the Sooners (9-1, 5-1). Prior to last weekend's bye, the Red Raiders won 63-21 at then-No. 19 Kansas on Oct. 25, defeated then-No. 1 Texas 39-33 on Michael Crabtree's last-second touchdown catch Nov. 1 and pounded eighth-ranked Oklahoma State 63-20 the following week.

Each win has brought more national attention to the Red Raiders, who are second in the BCS standings, and they insist the week off won't lead to a rusty performance as they continue to navigate through arguably the nation's toughest conference.

"I think we're just so focused and done such a good job of being prepared that I don't think there's any chance of that happening," Red Raiders lineman Ross Ryland said. "We just got to keep it going."

Graham Harrell has directed coach Mike Leach's pass-happy offense to a Football Bowl Sub-division-best 433.7 passing yards per game, and the Red Raiders are third in scoring at 47.9 points a contest. They've gained at least

"The guy has a thorough understanding in everything they do to the point he can go blindfolded and point out every receiver on every route," Sooners coach Bob Stoops said of Harrell. "He has excellent feel in the pocket to keep himself alive on the play and throw on the run. When he has what he likes, he rarely is not going to be on the mark."

Crabtree, Harrell's favorite receiver, had eight catches for 89 yards and three touchdowns Nov. 8, his 13th straight game with a scoring reception. The sophomore, who's 28 receiving yards shy of 3,000 heading into his 24th game, had 12 catches for 154 yards and a touchdown last Nov. 17 in a 34-27 victory over the Sooners.

"I'm thinking about OU, that's what I'm thinking about," Crabtree said, dismissing the bigger BCS picture. "We take it one game at a time. It's been working so far and I think I'm going to stay with that scheme."

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Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas

AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA RENOVACION

PERMISO NO. WQ0004599000

SOLICITUD: La Ciudad de Lubbock, P.O. Box 200, Lubbock, Texas 79408, que administra el sistema lacustre creativo Jim Bertram, propiedad del municipio, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Texas sobre calidad medioambiental (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) o TCEQ, según sus siglas en inglés, la renovación del Sistema de eliminación de vertidos contaminantes en Texas (Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, o TPDES), número de permiso WQ0004599000 (EPA I.D. No. TX0125679), para autorizar el vertido de aguas subterráneas a un volumen no superior a un flujo promedio diario de 3,000,000 de galones. Las instalaciones están situadas en la bifurcación norte de Double Mountain Fork del río Brazos, dentro de los límites de la ciudad de Lubbock, Condado de Lubbock, Texas. La ruta de vertido es desde el lugar de solicitud de tierras de Lubbock (Lubbock Land Application Site) hasta el lago Conquistador, de ahí al lago Llano Estacado; de ahí al lago Comancheria; de ahí al lago número 6, de ahí a la bifurcación norte de Double Mountain Fork del río Brazos; de ahí a Double Mountain Fork del río Brazos. TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 22 de agosto de 2008. La solicitud de permiso está disponible para consultar y copiar en la biblioteca Mahon, 1306 calle 9, Lubbock, Texas.

AVISO ADICIONAL. El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha determinado que la solicitud es administrativamente completa y conducirá una revisión técnica de la solicitud. Después de completar la revisión técnica, el Director Ejecutivo puede preparar un borrador del permiso y emitirá una Decisión Preliminar sobre la solicitud. El aviso de la solicitud y la decisión preliminar serán publicados y enviado a los que están en la lista de correo de las personas a lo largo del condado que desean recibir los avisos y los que están en la lista de correo que desean recibir avisos de esta solicitud. El aviso dará la fecha límite para someter comentarios públicos.

COMENTARIO PUBLICO / REUNION PUBLICA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos o pedir una reunión pública sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de una reunión pública es dar la oportunidad de presentar comentarios o hacer preguntas acerca de la solicitud. La TCEQ realiza una reunión pública si el Director Ejecutivo determina que hay un grado de interés público suficiente en la solicitud o si un legislador local lo pide. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

OPORTUNIDAD DE UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO. Después del plazo para presentar comentarios públicos, el Director Ejecutivo considerará todos los comentarios apropiados y preparará una respuesta a todo los comentarios públicos esenciales, pertinentes, o significativos. A menos que la solicitud haya sido referida directamente a una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso, la respuesta a los comentarios y la decisión del Director Ejecutivo sobre la solicitud serán enviados por correo a todos los que presentaron un comentario público y a las personas que están en la lista para recibir avisos sobre esta solicitud. Si se reciben comentarios, el aviso también proveerá instrucciones para pedir una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo y para pedir una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso. Una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso es un procedimiento legal similar a un procedimiento legal civil en un tribunal de distrito del estado.

PARA PEDIR UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU PEDIDO LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre; dirección; teléfono; nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y la distancia de su propiedad/actividad con respecto a la instalación; una descripción específica de la forma cómo usted sería afectado adversamente por el sitio de una manera no común al público en general; y la declaración "[Yo/nosotros] solicitamos un/a audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso". Si presenta por parte de un grupo o asociación el pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso, debe identificar el nombre y la dirección de una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; debe identificar un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; debe proveer la información ya indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y la distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; debe explicar como y porqué el miembro sería afectado y como los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de los períodos para los pedidos y comentarios, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y los pedidos para reconsideración o por una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión.

La Comisión otorgará solamente una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso sobre los hechos reales disputados del caso que son pertinentes y esenciales para la decisión de la Comisión sobre la solicitud. Además, la Comisión sólo otorgará una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso sobre los asuntos que fueron presentados antes del plazo de vencimiento y que no fueron retirados posteriormente. Si ciertos criterios se cumplen, la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso para descargar aguas residuales sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

LISTA DE CORREO. Si somete comentarios públicos, un pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, la Oficina del Secretario Principal enviará por correo los avisos públicos en relación con la solicitud. Además, puede pedir que la TCEQ ponga su nombre en una o más de las listas de correos siguientes (1) la lista de correo permanente para recibir los avisos de el solicitante indicado por nombre y número del permiso específico y/o (2) la lista de correo de todas las solicitudes en un condado específico. Si desea que se agregue su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envía por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Principal de la TCEQ.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA TCEQ. Todos los comentarios escritos del público y los pedidos para una reunión deben ser presentados a la Oficina del Secretario Principal, MC 105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087. Si necesita más información en Español sobre esta solicitud para un permiso o el proceso del permiso, por favor llame a la oficina de Asistencia al Público de la TCEQ, sin cobro, al 1-800-687-4040. La información general sobre la TCEQ puede ser encontrada en nuestro sitio de la red: www.tceq.state.tx.us.

También se puede obtener información adicional del City of Lubbock a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Ms. Mary Gonzales al (806) 775-3229.

Fecha de emisión October 21, 2008

Sleepless Children Can Become Overweight

Between the ages of six months and six years old, close to 90 percent of children have at least one sleep-related problem. Among the most common issues are night terrors, teeth-grinding and bed-wetting.

For the majority, it's simply a stage that passes. But at least 30 percent of children in this age group have difficulties sleeping six consecutive hours - either because they can't fall into slumber or they can't stay asleep. While the effects of lack of sleep on learning are well documented, researchers at the Université de Montréal have found sleepless children can become overweight and hyperactive.

Jacques Montplaisir, a professor in the Department of Psychiatry and director of Sleep Disorders Center at Sacré-Coeur Hospital said that 26 percent of children that sleep fewer than 10 hours a night between two

and half years and six years are overweight. The figure drops to 15 percent of those that sleep 10 hours and falls to 10 percent among those that sleep 11 hours.

The research team analyzed a sample of 1,138 children and found: 26 percent of kids who didn't sleep enough were overweight, 18.5 percent carried extra weight, while 7.4 percent were obese.

The relationship between sleep and weight could be explained by a change in the secretion of hormones that's brought on by lack of sleep. "When we sleep less, our stomach secretes more of the hormone that stimulates appetite," Montplaisir explains. "And we also produce less of the hormone whose function is to reduce the intake of food."

Naps don't compensate for nightly lack of sleep, Montplaisir pointed out. According to the

same study, inadequate sleep could also lead to hyperactivity. Twenty-two percent of children who slept fewer than 10 hours at age two and a half suffered hyperactivity at six years old, which is twice the rate seen in those who slept 10 to 11 hours per night.

Is it possible that hyperactive children sleep less or that under-slept children become hyperactive? According to Montplaisir, the second scenario is correct. "In adults, inadequate sleep translates into sleepiness, but in children it creates excitement," he says.

Children were also given a cognitive performance test in which they had to copy a picture using blocks of two colors. Among the children who lacked sleep, 41 percent did poorly, whereas only 17 to 21 percent of children with 10 or 11 hours of sleep per night performed badly.

No Child Left Behind Fails According To Professor

The controversial No Child Left Behind law has forced teachers in low-income school districts to craft a curriculum that marginalizes writing at the expense of teaching to the test, resulting in educators who feel straitjacketed by a high-stakes test, according to a University of Illinois, education professor who has studied the issue.

Sarah J. McCarthy, a professor of language and literacy in the department of curriculum and instruction in the College of Education at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, has studied the impact of the 7-year-old law on teachers' writing instruction in both high- and low-income schools. She discovered that teachers, especially those in low-income schools, are increasingly jettisoning writing from their language arts block in favor of reading comprehension, one of the subjects along with mathematics used to benchmark a school's progress through an annual battery of federally mandated tests administered by the states. The federal government then uses the test score data to either reward states with federal education funds or to impose punitive measures.

McCarthy, who published her findings in an article titled "The Impact of No Child Left Behind on Teachers' Writing Instruction" in the October issue of *Written Communication*, said that because the federal government uses only math and reading scores to measure a school's progress, there's little incentive for schools to teach students non-tested subjects such as writing, music, art and science.

"Writing instruction has been neglected at the expense of teaching to the test," McCarthy said, noting that from a pedagogical standpoint, that strategy is somewhat counterintuitive, considering that reading and

writing are complementary cognitive activities.

"Being able to write well can make a student a better reader," she said. "But only teaching reading isn't going to make that student a better writer."

The effect on writing instruction has hit underperforming lower-income schools the hardest. In those schools, teachers often had pre-packaged teaching materials foisted upon them by their district, McCarthy said.

"Because they were deemed an underperforming school based on the test results, the district had to legislate the curriculum they were using in both reading and writing. So when they taught reading and writing, they had to use this canned material."

For teachers in struggling schools, the imposition of a district-mandated, one-size-fits-all curriculum turns all the fun and spontaneity of learning into a forced march.

"Both teachers and students became so tired of focusing on and preparing for the test that by test time, they were mentally exhausted," McCarthy said. "For teachers still on probation or in their first three years of teaching, that loss of control over curriculum inevitably leads to a loss of morale and, in some cases, turnover."

McCarthy found that younger teachers in low-income schools felt more pressure to teach to the test than their more experienced counterparts in high-income schools.

"Young teachers in low-income schools are monitored to a greater degree than teachers in high-income schools," she said. "When that happens, there's

that much more pressure to perform. Veteran teachers have the latitude to be a little more



cavalier, but younger teachers felt much more beholden to the test because the stakes were so high for them."

The problem is compounded because the best veteran teachers invariably end up in higher-income schools, leaving the least prepared and least experienced teachers disproportionately assigned to schools with the greatest needs and challenges.

"Our most-qualified veteran teachers are not ending up where they're needed most," McCarthy said. "They're typically in the higher-income schools because they can afford to pay them more money."

For all of its negatives, McCarthy did note that one positive consequence of No Child Left Behind was that teachers were forced to lavish attention on low-achieving students.

"This is actually one of the benefits of the law, that teachers are thinking a lot more about their low achievers," she said.

But even that benefit has a downside that is symptomatic of the unintended consequences brought about by the law.

"The flip-side is that average and high-achieving students in high-income schools don't receive the attention they deserve," she said. "So we're undermining their educational progress by not challenging them enough."

Estudio: La diabetes le cuesta a EEUU 218.000 millones de dólares

Mientras la diabetes se convierte rápidamente en una de las enfermedades más comunes del mundo, su costo financiero está aumentando también, a una cifra estimada de 200.000 millones de dólares al año en Estados Unidos exclusivamente.

Un estudio entregado el martes sólo a The Associated Press, estimó el total en 218.000 millones de dólares el año pasado, el primer cálculo amplio del costo de la diabetes, según la firma farmacéutica danesa Novo Nordisk A/S, que financió el estudio.

La cifra incluye los costos directos de atención médica, la insulina y las píldoras para controlar el azúcar en la sangre de los pacientes hasta las amputaciones y hospitalizaciones, más costos indirectos como la pérdida de productividad, la invalidez y la jubilación anticipada.

El estudio, conducido por los consultores Lewin Group, estima que el costo social de

las personas que se sabe que tienen diabetes tipos 1 o 2 suma 174.400 millones de dólares, un total reportado previamente por Novo Nordisk, el productor de insulina más grande del mundo y fabricante de píldoras para la diabetes como NovoNorm y Prandin. Ese estudio se hizo con la Asociación Estadounidense para la Diabetes.

El nuevo estudio agrega los costos estimados para las personas que no han sido diagnosticadas todavía (18.000 millones de dólares), las mujeres que desarrollan diabetes temporalmente durante el embarazo (636 millones de dólares) y aquellos que están por desarrollar diabetes, una condición común en aumento llamada prediabetes (25.000 millones de dólares).

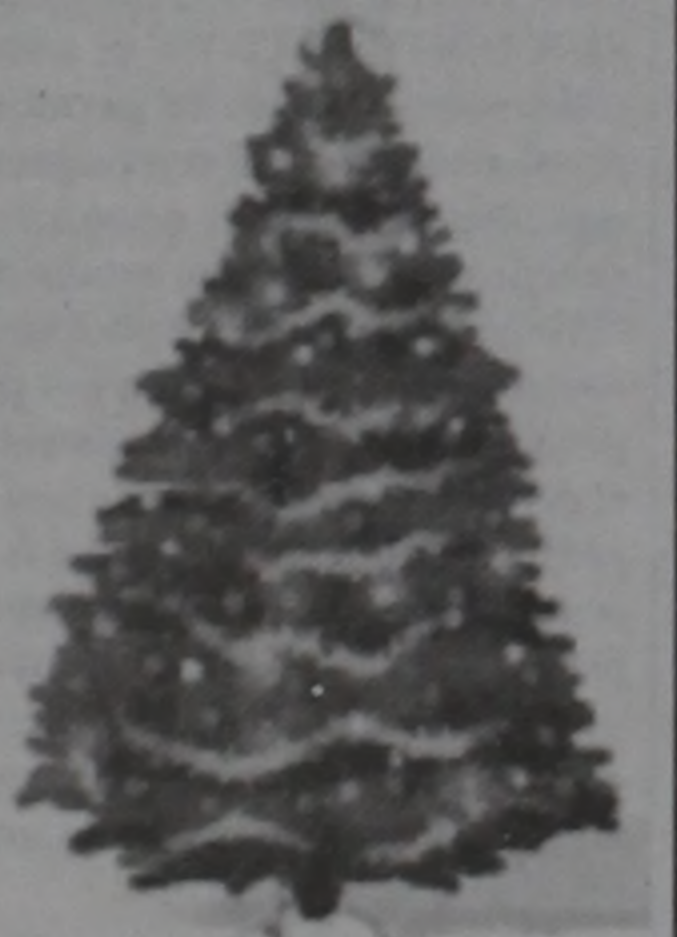
"La diabetes no ha visto declive o siquiera una estabilización y la tasa de muertes por diabetes continúa subiendo",

afirmó Dana Haza, director sénior del Programa Nacional para la Diabetes Cambiante,



un esfuerzo que Novo Nordisk empezó en 2005 para mejorar el cuidado y la prevención de la diabetes en Estados Unidos.

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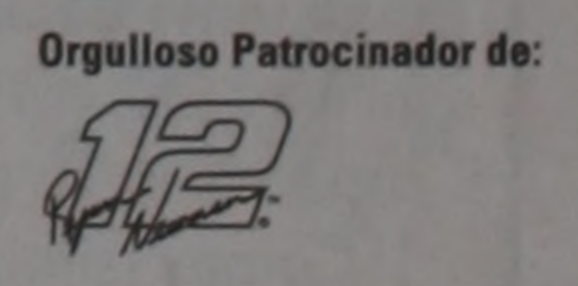
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Aplican impuestos federales, estatales y locales. Además, Alltel puede cobrar cargos mensuales por conectividad, cargos regulatorios, administrativos y por proporcionar el servicio 911 de hasta \$2.19 y tarifas federales y estatales del Fondo de Servicio Universal (ambas tarifas varían según el uso del cliente). Estas tarifas adicionales pueden no ser impuestos o cargos requeridos por el gobierno y están sujetos a cambios. Para obtener más información acerca de los impuestos, cuotas y tarifas, consulta a un representante de servicio al cliente de Alltel o tu factura mensual. Detalles del Teléfono: Los teléfonos y los reembolsos que aplican están disponibles por tiempo limitado, hasta agotar existencias con la activación de un plan de tarifas que califique. El reembolso será en forma de una tarjeta de regalo VISA. Limitado a 1 reembolso por compra que califique. El teléfono puede ser devuelto dentro de los primeros 15 días de compra. Si el certificado del reembolso por correo ha sido presentado, Alltel reembolsará el precio del reembolso menos el monto del reembolso. El cliente tiene que pagar los impuestos que aplican. Consulta el certificado del reembolso para obtener más detalles. Mi Círculo: Servicio disponible para clientes nuevos y existentes en selectos planes actuales. Se requiere un plan de tarifas mínimo de \$49.99 para obtener un Plan de Mi Círculo con 5 números, \$59.99 para 10 números, \$69.99 para 20 números. Los clientes del servicio Smart Choice Pack, se requiere un plan de tarifas mínimo de \$69.99 para obtener un Plan de Mi Círculo con 5 números, \$89.99 para 10 números, \$139.99 para 20 números. Los números de Mi Círculo deben ser compartidos con todas las líneas de la cuenta primaria. Los clientes no pueden designar dentro de sus números telefónicos disponibles a su propio número móvil o correo de voz, números para obtener información de Directorio ni números que empiecen con 900. Las llamadas deben empezar y terminar en el área de llamadas de tu plan. Los números designados deben estar dentro de los 50 estados de los Estados Unidos. Esta característica puede ser discontinuada a discreción de Alltel. Deberás dejar pasar 24 horas para que los cambios a los números de Mi Círculo entren en vigor. Aplican restricciones a los clientes comerciales y del servicio prepago. Consulta a un representante para obtener más detalles. Líneas adicionales por \$9.99: 1 línea debe ser línea primaria de servicio en uno de los planes de tarifas selectos de \$59.99 o más, con un máximo de 4 líneas secundarias por \$9.99/mes. Se requiere un contrato de servicio por 2 años para cada línea junto con la promoción de un teléfono. Información Adicional: Oferta por tiempo limitado en localidades participantes, hasta agotar existencias. Se requiere la aprobación del crédito y un teléfono aprobado. Hay un cargo no reembolsable de \$25 por activación por línea. Puede aplicarse una tarifa de \$250 por cancelación prematura del contrato. Las ofertas están sujetas a las Normas y Condiciones de Alltel para Servicios de Comunicaciones, que están disponibles en todas las tiendas Alltel o en alltel.com. Todas las marcas de productos y servicios indicados son los nombres, nombres comerciales, marcas comerciales y logotipos de sus correspondientes propietarios. Las imágenes de las pantallas son simuladas. ©2008 Alltel Communications, LLC. Todos los derechos reservados.