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New Superintendent says:

# ESD report from Lubbock ISD on school needs

By Tammy Brown  
Neighborhood schools need support from their neighborhood if they are to remain open as one of the main statements made by new school superintendent Karen Garza during a roundtable discussion for the Hispanic media organized by E! Editor this past Tuesday.

Garza said she understood that many parents wanted quality schools and would enroll their kids in special programs available in other schools and not in the neighborhood schools. Garza said the school district had a lot of schools in need of just a few.

The new superintendent had a unique and refreshing presence as she states her plans to bring Lubbock ISD into a competitive and college prepared area.

Dr. Garza stated that she will be transparent and be willing to address issues and put them on the table as they are figured out.

academics, college readiness, and eradicate achievement gaps.

The Superintendent also acknowledged that in order to have a systemic approach to change in Lubbock, there needs to be different leadership at various levels.

Dr. Garza stated there would be new teacher incentives with the new Obama stimulus for teacher retention and preparedness. There would also need to be a difference in teacher recruitment techniques.

Dr. Garza thanked Lubbock for its' support. She stated there are several graduates to review academic conditions from qualified teachers to incentives.

The Superintendent said there would be change to include revisiting alternative certification and/or emergency teacher certification for the sake of placing quality teachers in needed schools. This measure would help bridge gaps.

When asked about prevention of the rising drop-out rates amongst the Hispanic population, Dr. Garza responded that she will create supportive conditions such as to have students experience success as an engaged learner in engaging, interesting, and rigorous environments. These supportive conditions would assist in the graduation rates. There would also be early set career paths to engage students in careers by establishing partnerships and assessed through measured growth.

Dr. Garza wants to make access



Members of the Hispanic media who met with Dr. Garza

to college and it's avenues easier through academically preparedness opportunities. "Go Centers" distinctly modeled after Estacado would be located throughout the district in support of college access and preparedness. She mentioned programs to further investigate such as Kids to College, which is a six week curriculum for college readiness. Programs would be possibly funded through the Sally

Mac Fund.

Dr. Garza plans to participate in routine media exposure to include television, radio and email as a means to communicate and promote transparency. Individuals who would like to contact Dr. Garza with ideas can email her at superintendent@lubbockisd.org. We wish Dr. Garza well and continued support with upcoming activities and change.

# Generational shift for U.S. Hispanics on abortion

By Lynn Hesse  
A few weeks after a one-night stand led a failed marriage, she was also only pregnant. Two days later she had her pregnancy terminated at a free clinic.

The 28-year-old graduate student, who came to the United States from Guatemala when she was a toddler, called it one of the easiest, cheapest decisions of her life. "Having a child is not in my plans right now," Ana said in an interview from New York City.

Her mother, while supportive, exclaimed "Why didn't you just tell me and I would have taken care of you."

Ana, who responded her real name not to be used, has not had any further, who would be "heartbroken," she said.

Although her family felt that changing attitudes toward abortion among U.S. Hispanics — traditionally anti-abortion group influenced by their predominant Roman Catholic faith.

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ever after group on both sides of the issue have remained her record and background as a scientist. She may not be directly about her stance at the hearings or through secondary questions she has been asked on privacy.

Decades after the Supreme Court's 1973 landmark ruling in Roe v. Wade legalized abortion, the issue is still highly divisive and at the forefront of political battles. Growing how Hispanics view abortion could be key to keeping votes from the largest and fastest growing minority group.

TABPO FALLS AWAY  
A May Gallup poll found that 51 percent of Americans called abortion "pro-life," or against abortion. But the Pew survey indicates that a higher percentage of Hispanics oppose abortion — 59 percent — or more than any other group.

The social generation, however, is "much more likely to favor abortion," said Lynn Hesse, a stark contrast to the first generation who are much more conservative on this issue," said Luis Lago, director of the Pew Forum.

The numbers back up the changing view. Hispanics constitute about 15 percent of the U.S. population, but Hispanic women account for 22 percent of the 1.2 million U.S. abortions in 2005, according to the Guttmacher Institute.

There are many assumptions on how Latinos feel about abortion, said Silvia Hernandez, executive director of the National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health. Polls by her group reveal more tolerance toward it.

It's very much. "Maybe I wouldn't make that decision myself, but I can't just put my finger in someone else's dick," said Hernandez.

Abortion was taboo when Ana was growing up and girls who were rumored to have had one were shamed. In middle school, Ana started thinking differently and centered her abortion rights advocacy at Catholic high school. Leaving the New York City, she proudly remembered women she knew who made the same choice.

A survey conducted this year in California also reflects a change across generations. The Public Policy Institute of California found that immigrant Latino and U.S.-born Latinos express nearly opposite views on the role of government in abortion access.

While 62 percent of immigrant Latinos support more abortion restrictions, 63 percent of U.S.-born Latinos believe the government should not interfere.

"BAD PART OF ASSIMILATION"  
One factor in the split is that immigrants have one from Latin America where few countries allow abortion. Lago said, Assimilation also plays a major part for it.

For the Catholic Church, this is the "bad part of assimilation" and a symptom of growing individualism in American culture, said Father Allan Figueroa, D.D., who oversees cultural diversity for the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops.

"In Latino culture, there's a tendency not to act as isolated individuals pursuing their own ends,"

Deckard.

"This is a value for me and unfortunately this value is being diminished in the United States," he added.

Hispanic Protestant evangelicals are a growing group and include many Catholic converts. Their conversion, however, is not to avoid strict abortion rules. This group is even more conservative. 77 percent say abortion should be illegal compared with 54 percent of Hispanic Catholics, the Pew Forum said.

Ramundo Rojas, director of Hispanic outreach at the anti-abortion National Right to Life, believes that family unity will keep Hispanics very much in the anti-abortion camp.

"Family is very important to us and Hispanics recognize that a woman child is already a member of our family," he said.

"That is what I'm not her real name" decided when she became pregnant with her fifth child at 29. Her husband had lost his regular job and the family moved into a relative's living room. So he, who immigrated from Mexico in 2001, visited a crisis pregnancy center in Los Angeles, believing it performed abortions.

But instead they showed her an anti-abortion video and she changed her mind.

"We're very Catholic and we believe that it is a sin," said Lisa. "A child is a blessing from God."

His expects to deliver her baby this month. Meanwhile, Ana says she will have children later and, inspired by Sokomay's hopes to become a judge.

food products that enable Latino families to have complete and nutritious diets.

Eligible Latinos are missing out on the food assistance programs. The same report continued that more than 3 million eligible Latinos are missing out. Part of the reason is the high confusion surrounding the eligibility rules as the law has been changed a number of times.

Latino children are eligible for the National School breakfast and lunch program (NSLP) irrespective of immigration status.

The law as it stands at the moment according to the research for this article "migrant children, identified as eligible by a local school or district, are automatically eligible for free school meals without the need for the migrant family to fill out an application" (Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004, Public Law 108-265). There is NO restriction for participation in these programs for children based on immigration status according to The Migrant Legal Action Program based in Washington DC, and the U.S Department of Agriculture. The best approach would be to speak directly to your child's school to let them know you want your child to participate in the program. More information can be found at the U.S department of Agriculture web site www.fns.usda.gov (available in Spanish), or the Migrant Legal Action Program at www.mlap.org.

The food stamp program (FSAP) provides benefits through electronic benefit transfers or paper coupons, to eligible low-income households. These coupons can then be used to purchase food from participating retailers. According to the U.S Department of Agriculture the "Farm Bill" restored food stamp benefits for qualified immigrants. There are only a few kinds of food stamps that are not eligible for assistance. These are just some of the determining factors that define whether a household falls into the category of food insecure. As noted by the report these 54 percent of households are homeless families or individuals, so the numbers could be even higher.

Food insecurity is about access on a regular basis to sufficiently nutritious food to sustain the health of your family.

Why?  
Only 51% of Latinos are accessing the available food stamp program, according to National Council of La Raza in a December 2006 report, entitled "Sin Provecho: Latinos and Food Insecurity" it outline numerous aspects of this issue. One of the findings of the report is that in previous studies it had been that in many Hispanic communities there were 38% less fresh fruit and vegetable retailers than in areas with smaller Hispanic populations. Many of the retailers that are in the area do not have the full range of affordable

# 6.5 Million US Latinos Hungry

By Donna Maldonado-Schullo  
Nearly 1 in 5 Latino households is suffering from food insecurity nationwide in one of the world's richest countries. According to the latest U.S. Department of Agriculture 2006 report on food security, Hispanics are disproportionately affected with 19.5% of Latino households reporting food insecurity, well above the national average of 10.9% (Non Hispanic white average is 7.8%). The Tri State area is seeing an increase of households struggling to adequately feed their families. The averages national wide for 2004-2006 were 11.3 %; Delaware went from 6.7% to 7.8%, Pennsylvania from 9.5% to 10% of households suffering from food insecurity. New Jersey was increasing in lowering the rate to 7.7% from 8.6%. But again the prevalence of Hispanics suffering is increasing. In 2006 over 6.5 million of the 35.5 million people who lived in food insecure households were Hispanic. (6922500)

What is meant by food insecurity? As defined by the same report, food security falls into two categories "low food security" is basically defined as a household at times uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food for all household members because they had insufficient money and other resources for the food. Whereas "very low food security" is defined as missing the times the food intake was reduced and eating patterns disrupted due to inadequate resources for food.

Are you "Food Insecure?"

It is interesting that some of the questions and statements "used to determine the level of food insecurity are as follows: "Were you worried that your food would run out before you got money to buy more?" "We couldn't afford to eat balanced meals?" "We relied on a few kinds of food?" "We were unable to feed our children because we were running out of money to buy food?" "In the last 12 months did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?" These are just some of the determining factors that define whether a household falls into the category of food insecure. As noted by the report these 54 percent of households are homeless families or individuals, so the numbers could be even higher.

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# Children Of Undocumented Parents Could Be At Higher Developmental Risk

Source: Red Orbit  
UCLA study finds a connection that is not as apparent with Latino and white children whose parents are documented or who are US citizens.

Undocumented people live in a shadowy world of high fear and stress — fear of deportation and stroke, down on luck of economic, linguistic and educational resources.

And of course if they are parents their worries trickle down to their children. A new study from UCLA examines parents' concerns about development, learning and behavior for young children of Mexican origin and identifies whether these concerns differ by the families' citizenship or documentation status.

The study appears in the July-August issue of the journal *Academic Pediatrics*. It shows that, as reported by the parent, Mexican children with an undocumented parent have greater developmental risk than do Latino and white children whose parents are document-

ed or who are U.S. citizens.

"In the United States, nearly 4.9 million or 25 percent of children younger than five years old are Latinos, which makes them the largest group of young minority children," said Alexander Ortega, a professor of public health and a professor of psychiatry at the UCLA Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior. "That's huge. With Mexicans as the vast majority of Latino children — 64 percent — understanding their health, well-being and the development of Mexican children is critical, given future U.S. demographic changes."

He added that the concern "is there are a significant number of children with an undocumented parent whose developmental risks may be missed by the health care sector."

What's less clear, say the authors, is what's causing the concern.

"Few studies have examined the impact of immigration on children's development and behav-

ior. Studies have identified that immigrant children tend to have more behavioral problems and learning difficulties in school, which may be attributable to immigration stress. Another study found that a majority of Mexican immigrant mothers perceived their children as having significant delays in language skills. These studies suggest that children who have immigrated, as well as U.S.-born children whose parents have immigrated, may have greater risk in early childhood, but until now little data have been available on how parent perceptions of developmental risk vary with immigration status.

The authors employed the California Health Interview Survey a population-based survey of households drawn from every county in California that included all children with an undocumented parent and information on the documentation status of the parents. The survey also included the Parents' Evaluation of Developmental Status (PEDS), which provides infor-

mation on parents' perceptions of their children's development. Combined, the two reporting tools allowed the authors to examine the associations of family documentation and citizenship status on parents' reports of their children's development.

The sample included 5,856 children under the age of six, of that number, 1,786 had Mexican ancestry. The data were collected in English and Spanish. The response rate was 25 percent, which is consistent with those of general telephone surveys and similar to other recent major telephone health surveys nationwide.

The researchers found that Mexican children with an undocumented parent have higher odds of parent-reported developmental risk compared to white children or to Mexican children with parents who are citizens or otherwise legally authorized. Interestingly, said Ortega, it didn't appear that characteristics commonly associated with parent-reported develop-

mental risk — household income, parent education and household language — fully explain the association between documentation status and developmental problems for Mexican children in the survey sample.

"From the survey, it's difficult to know the extent to which elevated reports of developmental problems for children with undocumented parents are due to actual differences in development versus an unmet need of parents," said Ortega. "In general, parents need reassurance from pediatric care providers about the typical development of their children. We know the undocumented have significant problems for their children, but parents may have certain expectations of development that are shaping their concerns," he said.

"Timely access to primary care for young children can mitigate parental worries or provide guidance on development-promoting activities." The process of listening and responding to parent concern

is a major component of prevention with pediatrics," noted Ortega. Parents who are not receiving this regular reassurance of the parents' less concerns about their kids' development, he said.

Further research is needed to understand which factors are contributing to developmental problems of the parents he said. "Unmet physical and mental health needs among the undocumented parents themselves may shape their perceptions of concerns in their children," Ortega noted.

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# Economy to Expand Weakly, But Growth May Not Last

As debate rages over the impact of the \$787 billion stimulus bill, a pair of relatively inexpensive programs that passed more than afterthoughts than as stimulus are having the most immediate impact on the economy, contrib-

ing to an expected rebound in growth this summer. While much attention has focused on the lion's share of funding that was aimed at maintaining spending on education, health care and infrastructure by the states, the provision that has been most visibly helpful is the \$8,000 homebuyer tax credit, an afterthought to the bill that has helped to steady the housing market by spurring sales of foreclosed and low-priced homes to first-time homebuyers.



uting to an expected rebound in growth this summer.

Similarly, legislators who failed to include provisions to help the foundering U.S. auto industry in the original stimulus bill in February offered related aid last month by passing a \$1 billion "cash for clunkers" program that also is likely to provide a one-time boost to economic output this summer.

The combination of these two seemingly modest provisions has prompted some economists to project that the economy will enjoy at least one quarter of growth this summer.

"Housing and motor vehicles are showing a faint pulse," said Richard Berner, chief economist at Morgan Stanley, adding that observers may be surprised at how strongly the two most depressed sectors of the economy spar statistical measures of growth in coming months. He sees the economy growing at a modest 1 percent annual rate in the summer quarter after falling by 1.5 percent in the spring quarter.

"Housing is getting support from the first-time-homebuyer

tax credit, the lagged effects of lower mortgage rates, and home-price declines," he said. Buyers with modest incomes, in particular, have been able to use the credit as a substitute for cash savings to cover down payments

or closing costs because Congress made it so they can get a check from the Treasury even if they don't pay taxes. The National Association of Realtors also attributes the resurgence in home sales among modest-income and first-time buyers to the homeowner's tax credit, which along with the plunging prices resulting from massive foreclosures has made homeownership affordable again for these groups.

Housing sales and construction starts have bottomed out since the homebuyer credit was enacted, and Mr. Berner said he expects "further small gains" in the months ahead. The cash-for-clunkers bill, which provides people who buy a new car to replace a gas-guzzler with up to \$4,500, will have a more limited effect, he said. But because the cash is available only between July 1 and Nov. 1, it likely will cause a temporary surge in auto sales during the summer as buyers respond to the "use it or lose it" incentive.

The rebound in sales will coincide with an expected rebound in production and employment at two of Detroit's Big Three automakers - General Motors and Chrysler - which recently emerged from bankruptcy. That production rebound also is expected to contribute to a revival of growth in the summer.

Automakers are starting up production again not only because they are out of bankruptcy but because inventories of autos have been drawn down to the point that shortages of some popular mod-

els are emerging. That mirrors a trend in other sectors, where a long period of selling off bloated inventories of goods since last year has produced lean stocks that now must be replenished by starting up production again.

Harm Bandholz, economist at Unicredit Markets, said he expects the economy to post a 2 percent growth rate in the summer quarter, thanks to the rebound in inventories, the one-time boost from the clunkers program, and the beginning of effects from stimulus spending on infrastructure projects.

But he worries that these helpful elements will not last, and the economy will fall back toward anemic growth or recession again after a couple of quarters of growth. His principal concern is that consumers - who normally fuel 70 percent of economic growth - will not be able to sustain a recovery because they are still losing jobs and income despite a modest boost they received recently from federal tax cuts and income transfers in the stimulus bill.

The nearly 50 million consumers who received one-time \$250 Social Security checks in May and June appear to have largely saved the money, economic reports show. And the \$50 billion boost for middle-class taxpayers from President Obama's Making Work Pay tax credit, which went into effect in April, has been largely offset by a comparable increase in gasoline prices during the same time, economists say.

The result is, despite some help from the stimulus, consumers have little power to overcome the effect of job losses and become the engine of growth in the economy again, Mr. Bandholz said.

Nigel Gault, U.S. economist at IHS Global Insight, said he expects consumer spending to remain weak despite the one-time boost from the stimulus bill.

"Government transfer payments and tax cuts are propping up incomes, as the fiscal stimulus package kicks in, and they are preventing more damage to consumer spending," he said, estimating that the stimulus payments accounted for nearly half of a 1.4 percent increase in personal incomes in May and drove up the savings rate to nearly 7 percent. "But as night follows day, incomes will decline in June as the one-time payments drop out,

and the saving rate will drop back as well," he said.

Beyond the homebuyer credit, clunkers program and a few other provisions, economists are not enthusiastic about other provisions of the stimulus bill. Many note that most of the bill was aimed at merely maintaining current levels of taxes and spending by unemployed people and the government, which does nothing new to boost the economy or create jobs.

Standard & Poor's managing director, William Montone, notes that states have mostly used the \$200 billion they received to "plug significant budget holes rather than create new spending programs" that might prompt more hiring.

"The problem is one of timeliness and bang for the buck," said Morgan Stanley's Mr. Berner. "It is heavily backloaded and full of spending unlikely to be stimulative."

Martin Weiss, president of Weiss Research, notes that "the actual flow of funds from Washington is often puny in comparison to the powerful events unfolding in the real economy." The estimated \$50 billion of stimulus funds that so far have filtered into the economy has been largely overwhelmed by the cutbacks in production and jobs at Chrysler and GM, he said.

Still, most economists say the shenar size of the stimulus - more than five times larger than a tax-rebate bill that helped produce a quarter of economic growth last year - means it almost certainly will help spawn a recovery of growth in the second half of the year, when most of the spending provisions are expected to kick in. "A rebound in high-beta" areas of consumer discretionary demand such as housing will occur, aided by fiscal stimulus," said Bill Greiner, chief investment officer at Scot Investment Advisors.

# Sotomayor Defends 'Wise Latina' Comments



Supreme Court nominee Sonia Sotomayor faced tough questions Tuesday about gun rights, abortion and her past statements regarding race and gender.

On the second day of the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on her nomination to the nation's highest court, Sotomayor was grilled by Sen. Jeff Sessions, R-Ala., about her controversial statements to Hispanic law students that she hoped "a wise Latina woman with the richness of her experience would more often than not reach a better conclusion that a white male who hasn't lived that life."

Sotomayor said she had attempted a play on words an adage used by former Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. She described it as a rhetorical flourish that "fell flat."

"I want to state upfront, unequivocally and without doubt, I do not believe that any racial, ethnic, gender group has any advantage in sound judgment," Sotomayor said.

Senators, however, returned to topic repeatedly during the day's questioning. "No words I've ever written or spoken have received so much attention," the judge said to Judiciary Committee Chairman Patrick Leahy, D-Vt.

Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, questioned Sotomayor closely on the federal right to bear arms. Sotomayor said she supports the Second Amendment.

Sotomayor weighed in on the issue of executive power during questioning by Sen. Russ Feingold, D-Wis., who asked the

judge about the Supreme Court's 1944 decision in Korematsu vs. United States that allowed the detention of Japanese-Americans.

"A judge should never rule from fear," Sotomayor said. "A judge should rule from the law and the Constitution."

She did not offer her personal stand on abortion but said a 1992 ruling reaffirmed Roe vs. Wade. Sotomayor said a Supreme Court decision allowing states to ban late-term abortions is precedent.

A protester was removed from the courtroom Tuesday after he stood up and called the judge a "baby-killer." Judiciary Committee Chairman Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., ordered him removed from the room.

Hecklers interrupted Monday's proceedings three times. One woman cuffed by officers was Norma McCorvey - better known as Jane Roe of Roe vs. Wade, the landmark abortion case - who yelled to the panel about overturning the divisive decision as she exited. The Washington Post reported. In 1971, McCorvey was poor and pregnant from being raped, she said. Since the 1973 ruling she said she has had a change of belief and become an anti-abortion activist.

McCorvey, 61, was one of four people arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.



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# Luis Urrea's New Novel "Into the Beautiful North" Has Hollywood Buzz

Bestselling author and 2005 Pulitzer Prize finalist, Luis Alberto Urrea's upcoming novel *Into the Beautiful North* doesn't release until May 19th and already Hollywood is taking a look at the possibilities. Urrea has been down this road before. His critically acclaimed novel *The Hummingbird's Daughter* is slated to begin production later this year starring Antonio Banderas and to be directed by Luis Mandoki. And with no start date yet, *Devil's Highway* has been in development for over three years.

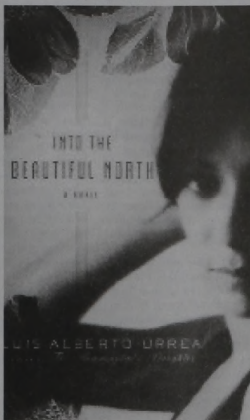
*Into the Beautiful North*, tells the story of a young woman's unforgettable journey north to America. It begs the question: What if a young woman (Nayeli) and her friends head north to bring back seven of their town's men to protect the now lawless village which has been taken over by a dangerous Narco drug cartel. Among the seven is Nayeli's father who she is certain is suffering being away for so long from the family.

Nayeli's idea brings back the men came after viewing

the American classic *The Magnificent Seven* in their village's tropical theater. The irony here is that she's here to take back seven Mexican men to protect her Sinaloa village that has been taken over by the dangerous narco drug cartel.

The trip becomes a life altering, changing journey where only Urrea can turn sorrow into blossoms and leave us feeling with a renewed sense of cultural pride that even the

most cynical of anti-immigration bashers will learn something about how racist their opinions and beliefs really are.



# Isabel Allende: 'Nada es fácil para los hispanos'

Isabel Allende, de 66 años, es una mujer sencilla y delicada. Cuando habla, mira directamente a los ojos y cuando realiza un recuento sobre su vida, no lo hace enumerando los 19 libros que ha escrito, los 27 idiomas en los que ha sido traducidas sus obras y los innumerables reconocimientos que se acompañan en su trayectoria.

La escritora habla de su vida desde la emoción. "Lo más importante en mi vida ha ocurrido en los compartimientos secretos del corazón y no tienen lugar en una biografía. Mis logros más significativos no son mis libros, sino el amor que comparto con unas pocas personas, especialmente mi familia, y la manera en la cual he tratado de ayudar a otros", dijo cuando presentó la "Fundación Paula", en Sausalito, California.

En una entrevista exclusiva con *La Opinión*, esta mujer, considerada como una de las novelistas más populares de Iberoamérica, habló de sus años escribiendo, cómo se ha desarrollado en la literatura y su visión sobre los hispanos en Estados Unidos. Todo después de haber vivido 21 años en este país.

— Isabel, cuando usted escribe, ¿cómo lo hace, cómo

se inspira? ¿Escribes todos los días como rutina? ¿Tiene alguna costumbre especial antes de sentarse a escribir?

— No sé exactamente lo que me inspira, porque cada libro se origina de manera misteriosa y todos son diferentes, pero puedo decir que el tema es como una semilla que yace dentro de mí por un tiempo largo, va madurando, creciendo y un día está lista para brotar. Investigo el tema, la época y el lugar antes de empezar, así tengo mi escenario donde se moverán los protagonistas.

Empiezo a escribir el 8 de enero y me encierro durante varios meses a trabajar. Normalmente escribo de 8:30 a.m. a 7:00 p.m. lo cual parece un horario muy largo, pero la verdad es que se me pasan las horas volando. Una vez que tengo el primer borrador, siento que la historia está presa en el papel y puedo relajarme. En el verano corrijó el manuscrito. En el otoño me toca viajar para hacer la promoción



publicados y aprovecho para investigar el tema que pienso escribir el próximo 8 de enero.

— ¿Ha habido periodos en los que ha sentido que no puede escribir, que la inspiración no llega?

— Después que murió mi hija Paula en 1992, no pude escribir por dos o tres años, aunque me sentaba a diario frente al computador. Me acordé que tengo experiencia como periodista y me di un tema que no fuera ficción, algo que fuera lo más distinto posible del dolor...

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**Dr. Garza is welcomed to Lubbock with Luncheon hosted by El Editor**



In photo: Rev. Cruz from Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church and newly welcome to Lubbock as LISD Dr. Karen Garza superintendent. The Hispanic Media Roundtable Luncheon hosted by El Editor newspapers on Tuesday gave the opportunity to meet and greet Dr. Garza and asked questions pertaining to the community as a whole.

**Questions? Comments? email us @ eleditor@sbglobal.net or call us @ 806-763-3841**

**Fiestas Del Llano Inc., is now accepting applications for Miss Hispanic Lubbock**

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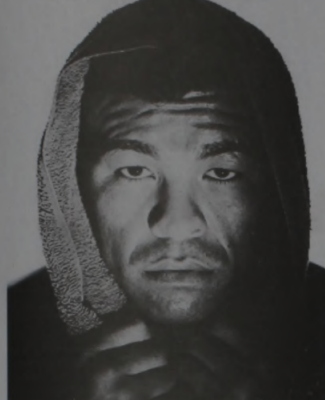
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Single women of Hispanic or Latin decent, between the ages of 17 through 24-years-old and are currently seniors in high school or enrolled in a college or university, are invited to experience an opportunity of a lifetime. The 2009 pageant production will be held Thursday, September 10, 2009 at the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center Theater. Interested individuals can request the guidelines and an online application at www.fiestasdelllano.org or emailing or calling the Pageant Director. Participants will be required to submit their completed applications and a \$150 entry fee by August 1, 2009. Applicants will be contacted to confirm entry and information regarding the mandatory contestant orientation, to be held in August. For more information, please call Zenaida Agüero-Reyes, Pageant Chair/ Director, at (806) 252-2828 or email at rey24@sbglobal.net

# Former champion Gatti found dead in Brazil



Former boxing champion Arturo Gatti, whose epic trilogy with Macky Ward branded him one of the most exciting fighters of his generation, was found dead in a hotel room in the posh seaside resort of Porto de Galinhas early Saturday.

Police investigator Eddie Press Alves told the Associated Press that the body of the former junior welterweight champ was discovered in his room at the tourist resort, where Gatti had arrived on Friday with his Brazilian wife Amanda and 1-year-old son.

Alves said police were investigating and it was unclear how the 37-year-old Canadian died.

"It is still too early to say anything concrete, although it is all very strange," Alves said. He declined to provide any additional details.

A spokeswoman for the state public safety department said Gatti's wife and son were uninjured. The woman declined to give a name in keeping with department policy.

"There was no bullet or stab wounds on his body, but police did find blood stains on the floor," she said.

Brazilian boxer and four-time world champion Acelfino "Popo" Freitas told the G1 website of Brazil's largest TV network, Globo, that he was a close friend of Gatti and his wife, and that he "knew they were having some sort of problem and were about to separate."

"I was sitting him at the post-fight press conference - I can't remember which one - and I looked at his hand and it was three times the normal size," Diva said. "He gave me his goaty grin and he said, 'Yeah, I know. We'll party tonight and I'll go to the hospital tomorrow.'"

Gatti attempted a comeback in July 2007, getting knocked out in seven rounds by Gomez. Afterward, with his legion of fans cheering for him in the arena, Gatti announced his retirement in the dressing room at Boardwalk Hall.

Neumann said it was tough for him to end that fight, simply because of Gatti's incredible ability to come back in fights. "I couldn't stop that fight, simply because he was Arturo Gatti," Neumann said. "He was much more dignified to go out that way. He had to be counted out. When he fought, you never knew if he could come back. He looked beaten and still came back."

With that loss, Gatti acknowledged the end of all his travails and triumphs.

"I remember walking away from his last fight, and somebody walked up to him in the casino late at night and congratulated him," Diva said. "And he said, 'Why did I congratulate me?' And I said, 'He was excited to meet you.' And he kind of looked very surprised by that."

"He had no idea what an icon he was or how much he meant to people."

following never wavered in its support.

"He just captured the imagination of so many people," Diva said. "We used to joke that he was a crowd like the Grateful Dead; it was the same people every time."

Gatti would later lose to big names like Floyd Mayweather Jr. and Carlos Baldomin, but it was his three-fight series against Ward that left an indelible impression on fight fans.

The first time they met, in May 2002, the 140-pounders traded devastating blows for 10 rounds before leaving it up to the judges to decide a winner. Ward earned the mixed decision, by one point on one scorecard and two points on another, in what Ring magazine called "Fight of the Year."

The rematch was just as brutal, with Gatti knocking Ward down in the third round with a big right. Ward not only recovered from the blow, which broke Gatti's hand, but managed to go to the distance. This time, Gatti earned a clear unanimous decision.

Gatti and Ward had their rubber match at Boardwalk Hall in June 2003, and it was again called "Fight of the Year" by Ring. Ward knocked Gatti to the floor in the sixth round, but despite fighting with his right hand broken again, Gatti managed to end the decision.

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President Barack Obama was true to his word. He didn't "boonze."

Determined his ceremonial first pitch at the All-Star game would reach the plate on the fly Tuesday night, Obama delivered - barely. St. Louis Cardinals slugger Albert Pujols helped him, moving up to scoop the low tosses off the dirt. "We did a little practicing in the Rose Garden," Obama said during a half-minute with the FOX broadcasters. "This is as much fun as I've had in quite some time."

Television viewers, however, were initially left to wonder whether the presidential pitch skipped. The TV angle cut off Pujols' catch, and many people at Busch Stadium weren't completely sure. When Obama later visited the broadcast booth, Fox showed a replay from the center-field camera that proved the ball made it home in the air. "I did not play organized baseball when I was a kid and so, you know, I think some of these natural moves aren't so natural to me," Obama said. Obama was at ease visiting the teams before the game and during his time on the air. Asked whether there were bailout fans to help the National League's losing streak, he cracked, "We're out of money."

Wearing a Chicago White Sox jacket, jeans and sneakers, and cheered by the sellout crowd, Obama walked out of the N.L.'s dugout on the first-base side, shook hands with Cardinals Hall

of Famer Stan Musial and trotted to the mound.

Fresh from warming up a day earlier on the White House grounds, Obama went right to rubber, all 60 feet and 6 inches away. The left-hander wound up and bit his lip as he let fly.

Obama grimaced slightly, but gave a fist pump when Pujols - a Gold Glove first baseman - made the neat grab with a specialty-made black mitt with "Obama 44" and an American flag on it.

Obama became the latest Chicago booster to try his hand at baseball. Like Michael Jordan, the president looked more comfortable in his other job.

"I scooped up a little bit, but I think I was going to catch it in the air the whole 'ole," Pujols said. "I was more nervous not to drop the ball, believe me. I wasn't worried about him bouncing the ball."

The All-Star game capped off a big sports outing for the president. He began the day by greeting Wimbledon champion Serena Williams at the White House, then picked up Hall of Famer Willie Mays in Michigan for the flight to St. Louis. As for what advice he gave Obama, the Say Hey Kid said: "Follow through."

"He'll be fine. I guarantee it," Mays said about Air Force One.

This was the second time Obama threw out a first ball at a big league game. As U.S. senator, he did

when his favorite White Sox played the Angels in the 2005 All-Championship series.

"When you're a senator, they show you no respect so they just hand you the ball. You don't get a chance to warm up," Obama said. "Here, at least he had me down with Pujols in the batting cage, practicing a little bit."

Buehrle said he didn't really believe it when Obama said he would wear

a White Sox jacket to the mound. "I looked up and I was like, 'Holy Cow, he's actually doing it. Everybody around me was giving me a hard time saying, 'What the heck, he's wearing White Sox stuff.' That's how we roll in Chicago, we got the president behind us," Buehrle said. Added the president: "Everybody knows I'm a White Sox fan and my wife thinks I look cute in this jacket. Between those two things, why not?"

## Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas



**AVISO DE LA SOLICITUD DE DECISION PRELIMINAR PARA EL PERMISO DEL SISTEMA DE ELIMINACION DE DESCARGAS DE CONTAMINANTES DE TEXAS (TPDES) PARA AGUAS RESIDUALES INDUSTRIALES RENOVACION**

PERMISO NO. WQ0004599000

**SOLICITUD Y DECISION PRELIMINAR.** Cuidad de Lubbock, P.O. Box 2000, Lubbock, TX 79408, que opera la propiedad municipal de recreo del Lago Jim Bertram Sistema, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) una renovación para autorizar TPDES No. de permiso WQ0004599000, que autoriza la aprobación de la gestión de las aguas subterráneas por debajo de la ciudad de Lubbock. La aplicación al suelo del sitio en un promedio diario de flujo no superior a 3,000,000 de galones al día a través de OUTFALL 001. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 22 de agosto de 2008.

La facilidad está ubicada en el North Fork Double Mountain Fork Brazos River, entre los límites del ciudad de Lubbock, Condado de Lubbock, Texas. El efluente tratado es descargado al Coquistador Lake, y desde allí al Llano Estacado Lake; de allí a Yellow House Draw, de allí a Comancheria Lake; de allí a Yellow House Draw, de allí a North Fork Double Mountain Fork Brazos River; de allí a Mackenzie Park Lake, y desde allí hacia a North Fork Double Mountain Fork Brazos River; de allí a Dunbar Historical Lake; desde allí hacia North Fork Double Mountain Fork Brazos River; desde allí a Buffalo Springs Lake; desde allí a Lake Ransom Canyon; desde allí a North Fork Double Mountain Fork Brazos River; y desde allí a Double Mountain Fork Brazos River en el Segmento N 241 de la Cuenca del Rio Brazos. Los usos no clasificados de las aguas receptoras son elevados usos de la vida acuática para Comancheria Lake, Llano Estacado Lake, Yellow House Draw, y Comancheria Lake. Los usos designados para el Segmento N 1241 son elevados y la vida acuática uso en contacto con la recreación.

El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha completado la revisión técnica de la solicitud y ha preparado un borrador del permiso. El borrador del permiso, si es aprobado, establecerá las condiciones bajo las cuales la instalación debe operar. El Director Ejecutivo ha tomado una decisión preliminar que si este permiso es emitido, cumple con todos los requisitos normativos y legales. La solicitud del permiso, la decisión preliminar del Director Ejecutivo y el borrador del permiso están disponibles para leer y copiar en la Biblioteca Mahon, 1306 9th Street, Lubbock, Texas 79403.

**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 todos 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 enviadas por correo a todos los que presentaron un comentario público y a las personas que están en la lista para recibir aviso 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/solicitamos una 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.

**ACCION DEL DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO.** El Director Ejecutivo puede emitir una aprobación final de la solicitud a menos que exista un pedido antes del plazo de vencimiento de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o se ha presentado un pedido de reconsideración. Si un pedido ha llegado antes del plazo de vencimiento de la audiencia o el pedido de reconsideración ha sido presentado, el Director Ejecutivo no emitirá una aprobación final sobre el permiso y enviará la solicitud y el pedido a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión.

**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 correo 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 todos las solicitudes en un condado específico. Si desea que se agregue su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envíe por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Principal de la TCEQ.

Todos los comentarios escritos del público y los pedidos una reunión deben ser presentados durante los 30 días después de la publicación del aviso a la Oficina del Secretario Principal, MC 105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78713-3087 or por el internet a [www.tceq.state.tx.us/about/comments.html](http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/about/comments.html).

**CONTACTOS E INFORMACION DE LA TCEQ.** 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 costo, 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](http://www.tceq.state.tx.us).

También se puede obtener información adicional del City of Lubbock a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Mary Gonzalez al 806-775-3223.

Fecha de emisión: 9 de Junio de 2009



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