





# Hispanic voters a tough sell for McCain

ST. PAUL — Gabriela Wyatt said she came to the United States from Mexico in 1992 because, with the advent of the North American Free Trade Agreement, her work would require her to learn English. She never went back.

Working in her family's restaurant in the U.S., Wyatt fell in love but told the boss at her government office back in Mexico that she needed more time in the States. She married, earned her citizenship and now is a first-time delegate to the Republican National Convention from Aurora and the Illinois Latino outreach director for presumptive GOP presidential nominee John McCain.

Wyatt praises McCain for his effort—ultimately unsuccessful—to broker a deal on immigration

reform, a plan that called for border enforcement but also included a pathway to citizenship for illegal immigrants, prompting protests from Republicans.

"The conversation became very extreme on both sides, and there was a man of steel standing in the middle trying to fight for it," Wyatt said of the Arizona senator. "He was not worried about the political backlash. He was just trying to solve that issue."

McCain, however, has since conceded to Republican voters that he should have first pushed a plan to secure the borders before considering whether to provide a path to citizenship to 12 million undocumented immigrants.

McCain's evolution on the immigration issue may be among the problems he faces in cultivating support from Latino voters, fast

turning into a key voting bloc.

Not just immigration voters heading into the nation's presidential nominating conventions, Democratic nominee Sen. Barack Obama of Illinois held a lead ranging from 27 to 43 percentage points over McCain in polls of Hispanics, who make up almost 10 percent of the nation's voters and are expected to make up nearly one-third of the country's population by 2050.

Those survey results are unusual for McCain, who typically enjoyed overwhelming Latino support in his Senate contests. They also fall far short of the roughly 40 percent Hispanic support President George W. Bush received in his 2004 re-election bid.

Some voting experts say the issue of immigration is too nar-

row to focus on in measuring the Hispanic vote. Polls show Latino concerns echo those of voters at large—the economy, jobs, health care, education and crime.

"There's often a misconception that immigration is a top issue of concern," said Adam Alonso, executive director of Nuestra America, a non-partisan group pushing voter registration.

"Ultimately, Latino voters will sit back in the way that all voters will—assess the campaigns, assess the policy stances and make the judgment on who they feel most represents their values and outlook of how America should be the next four years," Alonso said.

Gary Segura, a professor of political science at Stanford University who specializes in Latino voting issues, acknowledges that polling shows Hispanic concerns

mirror the nation's at large.

But Segura said his research shows that the immigration issue and GOP efforts to push a largely conservative social message to Latinos put at risk any gains made during Bush's campaigns.

Clinton voters head to Obama Segura likens Republican calls for a crackdown on illegal immigration to the "late '80s and early '90s conservative anti-welfare rhetoric that was a socially acceptable way to expressing anti-black sentiment."

Both Obama and McCain have reached out to Hispanics. The 72-year-old McCain noted his recent endorsement by singer Daddy Yankee, a star of reggaeton, a form of music that borrows from reggae, rap and other styles and that is popular

among Latin American youth.

But a recent survey by the Pew Hispanic Center found that more than three-quarters of Latinos who backed Sen. Hillary Clinton in the Democratic race now support Obama. McCain picked up only 8 percent of her voters.

But Wyatt, the first-time delegate, is undeterred in supporting McCain, again citing the immigration issue.

"He stood strong trying to solve it," she said. "Not that many people were there. Sen. Barack Obama was not there, I can tell you."



## Hispanics Delegates Underrepresented at DNC

Before a gathering of 80,000-plus Democrats, fans, well wishers, and curious spectators, Sen. Barack Obama accepted his party's nomination as presidential nominee at Denver's Mile High Stadium Thursday evening. His acceptance speech resonated with the theme "E Pluribus Unum," which roughly translated means, "Out of many, we are united as one." Sen. Obama declared that Americans walk many different paths in life and come from many varied lands, but the nation unites around a single shared set of values and ideals.

Not only did the convention rhetoric celebrate America's origin in diversity, so did the faces of the official delegates. Yet, out of this diversity, how did Hispanics fare? Unfortunately, not well.

Hispanic delegates, according to data provided by the Democratic National Convention Committee, accounted for only 12 percent of the Convention's

4,400 delegates. While such numbers are up from 9 percent in 1996, they still fail to match Hispanics' share in the general population at 15 percent.

The DNCC statistics revealed that for the first time in history, women made up a majority of the delegates at 50.1 percent. In addition non-Hispanic whites saw their numbers reduced to about 2,495 or 56.7 percent, a decline from 66.7 percent 12 years prior in 1996.

African Americans, a very powerful presence in the Democratic Party, but only 13 percent of the entire population, comprised fully 24.5 percent of the delegates. That number was an increase from 19 percent in 1996.

Lastly, Asian/Pacific Islanders added up to 4.6 percent of the 2008 delegates, a small jump from 2.9 percent in 1996.

The numbers, while showing that the DNC was fully inclusive, underscored the importance of Hispanics continuing to get more involved in politics.

## Palin debuta con golpes de jab contra Obama

Sarah Palin, la candidata a la vicepresidencia por el Partido Republicano, propinó el miércoles por la noche varios golpes de directos al mentón del candidato demócrata Barack Obama y prometió no sólo ayudar a John McCain a ganar la presidencia sino a transformar el "establishment" de Washington.

Pero, la gobernadora de Alaska, que hizo su debut en el escenario nacional de la convención nacional del partido en medio más de controversias que propuestas políticas, también propinó duros golpes a los medios de prensa y sus críticos afirmando que primero que nada no deben tomarla como parte del aparato político permanente de la capital estadounidense.

"He aprendido rápidamente en estos últimos días que si no eres miembro de buena posición en la elite de Washington, algunos en los medios te consideran una candidata descalificada por esa sola razón", dijo. "Pero hay unas noticias 'flash' para esos

reporteros y comentaristas: No voy a Washington en busca de su buena opinión sino para servir a este país".

Sus declaraciones aparecieron en comentarios difundidos anticipadamente por la campaña republicana que temprano en el día había pedido que cesaran los ataques a la candidata o la difusión de versiones para crear "falsos escándalos" en torno a ella y su familia.

Palin dijo que en la política "hay algunos candidatos que apelan al cambio para promover sus propias carreras", en una referencia directa a Obama, quien está haciendo campaña sobre la base de que Estados Unidos requiere un cambio y no de la elección de McCain porque sería "como cuatro años más" del gobierno impopular de George W. Bush.

Palin hizo referencia a su trabajo como alcaldesa de la pequeña población de Wasilla y luego su ascenso a gobernadora del estado.

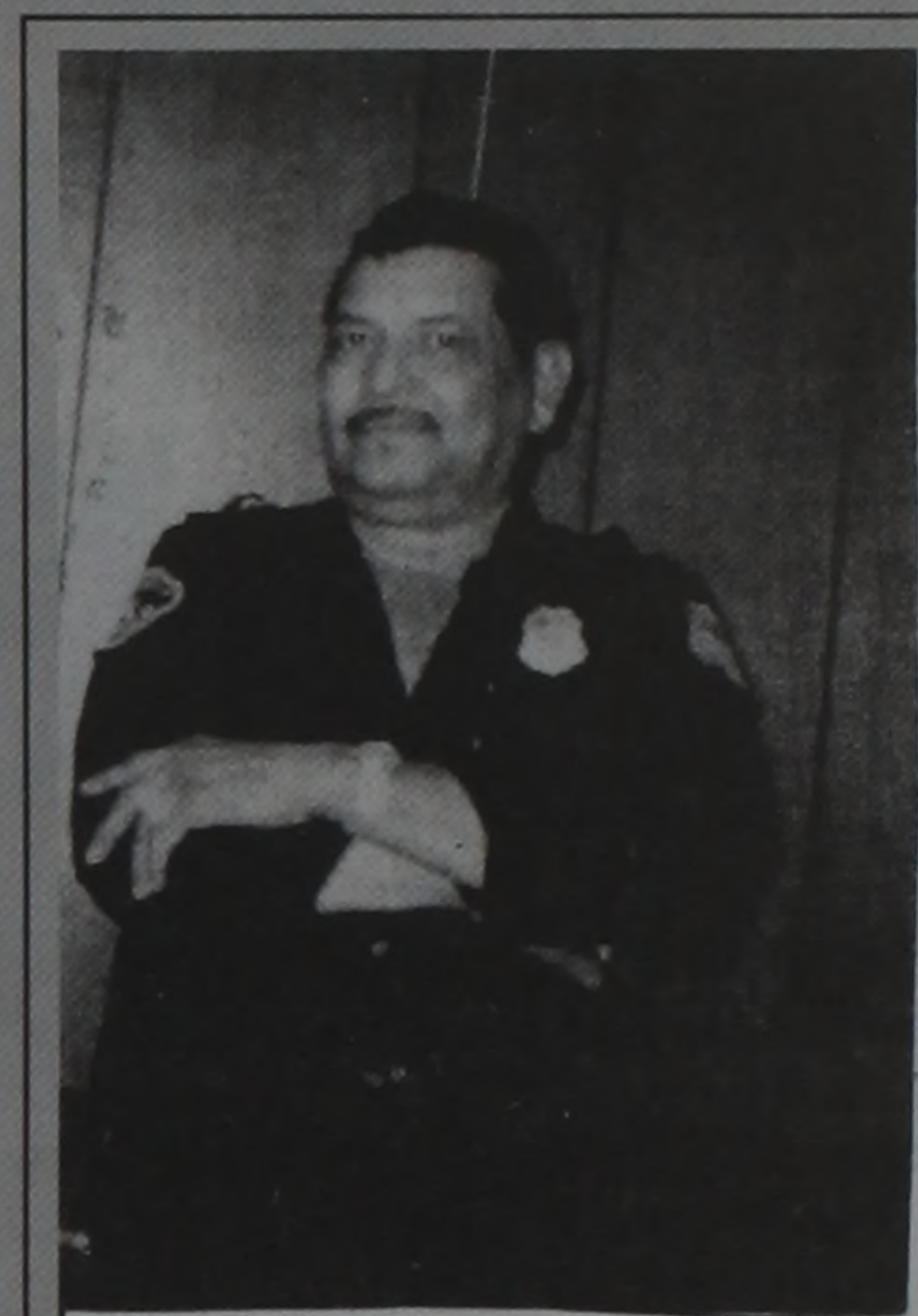
## En Memoria De Frank Rodriguez:

Frank Rodriguez, formally of Lubbock, passed away August 29, 2008 in Odem. Funeral arrangements were made by Saxtet Funeral Home. Burial was September 1 in Odem Cemetery.

Frank was a Catholic and Cursillista with many friends in the Lubbock area.

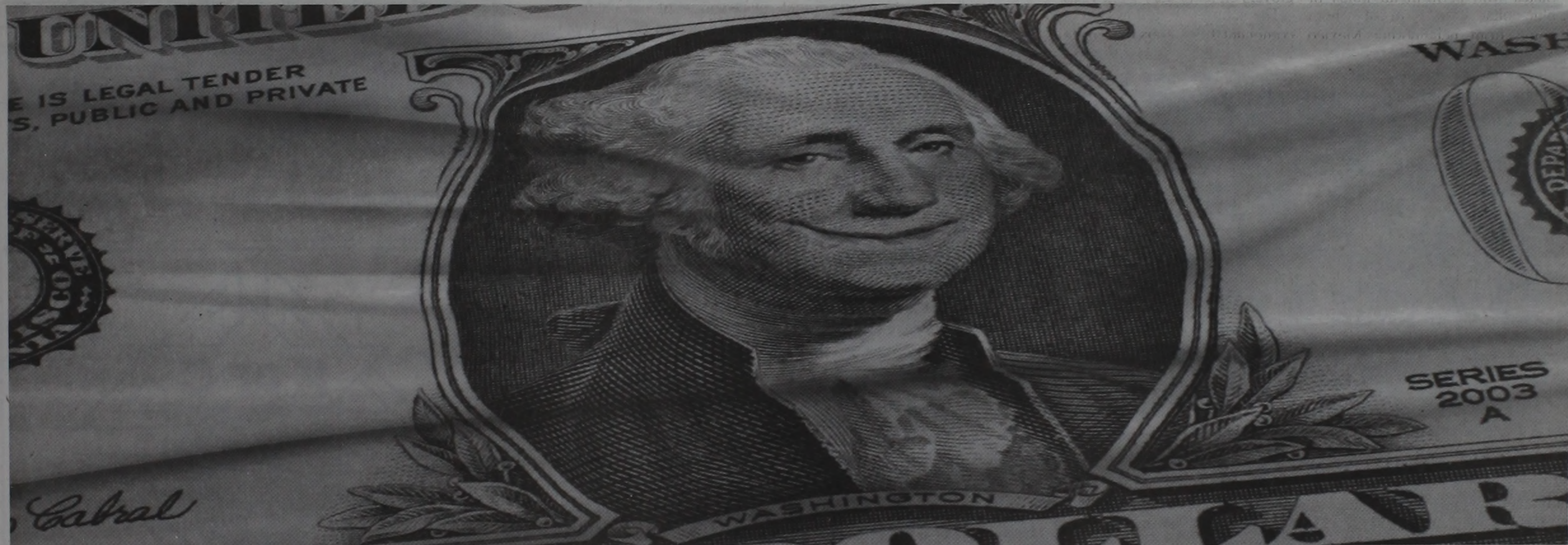
Survivors include six sons, Frank and wife Lupe, Robert, Armando and wife Debbie, Rudy and wife Doyle, Ricky and wife Elida, all of Lubbock, and Manuel and wife Maria of Anaheim, Calif.; three daughters, Mary Atkinson and husband Irby of Pensacola, Fla., Elvira Zuniga and husband Felix of Lubbock and Alice and hus-

band Rolando of Midland. He is preceded in death by



wife, Isabel, in 1990; and one son, Steve, in 1978.

Many thanks to Vista Care of Corpus Christi.



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# Órale, shalom! for 'My Mexican Shiva'



A dysfunctional Jewish family gathers for the seven-day shiva of its patriarch, providing delirious amounts of shmoozing and kvetching. Woody Allen's upper West Side? No, Mexico City. "My Mexican Shiva," offers a fresh, humorous look at the oft-overlooked Jewish life South of the Border. "Mexico's Jewish community is very particular," says director and producer Alejandro Springall, 44. "It's a very assimilated community. Everybody sees Mexico as a profoundly Catholic country, and the moment you talk about a Mexican Jew people start laughing, but there's no contradiction at all." The movie portrays a family from the Polanco neighborhood — the heart of the 100,000-strong Mexican Jewish community — as it struggles to follow the strict shiva rules in spite of a flurry of telenovela-like adversities, including a drug bust, a romance between cousins and the sudden appearance of a despised ex-lover of patriarch Moische. Shot in a documentary style, the movie also carefully portrays the traditional rituals of Jewish mourning, including the cleansing of the deceased's body. "Everybody thinks I'm Jewish," Springall, a Mexico City-based gentile, says in Spanish. "In some countries where I have showcased the movie, they tell me that only a Jew could have done this film." Springall consulted several rabbis who approved the movie, "so it's kosher," he jokes. "When you touch religious

or theological subjects, you need to ask the experts," says Springall. "I did the same with 'Santitos'" — his 1999 movie dealing, among other things, with apparitions by St. Jude. "Of course, I read a lot. If I wanted to, in two years I could be a rabbi." Although several movies have reflected the Jewish experience in Latin America — particularly in Argentina — "My Mexican Shiva" is only the second Mexican film about the subject, after Guita Schyfter's "Like a Bride" (1994). "But Guita's movie is about the Sephardic tradition and is spoken in Ladino language," says Springall, referring to the Jews expelled from Spain in the 15th century. "I speak about the Ashkenazi community, which comes from Poland, Russia and Lithuania. That's why some characters speak in Yiddish." "My Mexican Shiva" is making its U.S. theatrical debut in New York, where it premiered last year — even before it showed it Mexico — to rave reviews at the New York Jewish Film Festival. Springall is hoping the film will be released in other parts of the country in the fall, riding the wave of international interest in the New Mexican Cinema. Springall also produced "Cronos," Guillermo Del Toro's 1993 big break, before making it to Hollywood. "After many years of struggle, we have raised the Mexican cinema's standing, but only to a certain point," says Springall. "Now, the tendency is to leave the national industry and become more international," he adds with a hint of regret, since he's planning to shoot his next film in Spain — about Sephardic Jews there.

## Publican 'Cuentos' bilingües

"Cuentos", una recopilación bilingüe en español e inglés de doce historias escritas por autores puertorriqueños en los años 40, 50 y 60, volvió a las librerías en Estados Unidos treinta años después de su primera publicación. Ha sido "una misión triste porque han muerto cinco de los autores", indicó esta semana Kal Wagenheim, el editor de la obra. El único de los seis escritores cuyas obras fueron seleccionadas en 1978 que aun vive es Emilio Díaz Valcárcel. Entre una y otra edición desaparecieron Emilio S. Belaval, René Marqués, Pedro Juan Soto, Abelardo Díaz Alfaro y José Luis González. Wagenheim, periodista de Newark (Nueva Jersey), vivió en Puerto Rico desde 1961 a 1970, tiempo en el cual participó en la fundación de la revista mensual "The San Juan Review" que publicaba cuentos de autores puertorriqueños, traducidos al inglés. Las doce historias de "Cuentos" aparecieron en esa revista y fueron publicadas en una edición bilingüe de Schocken en 1978.

Treinta años después, Markus Wiener, de la editorial Wiener, en Princeton (Nueva Jersey), se comunicó con Wagenheim, interesado en publicar nuevamente "Cuentos". "Me llamó y me dijo que hay un creciente interés en la educación bilingüe en EE.UU., lo cual es verdad, especialmente en Nueva Jersey, donde la población hispana ha crecido un 20 por ciento en los últimos años, alcanzando 1.4 millones en este estado, y me preguntó si podía poner al día la introducción", relató. Así, "Cuentos", con 170 páginas, ha vuelto a ver la luz por segunda ocasión e incluye "El niño morado de Monsona Quintana" y "Esperpento" de Emilio S. Belaval; "Tres hombres junto al río" y "Purificación en la calle del Cristo", de René Marqués, así como "Campeones" y "Los inocentes", de Pedro Juan Soto. También "El Josco" y "Peyo Mercé enseña inglés" de Abelardo Díaz Alfaro; "En el fondo del caño hay un negrito" y "La noche que volvimos a ser gente", de José Luis González, y "Sol negro" y "La muerte obligatoria", de Emilio Díaz Valcárcel. Según Wagenheim, a través de la obra los anglófonos puede conocer a estos reconocidos escritores puertorriqueños y a su vez "aquellos que quieren mejorar su inglés pueden hacerlo disfrutando primero la versión en español y compararla con la traducción".

# Quieren a 'Sirenas' en Estados Unidos

MÉXICO, D.F.— El canto de sus Sirenas intentará rebasar fronteras, pues, con la edición de su nuevo disco, División Minúscula irá a la conquista de Estados Unidos. Aunque de manera independiente ya consiguieron hacerse de seguidores a través de internet y ofrecer algunos conciertos, este será su primer material que se distribuya formalmente en EEUU. "Queremos llegar a ciudades como Chicago y Nueva York, donde hay mucha gente latina y público nuevo. Ya hemos tocado en Estados Unidos; queremos presentarnos ante gente que no tiene oportunidad de venir a México, porque nosotros crecimos

con música de allá, pero ahora es la oportunidad de que nosotros llevemos la música de acá", Javier Blake, vocalista de la banda en rueda de prensa. "Quisiéramos empezar el año con una gira con pocas ciudades, en donde la gente apoye el rock en español, que entienda lo que estamos diciendo y que somos parte de su país. También volveremos a Latinoamérica, donde nuestra música ha llegado por internet y ahora ya llegará con nuestro nuevo disco", agregó Blake. Por ahora descartan hacer canciones en inglés, pues lo considerarían como ir en contra de la idea con la cual concibieron su

propuesta. "Nunca hemos pensado cantar en inglés, porque gran parte del estilo de la banda es cantar en español. Cuando empezamos a hacer este tipo de música no había bandas así en nuestro idioma. Como somos de Matamoros, la influencia principal que tuvimos fue de Estados Unidos, por vivir en frontera. Fue un reto para nosotros cantar en español, por lo que hacer un crossover al inglés sería un poco absurdo y no sonaría a División Minúscula", concluyó Blake. Tras llenar foros como el Teatro Metropolitano, División Minúscula planea un nuevo concepto de concierto, en el cual, además de

complacer a sus seguidores adolescentes, intentará llegar a oídos de mayores. Por ello, antes de presentar oficialmente su álbum Sirenas, tenían planeado ofrecer un show la semana pasada en el Lunario. "Somos una banda que salimos de show de garage; nos siguen gustando los shows chicos, en lugares más íntimos. Creemos que la gente decide dónde quiere verte. Para la presentación oficial del disco tenemos pensada otra idea. Queremos llegar a todo tipo de público; en esta ocasión tocaremos sólo algunas rolas nuevas, pues en su mayoría serán de los discos anteriores", puntualizó Blake.

# Discovery en Espanol Celebrates 'El Mundo Hispano' During Hispanic Heritage Month 2008

Discovery en Espanol will celebrate this year's Hispanic Heritage Month (HHM) with a unique and creative initiative entitled "El Mundo Hispano" (The Hispanic World) that not only seeks to highlight our strengths and best attributes, but also aims to foster the talent of young and up-and-coming Hispanic directors in the U.S. The project, which started in June of 2008, sought out promising directors for the purpose of producing short films that would illustrate their view of "El Mundo Hispano" in the U.S. and communicate a positive and relevant message of what it means to be a Hispanic living here. These directors were tasked with using intrinsic traits and strong visuals paired with the voices and sounds of places and people, placed on a video canvas as an expression of their talent. Of the initial twenty treatments received, three were selected for airing during HHM. The selected short films will begin airing on September the 14th and run interspersed during the month within a special programming line-up that showcases some of the best of our heritage, explores our roots and fighting spirit, as well as the civilizations that mark our history (premiere program schedule listed below).

Hispanics will also be posted online and can be viewed by logging onto <http://www.discoveryenespanol.com>



of getting the chance to prove himself in the ring to become the most famous and successful Luchador of his time. Their realities are very different, but both have something in common: their consuming passion for the sport. Warriors: Cortez and Montezuma -- Sunday, September 21, 10:00 PM E/P Lavish, all-action dramatic special based on the lives of men who shaped the world around them, either by sheer force of will, genius, courage or even greed. Powerful, magnetic personalities who have earned their place in the world's imagination, all prepared to die for what they believed in -- whether it was God or gold, or the pursuit of power and glory. From Cortez whose ambition and greed were only matched by his cunning, to Montezuma who extended the boundaries of the Aztec empire beyond the Valley of Mexico thereby gaining access to exotic goods, this series explores the strengths and even the weaknesses that drove these men to achieve what no one else had dared. Tlatelolco Massacre -- Sunday, October 5, 10:00 PM E/P This is Mexico's Tiananmen Square. The massacre took place on the night of October 2, 1968, when a student demonstration end-

ed in a storm of bullets in La Plaza de las Tres Culturas at Tlatelolco, Mexico City. The extent of the violence stunned the country. When the shooting stopped, hundreds of people lay dead or wounded, as Army and police forces seized surviving protesters and dragged them away. Even though months of nation-wide student strikes had prompted an increasingly hard-line response from the Diaz Ordaz regime, no one was prepared for the bloodbath that Tlatelolco became. Who was responsible for Tlatelolco? The Mexican people have been demanding an answer ever since. Forty years later, the Tlatelolco massacre has grown large in Mexican memory, and lingers still. Santa Muerte -- Sunday, October 12, 10:00 PM E/P In Mexico there is a cult that is rapidly growing -- the cult of Saint Death. This female grim reaper, considered a saint by followers but Satanic by the Catholic Church, is worshipped by people whose lives are filled with danger and/or violence -- criminals, gang members, transvestites, sick people, drug addicts and families living in rough neighborhoods. Santa Muerte examines the origins of the cult and takes us on a tour of the altars, jails, and neighborhoods in Mexico where the saint's most devoted followers can be found.

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# UTEP Degree Plan Wins Praise: Magazine Ranks

EL PASO -- The University of Texas at El Paso's business graduate program is ranked as the sixth best in the country for Hispanics in Hispanic Business magazine's latest ranking of those programs.

The University of Texas at Austin ranked first.

This is the first time UTEP made the magazine's list of top business graduate schools, which Hispanic Business magazine has published annually for 11 years. The latest rankings are in its September issue and on its Web site.

"This raises the profile of our program nationally and reassures people locally that this is a quality program," said Laura Uribarri, director of MBA programs at UTEP. This also can help recruit more students from outside

reputation.

UTEP had the second-largest number of Hispanic graduate students among 20 business schools ranked. Florida International University had the largest. UTEP had the highest percentage of Hispanic MBA graduates and the largest number of Hispanic faculty members among the ranked schools.

"We try to look at more than just Hispanic enrollment and faculty. Those are important, but other things go into the rankings," said Michael Caplinger, research supervisor for Hispanic Business magazine in Santa Barbara, Calif. How many students are returning to a program, recruiting efforts toward Hispanics, and the school's overall reputation also are important, he said.



El Paso, she said. That helps bring more perspectives into the school, which enhances the educational experience, Uribarri said.

Jaime Loya, 41, an MBA student at UTEP and an engineer, said the school deserves the ranking.

The UTEP business school has faculty "with experience in both industry and academics that are willing to help you and work with you," Loya said. "What I really like about the school is it involves students in team participation on real-world problem solving."

Loya said he decided to get a master's in business administration so he could help his company, Innovet International, an electronics repair service, grow.

Hispanic Business magazine ranked business graduate schools on five criteria: Hispanic enrollment, number of Hispanic faculty, services for Hispanic students, Hispanic graduate student retention rates, and school

"We're trying to showcase schools making an effort to get Hispanic students and keep them there, and provide some guidance for students" looking at where to go to school, Caplinger said.

Uribarri said UTEP has seen its MBA enrollment grow in recent years.

Part of that growth has been in an accelerated MBA program, which allows students to attend class twice a week instead of four times a week.

"Most of our MBA students are working," and the accelerated program makes it easier to pursue an MBA while maintaining a full-time work schedule, Uribarri said. "About 15 percent of our (MBA) students work part-time and go to school full time. The remainder work full-time and go to school part time."

UTEP had 400 MBA students last year, 320 of them Hispanics. In late 2006, enrollment was around 250 to 300 students, Uribarri said.

# Hispanic-America: Historic Roots in U.S. History and Culture

Hispanic Heritage Month begins with a history lesson.

It is not by accident that the month starts on the 15th day of September, rather than, more conventionally, on the first. Sept. 15 is independence day in five Spanish-speaking nations: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. (Mexico and Chile also celebrate the anniversaries of their independence from Spain during this month, on Sept. 16 and Sept. 18, respectively.)

When Hispanic Heritage Week was initiated in 1968, Congress required that the week would always include Sept. 15. Twenty years later, when the commemoration was expanded to a full month, the dates were fixed as Sept. 15 - Oct. 15 to help fix attention on an important date in the history of Hispanic America.

President Lyndon Johnson proclaimed the first Hispanic Heritage Week at a time when migration from Central and South America was beginning to expand. Yet, there have been Spanish-speaking people in what now is the United States for almost 500 years, ever since California, Florida and the Mississippi River were "discovered" by Spanish explorers in the early 1500s.

Although Spain was unable to establish enduring colonies in North America, the early attempts at exploration and settlement did have a lasting impact. Researcher Robert Suro, writing on the facts.com Web site, says that some 30 percent of today's Hispanic-Americans can trace their ancestry to forebears who

lived in Texas, New Mexico and California, among other places, when those states were territories.

But the majority of Hispanic-Americans arrived in the U.S. more lately, though it is only in the last quarter-century that the U.S. Census Bureau has tracked that migration. In 1930, the Census Bureau added "Mexican" among the ethnic origins it included in the national headcount. In 1940, a category for "persons of Spanish mother tongue" was added to Census forms. In 1980, the description was broadened again, to "Spanish/Hispanic" origin.

No matter how Hispanic-Americans are categorized by the Census Bureaus, it is evident that Hispanic Heritage Month celebrates a growing segment of the American population and culture. Today, there are more Hispanics in the United States than there are in Spain. Mexico and Colombia are the only nations with larger Hispanic populations than the U.S.

In 1970, there were 9.6 million Hispanics in the United States, according to the Census Bureau. By 2000, the number of Hispanics had grown to 35.5 million, or 12 1/2 percent of the total U.S. population. In 2006, the Bureau estimated the Hispanic population as 44.3 million, 15 percent of the total.

During a single year, from

In 1989, the year the commemoration was expanded



July 1, 2005 to July 1, 2006, the Hispanic population added 1.4 million people, accounting for half of the total increase in population during that period. By the years 2050, the Census Bureau predicts, Hispanics will represent one-fourth of the U.S. population.

It is the growing place of Hispanics in American culture and community which Hispanic Heritage Month commemorates.

from one week to a full month, President George H. W. Bush said "Perhaps no single ethnic group has had as profound an impact upon our Nation as Hispanic American ... Mexican Americans, Cuban Americans, Puerto Rican Americans and other men and women of Hispanic descent have not only demonstrated the power of individual enterprise but also added to the cultural diversity that so enriches American life."

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| <b>Levelland</b><br>• 409 E. Hwy. 114   (806) 894-8004  | <b>Seminole</b><br>200 S. Main St.   (432) 758-1200   | <b>Levelland</b><br>Reaction Wireless   (806) 894-4003  | <b>Seminole</b><br>Trio Wireless   (432) 758-9828  |
| <b>Lubbock</b><br>405 Slide Rd.   (806) 791-6444<br>• 3103 34th St.   (806) 797-2355<br>• 5217 82nd St.   (806) 798-0184<br>• 5810 W. Loop 289   (806) 281-5000 | <b>Compra en las tiendas participantes:</b><br>Equipos y ofertas promocionales podrían variar en estas tiendas. | <b>Lubbock</b><br>Absolutely Wireless   (806) 785-3488<br>Trio Wireless   (806) 368-8741<br>Trio Wireless   (806) 747-6999<br>Trio Wireless   (806) 797-1250<br>Wireless 4 U   (806) 755-0900<br>Wireless Toyz   (806) 798-8300 | <b>Orgullosa Patrocinadora de:</b><br>   |
| <b>Midland</b><br>2106 Rankin Hwy.   (432) 683-9801   | <b>Brownfield</b><br>Trio Wireless   (806) 637-0793   |   |  |

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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 adicional acerca de los impuestos, cuotas y tarifas, consulta a un representante de servicio al cliente de Alltel o tu factura mensual. Mi Círculo: Servicio disponible para clientes nuevos y existentes en selectas planas 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; \$89.99 para 20 números. Para los clientes del plan 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. El servicio no está disponible para los planes prepagados. 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 Estados Unidos. Esta característica puede ser descontinuada a discreción de Alltel. Aplican restricciones a los clientes comerciales y del servicio prepagado. Visita a un representante para obtener más detalles. Paquetes de Mensajería de Mi Círculo: Los mensajes de texto ilimitados Mi Círculo están disponibles para los clientes del servicio postpagado en los planes de llamadas de Mi Círculo que sean elegibles y que activen un nuevo paquete de mensajes Mi Círculo que sea elegible. Los mensajes de texto Mi Círculo y de Móvil a Móvil (M2M) no pueden ser compartidos entre las demás líneas de la cuenta. M2M se aplica a los mensajes enviados y recibidos únicamente entre los clientes de Alltel. Los Mensajes Instantáneos no están incluidos. Los números designados deben corresponder a los números de 10 dígitos que fueron elegidos por el titular de la cuenta primaria como los números de Mi Círculo, deberán estar dentro de los Estados Unidos y no podrán ser códigos cortos de mensajería de texto. Esta característica puede ser descontinuada a discreción de Alltel. Aplican restricciones. Visita a un representante para obtener los detalles completos. 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. Limitado a 1 reembolso por compra que califique. Los teléfonos no pueden ser devueltos una vez que el certificado del reembolso por correo ha sido presentado. El cliente tiene que pagar los impuestos que aplican. Consulta el certificado del reembolso para obtener más detalles. Requerimientos del servicio Smart Choice Pack: Todos los clientes nuevos o existentes que activen o cambien a un aparato inteligente requerirán comprar un Smart Choice Pack para calificar para obtener el teléfono al precio que se ofrece por estar dentro del contrato. Bluetooth: Las características de Bluetooth de estos teléfonos pueden no ser compatibles con todos los aparatos que están habilitados para Bluetooth; Alltel no se hace responsable de la compatibilidad con aparatos que no hayan sido vendidos por Alltel. Información Adicional: Esta oferta puede estar limitada por tiempo, existencias, cobertura o localidades participantes. Hay un cargo no reembolsable de \$25 por activación por línea y una posible tarifa de \$200 por línea por cancelación prematura del contrato. El servicio está sujeto a las Normas y Condiciones para Servicios de Comunicaciones y otra información disponible en todas las tiendas 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 marcas, imágenes y símbolos relacionados con las familias RIM y BlackBerry son propiedades exclusivas y marcas comerciales de Research In Motion Limited, usadas con permiso. BlackBerry es una marca registrada en la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Comerciales de los Estados Unidos (U.S. Patent & Trademark Office) y puede estar pendiente o registrada en otros países. Las imágenes de las pantallas son simuladas. ©2008 Alltel Communications, LLC. Todos los derechos reservados.