

# El Editor

"El Respeto al Derecho  
Ajeno es la Paz"  
Lic Benito Juarez

Casualties of  
War in Iraq  
4,347  
as of Sept.  
17, 2009



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Week of Sept. 17 thru 23, 2009

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Lubbock/West Texas Region

## 16 de Septiembre

## Celebration

**M**iguel Hidalgo y Costilla, Padre de la Patria, nació el 8 de mayo de 1753, en Corralejo, Pénjamo, en el estado de Guanajuato. Su nombre era Miguel Gregorio Antonio Ignacio. Sus padres fueron el español Cristóbal Hidalgo y Costilla y la criolla Ana María Gallaga. Era una familia muy pobre, y fue enviado junto con dos de sus hermanos a Valladolid (que hoy es la ciudad de Morelia en Michoacán) para estudiar en el Colegio de San Nicolás. Fue muy buen estudiante y llegó a ser maestro y después rector del mismo colegio en donde se ordenó como sacerdote y fue cura

en el Pueblo de Dolores. Le gustaba mucho leer y como sabía francés, leía los libros de la Revolución Francesa, que estaban prohibidos en Nueva España. Le gustaban mucho y estaba de acuerdo con las ideas de libertad, igualdad y fraternidad que en esos libros se plasman. Algunas de las obras que leía las llegó a poner como obras de teatro.

Siempre tuvo ideas revolucionarias, por lo que le quitaron la rectoría del colegio y lo mandaron como cura a varios pueblos pequeños. Le gustaba mucho la música y formó una orquesta

con los indios del curato. Impulsó programas industriales, artesanales y agrícolas y plantó "moreras" para el cultivo del gusano de seda.

Cansado de las injusticias del gobierno español en la Nueva España, fue el primero en pensar que México podía ser una "Patria" independiente, en la que participarían la población y el gobierno juntos. También fue el primero en bautizar a la Nueva España como México y en declararla como Nación, por eso se le conoce como El Padre de la Patria.

Durante su vida, organizó muchas tertulias, o sea fiestas, a las que invitaba a hombres y mujeres

ilustrados e inteligentes y con quienes compartía sus inquietudes y deseos de liberar a México.

Comprendía el sufrimiento de los indígenas y apreciaba mucho su trabajo y dedicación, por lo que decidió unirse a un grupo de patriotas que tenían ideas liberales y conspiraban contra el gobierno virreinal.

Empezó con mucho entusiasmo a organizar el movimiento, y por temor a que se viniera abajo, decidió empezar la lucha armada la madrugada del 16 de septiembre de 1810. Tocó las campanas de la iglesia y reunió a todos los campesinos, herreros, alfareros, carpinteros y obreros y con el grito de 'Viva la libertad!' invitó a los habitantes del pueblo a unirse para iniciar la lucha a favor de la Independencia.

Después se fue a la cárcel pública y puso en libertad a los presos, les quitó el mando a los españoles y con un grupo de hombres armados como pudieron, empezó la lucha por la Independencia de México.

El ejército formado por Hidalgo, fue conocido como el ejército Insurgente, en cada pueblo



que visitaban se le unían muchos campesinos, pero el problema es que no sabían luchar y eran muy desordenados. Después de convocada la lucha, Hidalgo se dirigió hacia Atonilco en donde al llegar a la iglesia, tomó un estandarte con la imagen de la Virgen de Guadalupe que se convirtió, desde ese momento, en la "bandera" del ejército insurgente. Lo nombraron capitán general de los ejércitos insurgentes y publicó un decreto que abolía la esclavitud en la Nueva España, por

lo que también le dieron el título de generalísimo de los ejércitos insurgentes.

Como no tenía mucha experiencia en la organización de las batallas y no le hacía mucho caso al Capitán Ignacio Allende, fue derrotado varias veces, hasta que lo hicieron prisionero y lo fusilaron en Chihuahua el 30 de julio de 1811. Sus restos descansan en la columna de la Independencia en la Ciudad de México.

Loor y Gloria a los heroes de la Independencia

## PRIDE IN OUR HERITAGE- HOPE FOR OUR FUTURE

Mexican American culture, heritage and tradition will be celebrated this week September 17th through Sunday the 20th at the annual Fiestas del Llano (Fiestas Patrias) celebration. This year's theme Pride in our Heritage-Hope for our Future will transpire with scheduled events that will highlight Latinos (identifying as Hispanics, Chicano or Indo-Ibero) and the many talents reflecting cultural awareness and communication via the arts. The Miss Hispanic Lubbock Scholarship Pageant will also take place at the Civic Center Theater on Thursday the 15th at 7PM.

"We're hoping that by celebrating "La Mujer" the contestants will also be empowered by not only competing in the pageant, but also to succeed in the future," Reyes said. Ballet Folklorico Aztlan and Mariachi Amistad will also perform throughout the night. Tickets are available and can be purchased at the door for \$5.00.

favorites Los Hometown Boys (Sunday 8PM) along with Chente Barrera, Michael Salgado (Saturday 7P & 8:45P respectively) and Los Arcos Hermanos Pena (Friday 8PM), Mariachi De Oro from Lubbock High School will make a presentation with the Lubbock High Ballet Folklorico at 5PM on Friday the 18th. Mariachi Flores will perform at 6PM on Friday and Mariachi Mi Tierra will perform on Sunday at 4PM. Please note that there will be no admission charge on Friday for anyone. The cost of the event is covered in part by a \$5.00 admission fee on Saturday and Sunday. Pre-sale tickets are available at O'Reilly Auto Parts stores for a reduced price of \$4.00. Other necessary expenses are sponsored by corporate donors and grants from the City of Lubbock.



2009 Miss Hispanic Lubbock Contestants from left: Melissa Garcia, Anarri Garcia, Liliana Cordova (Miss Hispanic Lubbock 2008), Laura Christina Martinez, Alicia Morales

The Lubbock Chamber of Commerce will hold a ribbon cutting at 11:30AM on Friday the 18th. The weeklong celebration is significant in that much of the cultural aspects of Latinos are based in part on the necessary political revolutions to gain freedom from oppression, despots and tyrants. Placido Rodriguez Bishop of the Lubbock Diocese will take part in the revolutionary El Grito De Dolores ceremony to be held at our Lady Of Grace Church on Wednesday starting at 7PM.

Zaneta Agüero-Reyes, Pageant Director has worked with four young women who will compete for the title and the scholarship that is awarded. This year the pageant will be celebrating "La Mujer" by showcasing short scenes that visualize how "la mujer" has empowered herself through life and culture.



2009 Miss Hispanic Lubbock Board Members (left row - (l to r) Dorena Castro, Zaneta Agüero-Reyes, Rosamé Alvarez, Susie Rojas, 2nd row - (l to r) Rosal González, Claudia Estrada, Susie Flores, Susie Lopez)

Musical artists of the Tejana Conjunto genre will be showcased throughout the weekend. The Fiestas Del Llano, Inc entertainment selection committee -Chairman Robert Narvaiz, -has successfully worked all year to showcase area

# VIVA MEXICO! VIVA LA LIBERTAD! VIVA LAS FIESTAS Patrias!



# Immigration law should reflect our dynamic labor market

# Census: 40 million in U.S. now live in poverty

Before balking the Undocumented Immigrants consider two thoughts:

One, if low-skilled, illegal immigration is the single greatest cause of California's woes, how does the author explain the relative success of Texas? As a survey in the July 11 issue of *The Economist* magazine explained, smaller-government Texas has avoided many of the problems of California while outperforming most of the rest of the country in job creation and economic growth. And Texas has managed to do this with an illegal immigrant population that rivals California's as a share of its population.

Two, low-skilled immigrants actually enhance the human capital of native-born Americans by allowing us to move up the occupational ladder to jobs that are more productive and better paying. In a new study from the Cato Institute, titled "Restriction or Legalization? Measuring the Economic Benefits of Immigration Reform," this phenomenon is called the "occupational mix effect" and it translates into tens of billions of dollars of benefits to U.S. households.

Our new study, authored by economists Peter Dixon and Maureen Rimmer, found that legalization of low-skilled immigration would boost the incomes of American households by \$180 billion, while further restricting such immigration would reduce the incomes of U.S. families by \$80 billion.

That is a quarter of a trillion dollar difference following the policy advice of National Review and that of the Cato Institute. Last time I checked, that is still real money, even in Washington.

Among its many virtues, America is a nation where laws are generally reasonable, respected and imperially enforced. A glim-

ing exception is immigration. Today an estimated 12 million people live in the U.S. without authorization, 1.6 million in Texas alone, and that number grows every year. Many Americans understandably want the rule of law restored to a system where law-breaking has become the norm.

The fundamental choice before us is whether we redouble our efforts to enforce existing immigration law, whatever the cost, or whether we change the law to match the reality of a dynamic society and labor market.

Low-skilled immigrants cross the Mexican border illegally or overstay their visas for a simple reason: There are jobs waiting here for them to fill, especially in Texas and other, faster growing states. Each year our economy creates hundreds of thousands of net new jobs—in such sectors as retail, cleaning, food preparation, construction and tourism—that require only short-term, on-the-job training.

At the same time, the supply of Americans who have traditionally filled many of those jobs—those without a high school diploma—continues to shrink. Their numbers have declined by 4.6 million in the past decade, as the typical American worker becomes older and better educated.

Yet our system is no legal channel for anywhere near a sufficient number of peaceful, hardworking immigrants to legally enter the United States even temporarily to fill this growing gap. The predictable result is illegal immigration.

In response, we can spend billions more to beef up border patrols. We can erect hundreds of miles of ugly fence slicing through private property along the Rio Grande. We can raid more discount stores and chicken-processing plants from coast to coast. We can require all Americans to carry a national ID card and seek

approval from a government computer before starting a new job.

Or we can change our immigration law to more closely conform to how millions of normal people actually live.

Crossing an international border to support your family and pursue dreams of a better life is not an inherently criminal act like rape or robbery. If it were, then most of us descend from criminals. As the state of Texas know well, the large majority of illegal immigrants are not bad people. They are people who value family, faith and hard work trying to live within a bad system.

When large numbers of otherwise decent people routinely violate a law, the law itself is probably the problem. To argue that illegal immigration is bad merely because it is illegal avoids the threshold question of whether we should prohibit this kind of immigration in the first place.

We've faced this choice on immigration before. In the early 1950s, federal agents were making a million arrests a year along the Mexican border. In response, Congress ramped up enforcement, but it also dramatically increased the number of visas available through the Bracero guest worker program. As a result, apprehensions at the border dropped 95 percent. By changing the law, we transformed an illegal inflow of workers into a legal flow.

For those workers already in the United States illegally, we can avoid "amnesty" and still offer a pathway out of the underground economy. Newly legalized workers can be assessed fines and back taxes and serve probation benefiting the misdemeanor they've committed. They can be required to take their place at the back of the line should they eventually apply for

permanent residency. The fatal flaw of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act was not that it offered legal status to workers already here but that it made no provision for future workers to enter legally.

Immigration is not the only area of American law where a misaligned law has collided with reality. In the 1920s and '30s, Prohibition turned millions of otherwise law-abiding Americans into lawbreakers and spawned an underworld of moon-shining, boot-legging and related criminal activity. (Sound familiar?) We eventually made the right choice to tax and regulate alcohol rather than prohibit it.

In the 19th century, America's frontier was settled largely by illegal squatters. In his influential book on property rights, *The Mystery of Capital*, economist Hernando de Soto describes how these so-called extralegals began to farm, mine and otherwise improve land to which they did not have strict legal title. After failed attempts by the authorities to destroy their cabins and evict them, federal and state officials finally recognized reality, changed the laws, declared amnesty and issued legal documents conferring title to the land the settlers had improved.

As Mr. de Soto wisely concluded: "The law must be compatible with how people actually arrange their lives." That must be a guiding principle when Congress returns to the important task of fixing our immigration laws.

The number of people in the United States living in poverty increased last year to 39.8 million—the highest percentage of the population in 11 years, the Census Bureau said Thursday.

The number equals 13.2 percent of the country's population and is 2.5 million more than were living in poverty in 2007, which is defined by the agency as a person making less than \$10,991 or a family of four making less than \$22,025.

Nearly a quarter of the country's Hispanic and black populations now are living in poverty—23.2 percent for Hispanics and 24.7 percent for blacks.

The poverty rate increased for children younger than 18—19 percent in 2008 compared with 18 percent in 2007.

The rates are highest in the country's South and West regions, with 14.3 percent in the South and 13.5 percent in the West.

The poverty levels increased as the country's median household income decreased for the first time in four years, from \$52,163 in 2007 to \$50,303 in 2008.

Agency statistician Chuck Nelson said that the numbers

reflect the recession that began in December 2007 and that increased poverty and lower incomes are "consistent with recent recessionary periods."

Mr. Nelson also said it's too difficult to predict where those numbers will be at the end of the year, considering signs of recovery with continuing high unemployment.

The bureau's report, "Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008," also includes numbers on health-care coverage, which President Obama cited Thursday in his effort to reform health care.

The number of people without coverage increased from 45.7 million in 2007 to 46.3 million in 2008, according to the agency.

Over the same period, the number of people covered by private health insurance decreased from 202 million to 201 million, while the number covered by government health insurance increased from 83 million to 87.4 million. The number covered by employment-based health insurance declined from 177.4 million to 176.3 million.

Mr. Nelson said the agency felt no political pressure in putting out the numbers this year, as health care reform is the biggest issue in national politics.

"For us, this is the most important time of the year every year," he said.

## FIESTAS DEL LLANO, INC

### 2009 FIESTAS PATRIAS FESTIVAL

*23 Years of celebrating Hispanic Heritage*



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Kids 42 Inches & Under—Free

**THURSDAY, SEPT. 17TH.**  
7:00 Pm—9:30 pm—Miss Hispanic Lubbock Pageant Civic Center Theater

**FRIDAY, SEPT. 18TH--FREE ADMISSION ALL DAY**  
11:30am—Ribbon cutting ceremony—Lubbock Chamber of Commerce  
11:40 am—Festival opens for lunch  
5:00 pm—Festival opens for evening activities  
5:00 pm—5:45 pm—Lubbock High Mariachi De Oro  
Lubbock High Ballet Folklorico  
6:00 pm—6:45 pm—Mariachi Fores  
7:00 pm—7:45 pm—Fiesta del Sol  
8:00 pm—9:30pm—Los Arcos  
9:45 pm—10:45 pm—Calibre  
11:00 pm—Festival closes

**SATURDAY, SEPT. 19TH**  
10:00 am—FIESTAS DEL LLANO PARADE  
Route will be from Broadway & Ave. V proceeding East on Broadway  
to AVE. M and then North to Civic Center Parking Lot.  
11:00 am—Festival Opens For Saturday Activities, Vendors, Music, Motorcycle Show And Other Activities.  
12:00 pm—12:15 PM—Parade Winners  
12:15 pm—1:00 PM—Robert "G" Gonzales  
1:00 pm—1:45 pm—Don Duran (Spanish Rap)  
2:00 pm—2:45 pm—TBA  
3:00 pm—3:45 pm—Herve  
4:00 pm—4:45 pm—Paloma Libre  
5:00 pm—5:45 pm—TBA  
6:00 pm—6:45 pm—Conjunto Rosal  
7:00 pm—8:30 pm—Chente Barrera  
8:45 pm—10:15 pm—Michael Salgado  
10:30 pm—11:15 pm—Los Sunshiners  
11:15 pm—Festival Closes

**Sunday, Sept. 20th**  
11:00 am—Vendors Open  
Childrens Entertainment, Music & Other Activities, Car Show  
12:00 Noon—12:45 pm—Amenaza  
1:00 pm—1:45pm—Ogullillo  
2:00 pm—2:45 pm—Aldrin Blanco (Rap Music)  
3:00 pm—3:45 pm—Joe Trevino & Cactus Jack Band  
4:00 pm—4:45 pm—Mariachi Mi Tierra  
5:00 pm—5:45 pm—Paloma Libre  
6:00 pm—6:45 pm—Ballet Folklorico Aztlán  
7:00 pm—7:45 pm—Tex Mex Connection—  
2008 Battle Of The Bands Winner  
8:00 pm—9:30 pm—Home Town Boys  
9:30 pm—Festival Closes



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## Él es mi proyecto más importante.



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# Potts keeps Texas Tech gunning in spread offense

Taylor Potts has thrown for 861 yards and nine touchdowns in two games - more than anyone in college football so far this season.

Nothing new for Texas Tech, of course, but this gunning is new. The junior quarterback is 6-feet-5 and 215 pounds, yet quiet and almost demure off the field. All that changes at game time.

"When the lights came on and it was time to go to work he was pretty intense," recalled Steve Warren, his high school coach in Abilene. "He was great at it."

It looks like he still is. Potts will need every bit of that intensity when the Red Raiders travel to No. 2 Texas on Saturday night. Tech has lost the last four games in Austin - and this one has a big subplot.

The Longhorns will be seeking revenge after Texas Tech stunned them 39-33 last year, beating the nation's top-ranked team on a final-second touchdown in Lubbock. Texas fans, and players, believe the loss cost them a shot at a national championship run.

Potts grew up about 25 miles from Texas quarterback Colt McCoy's hometown of Tuscola - but the two never played against each other in high school. Their schools were in different classifications - Potts played at a larger school than McCoy, who was a year ahead of Potts.

Texas Tech coach Mike Leach is a fan of Potts' leadership style, going so far earlier this season as to compare his swagger to that of John Wayne.

"I think he does a good job as far as leading the group, and I think (s) steadily improving, from the experience standpoint," Leach said. "He's picked it up pretty fast."

Warren remembers Potts' short memory. He shrugs off the good and the bad in equal measure. The two spoke after

Potts' debut as a starter this season, a 38-13 win over North Dakota during which he threw three interceptions - one more than he'd thrown in two years as backup to Graham

things to me, encouraging things. He kept my spirits up."

Potts has little interest in statistics but knows big numbers come with Texas Tech's dizzying aerial barrage.

"I've only been one to care about wins," he said. "I think if you win 12 ball games they're going to be more praising of your 12 wins than they are your 5,000 yards passing or something like that."

Warren helped Potts understand that a strong, accurate arm isn't all a quarterback needs. He also needs touch. So far this season, Potts has completed 67 percent of his passes (70 of 105).

Will Muschamp, Texas' defensive coordinator, anticipates his secondary will be challenged.

"He's got arm talent," Muschamp said. "He can make all the throws. Arm talent is what jumps out at you on the film."

That talent sat behind Harrell, only the second three-year starter since Leach arrived in 2000. Harrell threw for 5,111 yards last season, becoming the first college player to break the 5,000-yard mark twice.

Texas coach Mack Brown said Leach must be a good salesman.

"He do a great job of convincing quarterbacks to come and sit," he said. "They all have confidence. Mike does a really smart thing. Most of those guys have been in the system for a really long time, so (the offense) doesn't drop off."

Among the loud, knowledgeable fans who recently cheered with Mayweather, the reasons for not giving Marquez a chance are several: Mayweather's victories against an overweight Ricky Hatton, an over-age Oscar De La Hoya and a hapless Carlos Baldomin convinced them Mayweather was invincible. And "the Big Boy Mansion" helps, too.

Among sober, knowledgeable folks, though, things mostly reduce to the weight difference. Four years ago, Mayweather fought Shamba Mitchell at 147 pounds. Four months later, Marquez fought Chris John at 125. Is 22 pounds a lot at the championship level? I don't know, it is a 100-mph fastball much different from a 78-mph fastball at the major

Cathy Potts said her son is highly competitive but not "in an obnoxious way." He enjoys golf, hunting and fishing, and in high school played basketball, football and baseball, the latter of which fostered aspirations to play professionally.

It wasn't until his sophomore year that he settled on football. "There's not anything he doesn't like to do and in most things he does them very well," she said.

And Warren had a word of caution for the Longhorns: "If Texas focuses on revenge then Taylor will have a huge day."

# Destination: Beyond the tangibles in Mayweather-Marquez

Whatever else you've thought about Saturday's fight, you should start here, the best reason not to pick Juan Manuel Marquez to win: Floyd Mayweather Jr. picked him as an opponent.

Take that as both admiration for Mayweather's handicapping, and an unapologetic commentary on Mayweather's character.

If you're reading this, you care enough about the fight to know all the tangible reasons to pick against Marquez. Size, strength, reflexes, youth, defense, athleticism - "the list goes on and on," as Money May would put it. None of these matters as much as Mayweather's willingness to put his undefeated record in jeopardy against this natural 126-pounder, though.

Saturday night at MGM Grand, Mayweather will end his retirement by fighting Marquez at something close to welterweight on HBO pay-per-view. The weight could be anything from 143 to 147, but so long as it is above 140, it will be too much to make me make the trip to Las Vegas. Plenty of other writers will be conserving their travel budgets for November, too.

But few of them can boast an AMC Theater showing the closed-circuit feed within a mile of their homes, as I can.

That's where I'll be. Fifteen dollars seems the perfect price for "Number One/Numero Uno."

Nobody gives Marquez much of a chance to upset Mayweather, despite Marquez's fight-of-the-year, come-from-behind February knockout of Juan Diaz - a bigger, stronger, younger, more athletic prizefighter with better reflexes.

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Among sober, knowledgeable folks, though, things mostly reduce to the weight difference. Four years ago, Mayweather fought Shamba Mitchell at 147 pounds. Four months later, Marquez fought Chris John at 125. Is 22 pounds a lot at the championship level? I don't know, it is a 100-mph fastball much different from a 78-mph fastball at the major

league level?

After his decision loss to Manny Pacquiao 18 months ago, Marquez demanded a rubber match. When that was not forthcoming, Marquez seemingly advised Golden Boy Promotions he'd fight Godzila for the right purse. Since then, he has moved up some-

where between 13 and 17 pounds - whatever the weight for Saturday's fight.

day will be - and made some money. But the ultimate cost is not missed by his legendary trainer.

"Fighting against a boxer of Mayweather's class is a good showcase, but I would not call it an opportunity when the weight goes against [us]," Nacho Beristain told the Mexico City periodical *Milenio* back in early May. "But boxers get to a level at which they do not pay much attention to counsel, and I could not ask Juan Manuel not to accept (the fight)."

Worse still is where Marquez has added the weight - his upper body. He now fights too heavy. Gone are the days of the ballistic counterpuncher fighting left-heel-up as if from a La-Z-Boy. Beginning with his knockout win over Joel Casamayor - a trickier fighter to solve than Mayweather - Marquez has leaned well forward. And that's a bad position when your opponent's best punch is a right uppercut.

But fighters also gain weight on their chins more than their fists. Unlike as Marquez is to hurt Mayweather early, Mayweather's name too likely to hurt Marquez before the halfway point. Especially when his punches come one at a time.

Which brings us to Marquez's only tangible advantage: He's a much better combination puncher. Marquez not only throws four-punch combinations but throws unusual punches that often begin and end with uppercuts. Why does this matter? Because if you can start the fourth punch in a combination, you can land it. The trick is starting it.

But combination punching alone won't be tangible enough. That means no in MGM Grand, and perhaps no one in Marquez's corner itself, will believe Marquez can win when Saturday's fight starts.

Heck, maybe even Marquez sees this as just a career payday against a slick defensive specialist - a match destined to end as another dull, unanimous-decision victory for Mayweather.

But once Marquez is struck by Mayweather, that will change. Marquez's lunatic pride ensures it.

Which brings us to the intangibles. First, all pressure is on Mayweather. Or as Marquez aficionado Darryl Walker put it in an e-mail sometime ago: "How would you like to be going into a fight with a featherweight, as a welterweight, having all the pressure in the world on your shoulders, knowing your psychoclock is going straight to the IRS?"

To that, Walker's fellow aficionado Kirk Christiano added the following: Marquez has never once doubted he is a prizefighter. Mayweather has retired twice.

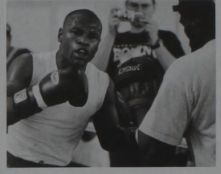
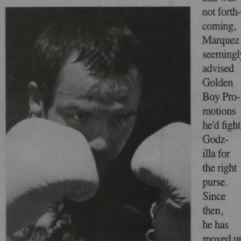
"Being a fighter is a lot like being married - longer you are in it, the worse it gets," Christiano wrote when the fight was made. "Floyd wants the payday, but not the punches."

More intangibles? Marquez has been in pre-fights with prime champions lately. And most of all, while Mayweather might not be the greatest prizefighter Marquez has faced, Marquez will be the greatest prizefighter Mayweather has seen.

So long as this fight remains contested on tangibles, though, Mayweather will win the way everyone is predicting. But if it comes to intangibles -

Mayweather gives away three of the first four rounds, tentatively figuring Marquez out. Mayweather applies those lessons and wins the next three rounds, at which point Marquez changes. Mayweather loses Rounds 8 and 9 and starts to worry. Mayweather imposes himself in the 10th and seems to be Marquez hurt. Mayweather hits the accelerator, but his body doesn't respond the way it used to. Marquez fights back ferociously. And as the bell rings will begin the final round, only intangibles remain.

In that case, I'll take Marquez: KO-12.



Nicole Carrillo is the 16th year old daughter of Joe and Yolanda Carrillo of Lubbock. She is a junior at Lubbock High School. Nicole is a nominee for the "Youth Volunteer of the year 2009." The Volunteer Center of Lubbock connects people to volunteer needs and empowers nonprofit organizations. The 13th Annual Comuopia Luncheon sponsored by Walmart Supercenters on November 5th will honor individuals, businesses and groups for outstanding volunteerism and community service with "Get Involved" awards.

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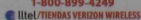
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TIENDAS VERIZON WIRELESS

### AGENTES AUTORIZADOS

Los precios de los equipos, modelos y política de devoluciones varían según la tienda.  
Los agentes autorizados podrían imponer cargos adicionales relacionados con el equipo,  
incluyendo cargos por cancelación.

LUBBOCK Trio Wireless 806-797-1290  
Kmart 806-785-3488  
South Plains Mall 806-785-3488

Russell Cellular 806-791-6444  
Wireless 4 U 806-798-8300  
806-795-0900



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