

"Tiene Que Haber Algo De Justicia"

Por Juan González

Crecía el altar improvisado de flores y velas por la Tercera Avenida en Sunset Park. Fue aquí, bajo las vigas oxidadas de la carretera expresa Gowanus, que un policía de Nueva York en horas libres, acusado de conducir ebrio, atropelló a una mujer embarazada, su hijo de cuatro años y su hermana de 16 años cuando cruzaban la calle 46 un sábado por la noche, muriéndose los tres. Realizaron el parto del bebé después del accidente y murió horas después. Y ahora, a un día de librar al policía de la cárcel sin pedir un centavo de fianza, la furia de la familia de las víctimas y sus vecinos brota mucho más rápido que ningún altar.

"¿Es justo que haya matado a cuatro dominicanos como si fueran basura y lo dejen salir al día siguiente como si no hubiera hecho nada?" preguntó Elena Abreu, prima de María Herrera, la difunta. José Hernández, abuelo de la difunta que acababa de llegar de la República Dominicana dijo que no le encontraba el sentido. "Sabemos que fue un accidente. Pero tiene que haber algo de justicia, así sea policía".

En la bodega Villa Vásquez en la otra acera, Máximo, el dependiente, dijo que había estado trabajando cuando el accidente ocurrió.

"Oí un gran ruido y pensé que dos carros habían chocado", dijo. "Usted sabe, manejan bastante rápido por aquí, y lo primero que pensé fue en mi hijo, que tiene sólo cuatro años".

Máximo se apresuró en salir y vio la camioneta y los cuerpos, y el policía en horas libres, James Gray del distrito 72, mirándolos de pie.



"Estaba tambaleándose y se veía bastante borracho", dijo Máximo. "Pero al chico (Andy Herrera, de 4 años) no lo olvidaré jamás. Su cuerpo estaba bajo la parte de adelante de la camioneta. El agua caliente del radiador le caía, y su cuerpo parecía saltar cada vez que el agua salpicaba. Yo no sabía qué hacer, si moverlo o no, entonces corrí a sacar una llanta vieja y ponerla debajo de la camioneta para bloquear el agua".

Gray admite haber tomado algunos tragos horas antes ese día, y los investigadores dicen haber encontrado dos latas vacías de cerveza en su camioneta, según una fuente del orden público. Si bien se negó a la prueba etílica Breathalyzer, registró 0.20, dos veces el límite legal de alcohol en algo llamado la prueba Alco-Sensor. La prueba Alco-Sensor, según un vocero del fiscal de

Brooklyn, Charles Hynes, no es evidencia admisible en un proceso judicial.

Pero una prueba de sangre, que sí lo es, registró 0.16 -- bastante más del límite legal de 0.10.

No obstante, Juez David Schmidt, del Tribunal Criminal de Brooklyn, quien negó la petición de uno de los acusadores de Hynes de una fianza de \$500,000, decidió que era apropiado que no hubiera fianza.

Así es, cero de fianza.

Hay personas en esta ciudad que tienen que pagar fianzas por acusaciones considerablemente menos serias que el homicidio involuntario. Es verdad, la fianza sólo debe asegurar que el acusado se presente a la corte, y es poco probable que un policía veterano presente un riesgo de fuga. Pero la realidad es que muchos individuos destacados, incluyendo a policías,

han tenido que pagar fianza en casos de conducir ebrios.

En junio, por ejemplo, un señor de negocios, Richard Schwartz de Westchester fue acusado de homicidio involuntario de segundo grado en las muertes por conducir ebrio de dos jardineros de parque de la ciudad que atropelló en la bulevar Bruckner, en el Bronx. Schwartz recibió una fianza de \$250,000 y tuvo que entregar su pasaporte y licencia de conducir.

En noviembre de 1999, capitán James O'Connor del departamento de policía de Nueva York fue acusado de conducir ebrio y causar la muerte de un obrero de construcción en el puente de Throgs Neck. El juez le asignó una fianza de \$25,000 a O'Connor.

En febrero de 1999, un hombre de Staten Island, Ciardi Franklin, recibió una fianza de \$50,000 después que la policía le acusó de homicidio involuntario y conducir ebrio cuando su carro chocó contra un patrullero, matando al agente de policía Matthew Dziergowski. Resultó más tarde que Franklin no estaba borracho, y que el incidente fue verdaderamente un accidente, sin embargo pasó varios días encarcelado hasta que la situación se aclaró.

Por ende, no debe sorprender en lo más mínimo que los parientes y vecinos de las víctimas estén furiosos. El dolor ocasionado por la tragedia ocurrida bajo la carretera expresa Gowanus lo agudizó el Juez Schmidt. Y ahora, en las calles de Sunset Park, la gente llora y protesta al mismo tiempo.

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Bush DOJ Backs Affirmative Action Program

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The Bush Justice Department filed a brief with the Supreme Court late Friday supporting a federal program that sets aside government contracts for minorities.

The court had requested the administration's position in a landmark case out of Colorado on affirmative action.

It was the second controversial position taken by the administration in as many days.

In a Thursday night address, President Bush approved the use of federal funding for limited research on stem cells. The cells come from embryos and are capable of replicating almost all of the body's cells. Scientists say the research offers hope for treatment of a broad range of ailments, from Alzheimer's to Parkinson's.

Thursday, Bush limited federal funding to research on 60 "stem cell lines" held by the National Institutes of Health and taken from embryos that have already been destroyed.

Representing the administration Friday, U.S. Solicitor General Theodore Olson told the Supreme Court, "Congress has a compelling interest in eliminating discrimination and its effects on government spending and procurement."

The government's brief also argued that the evidence shows when such programs are eliminated, disparities between the classes of people getting such contracts returns.

As the set-aside program stands now, the beneficiaries are those "who can attest, in a notarized document, that they are actual victims of discrimination and have suffered impaired opportunities as a result."

The justices of the Supreme Court accepted the case last March for argument this term. They said in a one-sentence order that they would hear argument next term on whether "set-asides for socially disadvantaged groups" are unconstitutional because they favor one race or ethnic group over another.

The case actually began in an earlier incarnation a decade ago, and has already influenced the course of "affirmative action" by the federal government. The original case, *Adarand vs. Peña*, brought a 1995 Supreme Court decision that trimmed back the Clinton administration's use of affirmative action.

The case was brought by a Colorado contractor, Adarand Constructors Inc. A white-owned business, Adarand lost a government highway subcontract to a Hispanic-owned firm, even though it submitted the lowest bid. The Hispanic-owned firm benefited from a government program that specifically set aside a percentage of U.S. Transportation Department contracts for minority-owned businesses.

The Supreme Court ruled in the case in 1995 that federal judges must apply "strict scrutiny" to such programs to determine whether they are constitutional. "Strict scrutiny" sets an extremely high standard for a program to pass constitutional muster under the equal protection guarantee of the 14th Amendment.

However, the 1995 decision was badly fractured, with Justice Sandra Day O'Connor writing the court's opinion.

The four conservative and moderate conservative justices who formed the slim majority with O'Connor agreed with the judgment, but only signed on to parts of her reasoning. Justice Antonin Scalia, while part of the 5-4 majority, in particular objected to O'Connor's finding that governments sometimes have a "compelling" reason for affirmative action. O'Connor said governments can only use that remedy to correct an existing, rather than a historical, pattern of discrimination.

In contrast, Scalia said government never has a "compelling" interest in treating one race differently from another.

The justices sent the case back down to the lower courts for a rehearing and a new decision based on Supreme Court guidance. Using the Supreme Court ruling, a federal judge then declared in 1997 that the federal statutes were unconstitutional as applied in the Adarand case.

The Department of Transportation appealed, and a federal appeals court ruled that the Supreme Court ruling was "moot" -- or meaningless -- because the Clinton administration had changed the federal regulations.

The amended regulations require minority-owned firms to show they are truly "socially and economically disadvantaged," and to disclose their net worth.

At that point, the Supreme Court again took the case in hand, and ordered the appeals court to quit ducking the issue and decide the case on its merits.

However, the appeals court again ruled for the department last September, saying the set-aside programs survived "strict scrutiny" standards required by the Supreme Court.

Adarand again asked the Supreme Court to intervene, arguing the government was practicing "racial politics" and had not fully explored a race-neutral solution to helping the truly disadvantaged.

Though not yet scheduled, the case now called *Adarand vs. Slater* probably will be heard in October or November.

"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."
"Respect for the Rights of Others is Peace"
Lic. Benito Juarez

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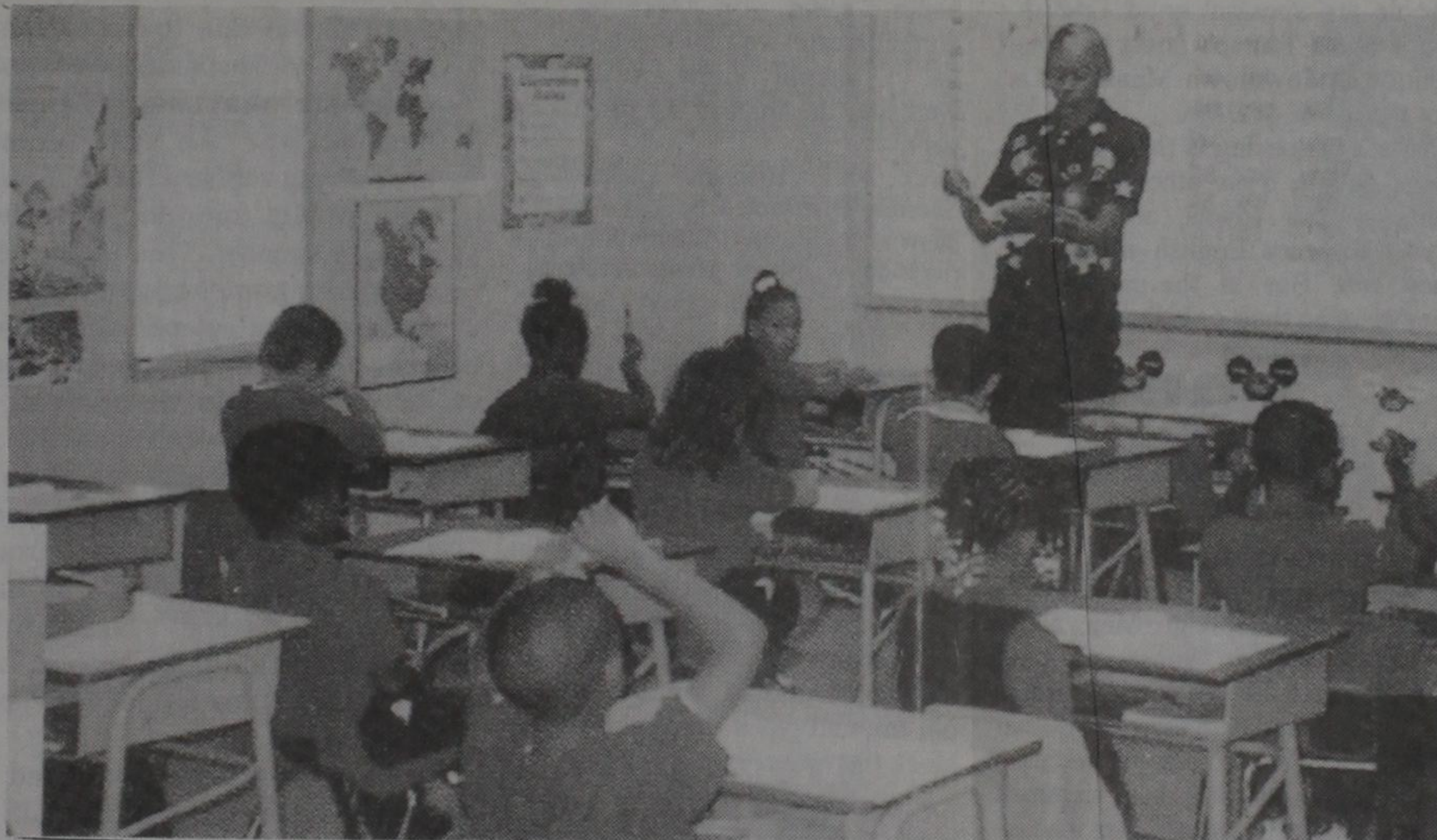
LISD & Charter Schools Begin Year

By Eliseo Solis

It is back to school in Lubbock and students are preparing to return to the classroom with the aspiration of continuing their education. The Lubbock Independent School District has been the traditional vehicle for the majority of students needing public education, with the exception of those who can afford private and parochial schools. There now seems to be a movement in the form of charter schools to provide alternatives and choices to those students that might not be benefiting fully from the educational programs offered in the traditional classroom.

In Lubbock there have been four Charter Schools operating in the city since 1999. Three serve students in the upper grades mainly 9-12 and one in pre-K to 2nd grade. Combined, these charter schools have enrolled approximately 620 students or about 2.2% of the students enrolled in the LISD. Although it sounds minimal, the Charters all stated that they see nothing but growth in their future due to the interest being expressed by the community. This is also a loss of around a quarter of a million dollars in ADA monies which the states give schools for student attendance. In particular, the Rise Academy serving elementary students seems to have the greatest potential for growth as a result of the closings of elementary schools in East Lubbock.

The Lubbock ISD will begin this new school year August 20 with 28,000 students, 60% of which are either African American or Latino (45% Chicano and 15% African American



according to published reports). A major change for the school year is the staggered bell schedules for elementary and secondary schools. Elementary schools will begin their morning classes at 7:55 AM while the secondary schools will begin their classes 8:40. The elementary schools will end their day at 3 and 4 respectively. Another change the LISD has made is the charge for tuition for out-of-district students that used to cost more than \$1500 per student per year. This change was made in large part because of the inception of the Charter Schools.

The discussion as to the benefits and drawbacks of traditional public schools versus charter schools is likely to gain momentum as the years go by and more students transfer to the charters. There are many elements involved that bring into focus the reasons for and against each concept. A major argument for charter schools is the provision of choice in the education of one's child(ren). On the one side, as it relates to blacks and browns, liberals who

oppose charter schools say that this movement will take away educational benefits from those who receive the least attention, namely black and Latino children. Resources in the form of money will be taken from the public schools and more so from the "minority" schools. Charter school proponents counter with the argument that it is precisely that traditional neglect that

justifies the need for choice in education provided by charter schools. The fact that regular public schools have demonstrated little or no innovation to rectify the deficiencies for minority students states in on uncertain terms the need for alternative approaches. Charter opponents charge that these schools are not accountable and therefore

Latino Police Groups Redefine "Protect & Serve"

By Arlene Martinez

Organizations of Hispanic law-enforcement officers, rarities 20 years ago, now exist in nearly every state. At least 100 such groups -- national, regional and local -- are active today, with new ones organizing every year.

Formed to advance opportunities for Latinos in the law-enforcement field and, in many cases, to protect the community from insensitive and abusive police tactics, their combined membership totals in the thousands. They operate in such states as Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ohio, Connecticut and North Carolina, with the largest groups in California, Texas, New York and

Florida. The New York Police Department alone recognizes two official groups, the Latino Officers Association and the Hispanic Society.

It has been 28 years since the formation in California of two of the biggest national organizations -- the Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association and National Latino Peace Officers Association. HAPCOA's members serve as officers in more than 200 departments. NLPOA's 47 chapters are located in 14 states.

HAPCOA will host its 28th annual National Training Conference in Sacramento from Aug. 21-24. The event is expected

to draw between 700 and 800 command, peace and correctional officers, and to serve as a tool for law-enforcement professionals to network and improve community and officer relationships. The conference will host workshops, such as "Assimilation, Acculturation and Diversity in the Community" and "Magnet School Programs/Youth Intervention Programs."

At the event, HAPCOA leaders will meet with the leaders from the California Chicano Correctional Workers Association.

Women represent a small fraction of the organizations' membership although they are beginning to play

bigger roles. Earlier this year, the Hispanic National Law Enforcement Association named Michele Vidal as its first female board member in New Jersey. And Yessyca Santana became president of HAPCOA's New York chapter, another first. Roza Meléndez, up for HAPCOA national president, withdrew due to a conflict of interest with her U.S. Department of Justice position.

Topping the list of the organizations' priorities is ensuring that Latinos are hired and given the same opportunities for advancement as other officers, a continuing obstacle.

Acto De Trapecio Ingles-Español No Debe Asustar a Nativistas

Por Victor Landa

Cada vez que oigo hablar a mis hijos con sus abuelos, me recuerda a los trapezistas del circo. Las palabras saltan de una lengua a la otra, haciendo piruetas en el aire, capturando el significado del otro y volviendo, columpiándose con elegancia. Al indiscreto casual que los oye, el intercambio es normal.

"¿Quieres más sopita, mi'ja?"

"No thank you, Grandma."

"Pues ahí hay más si quieres."

"OK."

Pero para el experimentado que escucha -- entre los que me considero yo, ya que he escuchado a mis hijos durante toda su vida -- pasa mucho más. El intercambio sutil y fluido entre el inglés y el español da saltos inmensos sobre fronteras y distancias que sólo ahora comienzan a ser exploradas por los gobiernos de naciones. Ocurre un intercambio en estas conversaciones que se resiste a todos los argumentos de los puristas de la lengua. Mis hijos y sus abuelos han estado realizando NAFTA en sus conversaciones durante años.

La Oficina del Censo de los Estados Unidos informó hace poco que el uso del inglés correcto en los Estados Unidos disminuye a un ritmo alarmante. En realidad, sólo

82 por ciento de la población hablaba solamente inglés. Esta cifra es considerablemente menor que el porcentaje establecido en 1990. El resto de la población habla inglés y otro idioma, o idiomas, y estos políglotas son en su mayoría inmigrantes.

Lo que es más interesante es que el número de personas nacidas en el extranjero en los Estados Unidos aumentó en un 54 por ciento en los mismos diez años. Entre nosotros viven más de 30 millones de personas nacidas en el extranjero, que hablan más que solamente inglés. Eso es un poco más de una de cada diez personas.

Do you understand what's going on?

De a pocos todos nos estamos volviendo trapezistas.

El truco es que el informe habla de personas que hablan un inglés "correcto". Lo primero que se nos ocurre son conversaciones frustrantes con dependientes de tiendas de conveniencia y taxistas. Pero seamos honestos, hasta el inglés correcto es un tema contencioso, *n'est-ce pas*.

Los regentes supremos del venerable Oxford English Dictionary admitieron entre sus miembros recientemente a un anglo-hablante de los Estados

Unidos. Pensaron que una voz fresca de las colonias profundizaría y condimentaría su colección de palabras. Me parece que lo último que se les oyó discutir fue si admitir "yadda-yadda" al diccionario.

Incluso los pomposos expertos de la Real Academia de la Lengua Española sufrían con la inclusión del verbo particularmente norteamericano "parquear".

Lo de "correcto" se ha convertido en cuestión de opinión variante. Sin embargo, queda mucho que decir por la palabra bien hablada y bien escrita en cualquier lengua. Si yo apostara, apostaría buena plata que al final de cuentas, todo inmigrante a esta nación quiere hablar un inglés correcto. Los estudios indican que la lengua original del inmigrante desaparece en dos generaciones, que es la razón por la que mis hijos tienen que hacer saltar sus palabras en trapezio al hablar con sus abuelos.

No, la nación no va por el camino de la perdición por lo que menos personas hablen buen inglés. No, ni es el más reciente edificio de Donald Trump en el centro de Manhattan la torre de Babel.

Lo que pasa es que hay más personas de otros países viviendo en nuestros pueblos, y tratan de

aprender el inglés lo más rápido posible. Mientras tanto, hablan sus idiomas nativos en el trabajo, en las calles y con sus nietos.

Lo que es notable, y lo que puede estar molestando a muchos de los defensores paranoicos, anti-inmigrantes y anti-transformaciones, es que la mayoría de los que hablan una segunda lengua hablan español.

Los que proponen el inglés único tienen tan poca fe en la fuerza de su idioma que sienten que tienen que defenderlo a toda costa. Podrían aprender algo de la oleada de inmigrantes que tienen tanta fe en el idioma de su país adoptivo que lo quieren aprender a toda costa.

En casa, sin embargo, se reservan el derecho a hablar a sus nietos en español, ruso o hindi.

Entonces, no nos adelantemos a juicios prematuros sobre el estado y el destino de nuestro país. Somos una nación saludable porque nuestros recién llegados trabajan con la energía de la gratitud. Y parte de esta energía la dedican a aprender a comunicarse bien con el resto de nosotros. Yo lo sé, porque hace mucho tiempo observo el trapezio.

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Will Choice Benefit our Children

August 15, 2001

By ELISEO SOLIS

In 1965, the public schools in Levelland were integrated physically. Up until then, Blacks went to school across the tracks in an area called the Flats, which meant that this area flooded every time it rained since it was located in low lying terrain called playa lakes. (I don't know what low lying terrain has to do with beaches). The high school basketball team benefited though, with an excellent player from the flats called Little Boy Garrett.... In 1967, the Bilingual Education Act passed and was seen as an opportunity to access public education to those children whose first language was not English, with the added benefit of helping those discriminated children obtain self assurance through cultural enhancement. These children, mostly Mexican, were either segregated or labeled "special Ed", a stigma lasting for life. Since then, Bilingual Education has been reviled by reactionaries and ethnocentrists as the cause for the lack of progress by Chicano children. Earlier on in the century, the Dred-Scott decision created separate-but-equal education like that in Levelland that were certainly separate although anything but equal! Even though the Brown vs Board of Education supposedly eliminated separate-but-equal facilities, students were then segregated within schools and classrooms. In Lubbock, we are basically segregated with "minorities" attending school mostly in north and east Lubbock. And according to a study recently published, segregation is getting worse. It states:

"Segregation in U.S. schools increased during the last decade, despite the nation's growing racial diversity, according to a Harvard University study. The study, released Tuesday, found that 70 percent of black students and more than one-third of Hispanic students attended predominantly minority schools during the 1998-99 school year, the latest data available from the National Center of Education Statistics. The Harvard study's data also shows that Latinos have become increasingly isolated. In 1968, 23.1 percent of Latino students attended schools with a minority enrollment over 90 percent; in 1998, that number was 36.6 percent."

Through out the years several approaches have been introduced to "help them minorities" but basically public schools have been rigid in their approach to teaching children with a system that is designed to address the needs of only the majority (read white) student.

So now we have the introduction of choice schools such as Charters and vouchers. A former superintendent that was attending early meetings about charter schools stated that he was excited about charter schools because of the possibility of innovative programs that charter schools might allow. He further mentioned that in his 35 years as an educator, the only innovation he witnessed in the public school system he experienced was the introduction of computers. So with the experiences of the past, we need to carefully analyze the new concept and how it will assist our children's education.

Discussion has been abundant about how charter schools will help low income and minority students, from President Bush on down to the local representatives who sing the praises of choice in Charter schools. My immediate response is suspicion due to past experiences. Conservatives should always be suspected because they have never promoted programs that have benefited anyone other than big business and the rich. As such, it is my conclusion that expressing concern for the "minority" is a front to ultimately gain public approval in order to divert public monies to private schools. This is so because demographics show that the white student population is decreasing and the intent is to have them attend schools away from those minorities and poor people. Back to segregation!

As it relates to instruction, the three charter schools in Lubbock that enroll students in higher grades, have 4 hour instructional blocks which is basically a scheme to make more money. Although allowed by law, it somehow seems to take from the educational progress of the students that need more attention because as has been documented by TEA, the charter school system in Texas is about 75% minority. That is certainly the case in Lubbock and probably more so. Only the Rise Academy provides full day classroom instruction.

Esperanza Solis, a retired Master Teacher, stated that upon her retirement, the LISD was increasingly putting a emphasis on Centers as opposed to Direct Instruction. In Direct Instruction, the teacher is in charge of the classroom and teaches directly. The direct contact with the student is better because the teacher is able to observe the progress of the student. They can also assign students to levels so that the students may progress at their own pace. In Centers, students are required to work on their own more. In reading, the whole group concept is used and everyone is on the "same page". In writing, there is not enough emphasis on spelling, according to Solis.

This seems to favor Charter Schools, but because charters can avoid global scrutiny, not all will perform for the benefit of the student like the Rise Academy.

All in all, as history has indicated, but for exceptions like Rise, minority students will suffer the most in public schools because facilities, programs and other amenities in their neighborhoods will go first when money becomes scarce. The LISD under Superintendent Clemmons has stated publicly that the reason to cut teachers and schools is a cost cutting measure, not program enhancement. So much for our most treasured resource (children). In most charter schools, minority students will suffer also because of shorter days, the profit motive, and less resources for equipment and facilities.

In November 1999, off-duty NYPD Capt. James O'Connor was accused of drunken driving in the death of a construction worker on the Throgs Neck Bridge. The judge set O'Connor's bail at \$25,000. In February 1999, a Staten Island man, Ciardi Franklin, was slapped with a \$50,000 bond after police accused him of manslaughter and drunken driving when his car slammed into a police car and killed Officer Matthew Dziergowski. Franklin, it later turned out, was not drunk, and the

Spanish-English Trapeze Act Shouldn't Frighten Nativists

By Victor Landa

Whenever I hear my children talking with their grandparents, I'm reminded of circus trapeze artists. Words are tossed from one language to another, pirouetting in midair, catching each other's meaning and swinging back with elegance. To the casual eavesdropper, the exchange is ordinary.

"¿Quieres más sopita, mi'ja?"

"No thank you, Grandma."

"Pues ahí hay más si quieres."

"OK."

But to the experienced listener -- and I count myself as one, being that I have been listening to my children all of their lives -- there is much more going on.

The subtle and seamless exchange between English and Spanish leaps across boundaries and distances that are just now beginning to be explored between the governments of nations. There is an exchange taking place in these conversations that defies all the arguments of language purists. My kids and their grandparents have been doing NAFTA in their conversations for years.

The U.S. Census Bureau reported recently that the use of proper English in the United States is diminishing at an alarmingly fast

rate. In fact, only 82 percent of the nation's population speaks only English. That's considerably lower than the percentage recorded in 1990. The rest of the population speaks English plus another language, or languages, and these polyglots are by and large immigrants.

What's even more interesting is that the number of foreign-born persons in the United States increased by 54 percent in those 10 years. There are more than 30 million foreign-born residents living among us, speaking more than just English. That's slightly more than one in ten.

¿Entienden lo que está pasando?

We re all slowly becoming trapeze artists.

The catch is that the report talks about people speaking "proper" English. This inevitably brings to mind frustrating exchanges with convenience store clerks and taxi drivers. But to be honest, even proper English is a matter of contention, *n'est-ce pas*.

The group of people who reign supreme over the venerable Oxford English Dictionary recently admitted a U.S. English-speaker into their ranks. They figured the fresh voice from the colonies would add depth to their collection of

words and spice up the list. I believe they were last heard arguing over admitting "yadda-yadda" into their book.

And even the stuffy masters of *La Real Academia de la Lengua Española* were having *problemas* with the induction of the uniquely North American verb *parquear*.

"Proper" has become a matter of varying opinion. Yet there is still much to be said for the well-spoken and well-written word, in any language. And if I were a bettin' man, I'd be willing to wager good money that every immigrant in this nation ultimately wants to speak proper English.

Studies have shown that an immigrant's language of origin is lost in two generations, which is why my children have to toss their words around on a trapeze when they speak to their grandparents.

No, this nation is not goin' to hell in a handbasket because fewer people are speakin' good English. No, Donald Trump's latest building venture in downtown Manhattan is not the tower of Babel.

What's happening is that there are more people from other countries living in our towns, and they're trying to learn English as fast as they can. But in the meantime, they're using their own languages at

work, in the streets and with their grandchildren.

What is noteworthy, and what may be bothering many of the paranoid anti-immigrant, anti-change stalwarts is that the majority of the second-language speakers are speaking Spanish.

English-only proponents have such little faith in the strength of their language that they feel they must defend it at any cost. They could learn a lesson from the waves of immigrants who have such a strong faith in the language of their new home that they want to learn it, at any cost. At home, though, they reserve the right to speak to their grandchildren in Spanish, Russian or Hindi.

So let's not rush to any judgments about the state and fate of our union. We are a healthy union because our newest arrivals are working with the energy of gratitude. And part of that energy is being spent on learning to communicate well with the rest of us. I should know, I've been watching the trapeze act for a long time.

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"There Must Be Some Justice"

By Juan González

The makeshift shrine of flowers and candles kept growing along Third Avenue in Sunset Park. It was here, under the rusting girders of the Gowanus Expressway, that an off-duty New York cop accused of drunken driving had slammed into a pregnant woman, her 4-year-old son and 16-year-old sister as they crossed 46th Street on a Saturday night, killing all three. The woman's baby was delivered after the accident and died hours later. And now, one day after the cop had been released from jail without a penny of bail, the fury of the victims' family and neighbors was sprouting faster than any shrine.

"Is it fair that he killed four Dominicans like garbage and they let him go the next day like he did nothing?" asked Elena Abreu, a cousin of María Herrera, the dead woman.

José Hernández, the dead woman's grandfather who had just flown in from the Dominican Republic, said it made no sense to him. "We know it was an accident. But there must be some justice, even if he is a policeman."

At the Villa Vásquez *bodega* across the street, Máximo, the man behind the counter, said he was working when the accident occurred.

"I heard this boom and thought two cars must have crashed," he said. "You know, they drive pretty fast out here, and first thing I thought of was my son, who is only 4."

Máximo rushed outside and spotted the van and the bodies, and the off-duty cop, James Gray of the 72nd Precinct, standing over them.

"He was staggering and looked pretty drunk," Máximo said. "But the boy (4-year-old Andy Herrera), I'll never forget him. His body was

under the front of the van. The radiator's hot water was dripping on him, and his body seemed to jump each time the water splattered. I didn't know what to do, to move him or what, so I ran and got an old tire and put it under the van to block the water."

Gray has admitted having some drinks earlier in the day, and investigators say they found two empty cans of beer in his minivan, according to one law-enforcement source. While he refused a Breathalyzer test, he registered 0.20, twice the legal limit of alcohol in something called an Alco-Sensor test. The Alco-Sensor, according to a spokesman for Brooklyn District Attorney Charles Hynes, is not admissible in court.

But a blood test, which is admissible in court, registered 0.16 -- considerably over the legal limit of 0.10.

Still, Brooklyn Criminal Court Justice David Schmidt, who refused a request from one of Hynes' prosecutors for a bond of \$500,000, decided that no bail was appropriate.

That's right, zero bail.

There are people in this town who have to post bail for charges considerably less serious than manslaughter. Yes, bail is only supposed to ensure that a defendant shows up in court, and a veteran cop is unlikely to be a risk of flight. But the reality is that many otherwise upstanding individuals, including cops, have been slapped with bail in drunken-driving cases.

In June, for instance, Westchester businessman Richard Schwartz was charged with second-degree manslaughter in the drunken-driving deaths of two city park workers he hit on Bruckner Boulevard in the Bronx. Schwartz was hit with \$250,000 bail and had to surrender his passport and pilot's license.

Tertulia y Comentario

By Eliseo Solis

With the top officials at the federal and state levels in agriculture meeting to town this week, the opportunity was great for advocates of farmworkers to present the farmworker case for better wages, working conditions and collective bargaining rights. The farmers were out there demonstrating with their tractors as they should. Cesar Chavez didn't want tributes and symbolism with walks to the park, he wanted action.

George Beasley will be put to death on Wednesday for killing a man while 18. He is black. He had no previous record with the law and was an outstanding student. Even the District Attorney took the position that he should not have received the death penalty. Three white men in Taylor Texas, bludgeoned a black man to death after being in trouble with the law in several previous occasions. They were given life sentences and in all likelihood be paroled sometime in the future. Could race have been a factor in this case?

Tracey Taylor killed Joseph De La Rosa in a standoff in 1999 and promoted to the SWAT team. De La Rosa was 15 and wielding a knife while weighing about 115 lbs. The standoff and killing lasted a few minutes and Taylor was found to have acted properly. This is hard to understand in comparison with the recent standoff with Robinson where Police officer Cox was killed and Taylor in the middle of the fray. Was Robinson not killed because of his race or not a 15 year old? Is successful use of deadly force on a 15 year old a criteria for advancing to the SWAT team? Are we heading towards a society where the civilian police forces which are accountable to the public will be replaced with a gestapo-like military army.

In an article about discrimination in Plainview, the newspaper quoted a Joe Hernandez and his experience with rejection and offensive behavior as a migrant worker from Temple. It was not noticeable immediately and the paper, being Anglo, didn't recognize that the person they were interviewing was Little Joe of "Little Joe Y La Familia". To the Chicano community and particularly, activists, Little Joe promoted the movement very effectively with the song "La Nubes" which became the anthem of activism in the hey day of Raza Unida Party politics. Those were days of cultural pride, challenging the system and not accommodating to the power structure.

Subscribase Hoy A El Editor
P.O. Box 11250 Lubbock, TX 79408

LISD & Charter Schools Begin Year

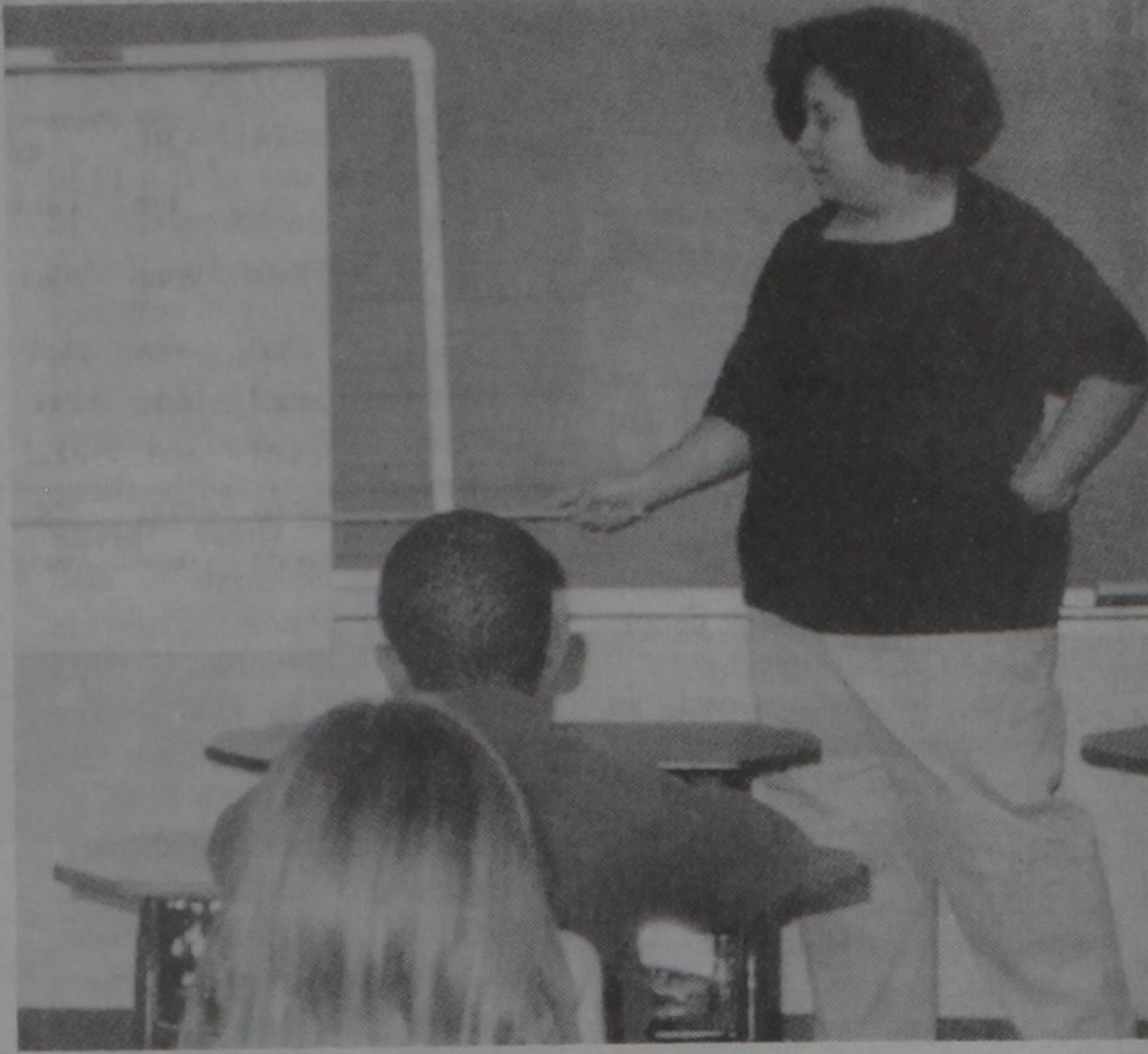
From Page One

education will suffer. In fact, charter schools must conform to all Texas Education Agency rules, with exceptions related to teacher certification and pay-scale and are audited annually by TEA. Many other arguments are posed by both sides but the fact remains that charter schools are probably here to stay according to the interested camps. So what do we have in Lubbock.

Lubbock Independent School District

The LISD voted last year to close two schools in East Lubbock and drastically transform two others, one a major junior high. Alderson Hunt and Posey will be closed completely with Parkway and Alderson becoming academies. This has been a touchy issue with the East Lubbock community this past year because school are always seen as major community builders and these school shutdowns impacted this part of the city the most. In spite of active resistance to the shutdowns, only minor changes were made to the original proposal.

The regular public school's ability to bring the dropout rate of black and brown students up to par with white students has been another area of major concern for the "minority" community. This has been a major detriment in the educational process of Chicano and Black students. Over the 12 year period, it is estimated that Chicanos are still dropping out at a more than 50%. The table below basically shows that Chicanos and Blacks have significantly higher dropout rates than whites. The dropout rate for whites at Estacado High school seems to indicate that economics is also a factor in the dropout rate.



Annual Dropout Rate of Student Groups in the LISD 1998-1999

	White	Black	Chican	Total
Coronado Hi Sch	0.6	2.2	2.3	1.6
Lubbock Hi Sch	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
Estacado Hi Sch	0.4	3.4	3.2	2.3
Monterry Hi Sch	3.7	4.2	2.7	3.5
	1.0	3.5	2.3	2.2

The Richard Milburn Academy began in the middle of the school year of 1999 with 50 students. It is a military oriented organization that has 180 international educational sites. It uses the state adopted curriculum utilized by most regular public schools as well as the Plato program for computer instruction. This year, the academy has 130 students enrolled and plans to increase to 200. They have in essence two instructional days, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. They ethnic breakdown is 70% Chicano, 20% white, and 10% Black. They have a local 6 member school board responding a regional

superintendent that oversees most of West Texas. Their home office is in Salem. The

principal for the academy in Lubbock is William Jolly.

The Eagle Charter Academy is based in Lewisville Texas. The organization has 15 Charters in Texas at present which derived from what they refer to as the Eagle Project. Mike Griffen is the director for the program that started in 1999. It serves 85-100 students from 6-12 grades and also has 2 four hour shifts for instruction which is a requirement of TEA. They also have a basketball team that competes with other similar programs in the area. Mr Griffen was not available to provide information on student groups.

The South Plains Academy is similar to the other two in that it also has 2

four shifts a day, serves grades 9-12 and is owned by a outside organization, the Student Alternatives Program out of San Antonio, Eduardo Gutierrez CEO. Gutierrez graduated from Brownfield High School in 1962. They program was initiated in January of 1999 and uses a modular self-paced instructional program developed by the American Preparatory Institute. The Academy started with 150 students and expects to enroll an additional 150 this year. Other than regular alternative education programs, Student Alternatives has four Charters in Texas with others in the Valley, Laredo and El Paso.

Charter schools, although considered public, can opt to be reviewed under rules developed specifically for them. Several of the charters decided to be rated for accountability utilized for the regular school districts. Most though applied for review under alternative education rules that are less stringent than the traditional rating system, which utilizes Dropout rates, Attendance records and TAAS scores. "The Office of Accountability and Accreditation establishes appropriate evaluation criteria for each alternative education school and its accountability rating is based upon these alternative criteria." It did not provide the criteria, but the four categories that can be obtained are:

- Alternative Education:
- AE: Commended
- AE: Acceptable
- AE: Needs Peer Review
- AE: Not Rated

The South Plains Academy in Lubbock received an Acceptable rating but two of the other charters it operates received a Needs Peer Review rating which means that a team of educators assigned by TEA from other areas will perform an on-site audit sometime in the future.



Future Peace Officers

Joint commencement exercises were held Monday (Aug. 6) at South Plains college for graduates of day and evening Basic Peace Officer Academics. Day academy graduates are (from row, from left) Ray Cardenas from Lubbock, Wilburn Burks from Ropesville and Norma DeLeon from Seagraves; (second row, from left) David Bryant from Denver City, Kyle Burleson from Plainview, Alberto Moreno from Brownfield and Jeffrey Arnold from Paducah, and (top row, from left) Bruce Rhodes from Lubbock, Corey Brasher from Seymour, Ben Gleaves from Truscott, Mike Wallendorff from Hedley and Kenneth Burns from Paducah. Burks was named President of the Class as outstanding student during the ceremonies.



SPC Evening Peace Officer Academy Grads

Students in an evening peace officer academy at South Plains College attended class three nights a week for 12 months to complete the course. Commencement ceremonies were held Monday (Aug. 6) at SPC. From left are Ron Barber from Plainview, Elliot King from Littlefield, Clint Jakstas and Adam Cruz, both from Brownfield, Elva Davila and Joe Banda, both from Lubbock; James Perez from Earth and Justin Heflin from Whiteface. Perez was named President of the Class as outstanding student during the commencement exercises.

Good Luck to the above Peace Officers in their great accomplishments. Lots of Luck in the Future from your friends El Editor Newspaper who is celebrating 25 years of publishing

Protect And Serve

From Page One

Joined by the American Civil Liberties Union, NLPOA filed a discrimination suit against the Omaha, Neb., police department earlier this year. NLPOA President José Miramontes, a retired Los Angeles County Sheriff's officer, says that no non-whites had been promoted within the Omaha department in nearly a decade and that the suit helped lead to the appointment of Omaha's first Hispanic lieutenant on Aug. 7.

Shortages of bilingual officers can also mean extra work, particularly for those in large Hispanic communities, says HNLEA National President Joe Pérez, an officer with the Prince George's, Md., county police department.

In 1997, he says, there were 20 Spanish-speaking officers in the department of more than 1,400. In high demand because of the large Latino population in the community, the bilingual officers often were called upon to serve as translators for other officers.

HNLEA filed a complaint in 1997, alleging that Spanish-speaking officers were given more work and, because the officers were needed in specific areas where there were higher concentrations of Hispanics, they were being passed up for promotions elsewhere. The complaint led to aggressive recruitment of Spanish-speaking officers, including the hiring of a full-time recruitment specialist. Pérez estimates there are now 60 bilingual officers, roughly 7 percent of the force.

Efforts continue to be made to place them in specialty units, such as robbery, sex crimes and training. "We've made progress," Pérez says. "But we've still got a couple of problems. They'll put one of us in a special unit, but not two of us."

The Hispanic Illinois State Law Enforcement Association, HAPCOA, NLPOA, HNLEA and LOA are among groups that have spoken out against racial profiling and are working with public officials to pass legislation prohibiting uneven enforcement. In July, HAPCOA, along with the National Council of La Raza, signed a resolution in support of the federal End of Racial Profiling Act 2001.

NLPOA officers donate their time across the border, training Mexican law-enforcement officials. Many

organizations, such as the Hispanic Illinois State Law Enforcement Association, offer scholarships for youths interested in criminal justice careers and help with food or toy drives.

Victor Páez Torres, author of "Code of Police Silence, Behind the Thin Blue Line," says that while some groups are willing to speak out against injustices in their own department, others are afraid to alienate themselves from the status quo -- the more "cocktail-style, quasi-political" groups. The result is often a compromise of a group's original premise, which sought to make fundamental changes in an unwilling establishment, notes Torres.

Torres was a Santa Ana police

officer in the late 1970s who spoke out against racism and preferential treatment in the department. He and other officers were ostracized for forming a chapter of the Latino Peace Officers Association. He later quit the department and has a suit against it pending. "We're dealing with a police culture that is very much against social justice and change. It stifles it," Torres says.

Concludes Pérez: "(Police departments) aren't going to do anything unless they're pushed to do it. We're not asking for preferential treatment. We're asking for fair treatment."

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Anniversary Celebration

Coming in October



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CARTELERIA PUBLICITARIA

Un distribuidor capaz de imprimir para exhibición de exteriores en desplegados de carteleras de 8-divisiones de cuatro colores y de aplicaciones de color plano. Favor de enviar ejemplos de su trabajo, historial detallado de su compañía y lista de descripción de equipo. Los precios deberán ser competitivos.

ACABADO EN ACRILICO

Compañías impresoras con capacidad de hacer suaje (die-cut) y de imprimir sobre acrílico. Favor de enviar ejemplos de su trabajo, un historial detallado de su compañía y una lista descriptiva de su equipo. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

IMPRESION EN VINILO BLANCO

Compañías impresoras con capacidad de imprimir sobre vinilo blanco de .010 con proceso de cuatro colores o de color directo. También se requiere capacidad para hacer suaje (die-cut). Favor de enviar ejemplos de su trabajo, un historial detallado de su compañía y una lista descriptiva de su equipo. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

IMPRESION DE LETREROS METALICOS

Compañías impresoras con capacidad de fabricar soportes de metal (metal brackets) y de imprimir en letreros de metal (wall signs and curb signs). Favor de enviar ejemplos de su trabajo, un historial detallado de su compañía y una lista descriptiva de su equipo. Precios deberán ser competitivos.

Please respond in writing to:
Minority Development Services

Texas Lottery P.O. Box 16630 Austin, TX 78761-6630

De La Hoya Changes Mind, Won't Fight Vargas



Oscar De La Hoya, the WBC super welterweight champion, has changed his mind about fighting Fernando Vargas on Dec. 8, Vargas' promoter said.

Oscar De La Hoya's decision disappoints the Fernando Vargas camp (AP)

Gary Shaw, chief operating officer of Main Events, said he was informed of De La Hoya's decision Thursday by Howard Rose of Univision, De La Hoya's promoter.

The fight, however, had been contingent on Vargas beating Jose Flores of Mexico for the vacant WBA super welterweight title Sept. 22.

"I am confused and disappointed in De La Hoya's decision," Shaw said. "We had agreed to terms and were just waiting for the attorneys to iron out the final details. There were no outstanding issues."

De La Hoya last fought June 23 in Las Vegas when he beat Javier Castellano for the WBC super welterweight title in a unanimous decision.

NFL Sweetens Deal To Officials

Having made little progress in labor talks with its officials, the NFL upped its offer Tuesday to a 40 percent increase in salary for this season and doubled salaries by 2003.

While league spokesman Greg Aiello called the offer "fair and reasonable," the agent representing the union in the talks said it was unsatisfactory.

The NFL and its officials, all of whom are part-timers who have regular jobs, have made little progress in discussions since the current contract expired last March.

A meeting in Chicago last Sunday involving several officials and several owners as well as the negotiators also failed to move things along.

After that meeting, league officials said they might start training replacement officials from college and NFL Europe to step in for the regulars.

Tom Condon, a former NFL Players Association president who represents the officials, has said that like most negotiations, this one is likely to be settled under deadline pressure of the Sept. 9 season openers.

Condon repeated that Tuesday but added that he wasn't happy with the latest offer, and wanted to discuss making the officials full-time and having them paid commensurate with the full-time officials in baseball, basketball and hockey.

"We didn't think it was an appropriate response considering the issues and concerns that we addressed at the meeting on Sunday," he said.

League officials say full-time officials had been discussed but maintained they would lose a large number of officials, many of whom have high-paying regular jobs.

"We would lose some," Condon said. "But a lot of our people would like to be full-time."

Under the league proposal, an official who was in his first year last season made \$21,465. Now, getting second-year pay, he would make \$34,000 and in his fourth year, 2003, he'd make \$42,500.

An official in his 10th season last year would go from \$36,270 to \$52,000 this year and \$75,000 in 2003. And one in his 20th season, the top level, would go from \$64,950 to \$95,000 this year and \$105,000 in 2003.

Referees, who have additional duties as crew chiefs, would get an additional \$10,000.

Playoff pay would also go up in equal proportions. Last year, officials made \$9,800 for playoff games and \$11,900 for the Super Bowl. Super Bowl officials also work a playoff game.

Both that and preseason work, generally about \$1,000 a week, would go up in proportion with the regular-season increase.

Gonzalez: Example of Determination

By ELISEO SOLIS

Armando Gonzalez of Lubbock was one of the 1130 graduates in ceremonies held this past week at the Texas Tech University summer graduation session. Even more significant is the fact the Gonzalez was the only one to graduate with three (3) majors; those being English, Spanish and Political Science. This is difficult because this requires one to take extra hours in order to satisfy the requirements in each field.

Explaining his reason for completing each major, Gonzalez cited his interest for the different disciplines. "Initially I chose English with the intention of attending a law school. Then political science interested me because our lives are constantly affected by government. I needed foreign language hours for the completion of my degree. I came to the realization that I love the Spanish Language and its culture and decided to make it my third major," said Gonzalez.

All degrees are awarded by the College of Arts and Sciences. As a result Armando ended up taking and passing 135 hours for the three majors as compared to around 119-125 for just one major.

Gonzalez is 48 years old and with wife Nadia and their four children, the struggle to continue was difficult at times. That is why he is considered what is referred to as a Non-Traditional student, meaning those students that graduate from high school and wait before beginning college. In his case it was 24 years before he started back up again.

He had previously worked for various local radio stations in sales and with Southwestern Public Service. He plans to continue with the Masters and Doctoral programs in Spanish. "Of the three majors, Spanish Literature and Theatre is my favorite. It is important to me to continue in this study because the Spanish Language is spoken in more countries in the world by the most people. And the richness, depth, history of Spanish literature makes it the perfect vehicle to create better understanding and communications between diverse societies. Being an author and writing about societies' current joys, and troubles is the best way for future generations to judge what is really the truth. Writing in an unencumbered, unrestricted, and intelligent manner is the way to achieve those goals and Spanish Literature and Theatre offers these avenues admirably."

In 1993, Gonzalez suffered a severe spinal disease that took him 3 years to overcome. Although he still has the disability, at that time he began thinking about what his role in life was going to be. He wanted to be part of something.

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El Editor - Llame
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Rise Academy Opens School Year

By Eliseo Solis

The Rise Academy, a Texas Public Charter School, announced the academic results of its first two years of operation on its campus on Cherry Avenue and Parkway Drive in Lubbock.

Making remarks at the press conference were State Representative Carl Isett, City Councilman T.J. Patterson, and Richard Baumgartner who is the founder and director of Rise Academy. Rise Academy is the only one of the four charters that is locally controlled and operated.

Serving students from across Lubbock, Rise Academy demonstrates limited economic resources of both its students and a public school is not excuse for poor academic performance. Operating as a Texas Public School District under the Charter Schools initiative,

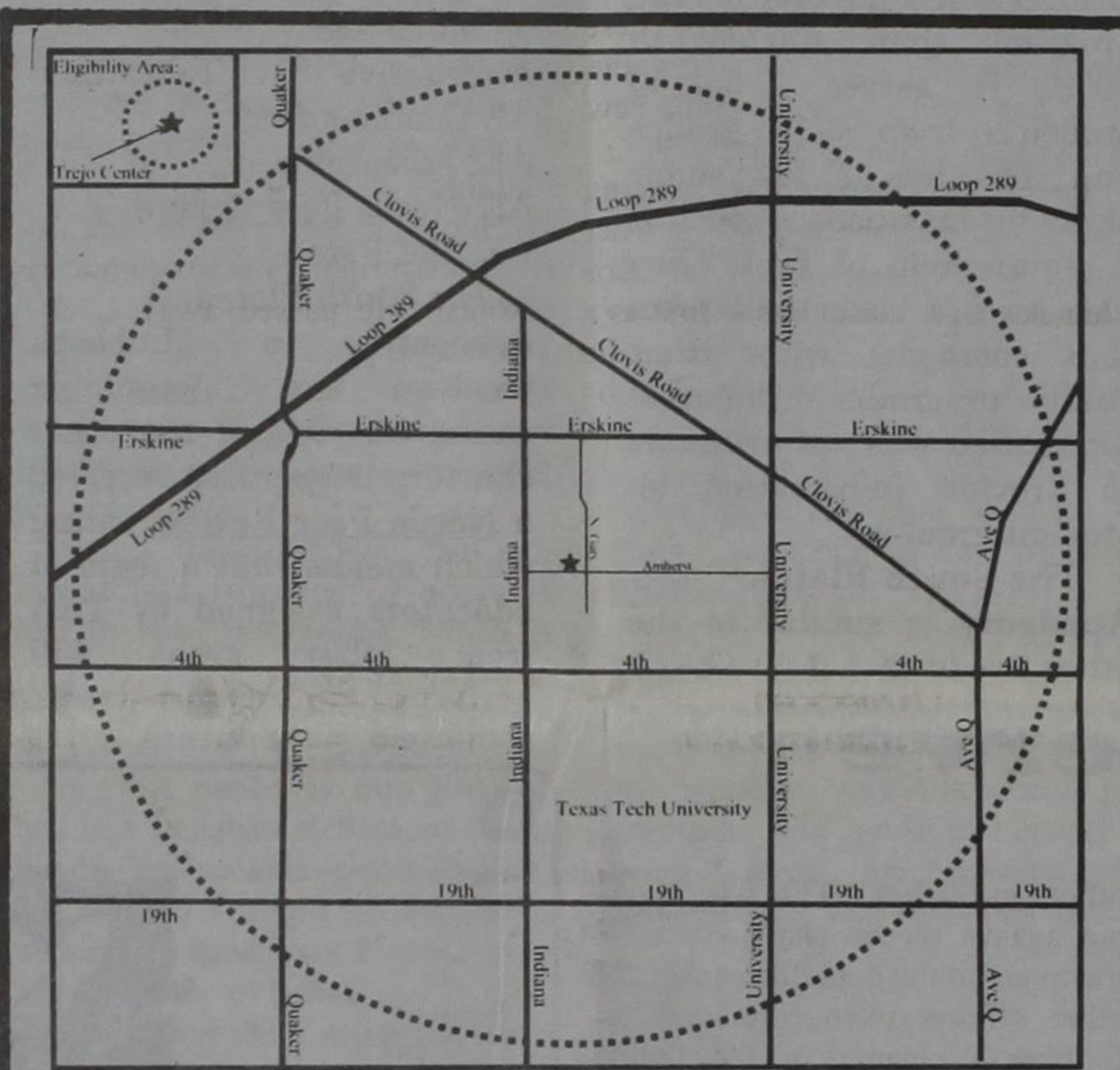
the school has open enrollment with no ability to selectively "cherry pick" students, no local tax base, and a universe of students of which 95% qualify as low income using Federal standards.

As a Texas Charter School, Rise Academy must conform to all Texas Education Agency rules, with exceptions related to teacher certification and pay-scale, and is audited annually by TEA just as are traditional geographically-based school districts.

Baumgartner stated that "We are proud to announce that Rise Academy students have scored far above the average on nationally recognized standardized tests for the second straight year. Rise Academy's kindergartners from last year, for example, ranked at the 99th percentile on the Gates-MacGinitie Reading Test. Similarly, our 1st graders scored overall, a 2.6 grade level equivalent on the California Achievement Test-nearly one year ahead of grade level." In reference to the closing of two school's in East Lubbock, Baumgartner declared that, "It is important to note that while the other district serving this neighborhood is closing schools, Rise Academy is here by choice; we are growing, and we have more student wanting to enroll that we can accommodate."

Board member Francisco Gutierrez emphasized that "We are the only charter school in Lubbock that is totally locally operated. Our board makes all final decisions, in conjunction with staff members, about expenditures and instructional programs. We are especially proud of this aspect."

School Starts Monday! Drive Slow-Look Out for Kids!



Free Youth Computer Classes

The Maggie Trejo Supercenter will be offering computer classes beginning September 20th 2001. We invite children Pre-kindergarten through junior high to join in our fun and learning. Parents, this is a great way to give your school age child a head start in school!

The classes are limited to children who live within a two-mile radius of the center, (please see diagram to the right) or attend any of the area's public schools.

Attendance is limited so enroll early!

Please call, for class times and dates, or for more information:
(806) 767-2702 or (806) 767-2705
and ask to speak with any of "The Lab" staff.

Maggie Trejo Supercenter

3200 Amherst (806) 767-2702 or (806) 767-2705

National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Programs Lubbock Independent School District 2001-2002

INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES

The Lubbock Independent School District offers free or reduced-price meals for children from families whose income is at or below guideline levels. Parents are encouraged to purchase pre-paid meal tickets for their child at any school in the district.

Eligible families may apply at each campus at the beginning of the school year. Foster children are also eligible for the benefits.

A letter from Superintendent Jack Clemmons, containing information on the free or reduced-price meals, will be distributed to students to take home to parents. All programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are available to everyone without regard to race, color, national origin, age, sex, or handicap. If anyone believes that they have been discriminated against, they should write immediately to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

Under provisions of the free or reduced-price meal policy, all applications will be reviewed by the local Director of Food Services at 3501 Avenue G. If a parent is dissatisfied with the ruling of the official, he/she may make a request either orally or in writing for a hearing to appeal the decision. The request should be directed to Traci Robertson, Executive Director of Purchasing and Contract Services, 1628 19th Street, telephone 766-1098. The school district's policy contains an outline of the hearing procedure.

The following income guidelines will be used to determine the eligibility for free or reduced-price meals:

2001-2002 INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES

Household Size	Annually		Monthly		Weekly	
	Free	Reduced	Free	Reduced	Free	Reduced
1	\$11,167	\$15,892	\$931	\$1,325	\$215	\$306
2	\$15,093	\$21,479	\$1,258	\$1,790	\$291	\$414
3	\$19,019	\$27,066	\$1,585	\$2,256	\$366	\$521
4	\$22,945	\$32,653	\$1,913	\$2,722	\$442	\$628
5	\$26,871	\$38,240	\$2,240	\$3,187	\$517	\$736
6	\$30,797	\$43,827	\$2,567	\$3,653	\$593	\$843
7	\$34,723	\$49,414	\$2,894	\$4,118	\$668	\$951
8	\$38,649	\$55,001	\$3,221	\$4,584	\$744	\$1,058
For each additional family member add:	+\$3,926	+\$5,587	+\$328	+\$466	+\$76	+\$108

water wisely

helpful hints to save you money this summer

Q: Will an automatic sprinkler help me save water?

A: Yes. A sprinkler system can be programmed to turn itself off and on. You still need to visually observe your lawn to ensure that you have no broken heads, the sprinklers are set so the water goes on your yard not the street or sidewalk and most important that the correct amount of water is being applied over the time allotted on the sprinkler timer.

Q: How often should I fertilize?

A: About twice a year for root stimulation, but be sure not to over-fertilize. Grass with a good root system makes better use of less and is more drought-tolerant.

Q: How do I know how much water to apply on my particular kind of grass?

A: This applies during the growing season. See chart below.

Type of Grass

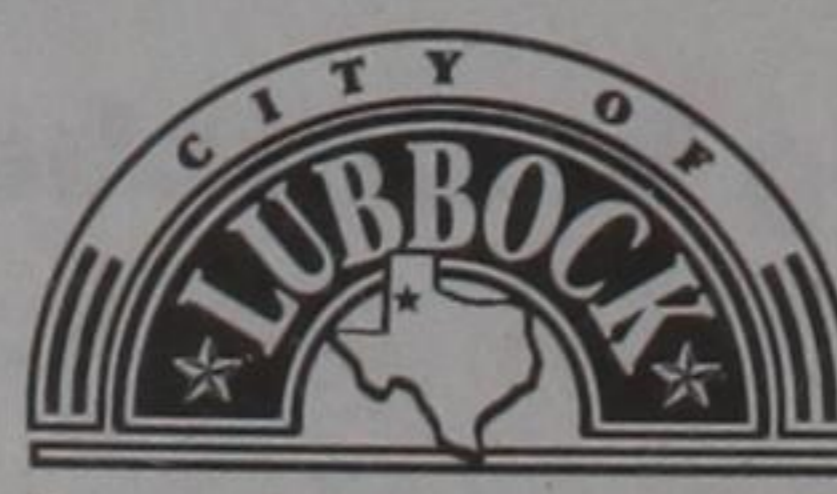
Buffalo Grass
Tex-turf-10
Bermuda
Fescue

Watering Frequency

Every 2 weeks
Every 7-10 days
Every 4-6 days
Every 4 days

In the winter, all the above grasses go dormant and do not need to be watered except Fescue which needs to be watered approximately once every 2 weeks.

Note: Newly planted lawns do require more water initially.



For more information call 775-2596



Water & Sewer White Services

Good Luck to Arrianna Solis Gonzalez from grandparents on first year of school.



If it's Tejano, it's...



Magic 93.7 invites you to listen to us all day for your chance to win GREAT PRIZES and to hear the Hottest Tejano Hits!!!!

Tejano Chisme

Hola mi linda gente! I'm Jennifer "La Chismosa" from Magic 93.7 with your Tejano Chisme. If you missed out on the Chisme, then not to worry, I got it for you right here!!!

* Don't forget about the Tejano Super Cars this Sunday ... featuring Magic 93.7 artists Dee y La Franz ... Javier Galvan y Fama ... & Leonard Gonzales y Los magnificos ... listen to Magic 93.7 to win your free tickets ... and for more information about the cars show call 915: 337-2189 or visit them on the web at www.TEXASTOURS.COM

* Be on the lookout from a new CD from Michael Salgado on a new label ... and Michael will be making his way back to Lubbock in September ... just keep your radio locked on for more details.

Hasta la proxima have a Safe Tejano Day I'm Jennifer "La Chismosa" from Magic 93.7 with your Tejano Chisme!!!

* * * * *

MAGIC 93.7 TOP 10

TW	TITLE	ARTIST
1	No Eres Para Mi	Eliday Avante
2	Los Tres Amigos	Roberto Pulido
3	Ya Despues	Costumbre
4	Un Ratito	Stefani
5	Dime Porque	Kumbia Kings
6	Pobre Corazon	Jay Perez
7	El Guarare	Jimmy Gonzales
8	Mi Obsesion	Los Palominos
9	Corazonada	Los Desperadoz
10	Vueltas y Vueltas	Grupo Vida

Magic 93.7 invites you to listen to us all day for your chance to win great prizes and to hear the hottest Tejano hits!!!

Tony "T" y Cucuie The Magic Morning Team from 5:30 am - 10:00 am

Hi! This is Tony "T" and Cucuie the Magic Morning Team ... Join us every weekday morning for the best Tejano fun in la mananas on Magic 93.7!!!!!!

Jake Gonzales from 10:00 am - 3:00 pm

WAAAASSSSAAPPPPIIIINNNN this is Jake Gonzales inviting you to join me for the Tejano Classic Cafe and the all request lunch hour at 12 noon on Magic 93.7!!!!

DJ Lopez from 3:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Yoyoyo DJ Lopez inviting you to catch the hottest Tejano show in town at 5 o'clock with the Magic Cruz Home "The Hottest Tejano and Cumbia Mixxes" with DJ Lopez on Magic 93.7!!!!

Jennifer "La Chismosa" from 7:00 pm - Midnite

Hola mi linda gente this is Jennifer "La Chismosa" bringing you the Tejano Hit Rumble ... the Top 9 @ 9 ... The Magic Love Lines ... and can't forget about your Tejano Chisme on Magic 93.7!! porque Las Mujeres Mandan!

Magic 93.7 Your Official Weekend Partying Station with the Hottest Tejano Hits in West Texas!!!!!!

Her Father's Spirit: Singer Changes Her Music, with Guidance from Above

For the past 11 years, vocalist Nydia Rojas has been synonymous with mariachi.

But all that's about to change. Rojas, now 21 and living in Pasadena, has ditched her fancy traje for a sexy new look and sound on her latest release, "Nydia."

The album marks Rojas' entree into Latin pop -- a move that was bound to come sooner or later, says the powerhouse vocalist and multi-instrumentalist.

"Mariachi was the style of music I grabbed onto first because I was so young when we were living in Mexico," says Rojas, who was born in Los Angeles and spent much of her youth in Hacienda Heights. "But when I came back to the States, I started listening to other styles of music and wanted to do something other than regional Mexican ... but the timing just wasn't right."

Last year, the opportunity presented itself to Rojas.

It happened on the heels of her Hollywood Records debut, "Si Me Conocieras," which earned a Latin Grammy nomination. Juan Gabriel, the renowned Mexican singer-songwriter who had seen Rojas perform on several occasions, invited her to join him on tour in the United States.

Their time on the road sparked a friendship, leading to several on-stage collaborations and, ultimately, the inspiration for Rojas' pop-album debut.

On "Nydia," Rojas performs the music of her friend and mentor, who not only rewrote some of his previously recorded 1970s and '80s classics for her but accompanies her on the album.

"Nydia, to me, is one of the best performers of my music, and the best that has been heard of the new generation," Gabriel says.

Rojas, who has been singing mariachi since she was 10, got her start entertaining diners at Los Angeles-area restaurants -- first as a soloist and then as a member of the all-female Mariachi Reyna de Los

Angeles, led by Jose Hernandez.

He has kept in touch with Rojas over the years and says nobody was at all surprised when at 16 she got picked up by Arista Records.

"She always had that star quality in her, that little spark," says Hernandez, whose all-male Mariachi Sol de Mexico made history as the first mariachi group to be nominated for a Grammy at next month's Latin Grammys ceremony in Miami. "She has many things to offer the music world, and a great sensitivity for the different genres and musical concepts."

As a regional Mexican recording artist, Rojas began appearing at festivals on the mariachi circuit. She later signed a deal with Hollywood Records, where she really started to see her dreams take off.

First came the Latin Grammys, and now a working collaboration with Gabriel, who did everything possible to make "Nydia" sound fresh.

On "Me Gusta Bailar Contigo," Gabriel rewords the lyrics from the point of view of a woman rather than that of a man. He duets with Rojas on "No Vale La Pena" and "Insensible," and sings newly penned backup lyrics on the soulful "Siempre En Mi Mente."

"I remember he got a pen and paper and just started writing away in the studio in Miami for, like, 10 minutes," says Rojas. "I didn't know what he was doing until he told me, 'These are backup vocals. I'm going to go in the studio and do them right now.' I was like 'Oh, OK. Sure.'"

In the midst of all the excitement of recording the album, however, tragedy struck for Rojas. She suffered the loss of her father five songs into the recording of the album.

He was in the studio at the time. "I was right next to him," says Rojas. "He passed away listening to 'Siempre En Mi Mente,' literally. He had the headphones on



even after he was gone."

Studio work was put on hold for the next month, allowing Rojas time with her family and friends to reflect on her father's passing.

Hernandez, who attended and performed at the funeral, says the loss had its effect on Rojas the singer.

"Every time you go through an emotional experience, it adds to the interpretations that you give the songs," says Hernandez. "Now

you're singing through experience."

Just as Hernandez intimated, by the time Rojas returned to the studio, she was inspired.

"My eyes were opened," says Rojas. "I felt my father's presence there, and it really added a lot of emotion to the songs I was about to record."

"Nydia" is dedicated to the memory of Rojas' father. The singer will reunite with Gabriel for tour dates later this year.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON REDISTRICTING OF THE CITY OF LUBBOCK

Lubbock is a home rule city governed by Article XI, section 5 of the Texas Constitution. Since Lubbock elects six of its council members from single member districts, the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution requires under the principle of "one-person one-vote" that all the districts have essentially the same number of people. Also, Texas and its political subdivisions are jurisdictions covered by the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and as subsequently amended. Under Section 5 of the Act, the Attorney General of the United States must preclear all voting changes before they may be implemented. The Attorney General must determine that all voting changes made by the city do not have a discriminatory purpose or effect upon the rights of minorities to vote. The Attorney General's regulations strongly encourage community input into the process. Therefore, a public hearing will be held for the purpose of securing community comment upon the proposed redistricting plan. The date, time and location of the public hearings are as follows:

City of Lubbock, Thursday, August 23, 2001 at 12:00 p.m. at Terrace Suite of the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center • 1501 6th street

City of Lubbock, Thursday, August 23, 2001 at 5p.m. at Terrace Suite of the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center • 1501 6th street

All citizens of the City of Lubbock are encouraged to attend and participate in this important public hearing.

Windy Sitton, Mayor
Council Members of the City of Lubbock



For more information, please contact David Buckberry, 775-2105

ANUNCIO DE SESIÓN PÚBLICA SOBRE LOS CAMBIOS A LAS LÍNEAS DIVISORIAS DE LOS DISTRITOS DE LA CIUDAD DE LUBBOCK

Lubbock es una ciudad de reglamento propio gobernada por el Artículo XI, sección 5 de la Constitución de Texas. Debido a que Lubbock elige seis de sus miembros al concilio municipal de los cuales hay un representante para cada distrito, la Enmienda No. 14 de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos requiere bajo el principio de "un voto cuenta por una persona" que todos los distritos tengan básicamente el mismo número de personas. También, el estado de Texas y sus subdivisiones políticas están bajo la jurisdicción dictada por el Voting Rights Act de 1965 (Ley de derechos para votar de 1965) y que luego fue enmendada. Bajo la Sección 5 de esta Ley, el Procurador General de los Estados Unidos tiene que dar permiso para que se haga cualquier cambio antes de que este cambio sea ley. El Procurador General tiene que asegurarse de que cualquier cambio que haga la ciudad no tenga ningún efecto, ni propósito discriminatorio a los derechos de la población minoritaria en cuanto a sus derechos de votar. Los reglamentos del Procurador General fuertemente animan que la comunidad haga saber su opinión durante este proceso. Por lo tanto, habra una sesión pública para recibir comentario público en cuanto a los planes propuestos de hacer cambios a las líneas divisorias del distrito. La fecha, la hora y el lugar para esta sesión pública serán

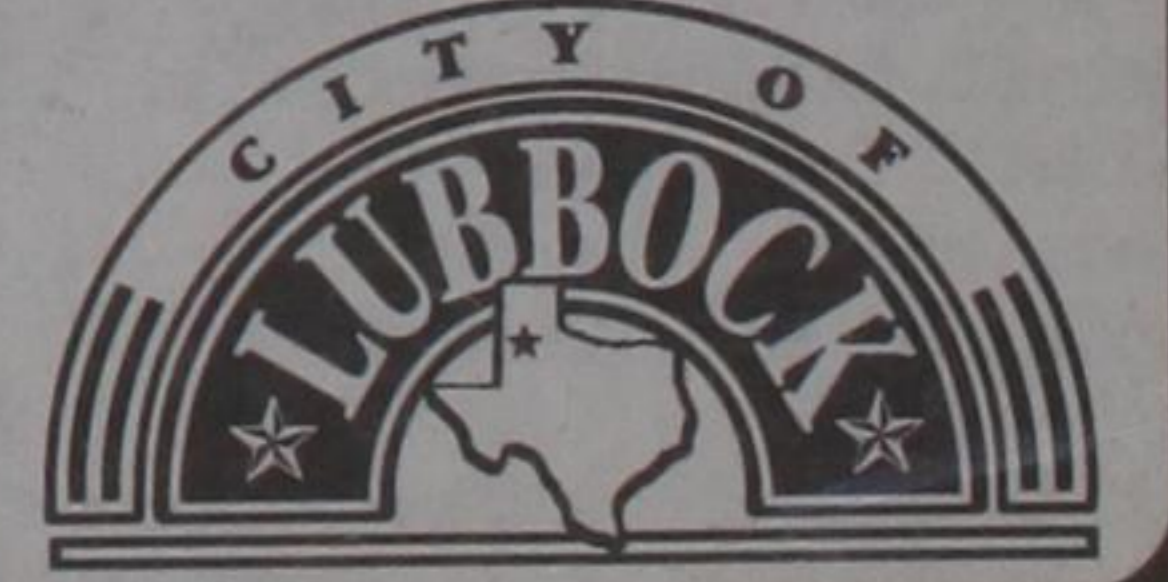
Ciudad de Lubbock, el jueves, el 23 de agosto de 2001 a las 12:00 por la tarde: Terrace Suite of the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center • 1501 6th street

Ciudad de Lubbock, el jueves, el 23 de agosto de 2001 a las 5:00 por la tarde: Terrace Suite of the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center • 1501 6th street

A todos los ciudadanos de Lubbock se les anima a que asistan y participen en esta importante sesión pública.

Windy Sitton, Alcalde
Miembros del Concilio Municipal de Lubbock

Para mas informacion pueda hablar a David Buckberry, 775-2105



Se Agrupan Policías Latinos Para Protegerse a Si Mismos Y a La Comunidad

Por Arlene Martínez

Las organizaciones de agentes de policía hispanos, casi desconocidas hace 20 años, ahora existen en prácticamente todos los estados. Al menos 100 de estos grupos -- a nivel nacional, regional y local -- son activos hoy, y se organizan más cada año.

Formadas para fomentar las oportunidades para latinos en el campo de la protección del orden público y, en muchos casos, para proteger a la comunidad de tácticas policíacas poco sensibles y abusivas, cuentan con varios miles de miembros.

Funcionan en estados tales como Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ohio, Connecticut y Carolina del Norte, estando los grupos más grandes en California, Texas, Nueva York y la Florida. El Departamento de Policía de Nueva York por sí solo reconoce a dos grupos oficiales, la Asociación de Agentes Latinos y la Sociedad Hispana.

Han pasado 28 años desde la formación en California de dos de las organizaciones nacionales mayores -- la Asociación Hispano-Americana de Oficiales Comandantes de la Policía y la Asociación Nacional de Oficiales Latinos del Orden Público. Los miembros de la primera organización sirven como oficiales en más de 200 departamentos de policía. Los 47 cabildos de la segunda organización se encuentran en 14 estados.

La vigésima octava Conferencia de Capacitación de la Asociación Hispano-Americana se llevará a cabo en Sacramento del 21 al 24 de agosto. Se esperan entre 700 y 800 agentes de policía comandantes, de orden público y reformatorios, además de servir de instrumento para crear lazos entre los profesionales de mantenimiento del orden y aumentar las relaciones entre la comunidad y los agentes. La conferencia auspiciará talleres como "La asimilación, la aculturación y la diversidad de la comunidad" y "Programas imán escolares/Programas de intervención para jóvenes". Durante el evento la Asociación Hispano-Americana se reunirá con la Asociación de Trabajadores Reformatorios Chicanos de California.

Las mujeres representan una pequeña parte entre los miembros de las organizaciones, aunque comienzan a jugar un papel más grande ahora. Yessyca Santana hace poco se convirtió en presidenta del cabildo de Nueva York de la Asociación Hispano-Americana de Oficiales Comandantes de la Policía, primera presidenta en la historia de la asociación. La Asociación Hispana de Orden Público Nacional nombró por primera vez a una mujer a su junta directiva en Nuevo Jersey este año. Roza Meléndez, se presentó a la presidencia nacional de la Asociación Hispano-Americana, pero no pudo continuar con su

candidatura por razones de conflicto de interés con su empleo con el Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos. Primera todavía entre las prioridades de las organizaciones es asegurar que no sólo se contrate a latinos, sino que también tengan las mismas oportunidades de promociones como otros agentes, un obstáculo continuo.

Presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Oficiales Latinos del Orden Público, José Miramontes dice que la Asociación Nacional, con el Sindicato Americano por Derechos Civiles, procesaron un caso de discriminación contra el departamento de policía de Omaha, Nebraska este año. Ninguna persona que no fuera blanca recibió promoción en el departamento durante casi una década, dice Miramontes, agente retirado de la Jefatura del condado de Los Angeles. El caso ayudó a llevar al nombramiento del primer lugarteniente hispano en Omaha el 7 de agosto.

La escasez de agentes bilingües puede implicar trabajo extra, también, en particular para los agentes que sirven comunidades grandes de latinos, dice José Pérez, presidente nacional de la Asociación Hispana de Orden Público Nacional procesó una queja en 1997 alegando que los agentes de habla hispana recibían más trabajo y, por lo que se necesitaba a los agentes en áreas específicas con concentraciones mayores de hispanos, no recibían las promociones que les corresponderían con otras asignaciones.

La queja llevó al reclutamiento agresivo de agentes de habla hispana, incluyendo la contratación de un especialista en el reclutamiento a tiempo completo. Pérez ahora calcula que hay 60 agentes bilingües, o un 7 por ciento del cuerpo de policía. Siguen los esfuerzos por asignarles a unidades especializadas como el robo, crímenes sexuales y capacitación. "Hemos progresado", dice Pérez. "Pero siguen plagándonos un par de problemas. Asignarán a uno de nosotros en una unidad especializada, pero no dos".

Las organizaciones de agentes de policía hispanos son algunas de muchas que han protestado el perfilamiento por raza y que

trabajan con oficiales públicos para pasar leyes que prohíban el establecimiento del orden desigual. En julio, la Asociación de Comandantes, con el Consejo Nacional de la Raza firmaron una resolución que apoya el Acta Federal de 2001 Fin al Perfilamiento Racial.

Agentes de la Asociación Nacional de Oficiales Latinos del Orden Público hacen donación de horas de capacitación al otro lado de la frontera, entrenando a agentes del orden público en México. Muchas organizaciones como la Asociación Hispana del Estado de Illinois para el Orden Público ofrecen becas para jóvenes interesados en carreras de justicia criminal y proveen asistencia por medio de recaudación de comida o juguetes.

Victor Páez Torres, autor de "Code of Police Silence, Behind the Thin Blue Line," dice que si bien algunos grupos están dispuestos a protestar la injusticia en sus propios departamentos, otros temen causar divisiones del estatus quo -- los grupos más "del estilo

cóctel, casi políticos". Lo que resulta frecuentemente es una concesión de las premisas originales del grupo, que pretenden efectuar cambios fundamentales dentro de un establecimiento inamovible, nota Torres.

Torres era agente de policía en Santa Ana a finales de los años setenta y protestó el racismo y trato preferencial en el departamento. El, con otros agentes, fueron condenados al ostracismo por formar un cabildo de la Asociación de Agentes Latinos del Orden Público. Más tarde renunció al cuerpo de policía y tiene pendiente un caso contra su anterior departamento. "Estamos lidiando con una cultura de policías que está muy en contra de la justicia social y el cambio. Los agobia", dice Torres.

Pérez concluye que "(Los departamentos de policía no van a hacer nada al menos que se les oblique a hacerlo. No pedimos trato preferencial. Pedimos trato justo".

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Calderón Insists on Two Languages For Puerto Rico

Puerto Rican Gov. Sila M. Calderón reiterated Sunday that she would not consider any law that would establish Spanish as the island's only official language, much less include such a provision in the Constitution, during her term in office.

Calderón's announcement came on the heels of a proposal last week by island Sen. Antonio Fas Alzamora calling for a referendum to decide the language issue.

The proposal, included in a set of other recommendations regarding language policies and training, would call for a national referendum on whether or not to amend the Constitution and establish Spanish as the only official language in Puerto Rico. If passed, there would be a period of 5 years before all official business would be conducted only in one language.

"This government has never considered any such proposal, and it is not a priority," Calderón said in a press release. "In addition, it is a highly divisive issue at a time like this when the Puerto Rican people want and need unity."

Although the island has had two

official languages since 1902, the 1990 Census said that only 48.2% of residents spoke English. Although numbers for the recent Census are not available on this issue yet, experts don't expect it to change much.

While the governor insists that there is no threat to the preeminence of the Spanish language in Puerto Rico, Some have called for the measure as a way of turning back what they see as the growing Americanization of the island and a loss of Boricua cultural identity.

Some would also think that the governor's strong opposition to the United Navy's presence in Vieques would be a sign of defiance to all things from her North American neighbor, including its language.

However, Calderón, who faces re-election in 2004, said that her administration was instead fully committed to developing "the bilingual Puerto Rican."

[The two languages] have lived together in Puerto Rico for more than a century ... and are a part of our idiosyncrasy and therefore deserve our respect," she said.

A Children's Health Hope For Children Who Need A Marrow Transplant

(NAPS)—Thousands of families who have a child in need of a bone marrow transplant still don't know about a treatment option that could save their child's life. If parents learn about this procedure, it could give their child up to a 90 percent chance of survival.

The life-saving link may be found in a newborn sibling. For about 10 minutes after the baby is born, doctors can collect the blood that remains in the umbilical cord before it is thrown away. The blood contains valuable stem cells that can be used instead of bone marrow and is often the physician's preferred treatment choice because it is associated with fewer transplant complications and, for some diseases, better survival.

Cord Blood Registry (CBR), the largest, most experienced family cord blood bank in the world, offers a special program to help expectant parents when there is a family need for a stem cell transplant. Through the Designated Transplant Program, CBR will collect and store the newborn's cord blood at no cost—for up to four years.

"It's a tragedy when a child or adult who may not survive without a transplant doesn't know about cord blood stem cells," says Stephen Grant, vice president of communications for CBR. "With our Designated Transplant Program, we are reaching out to create awareness about the value of cord blood banking, and then we cover the cost of the service when someone needs a transplant right away."

Anyone can store their baby's cord blood as a safeguard for the future, even if there isn't an immediate need to use it. More than 20,000 families have stored their baby's cord blood with CBR, and although parents hope they'll never have to use it, they have peace of mind knowing that it's there—just in case.

To learn about CBR's Designated Transplant Program, family stem cell banking, or to read about families who have experienced cord blood transplants, visit www.cordblood.com or call 1-888-CORD-BLOOD (888-267-3256) for more information.

Police Officer Cadet

The Texas Tech Police Department is currently accepting applications from qualified candidates to fill the position of Police Cadet. Applications and a complete list of qualifications can be obtained from the Texas Tech Personnel Office. Some of the qualifications include:

- * Must be at least 21 years of age, not on probation for any criminal offense and of good moral character.
- * Must have thirty (30) semester college hours from an accredited college or university; or fifteen (15) college hours and one year of continuous employment with the Texas Tech Police Department or fifteen (15) college hours and two (2) years of active military service.
- * Must take a pass a written entrance examination and polygraph examination.
- * Must be examined by a physician and declared drug-free and in satisfactory physical health.
- * Must pass a psychological examination.
- * Must have been discharged from military service (if applicable) only under honorable conditions.
- * Must provide a Social Security Number or documentation regarding identity and work authorization (Form I-9).
- * Must have a valid Texas Driver's License.

Successful applicant(s) will serve in cadet status until reassigned to attend a twenty week police training academy in Austin, Texas (salary and benefits paid during training). Continued employment with Texas Tech Police Department is contingent on successful completion of the police academy (academic, physical ability and firearms standards) and achieving a passing score on the Texas peace Officer Licensing Exam. Online Personel Office, Room 143, Drane Hall. (806) 742-3851. Jobline: (806) 742-2211. EEO/AA.ADA Institution. Req. #633

Sanchez Holds Early Lead In Poll of Democratic Primary Voters

Hispanics already on board *Montgomery & Associates* just released the results of a statewide poll that shows potential Democratic gubernatorial candidate **Tony Sanchez** with more than twice the support of primary opponent **Marty Akins**.

The poll tested 1,031 registered Democrats who had voted in at least one of the two previous primaries. In that universe, Sanchez tested at 24.2%, Akins with 10.6% and **Worldpeace** at 5.1%. Not surprisingly, 54.5% were undecided.

Predictably, Hispanics were solidly behind Sanchez with 54% support. Akins and Worldpeace each had 4.2% support among Hispanics. Only 36% were undecided.

Among Anglos, Sanchez and Akins were in a dead heat with 14.8% and 13% respectively. Sixty percent of anglos were undecided.

East Texas was the most unconvinced with 65.4% undecided. South Texas had 44.1% undecided.

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