

¡Viva México! ¡Viva Juárez! ¡Viva el 5 de Mayo!

The 5th of May is celebrated in the United States among the Mexican-American population, especially in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Various Mexican-American societies use the celebrations to commemorate the overthrow of the Mexican Imperial Monarchy headed by Maximilian of Austria. The Imperial Monarchy was imposed from 1864 to 1867 on Mexico by Napoleon III, Emperor of France (nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte) and the Mexican conservatives "Club de Notables".

The Mexican-American societies were formed after the

Mexican-American war (1846-1848) in response to atrocities committed by US troops occupying the lands annexed by the US. following the war. The war was settled by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with fifteen million dollars in payment for the annexed lands. The societies originally consisted of home guard units but evolved into social societies as stability returned to the US Southwest. These societies contributed large amounts of material and money to the Mexican Constitutional Government in its fight against the Mexican Imperial Monarchy.

In 1858, Benito Juárez was

lected President of the United States of Mexico to defend the Mexican Constitution established on February 5th, 1857. After much internal struggle, Juárez was re-elected in 1861. Because of financial instability, mainly due to the Mexican-American war, the Mexican Congress suspended foreign debt repayment for two years.

The creditors in Europe (England, Spain and France) decided intervention was needed to collect the debts. Unbeknownst to the other two, France had its own agenda.

France wanted to dispose of the Mexican Constitutional Government and set up a monarchy

favorable to France. Napoleon III, Emperor of the Second French Empire had grandiose plans to impose a monarchical government upon the nations of Central and South America. This was to provide raw materials and trade for the European nations as well as check the growing power of the US Republic following the annexation of California, Arizona and New Mexico.

France's designs were formented and abetted by the plutocratic and conservative land owners of Mexico who feared loss of land and political power to the newly elected constitutional government of

Benito Juárez. On December 8th, 1861 the European powers landed and occupied Veracruz, Spain arrived first. By April 11, 1862 after realizing France's intent, England and Spain withdrew their support.

Meanwhile, in Mexico City, President Juárez (a full blooded Zapotec Indian, and a lawyer who had studied to become a priest), was taking countermeasures: "There is no help but in defense but I can assure you... the Imperial Government will not succeed in subduing the Mexicans, and its armies will not have a single day of peace... we must stop them, not only for our country but for the respect of the

sovereignty of the nations"(1). Juárez declared martial law and declared all areas occupied by the French in a state of siege.

After reinforcements arrived, a French force of (7,000) seven thousand set out on the (225) two hundred twenty five mile route to Mexico City in early April under the illusion that the Mexican people would welcome them. This illusion was fostered by Juan N. Almonte, a Mexican reactionary, and by Count Dubois du Saligny appointed French Ambassador to Mexico by Napoleon. Presidente Juárez commanded General Ignacio

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

EL EDITOR

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers
Vol. XXIII No. 31
Week of May 3 thru May 9, 2001
Lubbock, Tx

OUTHWEST COLLECTION
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, TEXAS 79409

FELICIDADES
A TODOS



Celebración del 6 de Mayo

Aniversario de la Historica Batalla de Puebla

Como las comunidades mexicanas en los EE.UU. celebran el 5 de mayo un nuevo aniversario de la histórica Batalla de Puebla

La batalla del Cinco de Mayo



Puede resultar ilógico pero es verdad: "La Batalla de Puebla o del Cinco de Mayo" es celebrada en mucho mayor escala en EE.UU. que en la República Mexicana. Descendientes de mexicanos en la Unión Americana festejan este significativo día con fiestas, concursos, música de mariachis, bailes regionales y otras actividades afines.

¿Qué es el Cinco de Mayo? ¿Por qué los residentes del Sur de California celebran este día más que en México? ¿Es más como el Cuatro de Julio (el día de la Independencia de Estados Unidos), pero es en Mayo para los mexicanos?

Los mexicano-americanos celebran el 5 de mayo, especialmente en los Estados de California, Arizona, Nuevo México y Texas (se ha extendido a más Estados de la Unión). Los habitantes de estos Estados tuvieron una participación muy importante y contribuyeron al derrocamiento del Imperio de Maximiliano de Habsburgo (de Austria). La Monarquía Imperial fue impuesta desde 1864 hasta 1867 en México por Napoleón III Emperador de Francia (sobrino de Napoleón Bonaparte) y por el grupo conservador mexicano del "Club de Notables".

En Estados Unidos, la "Batalla de Puebla" se conoció, simplemente, como

bastantes años de antigüedad, Cinco de Mayo se ha convertido más en una celebración chicana que Mexicana.

Cinco de Mayo es una fecha de gran importancia para las comunidades mexicana y chicana; marca la victoria del ejército mexicano sobre el francés en la Batalla de Puebla. Aunque el ejército mexicano fue, eventualmente, derrotado, la "Batalla de Puebla" representa un símbolo de unidad mexicana y patriotismo. Con esta victoria, México demostró al mundo que este país, y toda Latinoamérica, querían defenderse de cualquier intervención extranjera. Especialmente aquellos con Estados imperialistas deseosos de la conquista mundial.

El líder francés Napoleón III planeaba tomar total control sobre México. Él observó cómo los españoles tomaron control de México en la época colonial y también cómo perdieron ese control. Él también tomó en cuenta cómo la parte del Norte de México fue tomada por Estados Unidos como parte del plan de emancipación. Entre 1836, con la rebelión de Tejas y 1854, con la venta de La Mesilla, México fue despojado de territorios que abarcaban más de la mitad de su extensión. El antiguo norte de México incluía los modernos Estados de California, Arizona, Nuevo México, Texas, Nevada y Utah, así como porciones de Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas y Oklahoma. Acción que para muchos es conocida como "El gran despojo".

Estados Unidos se quedó con el 51% de lo que era antes parte de México. El Gobierno estaba partido en dos, uno era de Zuloaga y el otro de Benito

Juárez. Bajo estas condiciones, Napoleón deseaba México mucho más. Es por eso que él manda a Ferdinando Maximiliano que tomara control (con las instrucciones de Napoleón) como Emperador de México.

LA HISTORIA

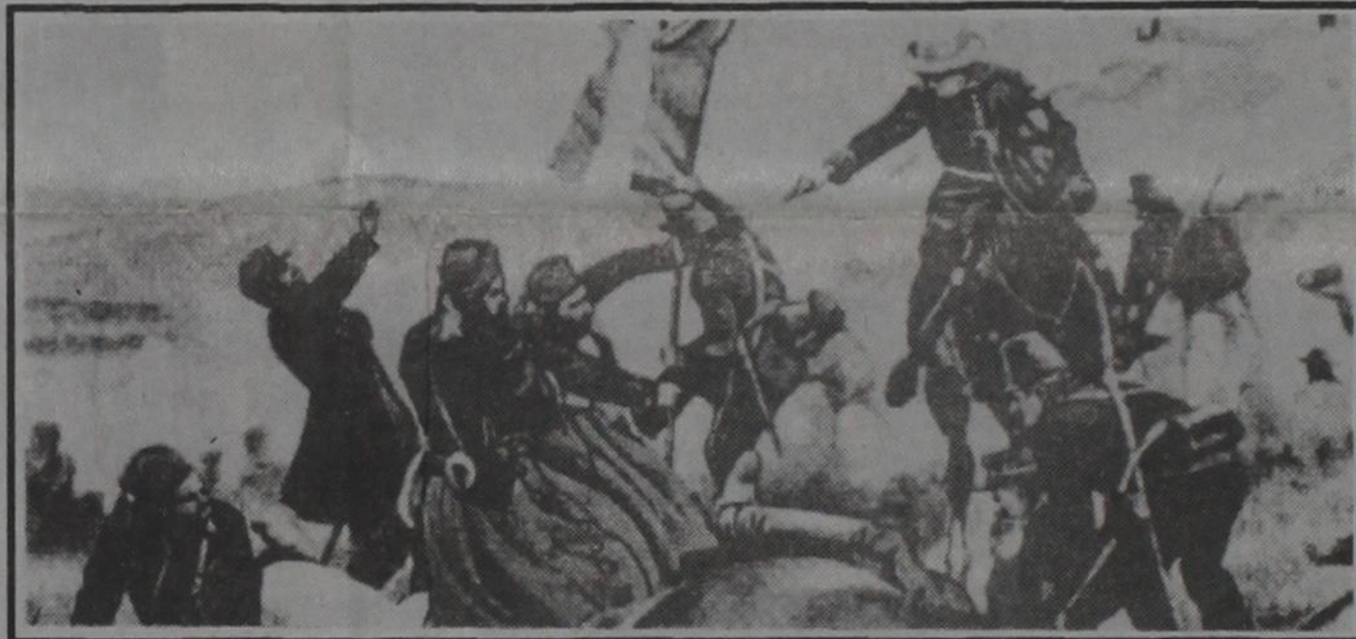
La historia del Cinco de Mayo tiene sus raíces en la Ocupación Francesa de México. Ésta tomó forma en la etapa posterior a la Guerra México-Estados Unidos de 1646-48. Con ella, México entró en un periodo de crisis nacional durante la década de los '50 en el siglo XIX. Años no sólo de lucha contra los norteamericanos sino de Guerra Civil, dejaron a México devastado y en bancarrota; en julio de 1861, el Presidente Benito Juárez lanzó una moratoria en la cual se indicaba que toda moratoria extranjera sería suspendida por un breve periodo de 2 años, con la promesa de que después del mismo, los pagos serían cumplidos.

Los norteamericanos, españoles y franceses rechazaron el permiso de que el Presidente Juárez hiciera lo anterior y, en su lugar, decidieron invadir y hacer que México pagara a como diera lugar. Los españoles e ingleses, eventualmente, se rindieron; sin embargo, los franceses rehusaron irse. Su intención era crear un Imperio en México bajo el yugo de Napoleón III. Algunos han argumentado que la verdadera ocupación francesa fue una respuesta al creciente poder americano y también a la Doctrina Monroe ("América para los americanos"). Napoleón III creía que si a Estados

Unidos les era permitido desarrollarse indiscriminadamente, ello a la larga los convertiría en una nación poderosa en sí y por sí misma.

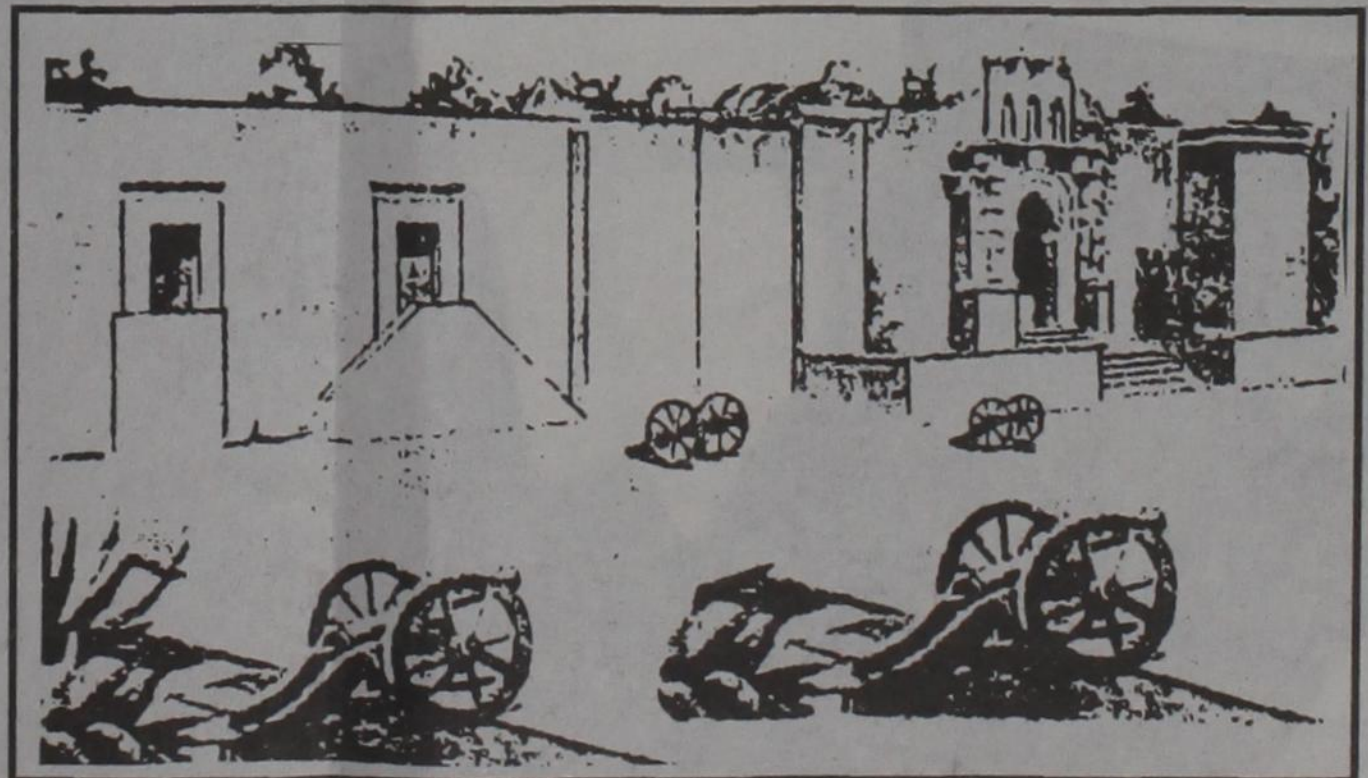
En 1862, el Ejército francés comenzó su avance. Bajo las órdenes del general Ignacio Zaragoza, 5,000 indígenas zapotecos y mestizos mal armados, pelearon contra las fuerzas francesas en lo que se conocería como la "Batalla de Puebla", el día 5 de mayo.

"LOS NOTABLES"



Estas sociedades mexicano-norteamericanas se formaron después de la guerra contra México (1846-1848) como respuesta a las atrocidades cometidas por las tropas americanas que ocuparon las tierras anexadas por Estados Unidos de América al terminar la guerra. La distribución de estas tierras fueron de acuerdo con el Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo y con el

pago de (\$15,000,000.00), quince millones de dólares. Estas sociedades establecieron una guardia de vigilantes, con la finalidad de proteger sus hogares hasta que el orden se estableció en la parte suroeste de Estados Unidos. Entonces se volvieron sociedades de tipo social. Fueron estas sociedades las que contribuyeron en gran parte con financiamiento para el Gobierno Constitucional Mexicano en su lucha contra la Monarquía Imperial Mexicana.



En 1858, Benito Juárez fue elegido Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos para defender la Constitución establecida el 5 de febrero de 1857. Después de varias luchas internas, Juárez fue reelecto en 1861. Debido a la inestabilidad

financiera, causada por la guerra mexicano-americana, el Congreso mexicano acordó suspender los pagos de la deuda exterior durante dos años.

Los acreedores en Europa (Inglaterra, España y Francia) decidieron que la intervención sería la mejor manera de cobrarse la deuda. Francia tenía su propia agenda, la cual era desconocida por Inglaterra y España. Napoleón III, Emperador del Segundo Imperio Francés quería establecer una monarquía favorable para Francia, y asimismo, quería

disolver el Gobierno Constitucional Mexicano. Sus planes de grandiosidad consistían en extender esta monarquía hasta Centro y Sudamérica para proveer de materia prima y comercio a Europa y al mismo tiempo estar cerca de la República de los Estados Unidos la cual crecía en poder después de anexar California, Nuevo México y Arizona.

Los designios descabellados de Francia fueron fomentados y confabulados por los terratenientes plutocráticos y los conservadores de México que temían perder su poderío y sus tierras al nuevo gobierno constitucional del Presidente Juárez. El 8 de diciembre de 1861, los poderes europeos desembarcaron en el Puerto de Veracruz y lo ocuparon, siendo España la primera en llegar. Para el 11 de abril de 1862 España e Inglaterra se enteraron de las intenciones de

contrarrestar la invasión: "El gobierno de la República... en vista de la declaración de los plenipotenciarios franceses, no puede ni debe hacer otra cosa que rechazar la fuerza con la fuerza y defender a la nación de la agresión injusta con la que se la amenaza. ... Tengamos fe en la justicia de nuestra causa... haciendo triunfar no sólo nuestra patria, sino los principios de respeto y de inviolabilidad de la soberanía de las naciones".

El Presidente Juárez declaró la ley marcial en todas las áreas ocupadas por los franceses en estado de sitio. Cuando llegaron las tropas de refuerzo francesas, el ejército se componía de siete mil soldados que salieron en la ruta de doscientas veinticinco millas hacia la ciudad de México, a principios de abril, con la ilusión de que los mexicanos les darían la bienvenida. Esta ilusión fue nutrida por Juan N. Almonte, un reaccionario mexicano, y por el Conde Dubois de Saligny, el embajador francés nombrado por Napoleón. El Presidente Juárez le dio la orden al General Ignacio Zaragoza de detener el avance de las fuerzas armadas francesas en los fuertes de Loreto y Guadalupe cerca de la ciudad de Puebla. Zaragoza contaba con sólo dos mil hombres.

El 5 de mayo de 1862, los cañones resonaron y los rifles dispararon y más de mil soldados franceses cayeron muertos. Los mexicanos habían ganado la batalla, pero no la guerra. Sin embargo, esta fecha es la que simboliza el valor mexicano ante una armada tan formidable.

Para junio de 1864, Maximiliano de Habsburgo y su esposa Carlota (austriacos) llegaron a la ciudad de México para tomar posesión del recién formado Imperio Mexicano y fueron coronados como el Emperador y la Emperatriz de México. Aunque Maximiliano organizó la administración del gobierno, liberó a los indios de la esclavitud, y desarrolló los recursos naturales del país, no pudo evitar la oposición de los patriotas mexicanos. Los republicanos, al mando de Benito Juárez, no aceptaron la intervención extranjera. Se refugiaron en el norte del país y les pidieron ayuda a los californianos y a otras sociedades mexicano-americanas con financiamiento y voluntarios para la lucha.

Finalmente, Maximiliano fue derrotado y capturado el 15 de mayo de 1867; fue juzgado por una corte marcial y ejecutado por una escuadra de fusilamiento el 19 de junio en el Cerro de las Campanas con sus generales Miguel Miramón y Tomás Mejía.

El 5 de mayo es una fiesta nacional mexicana. El campo de batalla es ahora un parque en Puebla con la estatua del General Zaragoza montado a caballo. Uno de los fuertes es ahora un museo de historia que describe a escala con soldados de juguete lo ocurrido durante la Batalla de Puebla. Pero es en los Estados Unidos de América donde se celebra de una forma más festiva con desfiles, música, bailes folclóricos y comida. Estas festividades son para recaudar fondos para obras benéficas y como



"5 de Mayo" y, desafortunadamente, muchas personas la sinonimian erróneamente con la Independencia Mexicana, la cual fue el 16 de septiembre de 1810; con una diferencia de 50 años. Con los años, "Cinco de Mayo" ha evolucionado comercialmente y mucha gente mantiene el significado de un día feriado y para divertirse. Con

¡Felices Fiestas del 4 de Mayo ¡Mucho Exito!

Cinco De Mayo, A Common Heritage of US-Mexican History

A great deal of blood was shed on Mexico's soil to uphold a political principle of the United States of America. It occurred on the 5th of May, 1862, in one of the epic military battles of the Americas. None of the blood of that heroic battle was American it was mostly French and Mexican.

It was the first defeat of the French Army in 50 years. The victors of that battle were Mexicans armed with half-century old rifles, machetes and bows that the Mexicans had used when they had thrown out their Spanish masters forty years before in a decade long War of Independence.

The beneficiaries of that epic encounter was Mexican self determination and survival of the United States of America. It set the stage for Latin American pride and dignity in world affairs that continues to this day. When American Secretary of State James Monroe bravely proclaimed that European powers could not reimpose their monarchical or other systems on any country in the Americas, neither he nor the thirty-year old United States could do anything to back up his "MONROE DOCTRINE". America was in the mist of a civil war at that time and was in grave danger of being defeated by the Confederacy.



Bento Juarez

Cinco de Mayo



Another beneficiary of that epic battle was Abraham Lincoln an his struggle to keep the Union whole as the great Mexican victory prevented the European roylity from flooding the American Civil War with arms and supplies for the Confederacy. Our freedom and our government was won by Mexican teenaged soldiers in the mountains 100 miles east of Mexico City 134 years ago on the 5th of May, 1862.

Cinco de Myo does not celebrae Mexican Independence Day, it commemortes the Battle of Puebla between 6,000 French soldiers and 2,000 Mexican allies and 8,850 Mexican soldiers under the command of Texas-born General Ignacio Zaragoza Frech General Charls Ferdinand Latrille, Count of Lorencez had marched his French soldiers, elite veterans of Napleon campaigns into the mountains hoping to engage the Mexican solders of President Bento Juarez in one decisive battle.

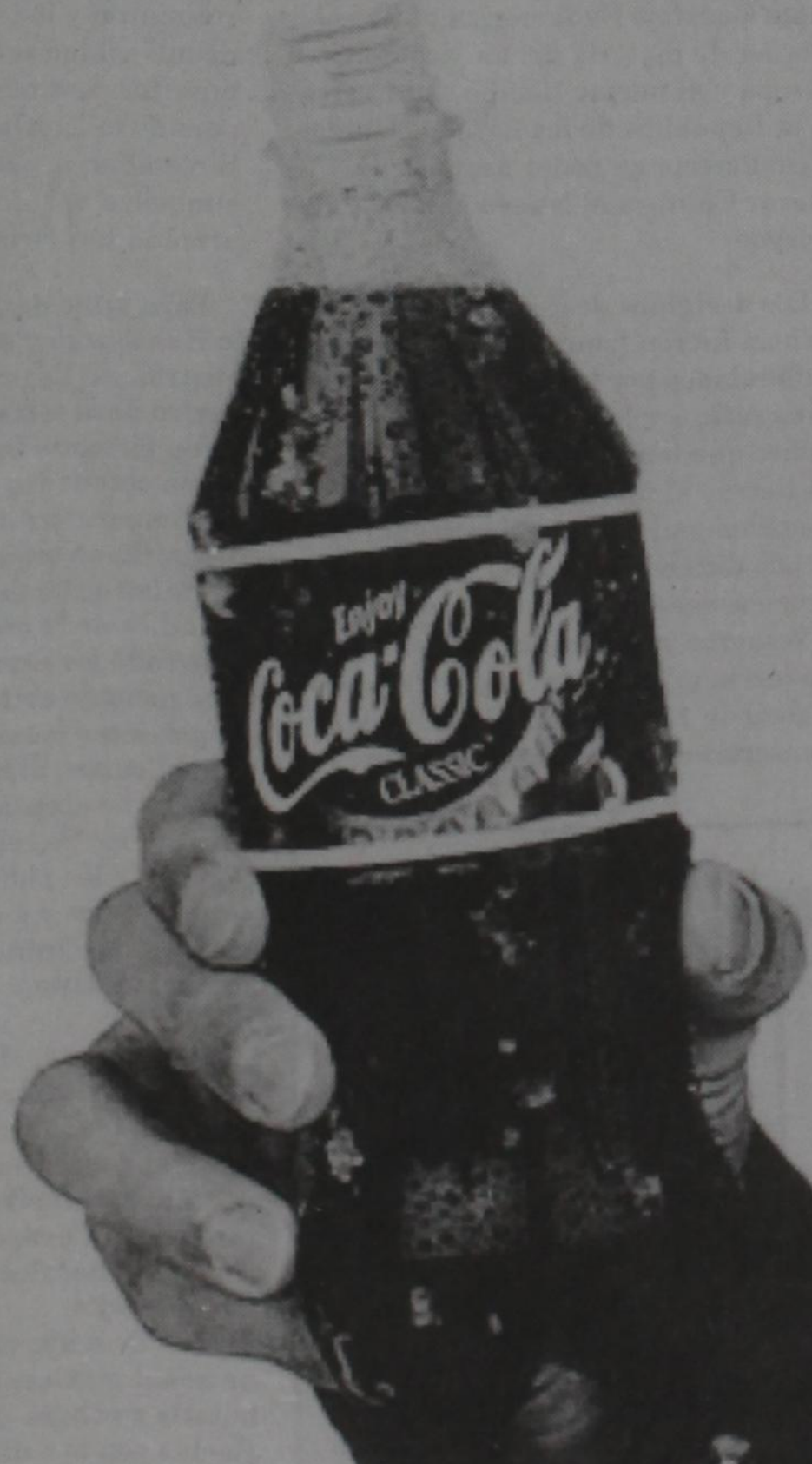
Following the same route that the Spaniards Hermando Cortes took in 1519 from the Gulf of Mexico towards Mexico City and American Windfield Scott took i the Mexican American Wr in 1848. The Count divided his forces and sent one column to chase Diaz's cavry and his main column to atck two forts guarding the city of Puebla. On the 4th of May, General Zaragoza ordered Colonel Poririo Diaz, alter Mexico's President and dictator for thirty years, to take this cavalry several miles away from the city of Puebla to be used as a battle reserve.

The evening of May 4th was used b both sides to prepare for battle. Confessions were head, letters written, rifles cleaned and prayers uttered by Mexican soldiders who knwo the army they faced hadn't lost a battle since Waterloo, fifty years before. What took place the next day made history far and beyond the bttle itself. T.R. Fehrenbach, one of Texas historians said in "Fire and Blood: A History of Mexico" that had the French won that battle, they certainly would have made their way immediately to establish contact with the Confederacy was on the verge of victory and the European powers were looking for a way to establish commerce with the south. By the time the French reached the rio Grand the tide had turn and the Union was on the offensive. By that time Abraham Lincoln had issued his Emancipation Proclamation and Napoleon III did not dare intervene.

EL BÉISBOL Y LA
COCA-COLA,
PARTE DE LO BUENO
EN LA VIDA. DISFRUTA!



Baseball and Coca-Cola, part of what's good in life. Enjoy.



TRAJES MEXICANOS
General de Brigada (1868)

©2001 The Coca-Cola Company. "Coca-Cola," the Contour Bottle Design and the Script "Coca-Cola" are trademarks of The Coca-Cola Company.

5 de Mayo A Short Children's Play

"Selena, Pancho Villa or Was It Something Else?"

by Bidal Aguero

Cast:
 First student:
 Second student:
 Third student:
 Fourth student:
 Campesino 1 (C-1)
 Campesino 2 (C-2)
 Campesino 3 (C-3)
 Campesino 4 (C-4)
 Maximiliano:
 Carlota:
 Zaragoza:

First Scene: 4 students in cafeteria setting. Two are sitting, two enter. Each say normal hellos to each other. After hellos, 'First' brings up 5 de Mayo celebration.

First: Say guys are you going to the 5 de Mayo music bash this weekend?

Second: My family's going out of town.

Third: Well I'm going Fourth: I'll probably catch the last part. Mom's taking me to a play.

Second: Yuk. A play? Fourth: Yea Something to do with 5 de Mayo too.

First: How can there be a play about Chicano concerts? Third: Maybe it's about Selena.

Fourth: I wish, I think its something to do with Pancho Villa.

Second: You guys are crazy. 5 de Mayo ain't just about Music concerts. And for sure it has nothing to do with Pancho Villa.

First: That's all I've ever known it to be.

Third: Me too, What do you know about it?

Second: Well, you know my Dad told me some things about it. He said some of his ancestors from Mexico fought in the 5 de Mayo battle.

Fourth: You mean 5 de Mayo wasn't a whole war.

Second: Nah, It was just a battle. He told me a story about it. The story started with a bunch of farmers...he called them campesinos, gathered around a campfire.

Scene II: Four campesinos gathered around fire.

C-1: They came and took my land today.

C-2: Is that why you finally came to join our fight?

C-1: I wanted to join sooner, but I never thought it would happen to me and my family.

C-3: It's going to happen to all of Mexico.

C-4: They want to conquer all of Mexico and give it to France. To the Emperor Napoleon.

C-1: Why? Mexico is no threat to France.

C-2: They know that Mexico is rich in gold and silver.

C-3: Between the French and the Rich in Mexico they might be successful in taking all our lands in Mexico.

C-1: How can we beat them? We are all poor. We have no guns no army.

C-2: We have people. People who are willing to fight.

C-3: And we have a leader. Benito Juarez, a mestizo. Part Indian and part Mexican.

C-4: I heard that the French are going to invade Mexico on el 5 de Mayo. At a town named Puebla.

C-2: We must travel there to join our fellow campesinos.

C-1: Who will lead us in the battle?

C-2: A general from Texas. His name is Ignacio Zaragoza.

Scene 3: Back to Cafeteria.

First: Oh so that why we celebrate. Because it was Texas that won the battle.

Second: No I don't think so. According to Dad, all the soldiers were Mexican, Mestizos and Indians. Armed mostly with knives, swords, shovels, pitchforks and anything they could get.

Third: Hey why don't we look all this up in the computer?

Fourth: That's an idea.

(all move over to the computer in corner)

First: Hey look man. Here it is. It says here that 5 de Mayo

celebrates the Battle of Puebla.... just like your Dad said.....it was in 1862 and that it was against the Frenchthe Emperor Napoleon and the would be ruler of Mexico Maximiliano and his queen Carlota.

Third: I still don't know how this involves us. The United States.

Fourth: Look up effects on the United States.

Second: Hey there it is. Something to do with Maximilianos and Carlota's plan.

Scene 3: The scene is Maximiliano court. The would be king and queen are talking about his plan.

Maximiliano: Tomorrow is the day my queen.

Carlota: You must be careful not to be so sure of yourself.

Maximiliano: We have nothing to worry about. The Emperor Napoleon will have his best forces attack Mexico this 5 de Mayo.

Carlota: They say that the Mexicans are strong. That they defeated Spain to get their Independence just 50 years ago.

Maximiliano: I'm not afraid. They are still no match for France. And after we finish with Mexico our plan is to also attack the United States.

Carlota: There you will not just be facing pitchforks and knives.

Maximiliano: But their people are fighting among themselves in a Civil War. The South has already said that they will join us to defeat the North.

Carlota: So that is your plan.

Maximiliano: Yes. Tomorrow on 5 de Mayo we will invade and defeat Mexico. Next we will defeat the United States.

Scene 4: Back in Cafeteria

First: You mean to say. If the Mexican campesino had not defeated the French at Puebla the French would have invaded the United States too?

Second: That's what it says on the computer, and that's what my Dad told me too.

Third: So that's why we celebrate. That's why we have all the music and parties. So it's alright to go to the Concert,

huh? Listen to all the Selena look alike. They're pretty nice.

Second: I guess. But I just wonder if it was meant to be just music and parties?

Fourth: Well if you ask me. Maybe those of us that know the real story should go out and tell our friends about it. Maybe that's why Mom is taking me to the play. So I can learn.

First: After what I've learned today. I might want to go to that play with you. Forget about the concert.

Third: Well...the play sounds like a good idea...but maybe we can still check out the Concert after the play.

Fourth: Okay (Third). After all, I bet all the people in Mexico also celebrated... after they took care of the French.

Last Scene: A celebration. Troops are gathered around the comander, General Ignacio Zaragoza in preparations for the celebration of the victory.

Zaragoza: Gather around me my friends and countrymen. Today we have made a great victory. Today we have defeated the great Army of the French. Today 5 de Mayo, 1862, here in Puebla Mexico will be written down in History as a day that will be celebrated forever. Celebrated as a day in which a determined people turned back foreign invaders. This because we believe that our land is ours. Our people are strong. And no one will take that away from us. Que Viva Mexico. Que Viva America.

End-Fin

From Page One

Zaragoza to block the advance of the French Army with 2,000 soldiers at the fortified hills of Loreto and Guadalupe by the city of Puebla.

On May 5th, 1862, cannons boomed and rifle shots rang out as the French soldiers attacked the two forts. Before the day was over, one fort was in ruins and more than a thousand French soldiers were dead. The Mexicans had won the battle, but not the war. Yet, this date was established as symbolic of the Mexicans' courage against a formidable army.


In June 1864, Maximilian of Habsburg and his wife Charlotte arrived in Mexico City as the crowned Emperor of the newly formed Mexican Empire. Although Maximilian organized the administration, liberated the Indians from servitude, and developed the

natural resources of the country, he was unable to avoid the opposition of the Mexican patriots. The republicans, led by Benito Juárez, did not accept the foreign intervention. They went north and requested assistance from the Californians and other Mexican-American societies to help them with volunteers and financial support.

Finally, Maximilian was overthrown and captured on May 15, 1867, tried by court martial, and executed by firing squad on June 19 at the Cerro de las Campanas along with his generals Miguel Miramón and Tomás Mejía.

The 5 de Mayo is a Mexican national holiday. The battlefield is now a park in Puebla with a statue of General Zaragoza riding horseback. One of the forts is a war museum with a display of hundreds of toy soldiers set up to show what had happened that day.

Budweiser 5 de Mayo



Salted State National & World USSSA Qualifier

Men's Classes B/C & D/E

Prizes 1st-thru 3rd Pl-Team Trophies

1st Pl Custom bat bags
 2nd Pl Custom t-shirts w/ team logo (1 color)
 3rd Pl Custom t-shirts w/ team logo (1 color)

Dead Line - 5-3-2001 - 1st Come, 1st Serve on starting Time
 For Information Call 806-792-5037

This Saturday, your vote can make the difference for our children and the future of North and East Lubbock!

The three propositions are to build a Championship Softball Complex, Two Little League Fourplexes and a Community Events Center near the Canyon Lakes in Northeast Lubbock where the lack of playing fields forces as many as 17 teams to share a single ballpark!

Take a neighbor or friend and VOTE Saturday, May 5!

Paid for by PlayPac, Byron Newby, Treasurer

Easier access to Lubbock—we'll take you there!

Great news from Citibus!

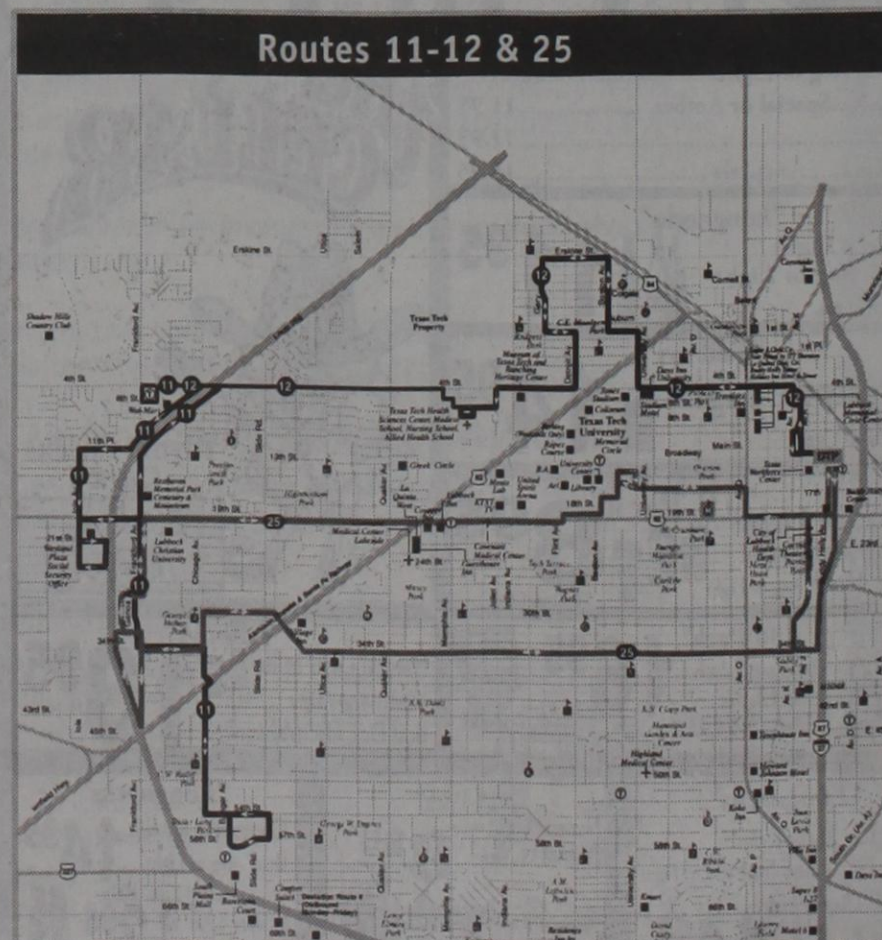
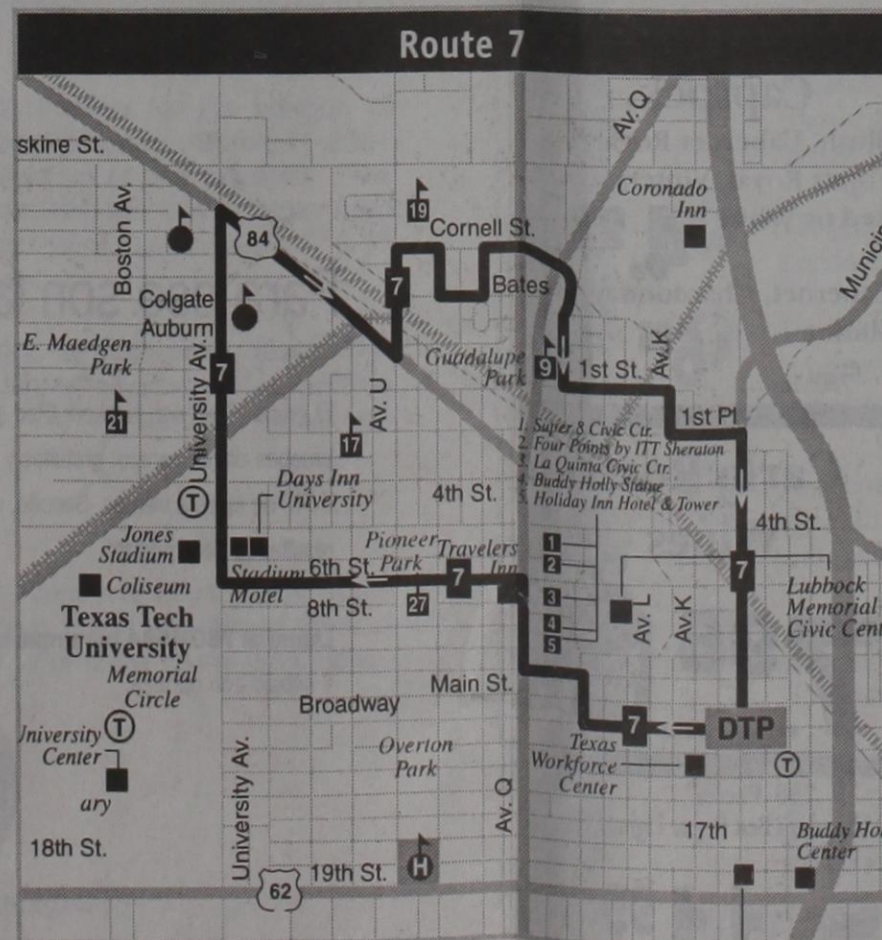
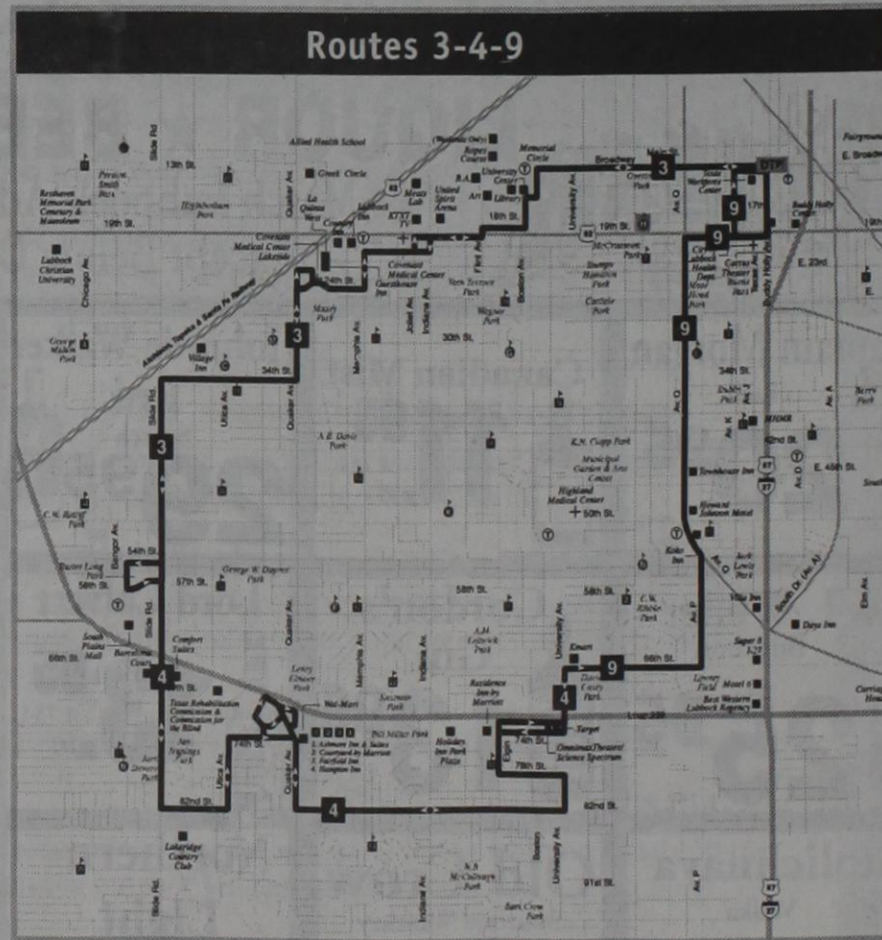
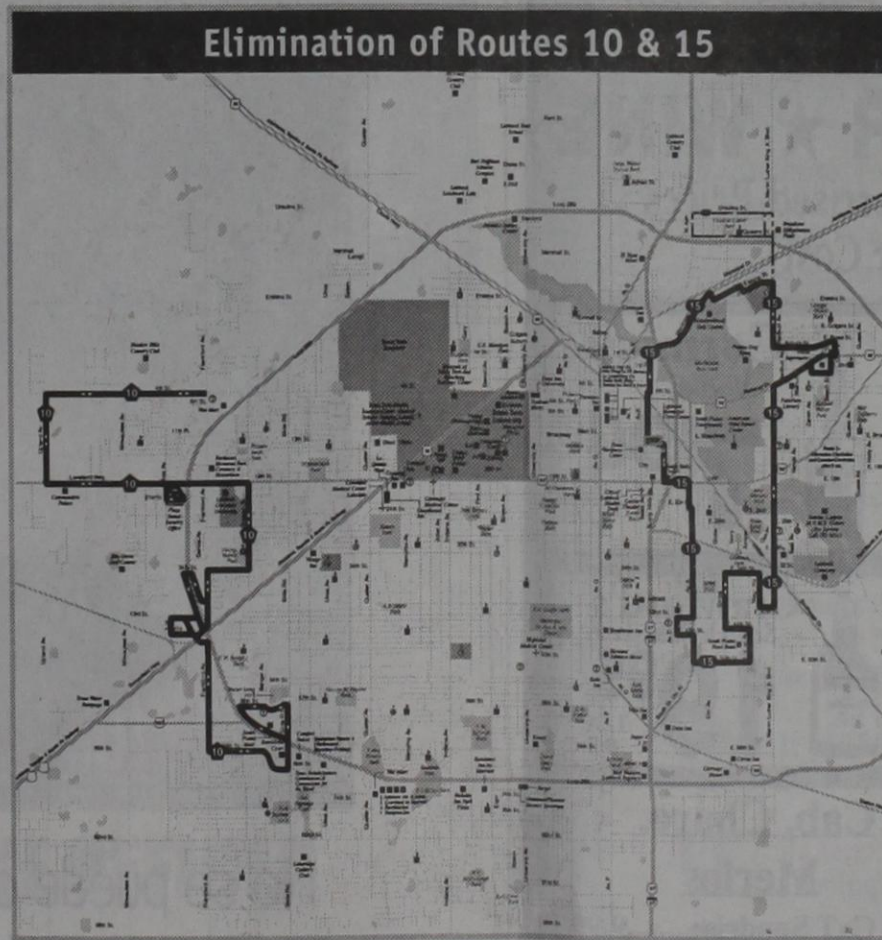
Citibus is working hard to better serve the Lubbock community through several route changes. These route revisions strive to make your trip more convenient and easy for existing as well as new riders.

The changes include the elimination of Route 10 and Route 15 and changes to Routes 3-4-9, Route 7, Route 11-12, and the addition of Route 25. Route 8 was also incorporated into Route 12.

Need a great way to get around town? We'll take you there!



762-0111 • www.citibus.com



Latino Parents, Where Are Your Children?

By Marisa Treviño

"The Boy Who Cried Wolf" was the one fable that haunted me as a child. Not because I had nightmares of hungry wolves hovering nearby, but because the intended lesson was so obvious.

It was the one story that seemed to shadow my formative years. Whenever I whined or complained too much, my mother would begin, "Do you remember what happened?"

I didn't have to hear the rest to know she was referring to the boy who carried his cries to such extremes that no one paid attention to him when the actual crisis came.

These days, I am reminded of this tale when I listen to some of my fellow Texas Latinos. They are upset with the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills test. All Texas children are required to pass the mandatory TAAS before being allowed to graduate from high school.

Pass rates among Hispanic students -- particularly those attending decrepit, ill-equipped, poorly staffed schools located in poverty communities -- are awful.

So how do our spokespersons, including elected Latino representatives, respond to this failure? They criticize the test as having a debilitating bias toward Hispanics.

Recently, I was listening to a talk-radio program when a listener asked the guest, an elementary school principal and a Latina, if she thought the test discriminated against Hispanics. The principal was adamant that it did not. Many of my friends who are teachers share her as-

essment.

Yet every time the dreadful Hispanic TAAS results are released, my dearest *compadre* and *comadres* (END insist that the test is designed to fail our children.

If President Bush's educational package is passed and state accountability tests become a national requirement, I have no doubt that the complaint will reverberate in *barrios* everywhere. We don't fail tests. The tests fail us.

The real failure, I believe, lies within ourselves. Instead of crying over "unfair" tests, we should cry out for fundamental changes in attitude and action both in our schools and in our communities.

How many teachers and administrators harbor assumptions that our children can't learn? How many fully capable Latino children remain in lower-level classes and aren't encouraged to enroll in advanced-placement or honors courses because of those assumptions?

And what about parents? Who scolds the derelict parents, as Jaime Escalante did so well in the film "Stand and Deliver"? Who lectures them that they are accountable, too?

Forget the cultural cop-out, that we are taught to "respect educators" and accept teachers' word as gospel.

I've yet to hear a politician lay it on the line to constituent moms and dads.

Forget the argument that parents work several jobs and are too tired. Everybody's parents work to make ends meet, but there are still kids who, though they may be latchkey

kids, do stay in school, do their homework and succeed. They do, simply because their parents cared enough about their families to look at their children's work, ask questions and make it a priority to know their whereabouts.

How many of us care enough to get involved in the solution, when Latinas have the highest dropout rate of all racial or ethnic groups? Girls as young as 12 are getting pregnant, skipping school and looking at a future subsidized with minimum-wage jobs or, worse, welfare.

We have now reached majority status, and if trends continue, we'll be the least prepared of any ethnic group to enter the real world of work and responsibility. In other words, the majority of *la raza* will be relegated to low-paying jobs with minimum skills required.

As these atrocities repeat themselves year after year, who's leading the revolution?

Several of our Latino leaders just waved their machetes at the University of Texas-Austin's president for going on the record saying that there weren't more Hispanic administrators at the university because there was a shortage of qualified applicants.

Sadly, it's true. Instead of admitting that there are not more Hispanics with Ph.D.s eligible to be hired at the university level and there are not more Latino mothers and fathers making sufficient efforts to provide their children with an education that will translate to a successful life, we choose to cry out year after year against tests that have been worked and reworked and pretty well cleansed of their once-overt, anti-Hispanic biases.

Lets bury that excuse alongside "the dog ate my homework." Standardized tests carry biases against both genders and every ethnicity. Their flaws are annoyances. They are not thousand-foot-high barriers.

Many struggling non-Hispanic families, whose loads and pressures are not that much different from ours, regard our endless attacks on "test bias" as the Hispanic version of "The Boy Who Cried Wolf."

As our children's names are added daily to education's casualty lists, we salve our bruised feelings by piling the blame on fictional, ghostly wolves named "bad tests," while we allow much bigger monsters to escape.

(Marisa Treviño, of Rowlett, Texas, is a freelance writer and mother of two teenage students. She may be contacted by e-mail at mtrevino@airmail.net.)

(c) 2001, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate International

A Los Padres Latinos, ¿Donde Estan Sus Hijos?

Por Marisa Treviño

"El niño que gritó ¡lobo!" Fue el cuento de hadas que más me perturbó de pequeña. No fue porque tuviera pesadillas de lobos hambrientos alrededor, sino que fue que la intención de la lección fuera tan obvia.

Fue el cuento que pareció nublar mis años formativos. Cuando gemía o me quejaba mucho, mi madre comenzaría con, "¿Te acuerdas qué pasó?" No tenía que oír el resto para saber que se refería al niño que llevó sus gritos a tal extremo que nadie le prestó atención cuando de verdad llegó el lobo.

Hoy en día, la actitud de algunos de mis congéneres latinos en Texas me recuerda a este cuento. Les molesta la prueba de habilidades académicas, Texas Assessment of Academic Skills. Todos los niños en Texas deben aprobar esta prueba obligatoria antes de graduarse de la escuela secundaria. Las tasas de aprobación entre los estudiantes hispanos -- en particular entre los que asisten a escuelas decrepitas, mal equipadas, carentes de maestros en comunidades pobres -- son terribles.

Entonces, ¿cómo es que responden nuestros voceros, incluyendo representantes latinos elegidos, a este fracaso? Critican la prueba diciendo que tiene un prejuicio debilitante contra los hispanos.

Hace poco escuchaba un programa de radio en el que un oyente preguntó a la invitada, directora latina de una escuela primaria, si pensaba que la prueba discriminaba contra los hispanos. La directora opinó con vehemencia que no. Muchos de mis amigos que son maestros están de acuerdo con ella.

No obstante, cada vez que se emiten los terribles resultados de la prueba para hispanos, mis *compadres* y *comadres* más queridos insisten en que está diseñada para que nuestros hijos la desaprobemos.

Si se aprueba el paquete educacional del presidente Bush y pruebas que obligan al estado a responder por los resultados se convierten en un requerimiento nacional, no tengo ninguna duda que esta queja sonará por todos los barrios. Nosotros no

desaprobamos las pruebas. Las pruebas nos desaprobaban a nosotros.

El verdadero fracaso, pienso, está en nosotros. En vez de llorar por pruebas "injustas", deberíamos insistir en cambios de actitud y acción fundamentales tanto en nuestras escuelas como en nuestras comunidades.

¿Cuántos son los maestros y administradores que creen para sí que nuestros hijos no pueden aprender? ¿Cuántos niños latinos, enteramente capaces, siguen relegados a clases de nivel más bajo y no tienen apoyo para matricularse en cursos avanzados, o de honores, preparatorios para la universidad, gracias precisamente a esta actitud?

¿Y qué podemos decir de los padres? ¿Quién regaña a los padres irresponsables tan efectivamente como hizo Jaime Escalante en la película "Stand and Deliver"? ¿Quién les recuerda que ellos también son responsables? Dejemos de escondernos tras las viejas excusas que se nos enseñan a "respetar a los educadores" y a aceptar al pie de la letra lo que nos dicen los maestros.

Hasta ahora tampoco he oído a ningún político sermonear a las mamás y los papás de su jurisdicción.

Olvidemos el argumento que los padres tienen varios trabajos y están muy cansados. Los padres de todo el mundo trabajan para el pan de cada día, pero todavía hay chicos que asisten a sus clases, hacen sus tareas y tienen éxito, a pesar de pasar horas la tarde en casa. Tienen éxito por la simple razón que a sus padres les importa lo suficiente la familia como para mirar el trabajo de los chicos, hacer preguntas y hacer de primera importancia el saber dónde están sus hijos.

¿A cuántos de nosotros nos importa lo suficiente como para involucrarnos en la solución al problema, cuando son las latinas las que tienen el índice mayor de deserción de todos los grupos raciales o étnicos? Están quedando embarazadas niñas de 12 años, faltando a clases, con miras a un futuro subsidiado con trabajos por el salario mínimo o peor, el bienestar.

Somos ahora mayoría y, si continúan las tendencias, seremos los menos preparados de cualquier otro grupo étnico para entrar al mundo real del trabajo y la responsabilidad. En otras palabras, la mayoría de La Raza será relegada a trabajos de pago mínimo que requieren de habilidades mínimas. Al repetirse estas atrocidades año tras año, ¿quién está al mando de la revolución?

Varios de nuestros dirigentes latinos acaban de amenazar al presidente de la University of Texas-Austin por decir abiertamente que no hay más administradores hispanos en la universidad porque no hay suficientes candidatos calificados.

Es triste, pero es cierto. En vez de admitir que no hay más hispanos con doctorado calificados para los puestos universitarios y que no hay más padres latinos haciendo el esfuerzo necesario para que sus hijos tengan la educación que les proporcionará con éxito en la vida, preferimos quejarnos año tras año de las pruebas que se han trabajado y vuelto a trabajar hasta quedar limpias del prejuicio abierto contra los hispanos que albergaban antes.

Vamos a enterrar esa excusa con la del "perro se comió mi tarea". Las pruebas con diseño uniforme siempre cargan con prejuicios contra los dos géneros y cada etnicidad. Sus defectos son irritantes. No son barreras inmensas.

Muchas de las familias que no son hispanas pero que sufren igual con responsabilidades y presiones encuentran que nuestros ataques sin cesar contra el prejuicio contenido en las pruebas es la versión latina del niño que gritó ¡lobo!

Mientras se suman a diario los nombres de nuestros hijos a las listas de desaprobados, nos consolamos con culpar a los lobos fantasmas, las pruebas malas, dejando escapar a monstruos mucho más grandes.

Marisa Treviño, de Rowlett, Texas, es escritora y madre de dos estudiantes adolescentes. Contáctese con ella por correo electrónico a: mtrevino@airmail.net (END ITALIC)

(c) 2001, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por Los Angeles Times Syndicate International.

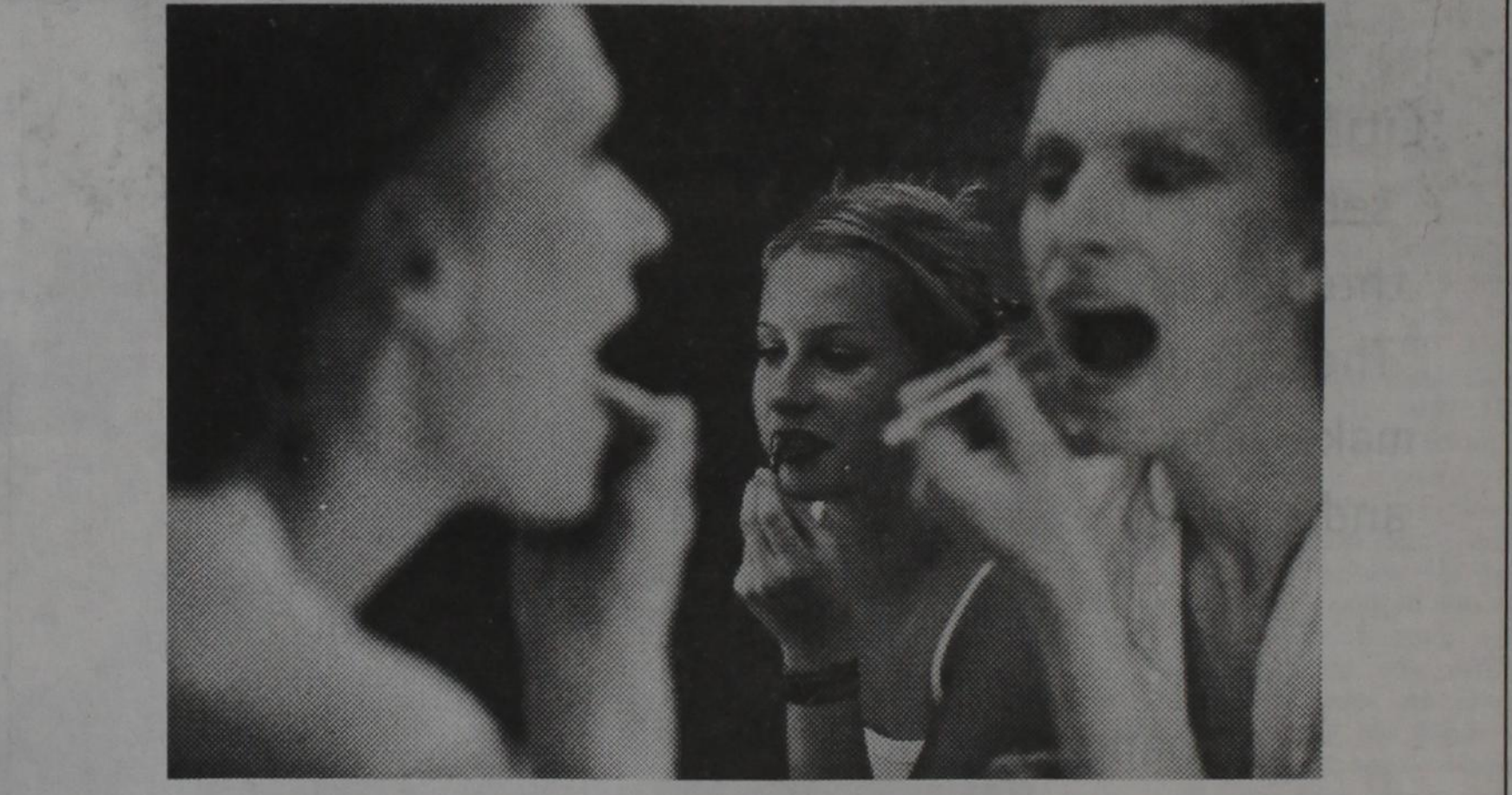
Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana



MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT
3021 Clovis Rd - 762-3068

the CELLAR LIQUOR ★ BEER ★ WINE
We Match Lubbock Advertised Prices (Except Below Our Cost)

Captain Morgan Rum 1.75L 80° 20⁹⁵	Canadian Mist 1.75L 80° 11⁹⁵	Johnnie Walker Red Scotch 1.75L 80° 29⁹⁵	McCormick Vodka 1.75L 80° 7⁹⁵
WL Weller Bourbon 1.75L 90° 25⁹⁵	Gordon's Gin 1.75L 80° 13⁹⁵	Lord Calvert 1.75L 80° 13⁹⁵	Crawford's Scotch Whiskey 1.75L 80° 19⁹⁵
Stolichnaya Vodka 1.75L 80° 31⁹⁵	Old Crow Bourbon Whiskey 1.75L 80° 13⁹⁵	Northern Light 1.75L 80° 9⁹⁵	Cab. Charo. Merlos CXT Sundrise.....9.99 CXT Frontera.....6.99 Walnut Crest.....8.99 1.5 L
Corona Reg or Light.....11.95 Dos E. Special or Amber.....11.95 Sol.....11.95 Tequila.....12-12oz Btl.....10.95	the CELLAR "Longnecks" Coors Light Bud Reg or Light 24-7oz. Btl. 11⁹⁵ "Tallboys" Keystone Light 24-16oz. Cans 14⁹⁵ "18-Pack" Keystone Light Busch Reg or Light Lone Star Reg or Light 18-12oz. Cans 8⁹⁵ "30-Pack" Coors Reg or Light Bud Reg or Light Miller Lite, MGD 30-12oz. Cans 16⁹⁵	the CELLAR Payroll Checks Cashed For Kegs: 745-1442 "Tallboys" Natural Light or Ice Busch Reg or Light Bud Dry, Old Milwaukee 24-16oz. Cans 13⁹⁵	Caprock Blush, Cabernet Royal, Topaz Royal, Vinters Red or White 4.95 Cabernet, Chardonnay, Merlot 6⁹⁵ 750ML Carlo Rossi Wines 7⁹⁵ 4.0L. Not Varietals
"Longnecks" Bud Ice Reg or Light, Bud Dry, Lone Star Reg or Light MGD Reg or Light 24-12oz. Btl. 14⁹⁵	Natural Light or Old Milwaukee 18-12oz. cans 8⁹⁵ Natural Ice 18-12oz. cans 7⁹⁵	"Longnecks" Coors Reg or Light, Bud Reg or Light 20-12oz. Btl. Miller Lite 13⁹⁵ 18-12oz. Btl.	"30-Packs" Milwaukee's Best Reg or Light, or Red Dog 30-12oz. cans 11⁹⁵




No se puede determinar quién está encinta con sólo mirar en el espejo.

Para eso son las pruebas.

El grupo Childbirth Network (Red de Partos) le ofrece pruebas del embarazo, gratuitas y confidenciales de 8 AM a 5 PM de lunes a viernes. Sencillo, rápido, y recibirá los resultados de inmediato.

Llame al 780-4084 para más información. Y sépalo con certeza.

Confía en nosotros. La Childbirth Network es un programa de apoyo a las madres y los bebés, patrocinado por el Centro Médico Highland, el Centro de Manejo de Pacientes Externos de Diabetes de West Texas (The Diabetes Outpatient Management Center of West Texas) y el March of Dimes. Nosotros ofrecemos información de todo, desde cuidados durante el embarazo hasta medidas de seguridad para su bebé, y cualquier persona puede participar.





Cinco de Mayo 2001

Magic 93.7 Lubbock's Numero Uno Tejano Hit Station and Telemundo 46 presents Cinco de Mayo 2001 this Saturday at the West Texas Canyon Amphitheater 602 19th Street. Featuring the Kumbia Kings, Tejano Music Awards Showband of the Year 2001, Margarita, Control, Milagro and Grupo Azzi. You can purchase your \$9 presale tickets at all United Supermarkets, Joe's Boot Shop in Muleshow, Cell Tone in Plainview, Express Wireless and the Magic 93.7 business office at 98th and University.

A special childrens area with balloons, games and more! A car show exhibiting some of the hottest customized show cars in West Texas and if that wasn't enough puestos de comida y musica para toda la familia. We will also have a ton of Cinco de Mayo t-shirts, Magic 93.7 tatoos, and Music 93.7 balloons that will be given away absolutely FREE!!!

The gates will open at noon with Milagro hitting the state at 12:15, Ballet Folklorico at 1:30, Control at 2:15, Margarita at 4:00, Kumbia Kings at 6:00 and Grupo Azzi at 8:00 times subject to change without notice.

The 11th Annual Cinco de Mayo 2001 is being sponsored by All American Chevrolet, Josies, Express Wireless, United, Joe's Boot Shop, Direct View, Maverick, Cell Tone and Pedro's Tamales.

No Camcorders, No Chairs, No umbrellas However blankets will be allowed!!! SEE YOU THERE!!!!

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!!!

* Be on the look out for the new CD from Roberto Pulido "Bien Pulido" to hit the streets on May 15th ... which includes the hit single Los Tres Amigos with Roberto Pulido, Ruben Ramos and Little Joe.

* Ram Herrera, Latin Breed and Dee Burleson are all in the studio working on new albums that will be coming out under the Tejas Records label.

* Keep listening to magic 93.7 for your details on the next unplugged that is just right around the corner ... you don't want to miss out on this one!!!

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

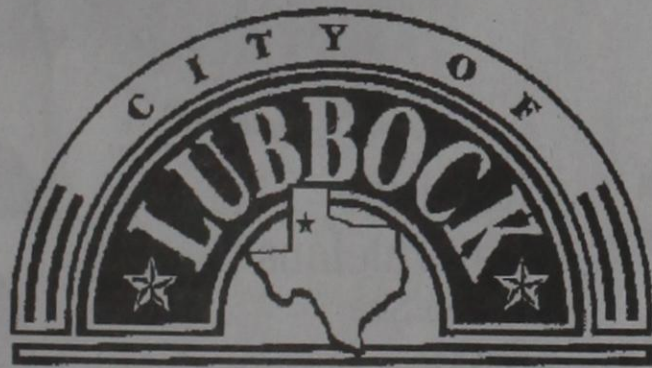
TW	TITLE	ARTIST
1	BOOM BOOM	Kumbia Kings
2	No Dolvere	Shelly/Jay
3	Ensename a Olvidarte	Intocable
4	Derramando Lagrimas	Ruben/Ram
5	Infiel	Joe Lopez
6	Amame	Jay Perez
7	Mientras Me Uaya	Margarita
8	Soy Yo	Bobby Pulido
9	No Eres Para Mi	Elida y Avante
10	Cumbia De La Cobra	Fito Olivarez

This Saturday, your vote can make the difference for our children and the future of North and East Lubbock!

The three propositions are to build a Championship Softball Complex, Two Little League Fourplexes and a Community Events Center near the Canyon Lakes in Northeast Lubbock where the lack of playing fields forces as many as 17 teams to share a single ballpark!

Take a neighbor or friend and VOTE Saturday, May 5!

Paid for by PlayPac, Byron Newby, Treasurer



PROBATIONARY POLICE OFFICER

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

The City of Lubbock, Texas invites qualified individuals to apply for the position of Probationary Police Officer. Applications will be accepted Monday, March 5, 2001 through Friday, June 1, 2001. Applications may be picked up at two locations: the Human Resources Department at 1625 13th Street, in Room 104, Monday - Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Or, at the front desk of the Lubbock Police Department, 1015 9th Street, Monday - Friday after 5:00 PM, and all day weekends.

Lubbock is a strong community with a distinguished history, heritage and culture. The "Hub of the Plains" is the 11th largest city in Texas and the largest city on the South Plains with a population over 200,000. Information about the City of Lubbock along with Lubbock links can be found at <http://www.ci.lubbock.tx.us>.

Applicants must be 21 to 35 years of age.

The Police Entrance examination will be given on Friday, June 15, 2001 at the South Plains College, Reese Technology Center, Building #1, Room 113 at 528 Gilbert Drive at 8:00 AM. All applicants should plan to arrive at 7:30 AM. For more information please call 775-2311 or 1-800-621-0793.

The City of Lubbock is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Salary: \$15.62 Hourly/\$32,506.24 Annually

For more information about the Lubbock Police Department, visit our web site at www.lubbockpolice.com.

Black, Latino Relationships Reaching Stress Point in South

By Cynthia L. Orosc

No bridges yet.

This is how journalist Paul Cuadros describes the relationship between the Latino and African American communities of the South.

Through a fellowship from the Alicia Patterson Foundation, Cuadros has studied emerging Latino communities in Southern states for the past two years. He is writing a book on the subject.

A Hispanic Link review of the relationships between Latinos and African Americans in the Carolinas, Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee has also found limited constructive contact. Establishment and ethnic leaders in these areas uniformly recognize that more attention needs to be paid to building rapport between the groups.

Cuadros sees Latino relationships with the African-American community in North Carolina, where he is based, as being in the early stages of development, with no real outreach. Criminal attacks by blacks targeting Latinos in Durham and Charlotte have created tension, he says.

South Carolina is just beginning to look at ways to connect its Latino and African-American communities. Gov. Jim Hodges has asked the Commission on Minority Affairs to meet with Latino leaders and community members, determine their specific

needs where state agencies can help, and report back to him.

"We are looking into how we can collaborate and develop black-brown conversations," Janie Davis, commission director, says.

In Tennessee, the traditional black-white power structure is creating problems for Latinos. Tim Chávez, a columnist with The Tennessean in Nashville, has written several articles on the issue.

"Because programs are geared toward blacks and whites, we are having a hard time getting adequate funding for English-language classes for our children," Chávez writes, adding that many African Americans feel Latinos have not fought the fight that blacks did that resulted in community gains, and therefore should not ask for similar rights and privileges.

One positive Chávez notes is a law being considered by the Tennessee legislature that would provide driver's licenses to undocumented immigrants.

Arkansas' Robert Treviño, an advisor to Gov. Mike Huckabee and state director of the League of United Latin American Citizens, says his state is analyzing ways to address the growth. "The Latino and African-American communities recognize we

should be talking about sharing the entire pie, not fighting for a piece of it," he states.

In addition, Arkansas Latinos and African Americans are:

-- Eliminating some duplicate community services and pooling resources to serve both communities.

-- Building businesses in each other's neighborhoods that provide jobs and important revenues.

Treviño points out that Latino organizations have partnered with the black legislative caucus to draft legislation that benefits both groups. One such bill, including Latinos among those deemed "minorities" for purposes of government subcontracting, was signed by the governor on May 1.

Louisiana is experiencing a different situation. Its Latino community has historically comprised Central Americans, most of whom originate from Honduras, including black Hondurans, who have had few, if any, problems in adjusting to the community, according to the chairman of the Kenner Mayor's Office Hispanic Advisory Board.

"Latinos are of many races and are already mixed and intermarried, and they socialize with other groups by nature," says chairwoman Nancy Marinovic. Because of the Mississippi River and the Port of New Orleans, a major destination for Central American fruit companies, Latinos and African Americans have mixed gradually over time, she adds.

Gricel Ocasio, publisher and editor of *El Reportero*, a bilingual publication that covers northern Alabama, says because Latinos and African Americans have dealt with similar discrimination issues, many recognize they can accomplish more on important issues if they unite.

Some African Americans have expressed concern about the growth of Latinos "because they realize services will not be provided for them only," Ocasio says. "But most recognize Hispanics are not the oppressors."

No matter what state, for Latinos and African Americans to make real progress, they must move beyond stereotypes and cultural and linguistic barriers, Cuadros concludes. "There are many common issues both groups can rally behind. Ultimately, it's a question of building bridges."

(Cynthia L. Orosc is a correspondent with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C. She may be contacted by e-mail at [cynthia\(AT\)SIGN/HispanicLink.org](mailto:cynthia(AT)SIGN/HispanicLink.org).)

© 2001, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate International.

Chicanos Unidos Campesinos Present

The 2001 Father's Day Softball Tournament

June 15-17
Men's D & E
Limit 25 Teams

Festivities to Include

Conunto Music, Food, and

Gome Boothes during the games

Call 806-763-3841



The More You Know - The More You Save

Energy saving tips from LP&L

Lubbock Power & Light believes that choice and competition has kept Lubbock's electric rates among the lowest in the state. However, the current high cost of fuel to generate power makes it imperative that all of us work to conserve electricity. Here are some tips on how you can keep your energy bill as low as possible as we head into the summer season.

Appliance Tips "Easier Chores and Easy Savings"

- 1 Turn off anything you're not using. This includes all equipment and appliances, televisions, VCR's, computers and LIGHTS!
- 2 Refrigerator: Give the unit breathing room, clean the coils, and don't set temperatures too low. Fresh foods keep at 37 to 42 degrees, frozen foods at 0 to 5 degrees. Defrost refrigerators and freezers before ice buildup becomes too thick.
- 3 If you have a microwave oven, use it for reheating and cooking small quantities.
- 4 Do laundry, vacuuming, cooking etc. early in the morning or late in the evening when the outdoor temperature is cooler.
- 5 Use ceiling fans and room fans in occupied rooms but keep fans off in unoccupied areas.

Office Tips "No Waste at Work"

- 6 At work, turn off all your office equipment (computers, printers, photocopiers and lights) at the end of the day (contrary to popular belief, this does no harm).
- 7 For large energy consuming businesses, an energy audit should be conducted periodically.
- 8 In offices, ensure that someone turns off the A/C at the end of the day. Programmable thermostats will do this automatically.

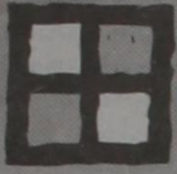
Air-Conditioning Tips "Cool Ways to Save"

- 9 Air conditioners: Clean or replace filters regularly. Provide shade for your air conditioner unit outside. Keep weeds and debris away to ensure proper air flow.
- 10 Keep the thermostat set at 78 degrees or higher when the house is occupied and turn the A/C off or set the thermostat warmer when the house is unoccupied. Installing a programmable thermostat will do this automatically.



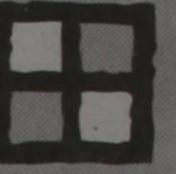
Lubbock Power & Light

1301 Broadway • 775-2509 • Visit www.lpandl.com for more energy saving tips



United
Supermarkets

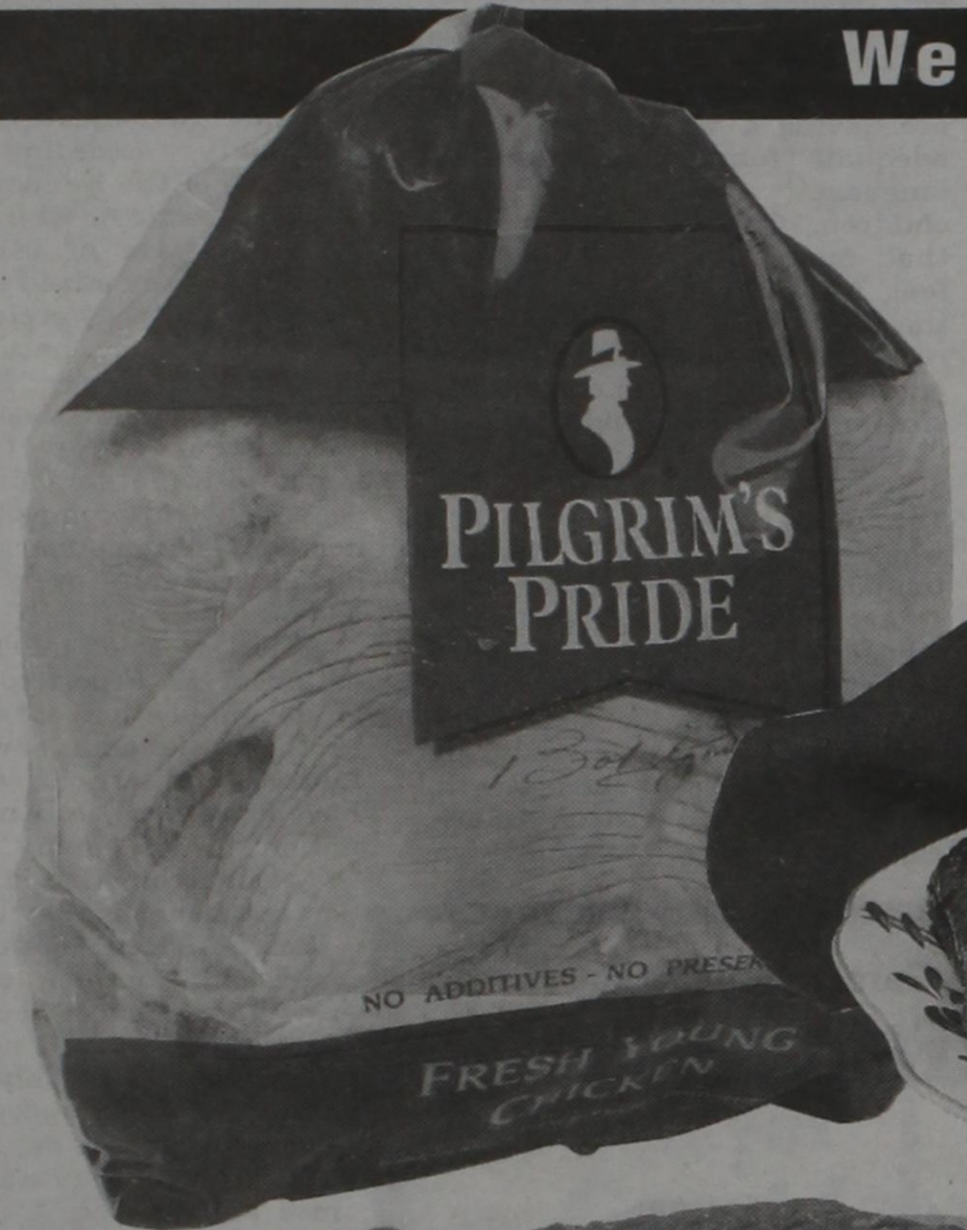
MARKET
STREET
United



National brands sale.

(Check out your favorite brands inside!)

We match competitors' ads!

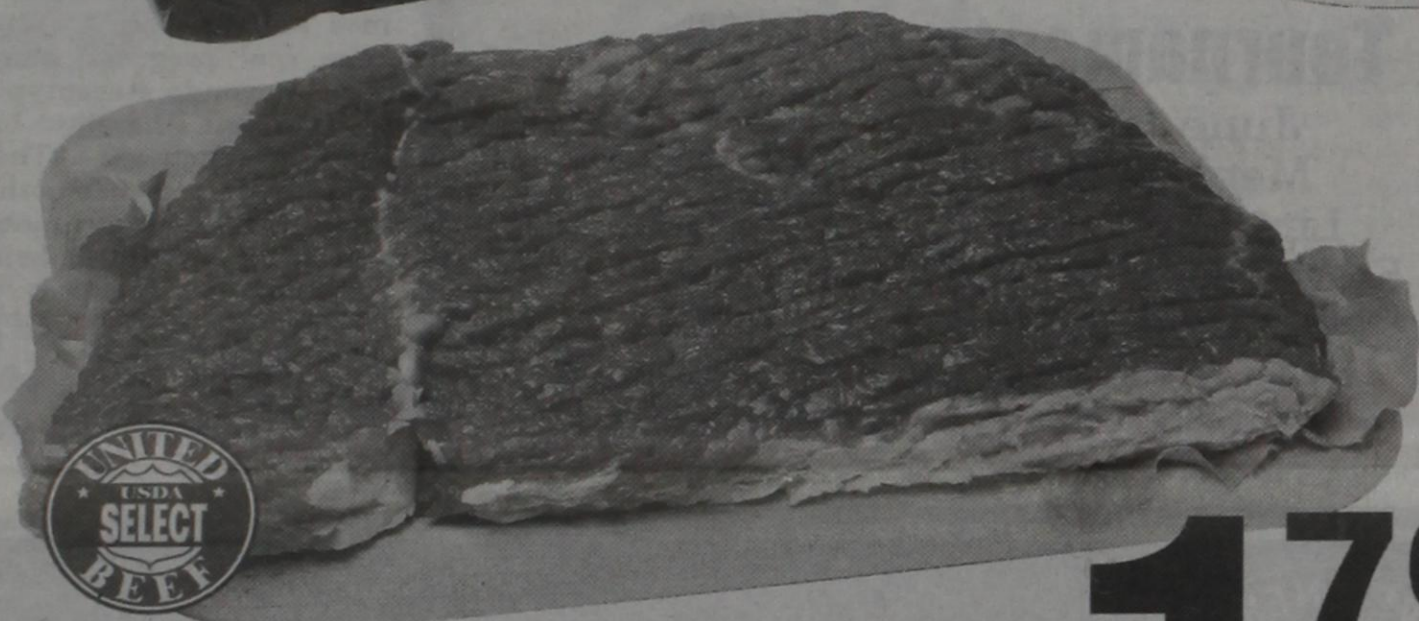


PILGRIM'S
PRIDE

Whole Fryer
Grade A



4.99
lb.



UNITED
SELECT
MEAT

Bottom
Round Steak
Boneless, Tenderized

1.79
lb.



Del Monte
Canned Vegetables
Cut Green Beans, Whole Kernel or
Cream Style Corn or Sweet Peas,
Regular or No Salt
14.5 - 15.25 oz.
Limit 12, Mix and Match

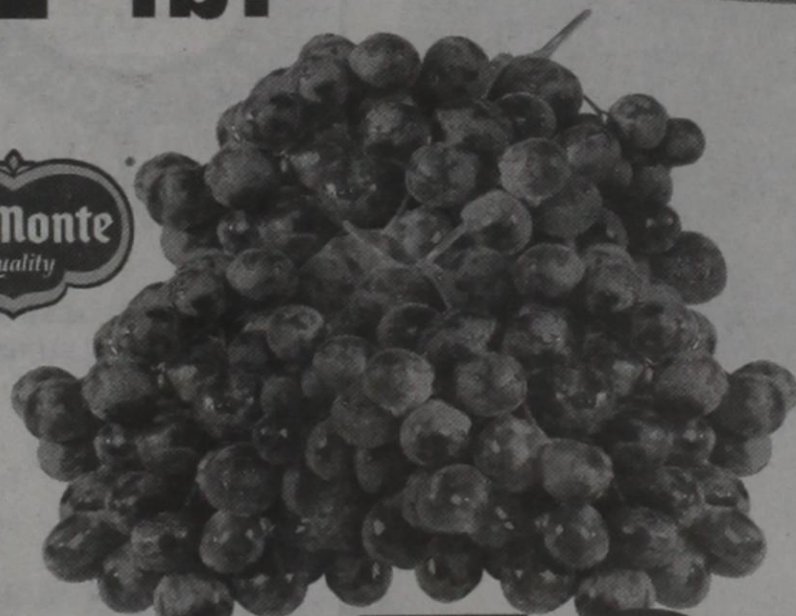
3 for \$1



Lay's
Potato Chips
All Varieties
12.25 - 13.25 oz.
Pre priced \$2.99

2 for \$3

Del Monte
Quality



Red Globe
Grapes
Seeded

79¢
lb.



Red Ripe
Watermelons
Ice Box Size
Seeded

2.99



Coke, Sprite
or Dr Pepper

All Varieties,
12-Pack, 12 oz. Cans
Coke, Sprite or Dr Pepper
All Varieties, 3 Liter Bottle

2.99
2 for \$3



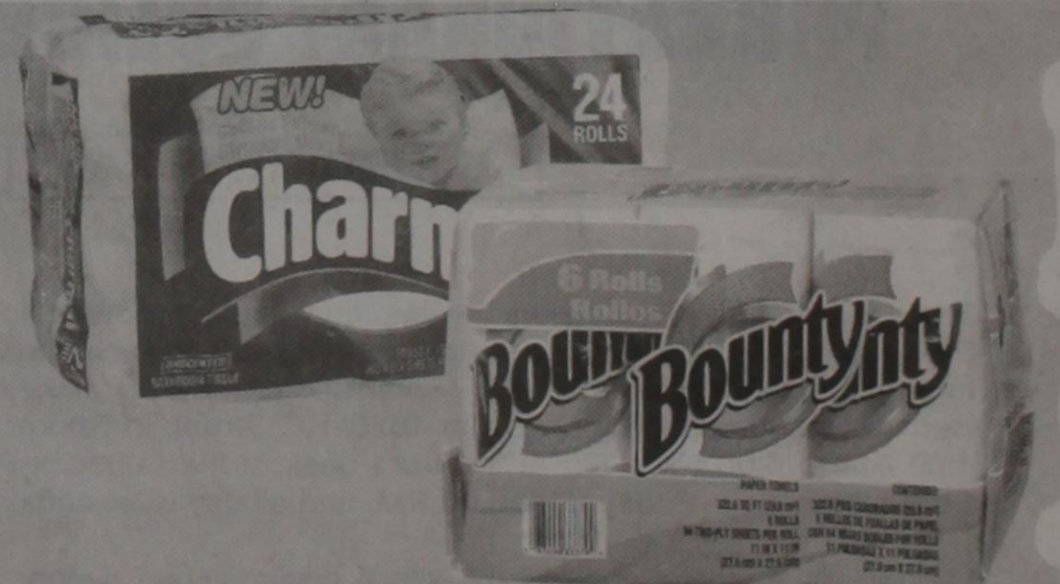
Minute Maid
Frozen Orange
Juice
All Varieties, 10 - 12 oz.

99¢



Clairol Herbal
Essences Shampoo
or Conditioner
12 oz.

2.69



Bounty Towels
6 Roll
or Charmin
Bath Tissue
Regular or Ultra, 24 Roll

4.99

Prices effective May 4 - 10, 2001

We reserve the right to limit quantities. © 2001 United Supermarkets, Inc.
Specialty departments available in select locations

Enjoy Tremendous Savings When You Participate in our Saver Card and Stamp Program

Extra Large
30"x 54" Bath Towel
\$3.99
With One Filled Saver Card
Regular Retail \$5.99

FRUITS OF THE LOOM
fresh picks
100% cotton
luxury towel collection
A rich and luxuriously colored collection with a beautiful
log printed and accented the line

