

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Well it's time to go to the polls again. This Saturday voters will once again be asked to make a choice for Mayor, four City Council candidates and three school board positions.



Foremost in the minds of minorities is one position on the City Council -- District 2 and two positions on the School Board - District 1 and 2.

Of course we cannot ignore that the race in District 5 should also concern minorities in that a minority is also vying for that position. To move for a candidate to run in a predominantly Anglo district is bold and certainly reflects the progress and diversity of minorities to attempt to gain political posts not only because they are minority and not only in minority districts.

For District 5, Lillie Aguiar, a hard working mother of four goes up against James Cummings a Lubbock banker.

If one only read the Lubbock A-J, one would probably think that Aguiar is just another GED graduate who all of sudden came up with the idea of running for office.

To us that have been involved in the minority community Lillie is a familiar figure inside political circles. She along with her husband Manuel have consistently worked on many political campaigns for the Democratic Party.

We endorse Lillie Aguiar not just because she is a minority but because of here concern for real issues including teen pregnancy and the drop out rate. Issues that cannot and should not be ignored.

In District two of the school board race, Incumbent Billie Caviel is being challenged by Kathy Anderson. Many would remember Kathy in her active involvement in the Dunbar struggle. Her efforts and work in District 2 was recently recognized by the endorsement of the Dunbar International Alumni Association.

Our endorsement of Kathy Anderson is given to her because of her real concern for the children and people in District 2. District 2 cannot continue to have a representative on the School Board that will simply "second the motion."

Our real concern on the school board is that we re-elect Linda DeLeon to the post she has held for 6 years. In actuality Linda has been the only true representative to serve on the school board for our community. Before her we saw Jose Ramirez, who is publicly supporting Linda's opponent, serve for eight long years. Years in which we saw continual discrimination against minorities as well as the decaying of many of our schools.

Since then parents and noticeably see the improvements in the physical appearance of our schools as well as the education that is provided to our children. We can also noticeably see the increase in minority graduates and in the minority teacher population.

Linda DeLeon has been doing a good job for the past 6 years. The annoying and near lies being continually printed by the A-J accusing her of causing problems on the school board are only a ploy to deny minorities of true representation on the school board. Please join me in voting for Linda DeLeon.

Our only real concern as to the election of our next representative in District Two of the City Council is that minorities get out to vote. Many in our community do not realize that two strong districts were added to T.J. Patterson's district that could pose a few re-election problems. T.J. Patterson has done a good job and continues to do so for everyone in Lubbock. More than that T.J. is a real friend.

As for the Mayor's race. Our advertising representative spent many hours trying to convince Langston that he need to advertise in our paper and ask our people for their vote. He finally put in a small ad. Phillips never answered his calls. Putting ads in our paper is not really that important but talking to our community is.

Flip a coin. Neither got my vote.

Salga a Votar el día 2 de Mayo

Established
Establecido
1977
*El respeto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz*
Lic. Benito Juárez



EL EDITOR

West Texas' Oldest Weekly Bilingual Newspaper

Vol. XV No. 31

Week of April 30 thru May 6, 1992.

Lubbock, Texas

LA BATALLA DEL 5 DE MAYO

El Cinco de Mayo de 1862, México comprobó a Francia y al mundo entero, ser digno de ser libre y contar con los recursos suficientes para defender la nacionalidad e independencia.

Esa fecha quedó como un símbolo de las luchas por la libertad, cuando Ignacio Zaragoza dijo a sus valientes: "Nuestros enemigos son los primeros soldados del mundo, pero vosotros sois los primeros hijos de México y os quieren arrebatar vuestra patria. Soldados: leo en vuestra frente la victoria".

Hoy vais a pelear por un objeto sagrado, vais a pelear por la Patria, y yo me prometo que en la presente jornada la conquistaréis un día de gloria".

Los antecedentes de este momento crucial de la guerra de intervención francesa se remontan a inicio de la expansión imperialista de Napoleón III, quien buscaba establecer en México un dominio territorial para obtener materias primas y controlar los mercados.

El Bonaparte pequeño justificaba su empresa mexicana, alegando que se proponía establecer en la frontera sur de los Estados Unidos una monarquía fuerte, como barrera a la expansión futura de dicho país, barrera de latinos, contra los sajones.

En realidad lo que mas interesaba eran las minas mexicanas, la posible apertura de un canal en el istmo de Tehuantepec, la colocación de empréstitos que dejaran jugosos intereses y entre otras, la idea de convertir a México en un gran productor de algodón para los telares franceses.

Francia, con España e Inglaterra firmó la triple alianza, para cobrar adeudos que México tenía con esas naciones y ante el decreto de suspensión de pagos de Benito Juárez en 1861 tal situación hizo crisis, decidiendo cobrar al gobierno mexicano por medio de las armas.

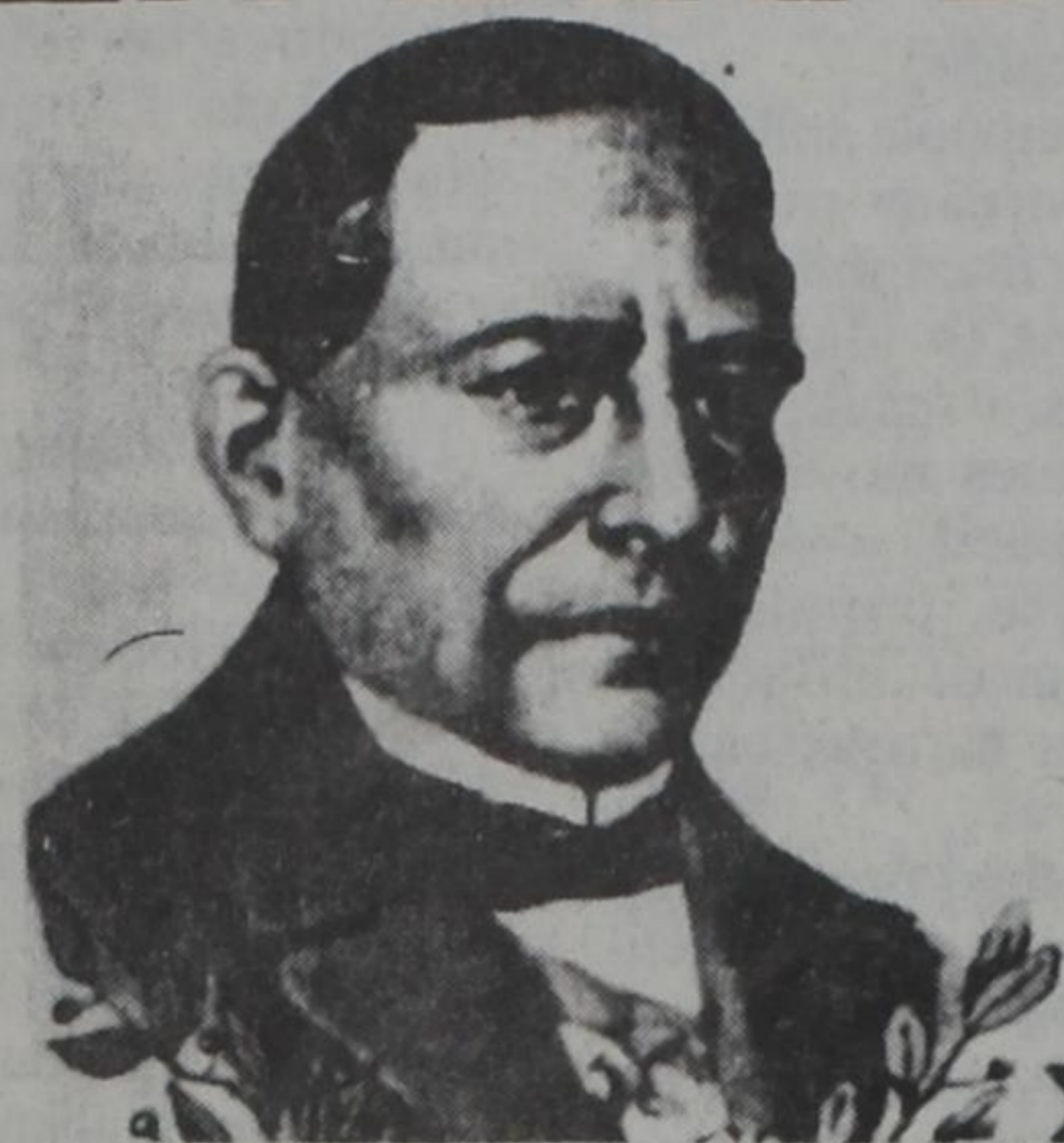
En una excelente batalla diplomática, Juárez y sus ministros lograron que Inglaterra y España negociaran y retiraran sus tropas de invasión, pero Francia, violó los tratados de La Soledad e inició las hostilidades el 9 de Abril de 1862.

Benito Juárez dispuesto a responder con la fuerza a la agresión de Francia, decretó la Ley Marcial y el estado de sitio en todos los lugares ocupados por el invasor, organizó la defensa por medio de guerrillas y para evitar que los extranjeros obtuvieran víveres ordenó una política de tierra calcinada.

Como jefe supremo de las fuerzas mexicanas fue nombrado un joven general: Ignacio Zaragoza, quien ordenó que todos los varones de 20 a 60 años tomaran obligatoriamente las armas contra los franceses.

El Presidente Juárez dijo a su pueblo: "Tengamos fe en la justicia de nuestra causa, tengamos fe en nuestros propios esfuerzos y unidos salvaremos la independencia de México, haciendo triunfar, no sólo a nuestra patria, sino a los principios de respeto y de inviolabilidad a la soberanía de las naciones.

Lo que buscaba para México el patricio, era además de una victoria militar, un triunfo político, para demostrar al mundo que en el país existía un gobierno constituido fuertemente apoyado por el pueblo y capaz de enfrentarse a la primera potencia de la época.



Zaragoza fortificó febrilmente la ciudad de Puebla, en donde acordó resistir después de la batalla a las cumbres de Acutzingo, donde sufrieron un revés las fuerzas mexicanas, cinco mil hombres esperaban el ataque de siete mil franceses al mando de Lorencez.

El Cinco de Mayo de 1862, a las 12 del día, se rompió el fuego de cañones por ambas partes. Los

franceses arrojaron miles de granadas sobre los cerros de Loreto y Guadalupe, fortificados por Zaragoza. Atacaron con mas de cuatro mil hombres durante tres horas.

Los soldados del primer ejército del mundo llegaron hasta los fosos de Guadalupe y estuvieron a punto de tomar la posición, pero fueron rechazados tres veces por los aguerridos mexicanos, quienes los hicieron huir a las cuatro de la tarde en completa retirada.

Los franceses tuvieron en su ataque unos 700 muertos y heridos, según parte del cuartel general mexicano: llevaron una lección muy severa; pero en obsequio de la verdad se batieron como bravos muriendo gran parte de ellos en los fosos de las trincheras de Guadalupe.

A las cinco de la tarde de ese Cinco de Mayo, Ignacio Zaragoza envió un telegrama al ministro de guerra:

"Las armas nacionales se han cubierto de gloria, puedo afirmar con orgullo que ni un sólo momento volví la espalda al enemigo el ejército mexicano, durante la larga lucha que sostuve".

El General Felipe Berriozabal, uno de los héroes de la jornada, hizo notar que el gran triunfo de la Armada Mexicana, fue en el aniversario de la muerte de Napoleón Primero y que esa batalla honrará siempre a México, sean cuales fueren los sucesos posteriores.



VIVA EL 5 DE MAYO

VOTE Recueden Su Voto Es VOTE Su Voz! - No se Rajen VOTE

¿Que Pasa?

Head Start Child Services

Child Services Head Start Full-Day Centers in Lubbock will be taking applications for four year old children beginning April 27th for the 1992-93 school year. To be eligible the child's family must meet the Head Start income Guidelines and both parents must be working or in a job training program. The child must be four or five years old by September 1, 1992.

The Head Start program is designed to aid preschool children from low income families develop their educational, physical and social potential for entrance into the public schools.

The names and locations of these centers are: Green Fair Center - 2601-A Weber Drive, 747-7550; Northeast Center-420 N. Quirt (Hear), 763-1570; Zenith Center-1907 E. Cornell, 763-1570; Broadway Center-2323 Broadway, 747-7550

The center will be open from 7:45 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. Monday thru Friday beginning September 8, 1992 and ending May 1993. Registration for the program will be at the Head Start Centers listed above from 8 am until 4:30 pm April 27, 1992 thru May 15, 1992 for further information call Martha Valdez at 763-5261.

Big Brothers, Big Sisters - Million Dollar Shootout

Big Brothers Big Sisters Shootout A Million Dollar Hole-In-One Shootout. yes, you can have a shot at one million dollars. Come out to Treasure Island driving range May 14-17 and tee it up for a million dollar hole-in-one. For more information call Big Brothers Big Sisters at 763-6131. Sponsored by Coke, Southwestern Bell Mobile Systems, Caprock Ambucs and Friends.

Prayer Rally

The Public is invited to a Prayer Rally to be held Sunday May 17, 1992 at St. John Neumann Church located at 5802 22nd Street in Lubbock, TX 79407 from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Our best speaker will be Caro Everett, Director of Life Network Ministries. The topic will be "A Former Abortion Consumer and Provider gives her testimony and an inside look at the abortion industry."

The Lubbock Legal Secretaries Association

The Lubbock Legal Secretaries Association will be hosting the Annual Convention of the Texas Association of Legal Secretaries (TALS) at the Lubbock Plaza, 3201 S. Loop 289, April 30 through May 3, 1992. TALS is a nonprofit, nonunion organization of legal secretaries, legal assistants, law office administrators, court clerks, and other legal support personnel.

In addition to the annual meeting, other events will include seminars and workshops on a variety of topics. Seminar topics for Friday, May 1, include: Small Office Management by Jeanne Fairman; Bankruptcy by Bynnie Bass of Harding, Bass, Ferguson & Booth; Advanced Estate Planning by Jack McCutchin of Crenshaw, Dupree & Milam; Sexual Harassment by Don Graf of McCleskey, Harriger, Brazill & Graf; and a panel discussion on Ethics by Honorable Brad Underwood, Malinda Standefer, Tim Floyd, and Karol McVay.

Also on the agenda for Friday are an all-day Beginning Legal Secretary Seminar and a workshop to prepare for the Certified Professional Legal Secretary examination.

For registration forms or further information, contact Jo Ann Camarano, Law Office of Jorge

E. Hernandez, at 765-7257

Board of Vocational Nurse Examiners, Executive Director to Speak at Banquet

Margorie Bronk, RN, Executive Director, of BVNE will speak at the annual awards banquet held for the Licensed Vocational Nurses Association of Texas, Division 18 on May 9, 1992 at 7:30 p.m. Ms. Bronk will address the Concerns of L.V.N.'s in Texas.

Other presentations will include, Nurse of The Year, celebration of National Nurse Week and presentation of a \$200. scholarship to a deserving vocational nursing student from South Plains College.

The banquet will be held at the Lubbock Plaza Hotel and Conference Room, at Loop 289 and Indiana Ave. in Lubbock. Cost per person is \$20. and one hour of continuing education will be awarded to nurses.

Deadline for purchases of tickets is May 5. For further information contact, Nellie Salsman, 765-0028, Opal Robinson, 763-1219, Sefrina Perez, 799-0526 or Olivia Dillard, 747-9742.

Paul Archinal will MC the program and music by Wilson Baldwin & Group will round out the program. To register by mail: Send check or money order of \$20. to: LVNAT Division 18, 3011 2nd Pl., Lubbock Tex. 79415

Advocacy, Inc. Invites Public to Opening of the West Texas Regional Office

The public is invited to attend the Open House on Friday, May 8, 1992 at 4:00-6:00 p.m. Advocacy, Inc. West Texas Regional Office 1212 13th Street Suite 101 Lubbock, Texas. Advocacy, Inc. is a non-profit corporation created by Congress to protect and advance the legal rights of persons with disabilities across Texas. Specifically, Advocacy, Inc. is funded to advocate for legal right of persons with developmental disabilities, persons with mental illness, and for persons who are clients in the state vocational rehabilitation system. Advocacy, Inc. is an independent, statewide legal advocacy system staffed by attorneys, paralegals, social workers, psychologists, rehabilitation specialists, and other professionals.

The Board of Directors will hold its regular Board Meeting on Saturday, May 9, 1992 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in Lubbock, Texas, at the Adobe Room, Sheraton Inn, 505 Ave. Q. Our meetings are always open to the public and interested persons.

Mande sus informaciones para publicación gratis a EL EDITOR, P. O. Box 11250 Lubbock, Tx o llame al telefono (806) 763-3841 Salga a Voatar este Proximo dia 2 de Mayo. Vote en su Escuela mas cercana. Para informacion llame a El Editor. Requerde:
SU VOTO ES SU VOZ!

Juarez, Lincoln Cheech Marin and the Celebration of El 5 de Mayo

By Raoul Lowery Contreras

In the final scenes of "Born In East L.A.," Cheech Marin's hit movie, he and his girlfriend climb up through a Los Angeles street manhole into a Cino de Mayo parade. Bewildered, she asks, "What's the parade?" He replies, "It's for Cinco de Mayo." She asks, "What's Cinco de Mayo?" He shrugs, "I don't know, but we have a parade for it every year."

On the 5th of May, 1862, from dawn until dark, 4,850 ill-equipped untrained teenage Mexican soldiers thrashed 6,000 invading French soldiers and 2,000 battle-tested Mexican reactionary allies. Only 250 casualties were suffered by the Mexicans in contrast to one-eighth of French forces killed or wounded. French conquest of Mexico was stopped cold in the mountains east of Mexico City. French dreams of empire would have to wait.

This Battle of Puebla on the 5th of May, Cinco de Mayo, 1862, is a tiny footnote in world history: Nevertheless, it is commemorated by 90 million Mexicans, 16 and a half million Mexican Americans and millions of our friends and neighbors throughout the United States. Why? It is not Mexican Independence Day.

There are a number of reasons, most symbolic. Napoleon III's invasion of Mexico was a direct violation of United States policy, the anti-European Monroe Doctrine. Busy with Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln pledged his support to Mexico's first Indian president, Benito Juárez, imposed an arms embargo on Mexico, then allowed Juárez's agents to buy guns. Buoyed

by Lincoln's support and help, the Mexicans fought with every resource available.

Lincoln needed a Mexico free of French domination, fearing unlimited arms shipments through a royal Mexico into Texas to the Confederacy from a sympathetic Napoleon III.

By defeating the French on Cinco De Mayo, Mexico handed Lincoln a year's delay in French aid to the Confederacy through Mexico. During that year (May 1862 through April 1863), many key Civil War battles were fought on Southern territory, with Confederate victories in most of them.

Nevertheless, when the South tried to break out of its own territory, the Union forces defeated and contained it.

Continued Page 7

VOTE

Ambulance Chasers

by Raul Lowrery Contreras

Despite overwhelming support in the state for the death penalty and a death penalty law written and approved by the people of California, 10,000 votes in Cleveland 16 years ago provided a stay of execution last week for Robert Alton Harris, murderer.

If Jimmy Carter hadn't carried Cleveland by 10,000 votes over President Ford, he wouldn't have been president in 1980. Given that, he wouldn't have appointed former American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) boardmember and sometime counsel to the National Organization of Women (NOW), Marilyn Hall Patell, judge of the Federal District Court in San Francisco.

It was Judge Patell who granted a last-minute stay of execution in response to Harris' ACLU-directed appeal asking for a finding that California's gas chamber use is cruel and unusual punishment, barred by the U.S. Constitution. She did so on a Saturday night. Imagine a federal judge, or any judge for that matter, available for a Saturday night hearing.

You can never find a cop when you need one, but the ACLU can find a former ACLU boardmember to hear an appeal for a notorious murderer. Notorious? He brutally killed three people, one by kicking and beating over a period of six hours. The death penalty was for killing two teen-aged boys. He shot them in the back.

Testimony by his accomplice brother indicated that Harris sneeringly told one of the 16-year-old boys to quit crying, "to take it like a man." After killing the boys, Harris ate the hamburgers, french fries, turnovers and medium soft drinks they had purchased at the fast-food restaurant where Harris had kidnapped them.

Does any of this matter to Judge Patell and the ACLU? No. The gas chamber is "cruel and unusual," according to these people. The chamber has been in use since 1938, and hundreds have been executed in it.

Are they concerned that the families of the two boys have suffered for 14 years, the 14 long years since the murders took place in the summer of 1978? No. They only want the death penalty abolished, because it assaults their sensibilities. Strangely enough, they completely and totally support abortion under the guise of "free choice" and "privacy."

The death penalty has been assaulted from all directions in recent years.

For example, detractors claim the death penalty doesn't deter anyone from killing. Society suffers from collective murder of one of its own, they preach. Innocent people may be executed by legal accident, they remind us and do so by quoting the famous Judge Learned Hand's exclamation, "Better that 100 criminals be set free than one innocent executed."

As a civilized person, I have to agree, in principle, with each and every one of these positions. But...

In this case, there is absolutely no question that Robert Alton Harris is guilty of premeditated murder of the two teen-agers. He and his brother stole guns to use in robbing a San Diego bank 200 miles away. They kidnapped the boys and used their car as a getaway vehicle. He murdered the boys so they couldn't identify him as their kidnapper or as a bank robber. These are the incontrovertible facts.

Society has already lost three innocent people at the hands of Robert Alton Harris. It can lose no more.

As for deterrence, there's no question that true criminals couldn't care less about the death penalty. We know this because they tell us. Thus, it's safe to say that the death penalty doesn't deter anyone from killing another person.

Except in the case of Robert Alton Harris and the 327 others on California's Death Row. Once these people are executed, they will kill no more. And that, on balance, far outweighs the collective reservations and objections against the death penalty by the ACLU, Amnesty International, et al.

Another objection raised by these people, and by Robert Alton Harris himself, is that the application of the death penalty is unequal and racial in implementation.

Surprise, Mr. Harris. Last year 33 men were sentenced to death in California. Eighteen were white, eight black, four Latino and three Asian. No women were sentenced to die. The Supreme Court turned down this argument.

Despite all this, Judge Patell and her ACLU buddies stalled California's first execution in 25 years. Jimmy Carter's revenge continues.

Almost a generation after being cast, those Cleveland votes continue to haunt murder victim families and the community. A few more votes for Gerry Ford in 1976 and we wouldn't be going through this pain and suffering in 1992. But for these very few Ohio votes so long ago, Judge Patell would be chasing ambulances for a living.

Who says a vote doesn't count? Yes, votes count. In reaction to Jimmy Carter, the American people elected Ronald Reagan and George Bush, producing the Reagan-Bush Supreme Court.

At 6:21 a.m., on Tuesday, April 21, Robert Alton Harris was declared dead.

Journalism Education: How Long Will It Shirk Coverage Ethics?

By Mercedes Lynn de Uriarte

It is time that journalism education be called to account for the poor quality of coverage of non-white communities in the national press.

For close to a quarter of a century, the issues have been argued as matters of civil rights. This is a predictable reaction since the Kerner Commission's 1968 overview of social conditions during the civil rights era includes a critique of press performance.

The press contributed to conditions that led to the 1967 violence because of its consistent omission noted. "The media report and write from the standpoint of a white man's world," it concluded.

While that myopia still hampers mainstream publications, there are even more serious blind spots in journalism education. As a result, while the United States moves with increasing speed toward a greatly diverse population, much of its most influential media reflect a narrow, exclusive perspective.

Long established press ethics standards require comprehensive coverage of the entire population. However, framing the discourse as a matter of civil rights allows the profession to avoid discussion of its ling, flagrant disregard--where coverage of non-white communities is concerned--for its own ethical guidelines.

As long as these shortcomings continue, the press contributes to continued negative stereotyping and escalating hostility toward affirmative action and minority equity.

The confusion and debate need never have happened. Ethical standard to prevent such exclusionary press practices were established in 1946. The Commission on Freedom of the Press, headed by University of Chicago Chancellor Robert Hutchins, explored the role of the press in a democratic society and laid the ethical cornerstone for modern U. S. journalism.

The five basic responsibilities incurred by the press in a free society, conceived with vision yet to be matched, were listed as: 1) a truthful, comprehensive and intelligent account of the day's events in a context which gives them meaning; 2) a forum for the exchange of comment and criticism; 3) the projection of a representative picture of constituent groups in the society; 4) the presentation and clarification of the goals and values of the society; and 5) full access to the day's intelligence.

The first and third standards are particularly relevant to the matter of coverage of non-white populations and expanded readership --to say nothing of the crucial role a free press must play in stimulating active citizenship in self-determination. Indeed, some social analysts argue that low voter participation of slighted groups may be the direct result of their marginalization by the media.

Such organizations as the American Society of Newspaper Editors actually led reform efforts--limited as they might prove to have been--by focusing on newsroom demographics.

In 1978, to mark the 10th anniversary of the Kerner Commission report, ASNE initiated an annual census as part of the attempt to reach a Year 2000 parity goal. But it has received scant support from journalism educators.

Not until almost 20 years after the Kerner Commission report did the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communication give these issues attention. In 1984, they adopted Standard 12 of the accreditation requirements for journalism education units:

"Organized efforts must be made to recruit, advise and retain minority students and minority female faculty members and to include in the curriculum information for all students about contributions to journalism and mass communications made by minority and female practitioners."

However, the 92 accredited journalism schools and departments remain largely untouched by the standard. Perhaps that is why 98 percent of faculty holding associate or full professor rank are still white. Nationwide last year, only 10 blacks and one Latino received Ph. D.s in journalism, a requirement for tenure-track faculty in most journalism departments.

Until recently, accreditation council treatment of Standard 12 was more ritual than substance. There was also widespread faculty disinterest, most clearly evident at recent annual conferences of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, where panel discussions about such issues or Standard 12 were scarcely attended by white professors.

Then in January 1991, the National Association of Black Journalists' board of directors decided to follow the accreditation process and to analyze AEJMC's commitment to Standard 12. That summer, the NABJ chapter in Austin, Texas, challenged the accreditation team's finding that the Department of Journalism at the University of Texas, Austin, had complied with the standard.

NABJ members questioned the integrity of evidence presented by the department to support its compliance claim and the Accreditation Council process in examining the Standard 12 records of those units undergoing review. Despite NABJ objections, the Council made no independent check of the department's claims of accomplishment. Although at the accreditation committee level the University of Texas journalism department was given only provisional accreditation--a status that would have required the department to show evidence of improved performance within one year--the Accreditation Council overturned that finding and awarded the department accreditation.

Throughout the debate, the National Association of Hispanic Journalists remained silent--a puzzling strategy given the Latino demographics of Texas. Neither the small, local affiliate, which was approached by black journalists in Austin, nor the national unit which learned of the conflict early in the struggle, provided support to the NABJ or the Latino students and faculty at UT.

In the industry, there is growing concern about how to deal with coverage issues. But ACEJMC and AEJMC, the educational associations charged with guiding the field, ignore them altogether. In its only mention related to issues addressed in Standard 12, the Council calls for the teaching about contributions to the profession by non-whites and females, but fails to make such a course required by students.

Little wonder that--with very few exceptions--journalism departments have no courses designed to teach those young professionals who will report on the "new America" how to cover these communities.

Thus the educational component of the profession, the arena where one hopes to find the kind of vision and critical thinking that nourish the First Amendment, is intellectually limp. The National Association of Black Journalists deserves both support and appreciation for its leadership in addressing the accreditation process.

(Mercedes Lynn de Uriarte, an associate professor at the University of Texas, spent eight years at the Los Angeles Times as an editor of the opinion section and a writer. She is presently at the Freedom Forum Media Studies Foundation working on a forthcoming book on the press and issues involving non-white communities.)

(c) 1992, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate



P.S./WASHINGTON

a weekly column by
U.S. Senator Paul Simon of Illinois

The Roots of Cynicism, The Opportunity for Change

There has always been some questioning of government, and that is healthy. But when questioning deepens into cynicism and a belief that democracy cannot work, that is unhealthy.

Today, there are millions of Americans who have gone beyond a healthy questioning to an unhealthy cynicism.

Why? I believe there are two reasons.

First, they see leaders not responding either to their needs or to the problems of our nation. They sense that both political parties are playing games to win elections, rather than courageously facing our problems.

Second, they sense that the people who finance campaigns are calling the shots on decision-making, rather than the needs of our society dictating what should be done.

Unfortunately, there is much truth to both reasons, but we do not solve either by crawling into a shell and not voting, not writing letters, not participating, and simply complaining.

People see a budget deficit mounting, threatening the future of our children as well as draining our economy of millions of jobs, and the President and Congress are basically doing little about it.

Citizens hear leaders making grand speeches about the importance of education, but the federal government's support for education is now 3 percent of the budget compared to 9 percent in 1949. And when it comes to a choice of providing a real lift to students of all income groups or using that money to subsidize banks, Congress and the President have temporarily decided to help the banks, thanks to the lobbying power of the lending institutions. But that one we still have a chance to win.

The public sees the government doing little to meet our health care needs, though the record of Congress on this is better than the President's, but not superb.

And so it continues.

On top of all this, citizens read about the House check-bouncing scandal. While it has not cost taxpayers a penny to cover the checks, it leaves the impression of a Congress taking care of itself in a way that most citizens cannot.

All of this is aggravated by our system of financing political campaigns, which needs a dramatic restructuring. Two or three times the Senate has come close to passing a fundamental reform that would call for spending limits, and a \$3 voluntary contribution when you pay your income taxes, with the candidates of both parties getting the same amount from that fund and with all other campaign contributions prohibited. We ought to pass that.

Sometime in the next three months, the Senate will vote on my proposal for a constitutional amendment--in which I am joined by a number of senators of both political parties--to require a balanced budget unless there is a 60 percent vote of Congress to the contrary. It will be a close vote. If we win, that will be good news for your children, and it will gradually lift the economy of our country.

We will make decisions on higher education soon, and if you favor a program to provide a self-financing plan of greater assistance to students, now is the time to let Congress know.

Health plans are all over Congress, and finally even the Administration is recognizing the need for change. The danger is that we will have talk, but no action.

If you favor action on these matters or others, let your leaders know. You can lead the leaders.

In our system of government, change is possible.

In fact, now when the public anger is stirred is a good time to contact your legislators on matters about which you feel strongly.

We can make our system of government work better.

Check This Out!

by Gregory Tijerina

I was tempted to write a column last week telling Maria Hernandez exactly where to go but I decided that a response was not really worth my time especially since the election is over and now we have to start to concentrate on uniting our chicano community in order to elect Bidal. She like many other people I know criticize but very rarely do anything else. Bidal has told me many times that many readers comment on my writing. He says that one thing for sure is that people are reading what I am writing and that is what really counts. He tells me that when he first started writing for La Voz 20 years ago he was also criticized every week by people who said that he did not know how to write. A few months ago I was talking to Nephthali DeLeon, a writer formally from Lubbock that is now known around the world. He told me that Bidal used to write in a mixture of Spanish, English and Chinese. I don't think my writing is that bad. I only hope that if I keep writing my knowledge will continue to grow.

This week I want to talk about a program here in Lubbock that is good for Lubbock and especially for poor people who are in trouble because they own a fine to some law enforcement agency. Anyone who owes a fine might consider the Work Release program.

The county work release program is an excellent way to pay off traffic tickets by working for the fine or fines. Ruben Torres, project manager for Reese Air Force Base says, "I feel this program is very effective, it provides an avenue for people to pay their fines without actually going to jail." People can work at their regular jobs and also participate in the work release program. This program helps to prevent the overcrowding in jails. The program collects and maintains information for the selected participants and interviews the client to obtain information concerning the client's background. This information is used to determine if a client is or is not eligible to participate in the work release program. Transportation is provided to the projects (local, state and non-profit agencies and Reese AFB).

The following people make the work release program a success: Col. W. Heeny, Col. K.W. Hess, Lt. Col. Klein, Capt. James Reynolds from Reese AFB; work release officers, phyllis Yeager, Shrona Williams and Sheriff Sonny Keeese.

We are indeed lucky to live in Lubbock and have Reese AFB next door. Now if you owe a fine and you cannot afford to pay it, the skys the limit. As about getting into the Greater Lubbock Work Release Program. For information call, between the hours of 7 am to 5 pm to 767-1497 or Ruben Torres at 767-1462 for spanish speakers.

THOUGHT: Go to vote this Saturday, I recommend Linda DeLeon and Kathlyn Anderson.
JOKE: What does George Bush, Bill Clinton and H. Ross Perto have in common? Answer: All of them think that tamales and beer are enough to get chicanos out to vote.

EL EDITOR NEWSPAPERS ARE PUBLISHED BY AMIGO PUBLICATIONS

in Lubbock and Midland/Odessa on Thursday and is a bilingual weekly newspaper distributed throughout West Texas. Mailing address: P.O. Box 11250 Zip 79408, Physical address 1502 Ave. M Lubbock, Tx 79401. Tel: (806) 763-3841. Opinions expressed in our editorial page are those of the author and not necessarily those of the publisher or the advertisers.

Editor/Publisher -- Bidal Aguero

FELICIDADES!

Con Nuestra
Gente Mexicana
Celebremos el
5 de Mayo
VALADEZ
TV SERVICE
744-3152



Primeros combates entre mexicanos y franceses, cerca de Orizaba

El Editor-Lubbock, April 30, 1992

HISTORIA DEL 5 DE MAYO

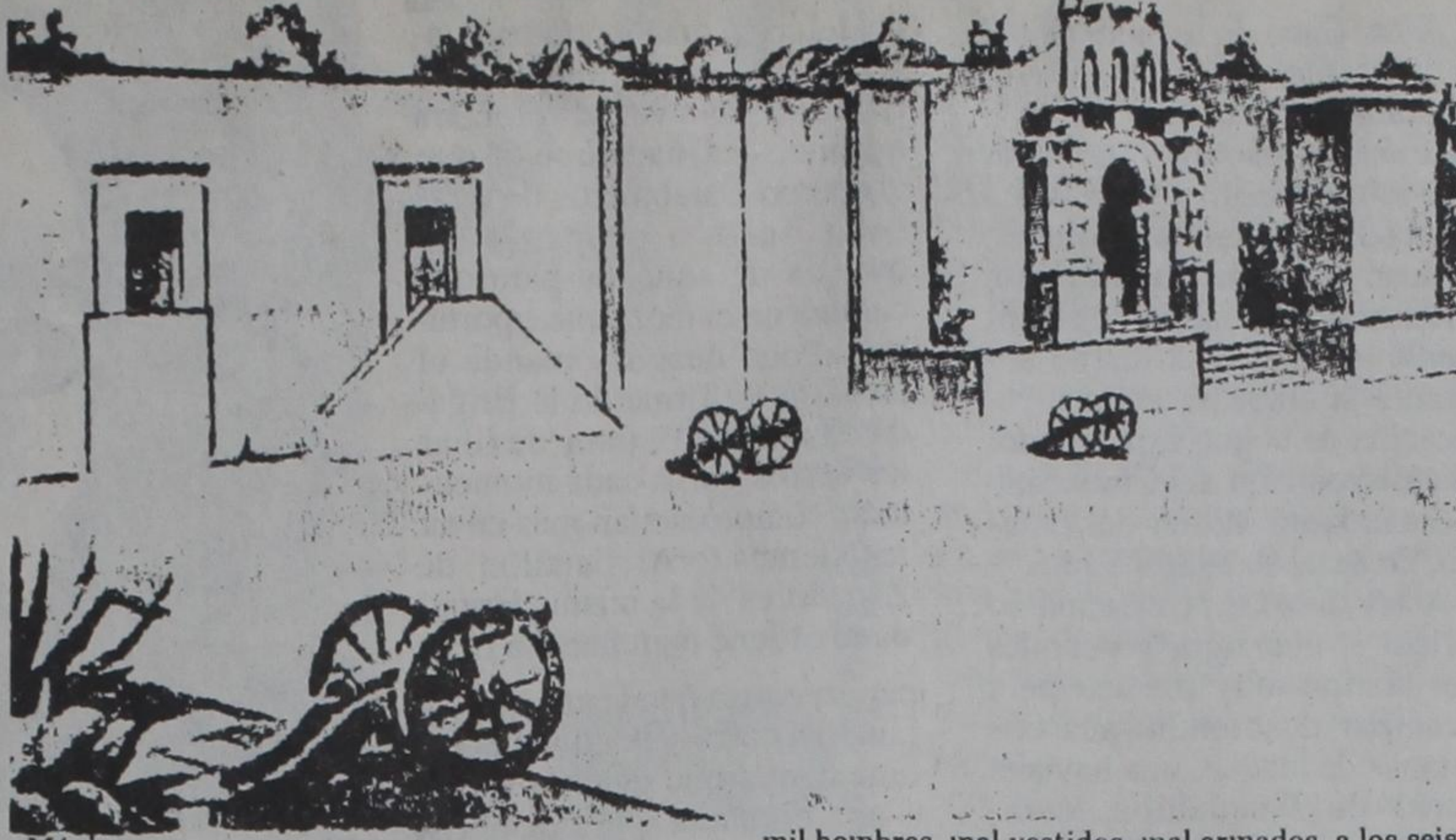
El día 11 de enero de 1861, el presidente Juárez hizo su entrada triunfal en la capital mexicana, poniendo punto final a la Guerra de Tres Años. Los golpes militares decisivos habían sido asestados por el general Jesús González Ortega en Silao, y después en Calpulalpan, acciones en que se jugó papel importantísimo un joven General de 33 años de edad, Ignacio Zaragoza, a quien Juárez llevó al Ministerio de la Guerra en premio a sus servicios en los campos de batalla.

La guerra fratricida había concluido, pero dejaba tras sí una serie de arduos problemas. A la inseguridad de los caminos, infestados de asaltantes, se agregaba la escasez de fondos en el erario, y por su parte los grupos políticos se empeñaban en mantener al país en constante zozobra.

Pero si la situación interna era delicadísima, allá en Europa se fraguaban conspiraciones ominosas, en las que intervenían no solamente los jefes de Estado de Inglaterra, sino hasta las damas de cortes imperiales, y algunos mexicanos conservadores de renombre como Gutiérrez Estrada y Manuel José Hidalgo, sin parentesco con el Cura de Dolores, que movían todos los recursos diplomáticos para darle a México un gobierno monárquico, encabezado por un príncipe europeo.

De conformidad con el Acuerdo de Londres, firmado por las tres potencias citadas, desembarcaron en Veracruz, so pretexto de cobrar intereses de una deuda que el Presidente Benito Juárez se vela imposibilitado para cumplir, fuertes contingentes de tropas británicas, francesas y españolas.

Deseando extremar todas las medidas posibles para llegar a un acuerdo pacífico, un delegado de Juárez se reunió con los jefes aliados europeos en La Soledad, Veracruz, y allí mismo el General Juan Prim anunció que su gobierno "trataba únicamente de obtener un acuerdo satisfactorio de sus reclamaciones y no tiene la intención de perjudicar la independencia, la soberanía y la integridad de



México.

En las reuniones subsiguientes de La Soledad, los diplomáticos británicos y españoles le descubrieron el juego a los franceses, que no era otra que establecer una monarquía en México, con príncipe escogido por Napoleón III y su esposa Eugenia de Montijo.

Hasta aquí, a grandes rasgos, el marco general, interno e internacional, sobre el cual destaca la Batalla de Puebla. El Presidente Juárez, alentado por las naves británicas y españolas, que se esfumaron en las lejanías del Atlántico, empezó a hacer acopio de todos los escasos elementos con que podía contar, enviando al General Zaragoza a Puebla, enajada a medio camino de la capital mexicana, para que se enfrentara con sus cuatro

mil hombres, mal vestidos, mal armados, a los seis mil que enviara sobre él el General Lorencez, uno de los más aguerridos soldados de Francia, y héroe de Magenta y Solferino. Lo que siguió al primer encontronazo entre mexicanos y franceses lo saben hasta los alumnos de primeras letras en las escuelas mexicanas. Tres veces lanzó Lorencez sus huestes disciplinadas sobre los cerros de Loreto y Guadalupe y otras tantas fueron rechazadas. Ya cala la tarde de aquel histórico 5 de mayo de 1862. Los franceses, Jerrotados y humillados, emprendieron la retirada, seguidos muy de cerca por las caballerías de Porfirio Díaz. Ya en su puesto de campaña, pudo enviar Zaragoza al Presidente Juárez su lacónico e histórico mensaje: "Las armas Nacionales se han cubierto de Gloria".

citibus
 SALUTES THE CELEBRATION
 OF
CINCO DE MAYO

Catch the Breeze

For route information or a free route map, call 762-0111.

**Mayor Pro-Tem
 T.J. Patterson**

**He's Doing A
 Good Job!
 Vote May 2nd**

Pd. for by T.J. Patterson Election Committee, Alfred Caviel, Treas.

EDUCATION

**THE Priority For All Our Children
 A MESSAGE FROM
 LILLIE AGUILAR**

As a parent watching her second group of children proceed through the system at L.I.S.D. I am very concerned with the direction that our education system has taken. I, as a parent, encourage my children to excel. But, who is encouraging the others to do the same?



The dropout rate in our district is outrageous and the teen pregnancy rate is among the highest in the country. I feel that we must address both of these issues at all levels. Because our children are not considered at risk does not absolve me nor anyone in the L.I.S.D. from responsibility of making sure all of our young people leave our school system with a complete education.

What is the L.I.S.D. doing about our dropout rate? Are we leaving doors open for these dropouts to come back?

What are we doing about our teen-age pregnancy rate?

Are we spending our tax-payer's money wisely? Money invested in the education of all our children is money well spent.

Who Is Lillie Aguilar?

Lillie Aguilar was born in Lubbock, Texas on January 24, 1945. She is the 7th of 10 children born to Pedro and Florencia Garcia. When she completed the 1st grade her family moved to Ogden, Utah. During her school years they travelled the western states as migrant farm workers. She attended schools in Utah, Idaho, Arizona and Texas. She earned here GED from L.I.S.D. after her second child, Timi entered kindergarten.

She has lived in Lubbock for the past 29 years and is married to Manuel Aguilar, Jr. They have 4 children, Stevan, Timi, Jaime and Annikka. Stevan and Timi graduated from Lubbock high School, Jaime is an 8th grader at J.T. Hutchinson Jr. High and Annikka is a 3rd grader at Wolforth Elementary, in Lubbock. Timi is a 1991 graduate of the University of Notre Dame, Stevan attended South Plains College and Texas Tech University.

As a resident of Lubbock she has been active in the PTA, served on the American Red Cross Board and the United Way planning council. She has taught religious education in the Diocese of Lubbock for over 20 years. Her family attends St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church where she teaches 6th grade CCE. During her 11 year employment at United Parcel Service she has worked as C.O.D. Clerk, Payroll Clerk and Administrative Aide in the collections department.

**LILLIE
 AGUILAR**

L.I.S.D School Board
 Place 5 - Vote May 2, 1992
 Pct. 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 46A, 47, 49, 50, 59, 71



Pd. for by the Lillie Aguilar for School Board Campaign, Cindy and Tommy Jones Treas.

FELICIDADES A TODOS

Why is Kathyl Russell Anderson running for District Two School Board Trustee?

BECAUSE.....

- LISD has been insensitive to the needs of the children and parents in our district
- LISD has failed miserably in recruiting minority teachers
- LISD has failed to adequately address the dropout problem in our schools
- LISD has made no significant effort to involve district two parents in current student's educational process
- LISD has failed to incorporate multi-culturalism into its curriculum



Vote May 2nd!

KATHYL ANDERSON IN TOUCH THROUGH HONEST COMMUNICATION

Paid for by the Kathyl Anderson Campaign / Box 1431 Lubbock, Texas 79408 744-8233

**You've Tried The
 Rest Now Read
 The Best!
 El Editor**

**Feliz
 Celebración
 del
 5 de Mayo
 O.D.
 Kenney
 Auto
 Parts**

Your Automotive
 Parts Distributor
828-6523
 Slaton, Tx
 Wayne Kenney
 Mike Kenney
 Alton Kenney

Dedicated
 The One Simple Reason We Should
Keep
Linda DeLeon

As Our School Board Trustee
**"She's Working
 For Our Kids"**



*Let's Celebrate
 Cinco de Mayo
 With a
 Victory on May 2
 Go Vote Before the Festival*

Vote May 2

Pd. for by the Educational Equality Committee to Elect Linda DeLeon, Maye Constancio, Treasurer

Zaragoza Relata La Batalla

Memorable batalla en la que el ejército mexicano con menos tropas derrotó a un poderoso ejército. He aquí el parte del general en jefe.... "Ejército de Oriente. - General en Jefe.

Después de mi movimiento retrógrado que emprendí desde las cumbres de Acultzingo, llegué a esta ciudad el día 3 del presente, según tuve el honor de dar parte a usted. El enemigo me seguía a distancia de una jornada pequeña, y habiendo dejado a retaguardia de aquel la 2a. Brigada de caballería, compuesta de poco más de 300 hombres, para que en lo posible los hostilizara, me situé como llevo dicho en Puebla. En el acto di mis órdenes para poner en un regular estado de defensa los cerros de Guadalupe y Loreto, haciendo activar la fortificación de la plaza que hasta entonces estaba descuidada.

Al amanecer del día 4 ordené

al distinguido General C. Miguel Negrete que con la 2a. División de su mando, compuesta de 1,200 hombres, lista para combatir, ocupara los expresados cerros de Loreto y Guadalupe, los cuales fueron artillados con dos baterías de batalla y montaña.

El mismo día 4 hice formar de las Brigadas Berriozábal,

Diáz y Lamadrid tres columnas de ataque, compuestas: la primera, de 1,082 hombres, la segunda de mil, y la última de 1,020, toda infantería, y además una columna de caballería con 550 caballos, que mandaba el Ciudadano General Antonio Alvarez, designando para su dotación una batería de batalla. Estas fuerzas estuvieron formadas en la plaza de San José, hasta las doce del día, a cuya hora se acuartelaron. El enemigo pernoctó en Amozoc.

A las cinco de la mañana del memorable día 5 de Mayo, aquellas fuerzas marchaban a la línea de batalla que había yo determinado y verá usted marcada en el croquis adjunto: ordené al Ciudadano comandante general de artillería sobriante la colocara en la fortificación de la plaza, poniéndola a disposición del Ciudadano Comandante Militar del Estado, General Santiago Tapia.

A las diez de la mañana se avistó el enemigo, y después del tiempo muy preciso para acampar desprendió sus columnas de ataque, una había el cerro de Guadalupe, compuesta como de 4,000 hombres con dos baterías, y otra pequeña de 1,000, amagando nuestro frente. Este ataque, que no había previsto aunque conocía la audacia del ejército francés, me hizo cambiar mi plan de maniobras y formar el

de defensa, mandando en consecuencia que la Brigada Berriozábal a paso veloz, reforzara a Loreto y Guadalupe, y que el cuerpo Carabineros de a caballo, fuera a ocupar la izquierda de aquellos para que cargara en el momento oportuno. Poco después mandé el batallón Reforma de la Brigada "Lamadrid" para auxiliar los cerros que a cada momento se comprometían más en su resistencia. Al batallón de Zapadores de la misma Brigada le ordené marcharse a ocupar

un barrio que le está casi a la falta del cerro y llegó tan oportunamente, que evitó la subida a una columna que por allí se dirigía al mismo cerro trabando combates casi personales. Tres cargas bruscas ejecutaron los franceses y en las tres fueron rechazados con valor y dignidad; la caballería situada a la izquierda de Loreto, aprovechando la primera oportunidad, cargó bizarramente, lo que les evitó reorganizarse para nueva carga.

Cuando el combate del cerro estaba más empeñado, tenía lugar otro no menos reñido en la llanura de la derecha que formaba mi frente.

El Ciudadano General Díaz con dos cuerpos de su Brigada, uno de la de Lamadrid, con dos piezas de batalla y el resto de la de Alvarez, contuvieron y rechazaron a la columna enemiga, que también con arrojado marchaba sobre nuestras posiciones; ella se se replegó hacia la hacienda de San José Rentería, donde también lo habían verificado los rechazados del cerro, que ya de nuevo organizados se preparaban únicamente a defenderse, pues hasta habían claroboyado las fincas; pero yo no podía atacarlos, porque derrotados como estaban tenían meas fuerzas numérica que la mía: por tanto mandé hacer alto al Ciudadano General Díaz que con empeño y bizarría los siguió, y me limité a conservar una posición amenazante.



El general Ignacio Zaragoza se encontraba organizando la defensa de Puebla, cuando contrajo en las trincheras la fiebre de tifo. Toda la ciencia médica se puso en acción, pero la enfermedad no pudo ser dominada, muriendo el 8 de septiembre de 1862, a los 33 años de edad.

Ambas fuerzas beligerantes estuvieron a la vista hasta las siete de la noche que emprendieron los contrarios su retirada a su campamento de la hacienda de los Alamos, verificando poco después la nuestra a su línea.

La noche se pasó en levantar el campo, del cual se recogieron muchos muertos y heridos del enemigo, y cuya operación duró todo el día siguiente: y aunque no puedo decir el número exacto de pérdidas de aquel, sí aseguro que pasó de mil hombres entre muertos y heridos y ocho o diez prisioneros.

Por demás me parece recomendar a usted el comportamiento de mis calientes compañeros; el hecho glorioso que acaba de tener lugar patentiza su brío y por sí sólo los recomienda.

El Ejército francés se ha bastado con mucha bizarría: su General en Jefe se ha portado con torpeza en su ataque.

Las armas nacionales, Ciudadano Ministro, se han cubierto de gloria y por ello felicito al primer Magistrado de la

República por el digno conducto de usted, en el concepto de que puedo afirmar con orgullo que ni un solo momento volvió la espalda al enemigo el Ejército mexicano, durante la larga lucha que sostuvo.

Indicaré a usted por último que al mismo tiempo de estar preparando la defensa del honor nacional, tuve la necesidad de mandar a las Brigadas O'Horan y Carbajal a batir a los facciosos que en número considerable se hallaban en Atlixco y Matamoros, cuya circunstancia acaso libró al enemigo extranjero de una derrota completa, y al pequeño Cuerpo de Ejército de Oriente de una victoria que habría inmortalizado su nombre.

Al rendir el parte de la gloriosa jornada del día 5 de este mes, adjunto el expediente respectivo en que constan los pormenores y detalles expresados por los jefes que a ella concurren.

Libertad y Reforma Cuartel General en Puebla a 9 de Mayo de 1862.

Ignacio Zaragoza, Ciudadano Ministro de la Guerra.- México".

Great Taste... Less Filling

For Mexicans around the world, Cinco de Mayo is a day of joy and triumph. A holiday celebrating the heroics of a band of Mexican soldiers who were to half off an attack by a much larger and better equipped French Army. The victory marks a milestone in Mexico's quest for independence and is universally observed as a day for celebration. Over the years Cinco de Mayo has become a holiday for all Americans.

Milner Brewing Company, Milwaukee

Sabor Para Siempre

CELEBREMOS UNIDOS

© 1992 The Coca-Cola Company. "Coca-Cola" and the Dynamic Ribbon are registered trademarks of The Coca-Cola Company.

VIVA MEXICO!!!

Celebremos el 5 de Mayo

7:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Monday - Saturday

1018 Broadway
Phone: 747-2334

Lala's Restaurant
Visit our New Location
On 82nd and Indiana

O'SHEA, HART & FORCUM PC
Law Offices
1402 Texas Avenue - Lubbock - 763-4617

VIVA EL 5 DE MAYO FELICIDADES

Gloria la Los Heroes De La Batalla de Puebla
Viva 5 de Mayo

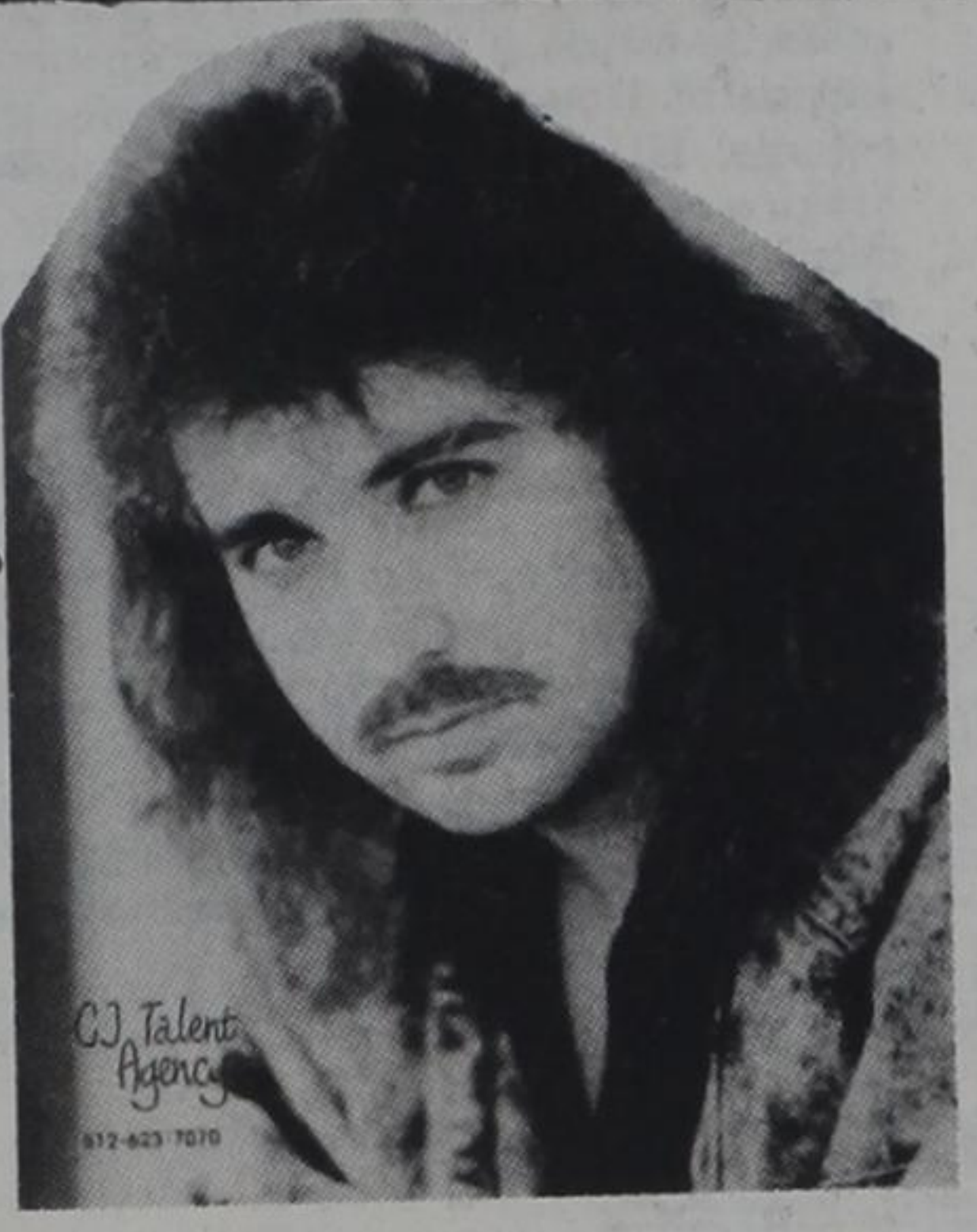
Coors LIGHT The Silver Bullet

5 de Mayo

7th Annual KTLK
5 de Mayo Celebration

Featuring
Gary Hobbs & Hot Sauce Band and Los Desperados

and La Onda, Buena Suerte, La Coperativa, Pura Vida, LA Band, Ray Valdez y Sus Camaradas, Los Senderos, Los Grandes 4, Juan y los Favoritos, Los Grades 4, Los Fronterizos, El Trio Poquito Sol, Puesto de Comida y Más!



Everyone Free! - ¡Gratis!
19th And G

Coors LIGHT The Silver Bullet Coors LIGHT The Silver Bullet
CAVIEL'S PHARMACY Celebramos El
1719 Ave. A **Cinco de Mayo**
Lubbock, TX **Mucho Exito**
Tel: 765-7560

St. John's Nuemann
5 de Mayo

As the laughter rings out throughout the City, so too will it ring out at St. John Neuman school, as they participate in their own Cinco de Mayo celebration on May 3 from 12:30 until 7 p.m.

The daily festivities will be filled with music and games and the atmosphere will be focused on the family.

It will be a time where mama and papa can let Juanito's hand go and let him play the 'ole manita and throw a few softballs at teh dunking booth. a time where los ancianitos can sit and listen to the best of la musica tejana.

A place where our cultures will be alive and well. A haven for writers and poets can watch and allow tears to well up in their eyes, due to the beauty of what our abuelitos left for us, our culture. Here our abuelitos can be proud to say "que esto es la cultura mexicana".

This year it will be no different, the ninnos in line to spin la manita. El señor fulano de tal call out "under the B-12" and Someone then crying out Bingo!

Well, I'll be there to take in what mis abuelitos left us. I also consider it a super special day para mi madre that was born in Mexico.

So come out and bring the famly to los papalotes blancos or the white propellar. We are on Frankford and 22nd.

We ask that you have a nice Cinco de Mayo departe de Joohn Gatica, Nicholas Schumacher, Jonathen Rangel and Joshua Wilson. For more information call 799-4788.

CINCO DE MAYO CELEBRATION

Q-95/KKIK
Telemundo, K of C
Tejano Weekend Jam
Saturday and Sunday May 2 & 3 Los Chamacos, New Variety Band Arena, Cervantez & Co., Frank Chapa & Esperanza, Divino, Cierra, Mariachi Flores, Viva la Musica, Ballet Folkloricos, Puestos de Comida, Juegos, Entretenimiento Para toda la Familia -- Empesana 12 medio dia
Sabado y Domingo Behind Q-95
Adultos \$2 - Kids Free

COMA
5 DE MAYO
CRYSTAL'S CLUB
FEATURING RAM HERRERA
CALL 762-5059
FOR INFORMATION
Tuesday - 7 to 2 am

Taco Village

6909 Indiana - Liberty Village
Serving Daily Specials
Live Entertainment Saturday Nights
We also cater
Call 799-5496
Open M-Thur 10 am to 9 pm
- Fri & Sat 10 to 10
Closed Sundays

Celebre el 5 de Mayo Con El Editor y el Trio Aguila Negra
Musica Tradicional con Accordion y Guitarra
Tues. 5:30-7:30

99¢ DRAFT BEER ALL NIGHT

COME IN A TASTE OUR DELICIOUS CHILES RELLENOS AS FEATURED IN Texas Monthly

Celebremos El Cinco de Mayo

FABIT

A Waste Management Company
COMPLETE REFUSE CONTAINER SERVICE
CALL
762-2650

THE THINGS THAT LAST ALWAYS COME FIRST.

1st First National Bank
Downtown 1500 Broadway 765-8861
Texas Tech University Center 765-6281
Southwest Banking Center 4905 82nd 794-1060
Central Banking Center 3845 50th 797-3265
Member FDIC

The City of Lubbock Joins With The Lubbock Hispanic Community in Celebrating "El 5 de Mayo"

24 Hour Job Line
762-2444
Personnel Department
1625 13th St.

We Are an Equal Opportunity Employer

Office of the mayor
CITY OF LUBBOCK

PROCLAMACION

Whereas: Cinco de Mayo is a source of cultural pride for people of Mexican American descent, and

WHEREAS: The City of Lubbock has the second highest Hispanic population in west Texas, and

WHEREAS: C.M.A. Telemedia, 295 and Bankers are sponsoring many activities May 3 through 5, 1992, in Lubbock to celebrate Cinco de Mayo to commemorate La Batalla de Puebla in 1862,

AND WHEREAS: J. R. C. "Red" McIlwain, Mayor of the City of Lubbock, does hereby proclaim May 3 through 5, 1992, as

"Cinco de Mayo Days"

in Lubbock, and urge all citizens to join in these observances.

In official recognition whereof, I hereby offer my signature this 3rd day of May, 1992.

J. R. C. "Red" McIlwain
Mayor

Viva 5 de Mayo

Blue Ribbon Mother

Something Special

Florist and Gifts
Full Service Florist

Silk Arrangements - Wedding Service
Balloon Bouquets • Gift Baskets
DELIVERY - WIRE SERVICE
ALL MAJOR CREDIT CARDS

747-1728
1723 Broadway • LUBBOCK

Happy Mother's Day

Estradas TV Shop

Expert TV, VCR and Stereo
Repair on All Major Brands

Viva 5 de Mayo

1206 Ave F - 762-6499

JUAREZ, ZARAGOZA, LINCOLN, POLK Y EL 5 DE MAYO

En las últimas escenas de la exitosa película de Cheech Marin "Nacido en el este de Los Angeles", él y su novia salen de una alcantarilla y ven un desfile del Cinco de Mayo. La novia desconcertada pregunta: "¿De qué es el desfile?, y él contesta, "es por el Cinco de Mayo". "¿Qué es el Cinco de Mayo?", pregunta ella. El se encoge de hombros y dice, "No sé", pero cada año tenemos un desfile para celebrar esa fecha.

Antes del frío amanecer del Cinco de Mayo de 1862, en las orillas del montañoso pueblo de

Puebla, al este de la Ciudad de México, 4,850 soldados mexicanos, casi todos adolescentes, revisaban sus rifles viejos, se secaban la frente, y le rezaban a la Virgen de Guadalupe. Ellos se enfrentaron con 6,000 franceses invasores y 2,000 reaccionarios mexicanos aliados a los franceses. Los jovencitos mexicanos tenían las desventajas de preparación militar, personal y fusiles.

A pesar de esas desventajas, catorce horas mas tarde, una octava parte de los invasores franceses estaban muertos o heridos, y solamente había 250 bajas en las tropas mexicanas guiadas por su joven general de treinta y dos años Ignacio Zaragoza. Así la conquista francesa en México tuvo que esperar.

Esa Batalla del Cinco de Mayo en Puebla, apenas si alcanza un lugar pequeñísimo en la historia universal. Sin embargo, es conmemorada por 90 millones de mexicanos, 12 y medio de mexico-americanos, y millones de nuestros amigos y vecinos de los Estados Unidos.

¿Por qué celebramos tanto esa fecha? ¿No es el Día de la Independencia de México!

Después de estar 300 años bajo el mando de la corona española, México declaró y luchó por su independencia a partir de 1810. Después de esa fecha, vivió décadas caóticas bajo el poder de criollos, emperadores, y dictadores. Los criollos son aquellos que nacen en México de padres nacidos en España. Después de esas décadas, en 1846, el presidente Polk de los Estados Unidos mandó secretamente tropas estadounidenses a los territorios mexicanos en "conflictos", y se desató una guerra entre México y los Estados Unidos. La guerra resultó desastrosa para los criollos y para México, y el resultado fue la pérdida del enorme territorio llamado ahora California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah y Nuevo México. Los criollos también perdieron poder político, y mediante un sistema electoral, surgió el primer presidente indígena mexicano, Benito Juárez.

Los criollos no se dieron por vencidos y no queriendo perder el poder pidieron préstamos en Europa, compraron armas y empezaron una guerra civil. Poco tiempo después, México estaba en deuda con los países que ayudaron a financiar la guerra, pero no podía ni quería pagar. En 1862, los españoles, los ingleses y los franceses empezaron a llegar a México para cobrar esas deudas atrasadas.

Los británicos y españoles negociaron la deuda y se fueron, pero los franceses proclamándose "liberales y pacifistas", anunciaron que su bandera había venido a México para quedarse.

Vinieron bajo la orden de Napoleón III, quien quería detener la influencia de los Estados Unidos, y para explotar los recursos naturales mexicanos. Además, quería abrir mercados de productos franceses en México. En otras palabras, quería establecer un colonialismo en México.

Esa meta napoleónica violaba la doctrina Monroe de Estados Unidos, la que no permitía la intervención europea en este hemisferio. Esa intervención francesa preocupó al presidente Abraham Lincoln, y les dijo a los franceses que él apoyaba totalmente el gobierno de Benito Juárez, y que quería que los franceses salieran de México. Además, Lincoln no quería a Napoleón porque Napoleón favorecía a la Confederación de Estados Unidos, la cual era enemiga de Lincoln y su Unión.

El presidente americano impuso un embargo de armas a México, y sólo permitió comprarlas en los Estados Unidos a los aliados de Juárez. Para asegurar sus intereses tenía que mantener a México libre y a Juárez como un aliado; tenía que cargamentos de armas francesas pasaran por Texas y llegaran a manos de sus enemigos de la Confederación.

La victoria del Cinco de Mayo en Puebla significó un año crítico para Lincoln, pues fue ese año, de mayo de 1862 a Abril de 1863, cuando las tropas de la Confederación fueron derrotadas.

Pero los franceses regresaron por una segunda batalla a Puebla en 1863 y la ganaron. Después ocuparon la ciudad de México. El presidente Juárez con muy pocos recursos llegó al Paso del Norte, ahora llamado Ciudad Juárez y luchó.

Después de la decisiva batalla de Gettysburg, los Estados Unidos enfocaron su atención al territorio mexicano invadido por los franceses. El presidente Juárez declaró un decreto en agosto de 1864 en el cual ofrecía a voluntarios extranjeros unirse a la armada mexicana. Como recompensa, el decreto ofrecía pagarles a los voluntarios 10 pesos al mes, y hasta 1084 acres de terreno con valor hasta de \$2,000 dependiendo del rango del soldado, y sin tener que hacerse ciudadanos mexicanos.

Miles de americanos se fueron a México; pocos con los franceses y muchos con Juárez. Algunos fueron por dinero, otros por la tierra y otros por la doctrina de Monroe, o por la libertad. Muchos fueron y pelearon, y para contrastar a los franceses, se formó el grupo americano de la American Legion of Honor y usaron sus propios oficiales y colores. El compromiso de Estados Unidos en México se aceleró con el asesinato de Lincoln y la derrota de la Confederación. El sucesor de Lincoln, el presidente Andrew Johnson, continuó la política de Lincoln y mandó tropas de 100,000 soldados y al general William Sheridan a la frontera de Texas para proteger los "intereses americanos".

Los soldados americanos cruzaban abiertamente la frontera del Río Grande y con su experiencia en la guerra supervisaban los ataques que los mexicanos hacían a los franceses y a los reaccionarios mexicanos. Sheridan en una conspiración con Juárez, dejaba rifles, artillería y otras armas

militares en carretas sin guardias. Muchos franceses fueron muertos con esas armas y balas.

Miles de americanos lucharon con los mexicanos en contra de los austriacos, los belgas y sus aliados mexicanos. Con ellos, los americanos se ganaron el derecho de ser incluidos en el combate final que derrotó al títtere emperador Maximiliano. En el desfile victorioso del 8 de julio de 1867, ellos mar-

charon en la ciudad de México celebrando la victoria de Juárez. La victoria de una guerra larga y sangrienta que por fin terminaba.

Por eso nos preguntamos ¿por qué celebrar el Cinco de Mayo? La respuesta es porque aquellos jóvenes que lucharon contra los franceses simbolizan lo que somos todos nosotros. Nosotros, 300 millones de americanos y mexicanos que no toleramos el dominio extranjero y preferimos la palabra "Freedom/Libertad".

Miles de americanos lucharon en la armada mexicana contra los franceses. Miles de mexicanos cruzaron la frontera después del ataque de Pearl Harbor para luchar con los americanos contra Japón y Alemania. Inclusive, México mandó una unidad de combate al océano Pacífico durante ese tiempo.

Recientemente, un prominente hombre de negocios, George B., murió en paz en Tijuana. Su hijo encontró en un baúl bien cerrado un uniforme de los Estados Unidos y varias medallas de mérito militar, incluyendo una estrella de plata que ganó heroicamente en la batalla decisiva en 1944 en la lucha contra Hitler. ¿Qué hacía un adolescente soldado mexicano con un uniforme americano luchando en Bélgica en una de las victorias americanas mas importantes de la historia de Estados Unidos? El señor Lincoln dijo, "aquí estamos", y la libertad es nuestra, y "nadie" puede quitárnosla! ¿no sería eso lo que declaran los soldados americanos que lucharon junto con Juárez? Cualquiera de nosotros de los dos lados del Río Grande lucharíamos por la libertad, porque la libertad no tiene fronteras para los mexicanos y los americanos. Si no lo creen, pregunten a los franceses o a los alemanes y japoneses. Ellos lo supieron por experiencia propia.

Por eso, Cheech Marin, por lo que celebramos el Cinco de Mayo. La próxima vez que alguien pregunte, ¿por qué hay un desfile el Cinco de Mayo?, díle el por qué.

Por los 4,850 adolescentes mexicanos que lucharon en la batalla de Puebla, por los miles de americanos que lucharon con Juárez, por los soldados mexicanos que después del ataque de Pearl Harbor levantaron la mano y juraron "defender los Estados Unidos en contra de cualquier enemigo, doméstico o extranjero", por todos ellos, hagamos un brindis.

¡Viva el Cinco de Mayo!

Discover The Blue The Proud!



- Salary above \$20,000 per year plus complete benefits & insurance
- Uniforms & equipment provided
- Pay raise & promotion opportunities
- Paid training
- Medical Benefits
- 15 Vacation days, 10 paid holidays per year.
- Education incentive pay
- Company Car provided

THE LUBBOCK POLICE DEPARTMENT

Applications accepted May 4th - May 29th

City of Lubbock Personnel Department
1625 13th Street - Room 104
Lubbock, Texas 79403 - 806/767-2311

FELIZ CINCO DE MAYO



Global Discount Pharmacy

2809 Ave. Q
Phone 744-5353
Lubbock, Tx.

Owner: Henry Dominguez

VIVA EL 5 DE MAYO

LYNN COOK
BAIL BOND

1510 AVENUE H - LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79401

744-1891

Open 24 Hours - "Crooks Call Cook"

VIVA EL 5 DE MAYO FELICIDADES



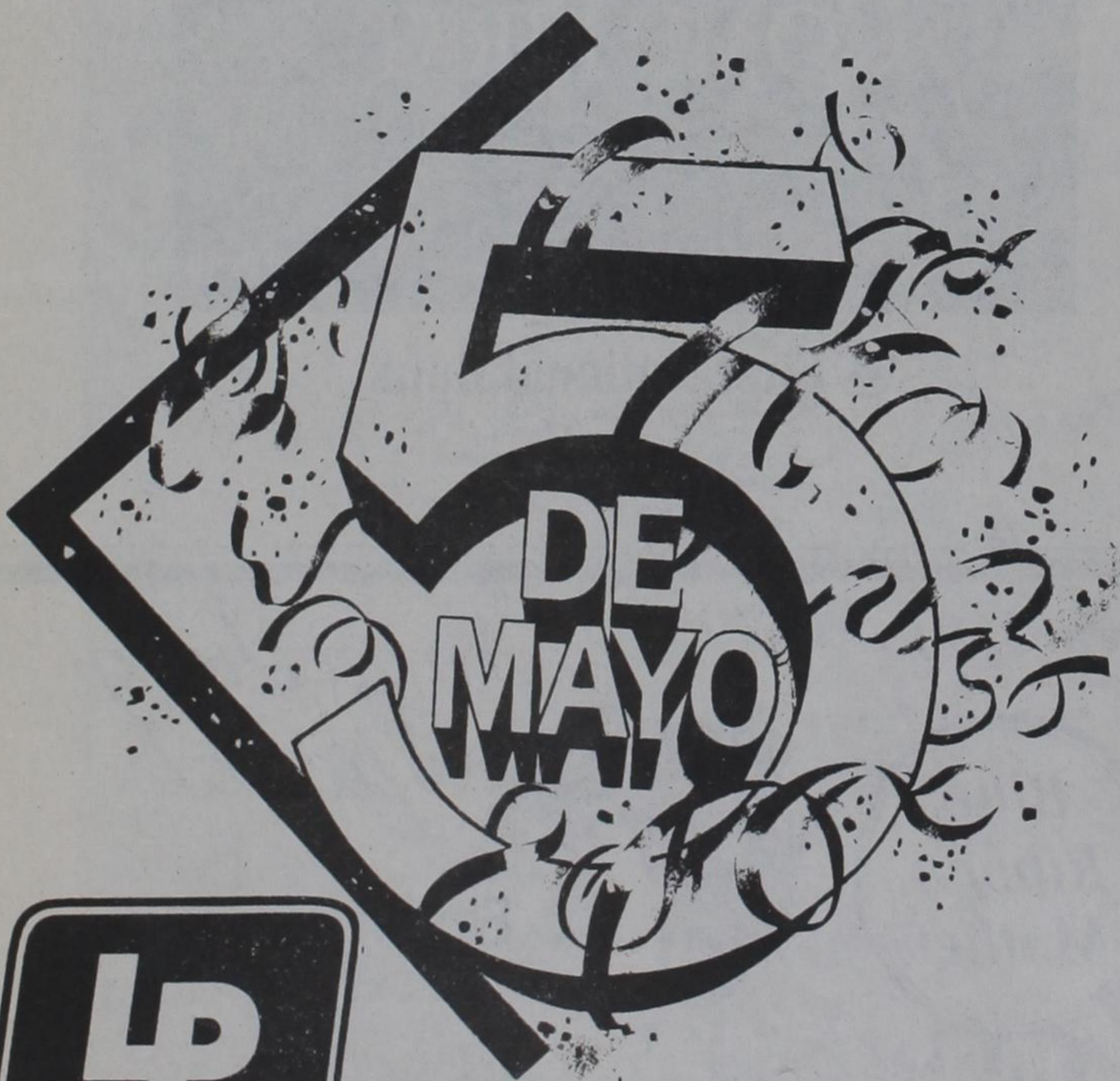
CIC

FURNITURE & FINANCE
13th
763-5321



FELICIDADES A TODOS

Feliz de 5 de Mayo. Siguiremos apoyando y promoviendo nuestra cultura atravez de nuestras fiestas



LUBBOCK POWER & LIGHT

LUBBOCK'S ONLY HOME-OWNED UTILITY!
BUSINESS OFFICE: 10th STREET & TEXAS AVE.

Want A New Room? We're Game.

We've Improved The Home Improvement Loan.

If you're playing with the idea of adding a game room or new den to your home, count on Bluebonnet Savings Bank to put the money in your pocket. We'll give you a great break on an affordable home improvement loan.

Count on us for a friendly greeting, expert assistance and fast, 24 hour response. Our flexible, low-cost loan programs are designed to provide the money you need with a payment plan that keeps you ahead of the game.

When all banks seem the same, count on us to make the difference.

- Unsecured Loans to \$7,500*
- Affordable Secured Loans
- Fast 24 Hour Response
- No Application Fee
- Competitive Rates



BLUEBONNET SAVINGS BANK FSB

Lubbock: 1617 Broadway (806) 765-8521
6502 Slide Rd. (806) 794-2411
6601 Indiana (806) 795-7156
Slaton: 100 W. Garza (806) 828-6557



Member FDIC

*With approved credit



Equal Housing Lender

THE FIFTH OF MAY

Por Raul L. Contreras

A great deal of blood drenched Mexico's soil to uphold a political principle of the United States of America on the 5th of May, Cinco de Mayo, 1862, and none of it was American. It was mostly French, and it was the first defeat of the French Army in 50 years.

The victors? Mexicans armed with half-century old rifles; and, Mexicans armed with machetes. Mexicans who had thrown out their Spanish masters forty years before in a decade-long War of Independence.

The beneficiaries? Mexican self-determination; Latin American self-determination; and American pride, dignity and position in world affairs. When American Secretary of State James Monroe bravely proclaimed that European powers could not impose 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".

Nevertheless, the Doctrine was respected by European powers until Communists took over Cuba in 1959, with one glaring exception, the 1862 French invasion of Mexico.

More beneficiaries? Abraham Lincoln and his struggle to keep the Union whole as the great Mexican victory prevented European royalty from flooding the American Civil War with munitions for the Confederacy. And, American soldiers who swiftly made their way to Mexico when the Confederacy had been defeated to join the Mexican Army; as well as every American who savors freedom today.

Freedom won, in part, by Mexican teenaged soldiers in the mountains 100 miles east of Mexico City 138 years ago on the 5th of May, Cinco de Mayo.

Cinco de Mayo does not celebrate Mexican Independence Day; it commemorates the Battle of Puebla between 6,000 French soldiers and 2,000 Mexican allies and 4,850 Mexican soldiers under the command of Texas-born General Ignacio Zaragoza.

Following the same route Spaniard Hernando Cortes took in 1519 from the Gulf of Mexico towards Mexico City and American General Winfield Scott took in the Mexican American War in 1848, French General Charles Ferdinand Latrille, Count of Lorencez, marched his soldiers into the Mexican mountains hoping to engage the Mexican soldiers of President Benito Juarez in one decisive battle. He did and he lost.

On the 4th of May, General Zaragoza ordered Colonel Porfirio Diaz, later Mexico's President and dictator for thirty years, to take his cavalry several miles away from the city of Puebla to be used as a battle reserve.

The Count divided his forces and sent one column to chase Diaz's cavalry and his main column to attack two forts guarding the city of Puebla. The evening of May 4th was used by both sides to prepare for battle.

Confessions were heard, letters written, rifles cleaned and prayers uttered by Mexican citizen-soldiers who knew the army they faced hadn't lost a battle since Waterloo, fifty years before. The French prepared for battle as only professionals can, for they knew they hadn't lost a battle since Waterloo and, brimming with professional confidence, they prepared to win.

The rains came. Heavy torrential rains. Then, before dawn, came the Indians, the Indians for whom there were no rifles, only machetes. They also brought their cattle with them, cattle they stamped through the French troops causing the professional soldiers to scatter, giving Zaragoza time to reposition his cannon and troops.

The Mexicans waited. Dawn came, onward came the French through the mud, to be slaughtered. Porfirio Diaz and his cavalry, probably some of the best cavalry in the world, attacked the French sent to hunt him down.

When the sun went down, that 5th of May, 1862, almost a thousand French were killed or wounded. Diaz was chasing French late into the night. The Indians scoured the Killing Fields and retrieved



BENITO JUAREZ

French rifles, then melted back into the hills. The Hills from which they would wage a guerilla war for the next five years.

With tails between their legs, the French retreated to the coast to await 30,000 More men; to wait for a year. They would return, and they would win the second battle of Puebla. They would chase Benito Juarez to within yards of the American Border. They would bring Prince Maximilian from Austria and crown him Emperor of Mexico. They would occupy most of Mexico.

They came, they told the world, to collect legal debts. The reality was, however, they came because the United States of America was busy disembowling itself and couldn't enforce its Monroe Doctrine. But when America defeated its domestic enemies it turned a jaundiced eye towards the French interlopers on its southern border.

Thousands of combat-veteran Americans, answering Juarez' 1864 call for volunteers, rushed across the border to help the very army and country they had fought less than twenty years before in America's bloodiest war ever. Armed with weapons covertly supplied by the U.S. and protected by U.S. soldiers in Texas, Mexicans and their American volunteers took the offensive. It was now only a matter of time.

When the war ended in 1867, Juarez led his Army into Mexico City, an Army which included an American Legion of Honor. Though long and bloody, the war's end began on the 5th of May 1862 at the Battle of Puebla and continued through victory because, as one French General put it, "Bah! Every Mexican is a guerillero, either he has been or he will be". True, General. Every Mexican...every American...is a "guerillero" for freedom. The 5th of May, like the 4th of July, is proof.

Gloria la Los Heroes

Confederacy was effectively defeated at Gettysburg in 1863, thus preserving the Union. The United States, therefore, owes an incalculable debt of gratitude to the 4,850 Mexican soldiers at Puebla.

The French won the second Battle of Puebla in 1863 and then occupied Mexico City. But the year was lost. And Americans noticed Mexican victory on Cinco De Mayo and headed to Mexico to join the fight.

Taking advantage of American sympathies, Juarez's decree of Aug. 11, 1864, offered foreign volunteers regular Mexican army pay (10 pesos a month) and land, with no necessity of Mexican citizenship. Many Americans responded and went to Mexico -- a few to the French -- most to Juarez. The American Legion of Honor was formed by Americans with their own officers and colors.

U.S. involvement accelerated with the Confederate defeat and Lincoln's assassination. At the urging of Gen. U.S. Grant, new President Andrew Johnson sent Gen. Phillip Sheridan and 100,000 troops, including 25,000 "colored" to the Texas border "to protect American interests."

Dashing back and forth across the Rio Grande under the watchful eyes of battle-hardened American soldiers, Mexican guerrillas harassed French and reactionary troops. Openly, Sheridan "condemned" rifles, artillery and military supplies and ordered them left unguarded in wagons on the border.

Many Frenchmen died, killed with "condemned" American rifles and bullets. Many more died at the hands of mustered out American combat veterans who were allowed to buy their rifles and ammunition for \$6 at the explicit orders of Gen.

U.S. Grant. Prior to the assassination, Gen. Grant has told President Lincoln that he did not consider the Civil War completely terminated while the French remained in Mexico.

Side by side with Mexicans, Americans fought the French and earned the right to be -- and were -- present at the final defeat on the French puppet, Emperor Maximilian. In fact, Maximilian surrendered to the American unit's commander, Col. George Green. As a unit, they marched in Juarez's Mexico City victory parade on July 8, 1867. The long, bloody war was over.

Nineteenth-century Americans fought in the Mexican army against the French; to pay us back, 20th-century Mexicans walked across the border after Pearl Harbor to join in the fight against Japan and Germany.

Example: A couple of years ago, a prominent Mexican businessman died peacefully in his sleep in Tijuana. Among his effects, his son found a locked trunk in which was carefully packed a United States Army paratrooper uniform (101st Airborne) and several medals for bravery, including a Silver Star heroically earned in 1944's Battle of the Bulge, Hitler's final frenzy.

What was a Mexican teen-age volunteer doing in Belgium's Ardennes Forest, fighting in an American uniform in one of the most glorious battles in American history?

MR. LINCOLN, WE ARE HERE!

The struggle for freedom by Americans and Mexicans knows no border, and that Cheech Marin, is why we celebrate Cinco. Next time someone asks what a Cinco de Mayo parade is for, tell them.

A toast! Viva Cinco de Mayo!

Léa El Editor.

SPLAWN & SIMPSON

907 TEXAS AVE
TEL: 765-8048



Call Javan Garcia
El Editor's Ad Consultant
(806) 763-3841

Top **PROPER Attire...** Vinyl Tops Convertable, Upholstery Free Estimates

HOLIN HEFLIN
4914 HOMESTEAD #3
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79424

Spend a Little of your Income Tax Money On Your Car! After All...It Does take you to work everyday
HAVE TONS WILL TRAVEL
796-0164, 796-0815 OR 789-7152

MONEY SAVING COUPONS

Cupon de Fabricante Caduca 31 Julio 92

Ahorre 25¢ **25¢**

Quando Usted Compra Uno de Cualquier Tamaño

CONSUMER: Redem ONLY by purchasing the brand size(s) indicated. May not be reproduced. Void if transferred to any person, firm or group prior to date redemption. You pay any sales tax. Any other use constitutes fraud. LIMIT ONE COUPON PER PURCHASE.

DEALER: Sending coupons to Procter & Gamble, 2750 Sunbros Drive Cincinnati, Ohio 45271, requires compliance with Requirements for Proper Coupon Redemption. Copy available by writing to the above address. Cash value 1/100 of \$.

37000 12525 4



VOTE GLENN MORGAN
CITY COUNCIL—DIST. 2
Saturday, May 2nd

NOW IS THE TIME TO BRIDGE THE COMMUNICATION GAP BETWEEN CITY GOVERNMENT AND THE CITIZENS OF LUBBOCK.

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE!

Paid for by Glenn Morgan for City Council Fund—Charles McGown, Treasurer 1414 Ave. L, Lubbock, TX 79401

Please vote for my friend and partner for 30 years Rufus Martinez



VOTE MAY 2nd
You make a difference.

After all, this is our community!

Langston for Lubbock

PAID FOR BY THE DAVID R. LANGSTON FOR MAYOR CAMPAIGN PO BOX 921 • LUBBOCK, TX. 79408 • MAX R. TARBOX TREASURER



Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sra. Sofia Martinez

Ya no es la "Libertad Santa" de los hijos de Dios, la que esta triunfando, sino el libertinaje de las malas costumbres, que ha llenado casi todos los rincones del mundo. El Papa Pio XII dijo: "El progreso de las gentes se debe a que la vida matrimonial y sus buenas costumbres sean conservadas obedeciendo los mandamientos de Dios." Pero, que pasara si no obedecemos la Ley de Dios?

Los cristianos somos muchos. Y los heroes y los santos, son muchos mas... Pero las costumbres estan... muy podridas... Y se van a podrir mas si, a caso, no nos ponemos a trabajar los que nos llamamos "buenos cristianos." Debemos de ponernos en contra de los que estan destruyendo. Y debemos de abrir de nuevo el camino al mando de Dios... Ya no es nomas en las grandes ciudades, sino tambien en los pueblitos, que no estan en el mapa, donde el aire puro iba a companado de santas costumbres, van contagiandose de podredumbre y de inmoralidad, y ese es un peligro muy

grande de nuestro tiempo.

Muchos olores podridos se van desparramando muy rapido de la ciudad al campo, y de los llanos hasta las montanas, tambien para los campesinos, que "antes eran", y que muchos de ellos "todavia son" un gran ejemplo de fe y de excelentes costumbres...

Parece que se estan repitiendo los tiempos de Noe: Todos se ahogaron, porque no quisieron oir la voz de Dios, y se burlaban del castigo que Dios les prometia. Tambien ahora, Dios puede castigar asi a los que desprecian y pisotean y olvidan los Grandes Tesoros de la Gracia de Dios. (Genesis 6, 5-7).

Por todo el mundo, se oye un fuerte grito de rebeldia. No quieren oir la voz de Dios, y se burlan del castigo que Dios puede mandarles a los que se divorcian, cuando Dios ha unido para siempre, un hombre y una mujer, en el matrimonio cristiano. (Mat. 19, 3-9).

La mujer quiere tener los mismos derechos que el esposo. Los solteros quieren tener los derechos que, solamente, les pertenecen a los casados. Y los casados no quieren respetar la mujer del projimo, ni las casadas quieren respetar al esposo ajeno. Muchos preguntan: Porque tenemos que obedecer las leyes de la pureza y las leyes de la prudencia? Es que mucho creen que son ideas de los "antepasados"... Pero debemos de saber que es plirlos porque Dios nos ama y merece que le amemos. Los Mandamientos de Dios son siempre Nuevos y siempre buenos. (Exodo 20, 1-17).

Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

Dr. Joe Woods O.D.

COMPLETE EYE VISION CENTER

WE'VE MOVED! NOS MUDAMOS

Contact Lens Replacement Co.

GLASSES & CONTACT LENSES

5717 SLIDE ROAD

Se Habla Español

792-5059

792-3843

5717 Slide Rd. - Lubbock

WHITSON MUSIC CO BUY ★ SELL ★ TRADE ★ LAYAWAY

WE BUY, SELL, TRADE NEW & USED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



- DRUMS
- AMPS
- VIOLINS
- MIKES
- GUITARS
- HORNS
- P.A.'s
- STRINGS

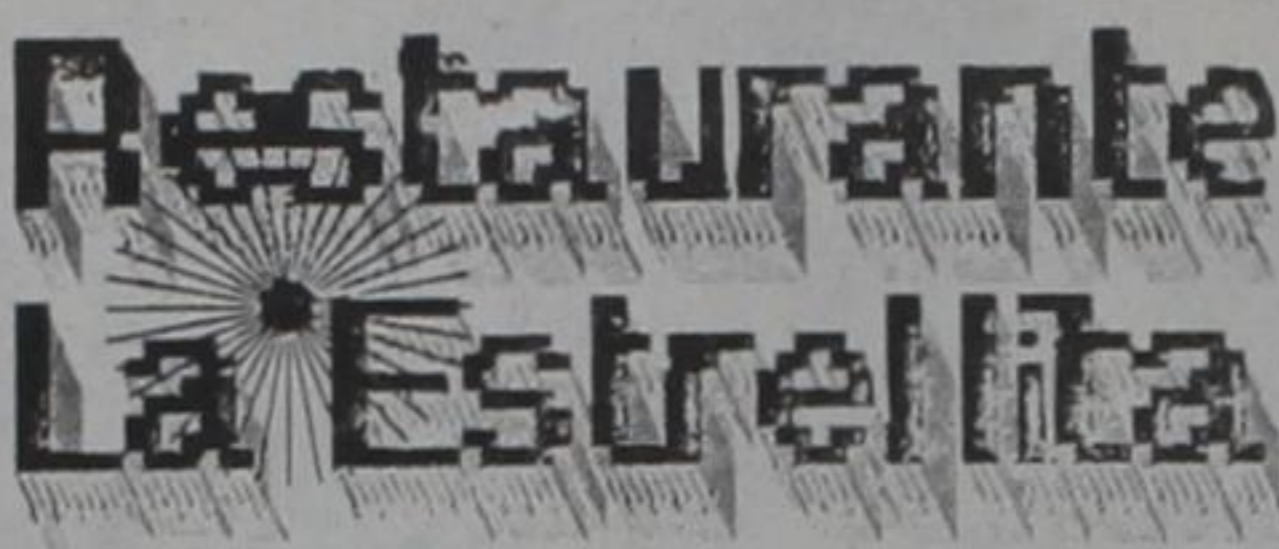
• ACCESSORIES

RENTAL PURCHASE PLAN

FINANCING AVAILABLE

2315 4th St. Lubbock, TX

765-5124



914 E. 34th

747-8516

New Owners

Sam y Fidel

Ahora Abierto Lunes a Jueves

7 am a 4 pm

Viernes y Sabado

7 am a 7 pm

Sirviendo lo mejor en Comida Mexicana
Almuerzos - Menudo - Platos Mexicanos
Tortillas Hechas a Mano

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

"A Proven Tradition of Excellence"

- Computer Science 6 mo.
- Secretarial 6 mo.
- Computerized Accounting 6 mo.
- Business Machines 3 mo.
- Computer Drafting 12 mo.
- Electronics 8 mo.

Computer Operations
Word Processing

JOB PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE

IF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED FEDERAL GRANTS & LOANS ARE AVAILABLE TO QUALIFIED APPLICANTS

2007 34TH
Lubbock Texas 79411



CERTIFIED BY TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY ACCREDITED

DAY & NIGHT CLASSES

FOR FREE BOOKLET
747-4339

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Multi-Carpet Service

by Gee

Finest in Carpet Cleaning
Smoke•Fire•Water Damage•Air Duct Cleaning
•Odor Control •Auto and Furniture Upholstery

Call 806-794-9390

Mañanitas

Con el Trio Aguila Negra Musica Tradicional con Guitarras y Accordion como en los tiempos pasados - 3 canciones "Despierta, Amor a Mi Madre y Las Mañanitas" Solamente \$20 - Llame antes del 9 de Mayo (806) 763-3841

Dynamics Auto Clinic

Tune-Ups * Motor Overhauls * Timing Chain Jobs * Fuel Pumps * Water Pumps * Transmission Rebuilt * Starters Rebuilt * Generators & Alternators * Brake Jobs * Air Conditioners * Lawn Mower Repair

ALL AT REASONABLE PRICE
WE STAND BEHIND OUR WORK!

DAY: 797-7170 NIGHT: 745-4853
7413 West 19th Street -- Carlisle

Invitación A

Domingos Familiares

Acompañenos todos los Domingos desde las 3:30 de la tarde a su Programa Familiar en La Fiesta Restaurant 1519 34th - Fiesta Plaza. Nuestro talento local en su programa castellano. Diviertase con nosotros, traiga a toda la familia y participe con su talento. Musica en vivo, con alegres tardeadas que proyectamos a través de su canal de television local Univision todos los domingos de 12 medio dia. Para Mas información llame a el telefono 1-800-343-4619 o 747-6173 en Lubbock

LA FIESTA RESTAURANT 1519 CALLE 34 - LUBBOCK



Nosotros Hacemos El Mejor Menudo En Todo El Oeste De Texas!

MONTELONGO'S

3021 Clovis Road

Pase y Saborée de los Ganadores del

MENUDAZO 1986 al 1989, ahora mismo!

Guia Para Comprar Su Propio Hogar



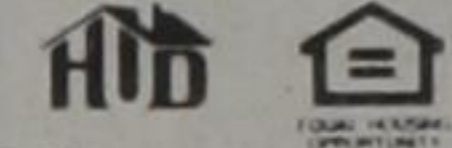
HUD HOMES

Una casa HUD puede ser su mejor paso. Nosotros podemos habrille la puerta de su propio hogar a un precio de su alcance. Contracte su agente profesional de bienes raises para mas detalles.

Casas HUD

El Paso Inteligente
Igualdad de Oportunidades en la Compa de Casas

Casas HUD. El Paso Inteligente
Igualdad de Oportunidades en la Compa de Casas



| ADDRESS | FHA CASE NO. | BDRM/BATH/GAR | PRICE | **LBP ***FLOOD ***DEF PAINT |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| BROWNFIELD | | | | |
| 411 E BUCKLEY | 494-109729-244 | 2/1/1 | \$24,850 | * |
| 1207 E HARRIS | 494-117972-203 | 3/2/2 | \$51,500 | **/* |
| 1104 TAHOKA RD | 494-181744-748 | 3/1/1CP | \$26,200 | * |
| COLORADO CITY | | | | |
| 850 E 13TH ST | 494-118684-203 | 2/1 | \$14,000 | **/* |
| LAMESA | | | | |
| 705 N 12TH ST | 494-142334-703 | 2/2 | \$26,600 | * |
| LEVELLAND | | | | |
| 110 DETROIT | 494-135463-703 | 3/1/1 | \$22,800 | * |
| 124 ELGIN AVE | 494-107017-203 | 3/2/0 | \$30,700 | * |
| LITTLEFIELD | | | | |
| 1206 W 9TH ST | 494-175477-703 | 3/2/1 | \$30,900 | * |
| 1204 W 12TH ST | 494-076455-235 | 3/2/2 | \$21,750 | * |
| 725 E 13TH ST | 494-168392-748 | 3/2/2CP | \$28,200 | * |
| ROBY | | | | |
| 105 NEVES ST | 494-159172-703 | 2/1/1 | \$11,900 | * |
| NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FHA FINANCING | | | | |
| LUBBOCK | | | | |
| 1815 E 1ST PL | 494-100994-203 | 4/1/0 | \$22,500 | **/* |
| 1812 15TH ST | 494-139007-703 | 4/2/2 DUPLEX | \$26,000 | **/* |
| 2305 25TH ST | 494-118022-503 | 3/2/1 | \$13,750 | * |
| 2402 26TH AT | 494-149217-703 | 3/3/2 TRIPLEX | \$34,500 | **/* |
| 711 30TH ST | 494-116215-203 | 2/1/0 | \$10,450 | * |
| 607 31ST ST | 494-089315-203 | 3/2/1CP | \$10,500 | **/* |
| 1908 41ST ST | 494-113105-221 | 3/2/1CP | \$19,950 | * |
| 2101 48TH ST | 494-138860-748 | 3/1.5/0 | \$15,750 | **/* |
| 1502 AVE X | 494-162056-703 | 4/3/1 | \$47,500 | * |
| 1906 E AMHERST ST | 494-171782-703 | 3/1/1CP | \$20,800 | * |
| COLORADO CITY | | | | |
| 2140 CHESTNUT | 494-092694-221 | 2/1 | \$ 6,000 | * |
| ROSCOE | | | | |
| 211 OAK | 494-130779-203 | 3/2 | \$17,150 | **/* |

SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY
BEGINNING TUESDAY APRIL 28, 1992
FULL PRICE OFFERS RECEIVED BY 2:30 PM WILL BE OPENED DAILY
BID EXPIRATION DATE: MONDAY, MAY 04, 1992 4:45 PM
BID OPENING DATE: TUESDAY, MAY 05, 1992 9:00 PM

NEW LISTINGS

| ADDRESS | FHA CASE NO. | BDRM/BATH/GAR | PRICE | **LBP ***FLOOD ***DEF PAINT |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| ELIGIBLE FOR FHA INSURANCE | | | | |
| LUBBOCK | | | | |
| 3107 E 3RD ST | 494-179956-748 | 3/1/1CP | \$21,000 | **/* |
| 6128 8TH DR | 494-159907-703 | 3/2/2 | \$45,000 | * |
| 5520 10TH ST | 494-179761-703 | 3/2/2 | \$44,000 | **/* |
| 1512 28TH ST | 494-172330-721 | 3/1/1 | \$21,500 | **/* |
| 2121 29TH ST | 494-157850-703 | 5/2/2 | \$60,600 | **/* |
| 6307 29TH ST | 494-098532-203 | 3/2/1 | \$39,000 | * |
| 6320 29TH ST | 494-112063-256 | 3/2/0 | \$36,000 | * |
| 6402 37TH ST | 494-106648-203 | 3/1.5/1 | \$30,500 | **/* |
| 2509 45TH ST | 494-136348-703 | 3/1 3/4/1 | \$25,000 | **/* |
| 5109 45TH ST | 494-130522-703 | 3/1 3/4/0 | \$46,500 | **/* |
| 1217 48TH ST | 494-171720-748 | 3/1.5/1 | \$28,000 | **/* |
| 318 52ND ST | 494-184892-721 | 3/1/0 | \$19,000 | * |
| 204 54TH ST | 494-172861-721 | 3/1/2CP | \$22,500 | **/* |
| 5013 60TH ST | 494-128868-203 | 3/2/2 | \$42,500 | **/* |
| 4711 64TH ST | 494-136120-703 | 3/2/2 | \$57,000 | **/* |
| 5730 64TH ST | 494-149313-203 | 3/2/2 | \$69,800 | **/* |
| 4906 66TH ST (A&B) | 494-130010-203 | 4/2/2 DUPLEX | \$65,000 | **/* |
| 2130 71ST ST | 494-136534-703 | 3/2/2 | \$52,000 | **/* |
| 5512 78TH ST | 494-173554-703 | 4/2.5/2 | \$88,000 | **/* |
| 2827 91ST ST | 494-164177-703 | 3/2/2 | \$37,000 | ** |
| 2323 92ND ST | 494-149687-703 | 3/2/2 | \$49,950 | **/* |
| 5641 AVE B | 494-173219-703 | 2/1/0 | \$20,000 | **/* |
| 5611 AVE G | 494-162227-721 | 2/1/0 | \$15,000 | **/* |
| 6111 AVE Q | 494-118474-503 | 3/1/1 | \$19,650 | **/* |
| 3320 HARVARD ST | 494-166842-721 | 2/1/0 | \$16,500 | **/* |
| 4615 KEMPER ST | 494-159213-703 | 3/1.5/1 | \$22,850 | **/* |
| 4622 KEMPER | 494-176301-748 | 3/2/1 | \$33,000 | * |
| 7703 VERNON | 494-104184-203 | 3/2/2 | \$45,000 | * |
| BROWNFIELD | | | | |
| 1004 N BALLARD | 494-129132-203 | 4/2/0 | \$26,000 | **/* |
| 703 E REPPTO | 494-121056-203 | 3/1/0 | \$26,500 | **/* |
| LEVELLAND | | | | |
| 109 PAT | 494-175469-721 | 3/1/1 | \$21,000 | **/* |
| MULESHOE | | | | |
| 213 W 11TH ST | 494-140258-703 | 2/1/0 | \$15,000 | **/* |
| SHALLOWATER | | | | |
| ROUTE 1 | 494-128658-503 | 3/2/1 | \$44,000 | * |
| WOLFFORTH | | | | |
| 837 W 9TH ST | 494-121093-203 | 3/1/1 | \$34,000 | **/* |
| 308 E 18TH ST | 494-140157-748 | 3/1.5/1 | \$37,000 | **/* |
| NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FHA FINANCING | | | | |
| LUBBOCK | | | | |
| 1508 27TH ST | 494-108580-203 | 2/3/4/1 | \$18,500 | **/* |
| 812 48TH ST | 494-117812-203 | 2/1/0 | \$14,000 | **/* |
| EXTENDED LISTINGS | | | | |
| BID EXPIRATION DATE: DAILY 2:30 PM BID OPENING DATE: DAILY 3:00 PM | | | | |
| ADDRESS | FHA CASE NO. | BDRM/BATH/GAR | PRICE | **LBP ***FLOOD ***DEF PAINT |
| ELIGIBLE FOR FHA INSURANCE | | | | |
| LUBBOCK | | | | |
| 1812 E 1ST ST | 494-179264-748 | 3/1/1CP | \$19,500 | **/* |
| 1826 E 1ST ST | 494-149760-721 | 3/1/1CP | \$22,800 | **/* |
| 2621 1ST PLACE | 494-109863-203 | 2/1/1 | \$19,900 | * |
| 6401 27TH ST | 494-093376-203 | 3/1.5/0 | \$26,150 | * |
| 1506 30TH ST | 494-121598-203 | 2/1.5/1 | \$15,500 | * |
| 5308 31ST ST | 494-157755-703 | 3/2/0 | \$42,900 | * |
| 410 38TH ST | 494-179760-721 | 3/2/1CP | \$20,000 | * |

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

To Obtain HUD buyer brochure call 1-800-767-4HUD designated Special Flood Hazard Area

- Only Properties in this ad are available for sale
- HUD will consider any reasonable offer on properties listed with no price.
- HUD properties are offered for sale to qualified purchasers without regard to the prospective purchaser's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or handicap. Interested persons should contact a real estate professional.
- HUD reserves the right to reject any and all offers or withdraw a property prior to bid opening. Accuracy of information contained in the advertisement is not guaranteed. It is the purchaser's responsibility to satisfy himself as to accurate information and property condition, including any possible zoning and code violations.
- Properties are sold "as-is."
- All properties may be eligible for 203K Financing.
- CODES:
* Property may contain lead based paint hazards.
** Property is located in a designated Special Flood Hazard Area.
- *** Property has defective paint, which if not treated as prescribed by HUD, will be treated prior to closing.
- *** Structural damage may exist. Pre-qualification letter is a required attachment for each FHA insured loan.
- Brokers have five (5) days to deliver earnest money to the closing agent after contract acceptance or the contract will be terminated.
- If contract has not been closed or extended by the 60th day it will be terminated.
- CLOSING SERVICES:
• All sales closing services of HUD-owned properties in the Lubbock area will be executed at West Texas Title, 8001 Quaker Ave. Suite C, Lubbock, TX 79424, (806) 793-9555.
- All sales closing services of HUD-owned properties in Scurry, Fisher, Mitchell, Nolan and Borden Counties will be executed at Cotton & Cotton, Atty., 2617 College Ave., Snyder, TX 79549, (915) 673-8558.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
1205 Texas Ave
Lubbock, TX 79401-4093
(806) 743-7276

