

Domingo 5 P.M. Super Bowl XXVIII Cowboys vs. Buffalo



Los Vaqueros de Dallas se enfrentan con los Bills de Buffalo este próximo domingo empesando a las 5 de la tarde. Al momento de esta publicación los vaqueros eran los favoritos con 10 puntos. Pero algunos de los aficionados de la football dicen que no va ser tan fácil para los vaqueros ya que buscan la revancha los Buffalo Bills por su derrota el año pasado a manos de los Vaqueros. Vea página 4 para más sobre el Super Bowl XXVIII.

See page 4 for complete stories on Super Bowl XXVIII

Established
Establecido
1977
En respeto al
derecho ajeno
es la paz
Lic Benito Juárez



EL EDITOR

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Lubbock, TX

¿Fue El "Malcolm X" de Puerto Rico Otra Víctima de la Radiación?

Por Juan González

En 1951, un puertorriqueño que estaba siendo mantenido en confinamiento solitario en

Esquina Política

Este semana reporteros de este periódico fueron invitados a una conferencia con un candidato quien está corriendo para el puesto de Senador de los Estados Unidos. 

Roger Henson está corriendo como Republicano para el puesto que ahora tiene Kay Bailey Hutchens.

Algo interesante que nos platicó fue de que acababa de llegar de una visita al valle de Tejas donde platicó con los residentes tocante la problemática de la inmigración.

"Yo no pienso que la solución es llevar fuerzas armadas para impedir la inmigración ilegal y la mayoría de la gente no quiere eso porque es como poner una barrera entre familias pero tenemos que hacer algo por los que están sufriendo más son los niños en que las escuelas no tiene el dinero para proveer una buena educación para todos."

Agregó Henson que uno de los puntos que esta promulgando en su campaña es que los Estados Unidos deberían de poner sanciones contra México hasta se mejoran las condiciones en los cuales viven los pobres y ponen alto a las violaciones en derechos humanos.

"Lo hacemos con Sur África, ¿porque no lo podemos hacer en contra México?"

Es una buena plataforma, pero...es republicano. La campaña en el precinto tres se ha puesto interesante en que los candidatos hasta el momento no parecen que estén haciendo nada.

Quizás esto cambió este próximo jueves en que la Iglesia Nuestra Señora de la Gracia

la prisión de La Princesa, en San Juan, acusó que el gobierno de los Estados Unidos venía bombardeándolo con radiación.

En aquel momento, el público de los Estados Unidos no tenía idea de que los experimentos de radiación que utilizaban a ciudadanos despreocupados estaban ya en movimiento completo en varias dependencias federales. Sólo ahora, en un escándalo nacional que va en aumento, se ha revelado que estos experimentos continuaron durante decenios, utilizando a veteranos de guerra, presos, ancianos y enajenados como conejillos de Indias, a veces sin el consentimiento de ellos.

Pero hace 40 años, un puertorriqueño solitario que hició estas acusaciones en el lejano San Juan quedaba descartado instantáneamente como alucinado, aunque había evidencia importante -- quemaduras extensas sin explicación en su cuerpo y contadores Geiger que se volvían locos cuando se les acercaba a él.

Este no era un preso ordinario. Era un graduado magna cum laude de la Universidad de Harvard en ingeniería química, tenía un título de abogado de Harvard, hablaba varios idiomas y era admirado por muchos dirigentes de la América Latina. Todavía se le considera uno de los hombres más brillantes que haya producido Puerto Rico alguna vez.

Su nombre era Pedro Albizu Campos. Describo a menudo como el Malcolm X de Puerto Rico, era el presidente ardiente y carismático del Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico.

Washington, no obstante, consideraba a Albizu Campos un terrorista peligroso y subversivo, tan temprano como en el decenio de 1930. Fue declarado culpable por dos veces de incitar a sus seguidores a cometer asaltos a mano armada. Antes de su muerte en 1965, pasó casi 25 años en las cárceles del continente y de Puerto Rico por conspiración sediciosa.

Entre las acciones más espectaculares de sus seguidores estuvieron el intento fracasado de asesinar al Presidente Truman en 1950 -- simultáneo con una revuelta independentista en toda la isla en la cual fueron arrestadas 2,000 personas -- y un ataque de comando en 1954 contra la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos, en el que cinco congresistas resultaron heridos.

Pero un aspecto de la vida increíble de Albizu Campos que nunca ha recibido mucha atención fué su alegato de que estaba siendo sometido a alguna clase de tortura mediante la radiación, comenzando en febrero de 1951.

El profesor puertorriqueño

Pedro Aponte Vázquez ha pasado años entrevistando a los amigos de Albizu Campos que sobreviven y narrando lo que le sucedió mientras estuvo en la cárcel. Muchos documentos y fotos importantes que Aponte descubrió proceden de Ruth Reynolds, pacifista y partidaria de Albizu Campos, que murió en 1989 y cuyos documentos personales se hallan en los archivos del Centro para Estudios Puertorriqueños de la Universidad de Hunter.

Inmediatamente después del fracasado levantamiento nacionalista del 30 de octubre de 1950, Albizu Campos fué puesto en confinamiento solitario

cov 1 p 4

Clinton Addresses Health & Welfare

President Clinton outlined his vision for domestic renewal and defended his health care plan in his State of the Union Message Tuesday night. He also vowed to veto any health insurance proposal that does not provide coverage for all citizens.

"I want to make this very clear," said Clinton. "If the legislation you send me does not guarantee every American private health insurance that can never be taken away, you will force me to take this pen, veto that legislation, and we'll come right back here and start over again." Clinton also assailed critics who assert that health care reform should be pursued gradually.

Clinton also reiterated his intent to restructure the nation's welfare system. "It doesn't work," he said. "If we value strong families, we can't perpetuate a system that actually penalizes those families that stay together. That's not just bad policy, it's wrong, and we ought to change it." Clinton also said, "The people who most want to change this system are the people who are dependent on it, they want to get off welfare, they want to

go back to work, they want to do right by their kids." He said that he would send Congress a proposal this spring on comprehensive welfare reform.

During his address, Clinton also reviewed his administration's first year accomplishments and then summed up his goals for the coming year. He vowed to "guarantee health security for all, to reward work over welfare, to promote democracy abroad and begin to reclaim our streets from violent crime and drugs and gangs, to renew our own American community." He also called for legislation to build a super information highway, stressing that "no one can be left out." He asked Congress to support legislation that would help all people in this country gain access to technology and information now available.



News Briefs

Welfare Fingerprinting Gains Popularity

AP reports that fingerprinting welfare recipients as an effort to deter fraud is gaining popularity with state and local governments. Advocates for fingerprinting say it saves money. Yet critics of the process question those claims. They're also concerned about privacy issues and say that the problem of fraud may be exaggerated. Steven Eppler-Epstein, a lawyer at Connecticut Legal Services and member of a state panel on welfare fraud prevention noted that research has found people commit fraud mainly out of need. "It's not people who are collecting benefits twice," he said. "It's people who are baby-sitting or raking leaves because they can't put food on the table."

Many critics also say fingerprinting places a criminal stigma on welfare recipients. "To us it represents a bunch of terror taking place against the victims of poverty," charged Marian Kramer, president of the National Welfare Rights Union, based in Highland Park, MI. "Because of an economic situation that has excluded us from being able to provide food, shelter and clothing for our family, they tell us: 'You are a criminal.'"

The first county to use computer fingerprinting was Los Angeles County in 1991. The county expects to save \$18 million over five years, minus \$10.8 million for equipment and staff. California's Alameda, Contra Costa and San Diego counties also use fingerprinting, and, just in November, San Francisco voters approved the use of fingerprinting. New York legislation authorized fingerprinting in 1992 in Rockland County, outside New York City, and in upstate Onondaga County. Now Suffolk County plans to fingerprint, and Governor Mario Cuomo wants the program expanded. New York estimates fingerprinting could save \$46 million a year on the state's \$1 billion home relief bill, which helps 390,000 people. Fingerprinting has also been proposed for New Jersey, Connecticut and Arizona.

Lisa Nunez, chief of computer systems for the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, expects fingerprinting to become universal. "But it will take time, primarily because of the privacy issue," she said. "People have to be assured it's not matched to agencies outside of the welfare system." But the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which oversees AFDC, is not interested in welfare fingerprinting. "We've not had any empirical evidence so far... that it is an effective means of curtailing fraud," said Avis LaVelle, HHS spokeswoman. She added, "We're not going to prohibit states from using that approach, if they deem it worthwhile."

Unsafe Foster Homes & Day Care

AP reports that HHS auditors with the inspect general's office have found hazardous and unsanitary conditions in many of the 149 licensed day-care, foster care and Head Start programs they investigated in Nevada, Wisconsin, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware and Virginia. The auditors found raw sewage, scalding hot water, household chemicals, insect infestations, and unsafe playing areas. They also discovered that some day care workers had criminal backgrounds. Combined, the child-care programs that were studied served more than 6,600 children.

The auditors also looked at 106 Native American Head Start programs in Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. The purpose of the reviews is to determine whether child-care providers that receive federal money are complying with federal, state and local health and safety standards, and to assess state oversight of day-care facilities. The reviews are still in progress.

"The pattern of health and safety violations across states is disturbing," says Senator Christopher J. Dodd, D-CT, and the chairman of a Senate subcommittee on children and families. "Pinched budgets have forced many states to cut back on staff for monitoring programs." Dodd and Rep. Ron Wyden, D-OR, and the chairman of the House Small Business subcommittee on regulation, are investigating the quality of child care. Many states are having trouble protecting children from unsafe conditions, according to a 1992 GAO study that blamed budget cutbacks. There are also no national standards for day-care centers, and, according to Wyden, only 19 states require criminal background checks of day-care workers.

According to a study cited by GAO, an estimated 7.6 million children under age 13 were enrolled in child-care centers and 4 million were in family day-care homes in 1990. Some 442,000 children are in foster care, and 721,000 preschoolers attend Head Start. HHS auditors say the department needs to strengthen its oversight of Head Start and that the states should do a better job monitoring child-care facilities.

New Guidelines for HIV Care & Treatment

New guidelines to help doctors and other "front line" primary care practitioners provide early care for those recently infected with HIV, were released Thursday by the Public Health Service's Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. The guidelines were developed by a panel of physicians, dentists, nurses, social workers, physician assistants, and individuals living with HIV.

According to Dr. Philip R. Lee, HHS Assistant Secretary for Health, more than half the people infected with HIV may not know they have the infection, partly because few examining doctors take sexual or drug-use histories that could lead to testing. "Many Americans with HIV are not receiving the early counseling and care they need to optimally manage their illness. But this situation should change. And it can change -- if more physicians and people who may have HIV infection are provided the information they need for early appropriate care."

Another key recommendation says Lee, who heads the Public Health Service, "is that some patients who have not yet developed symptoms be given daily preventive doses of a sulfa drug shown to prevent the onset of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, a principal killer of HIV-infected persons." Dr. Lee said that using the drug could help "perhaps thousands of people, extending their lives and preventing debilitating bouts of illness."

Continued Page 3

Monseñor Parrilla Un Las Casas del Siglo XX

Por Antonio M. Stevens-Arroyo

Parece un acto de la Divina Providencia el que la muerte en Puerto Rico, el 3 de enero, de Monseñor Antulio Parrilla, coincidiera con el levantamiento de los campesinos en Chiapas, México.

Monseñor Parrilla había sido arrestado una vez por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos por defender los derechos de los pobres. Además de luchar por los puertorriqueños, él abrazó la lucha de los mexicanoamericanos, porque tenía un sentido de "la gran familia latina."

Después que el grupo partidario de César Chávez, Católicos por La Raza, había sido expulsado por la fuerza de la Misa de Nochebuena en 1969 por órdenes del Cardenal McIntyre, de Los Angeles, Monseñor Parrilla celebró la Misa en un lote vacío cerca de la Iglesia de San Basilio, en solidaridad pública con la lucha de los chicanos por una Iglesia Católica progresista.

Nacido en un pueblo rural de Puerto Rico en 1919, el futuro Obispo Parrilla fué reclutado y prestó servicios en el Ejército de los Estados Unidos desde 1943 hasta 1946. Después de eso, él decidió llegar a ser sacerdote y más tarde jesuita. Durante el decenio de 1970, él proporcionó dirigencia a META, un apostolado ecuménico entre los trabajadores agrícolas migrantes puertorriqueños en Puerto Rico.

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Los obispos conservadores de

regimen corrompido de Batisa. Como sacerdote joven, Parrilla escuchaba las confesiones de los guerrilleros en las montañas. Después, él pasó casi dos años entre los puertorriqueños de Nueva York en la Misión de la Natividad, en el 'Lower East Side' de Manhattan.

Parrilla escribió extensamente contra los programas de control obligatorio de la natalidad y esterilización dirigidos por el gobierno en Puerto Rico. Como director de la Acción Católica en la isla, él supervisó el establecimiento de incontables cooperativas para agricultores pobres hasta 1965, cuando se le nombró Obispo.

Antulio Parrilla fué el primer obispo estadounidense que denunciara públicamente la Guerra de Viet-Nam. Basándose en su propia experiencia en el ejército, él instruyó a los reclutas sobre el modo de protestar. Viajó a los Estados Unidos para visitar en prisión a Bobby Seale, de los Panteras Negras, y a los cinco presos nacionalistas puertorriqueños que abogaban por el derrocamiento violento del gobierno estadounidense en Puerto Rico.

Los obispos conservadores de

puerto riqueños que iban a Connecticut y a Nueva Jersey.

En 1979, Monseñor Parrilla participó en una manifestación pacífica contra los ejercicios de bombardeo de la Fuerza Naval de los Estados Unidos en Vieques, Puerto Rico, cuando desembarcó en las playas con un grupo selecto de independentistas. Fué arrestado y llevado al Tribunal Federal, acusándosele de entrada no autorizada.

La defensa de Monseñor Parrilla fué que él no había entrado sin autorización en terrenos de la Fuerza Naval, debido a la cláusula del Tratado de 1898 que daba la propiedad de las playas al "pueblo de Puerto Rico." El juez federal dictaminó que la propiedad de las playas era una evidencia inadmisible y sentenció a Parrilla a ir a la cárcel.

Estos acontecimientos tuvieron lugar mientras el Papa Juan Pablo II se hallaba de camino a Puebla, México, y allí en la Casa Blanca de Carter vió la incongruencia de que el presidente diera la bienvenida al Papa mientras los Estados Unidos habían sentenciado a un obispo católico a encarcelamiento por acusaciones fraguadas. Parrilla fué puesto en libertad sin ceremonias y las acusaciones fueron desestimadas.

Los obispos conservadores de

Puerto Rico nunca apoyaron a Parrilla -- ni política ni eclesiástica ni económica. El se vio reducido a vivir de sus ganancias como columnista y de los aportes esporádicos de amigos y familiares. Por lo menos durante los últimos 15 años de su vida, él corrió la suerte de los pobres a quienes había defendido tan energicamente.

Antulio Parrilla fué una versión del siglo XX de Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas, el legendario primer Obispo de Chiapas y renombrado defensor de los indígenas contra los abusos de la conquista española.

Parrilla se pasó la vida apoyando a los oprimidos, como los agricultores indígenas de Chiapas. A diferencia de tantos dirigentes eclesiásticos que procuran mantener un perfil bajo o posturas que no sean controvertidas sobre los asuntos importantes, Monseñor Parrilla entendía el Evangelio como que abarcaba al enfrentamiento.

La suya fué una voz solitaria que "clamaba en el desierto." Hasta los que discordan energicamente de sus principios políticos resultarán más pobres por la pérdida de su compromiso religioso.

(El Dr. Antonio M. Stevens-Arroyo es Profesor de Estudios Puertorriqueños en el Colegio de Brooklyn de la Universidad Municipal de Nueva York, y estudió principal en el Centro Bildner para Estudios del Hemisferio Occidental, en la ciudad de Nueva York.)

El estabia destacado en La Habana en 1957 cuando los revolucionarios cubanos luchaban en las montañas contra el

Servir a los que no tienen zapatos.

By Darlene Cocco
I paid a recent holiday visit home to my mom in the Bronx. Afterward, as is our custom, she and I drove to a neighborhood store to pick up a few needed supplies -- plátano, longaniza, recaito, herbs and meats essential in preparing sancocho, a Dominican stew -- for my pilgrimage back to Washington, D.C.

I double-parked while my mother ran into the market. After a few minutes, a police officer pulled his car, siren blaring, behind mine.

At first, I thought he was after me. Anxiously, I searched in my rear-view mirror. I saw him motion a command to a Latino standing on the sidewalk. Instantly, I was relieved that I wasn't the object of the officer's interest.

The man, slender but no longer young, was modestly dressed but wearing no shoes. Obediently, he shuffled, as hesitant and humble as his clothes, toward the squad car. He reminded me of a frightened child beckoned by a parent holding a belt.

I couldn't hear all of the pair's exchange, but I observed the officer yank the man and throw him against the hood of the patrol car again and again.

As a few pedestrians gathered and watched the small drama unfold, I struggled with myself. Should I get out and protest? Wearing sweats and a denim jacket, I wasn't dressed to do battle with the law. Would the officer arrest me for obstruction of justice if I did? My mind was spinning.

As the officer searched the suspect, my attorney instincts kicked in. I started to think in legalese. Probable cause? Provocation? Imminent danger to justify the force used?

More neighborhood folks gathered around. One woman said in a heavy Spanish accent, "Believe me, he didn't take nothing." She even offered the officer money if he would let the barefoot man go.

There I sat with a law degree, fair complexion, no accent, a political job in Washington -- and immobilized by fear. As another policeman appeared, I gathered my courage, bolted out of my car and called him over.

"Excuse me, officer," I said,

riquenos que iban a Connecticut y a Nueva Jersey.

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"but I was very disturbed by how roughly that man was treated."

He responded tersely, "You don't think of the officer's safety. What if he had a weapon? This is the Bronx, you know."

This is the Bronx. The way he said it seemed to justify the violation of the man's civil rights. Like the Bronx was a war zone, Bosnia. The Bronx is where I went to high school.

As the officer walked away from my car, he studied my Clinton/Gore and Rutgers Law School bumper stickers and my Virginia license plates. He whispered something to the other officer, and the barefoot man was released.

About then, my mother rushed out to me, her eyes enlarged by fear. "?Mi hija, qué paso?" Are you all right?" I felt violated, but not wanting to cause her more anguish, I assured her I was fine.

As I dropped her off at home and headed for the nation's capital, I couldn't stop the

tears that had welled up in my eyes. Our community had been invaded, and I wondered how long I, now removed, or anyone who didn't live there would care enough to do something about it.

This was no isolated incident. I had followed the New York case, a little more than a year ago, when the Dominican community rose up and rebelled in Washington Heights over the death of Kiko García. Mr. García had been shot in back during the course of arrest.

It doesn't happen just in the Bronx or Washington Heights. It occurs in Chicago's Cabrini Heights, in East Los Angeles, in New Jersey's Camden and Newark, and Mt. Pleasant in our nation's capital.

I find it hard to blame individual policemen and women. They are sent into neighborhoods which may seem like foreign countries to them. They don't know the people. Most can't even speak

Darlene Cocco, the only Dominican appointee in the Clinton administration, works with Housing & Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros on homelessness and other urban issues.

the language of the residents. There's a "them vs. us" mentality.

Thrown into unfamiliar environments, they can equate survival with trigger-quick instincts more than sound judgment.

The Bronx is a community filled with good, hard-working people; we're not all welfare/drug-dealing cop-killers. We need those who keep our peace to be in touch with the people, the shops, the streets, the color and the essence of the neighborhood.

That way, when an officer sees a person with no shoes and brown skin, he or she will react to the situation, not a broad, distorted, community stereotype.

Those who are paid to serve and protect us need to be part of us, too.

Darlene Cocco, the only Dominican appointee in the Clinton administration, works with Housing & Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros on homelessness and other urban issues.

U.S. Must Seize Chance to Prevent Cuba Bloodshed

By Lourdes Prado

With a trade ban at its core, Washington's 30-year policy of isolating Cuba is paying off as a major factor in the crippling economic situation now facing Fidel Castro. The fundamental flaw in the policy, however, lies in the illogical leap from its successfully destabilizing the regime to the assumption that a democratic paradise will result. Its shortcoming is that it ignores the potentially dangerous steps in between.

Cuba's historical realities, which play no visible role in the Clinton Administration's recycled Reagan-Bush policy, provide few precedents for a peaceful transition to democracy after Castro. In fact, it is doubtful whether U.S. policymakers have given much thought as to how this would occur, what could go wrong, or the hardships Cubans must in the meantime endure.

To its loss, Washington has been fathoming simple-minded schemes, which pander to the right-wing Cuban American National Foundation's (CANF) punitive approach, instead of stressing a sophisticated diplomacy.

Such a tack, rather than the banal Cold War rhetorical salvos still being fired off by the State Department's Latin American section, would more likely promote political change. To avoid devastating consequences for U.S., Cuban American and Cuban self-interests, the White House must consider sensible alternatives.

Contrary to the belief of some "squeeze" advocates, it is unlikely that Cuba will witness authentic political reform under Washington's pressure. Castro cannot supinely give in. To do so would mock more than 30 years of ideological zealotry. So long as this country's unremitting hostility continues, it will reinforce Havana's tenet that Cuba must be defended against "Yankee imperialism." Under those conditions, Castro dramatically reforming his government or voluntarily removing himself are not viable options.

As for CANF, its aim for U.S. policy is not reform, but counter-revolution. The embargo is the means to make life gnawing for Cubans, pushing them from sarcasm to alienation, to a readiness to

take up arms. These Miami warriors, purportedly seeking Cuban democracy, set quite an example as they starve their relatives into action.

Many Cubans are able to see past Castro's rhetoric; one of the successes of the revolution -- universal education -- has enabled them to view their circumstances with some detachment. But these same island skeptics, whose only options may be passivity or rebellion, hide behind government rhetoric for some very convincing reasons. Most obvious are Castro's institutionalized repressive measures.

While there have been instances when he has shown surprising flexibility -- exemplified by political prisoners being released, the "dollarization" of the economy and the permission granted to a well-known dissident to travel abroad -- a Cuban journalist recently noted that, in response to growing discontent, the Cuban government is "apretado las riendas," or tightening the reins.

Crazy Horse

By Stephen C. McIntyre

City workers in Lubbock who are interested in knowing what a union can do for them should call up Hank Deseo with the Lubbock Public Employees Union and ask him every hard question you and your friends have ever talked about and, if he can not satisfy your curiosity and concerns, tell him to go jump in Buffalo Lake. But if he does talk to you honestly about the benefits of standing together in a union and it makes good common sense to you then you should at least go to one union meeting to meet other folks.

1/28 1898 The Curtis Act abolishes tribal courts and makes "Indian" law unenforceable in federal courts.
1/29 1889 6,000 railway workers strike for end to 18-hour day
1912 Martial law declared during a textile workers strike in Lawrence, Mass.
1/30 1948 Gandhi assassinated, New Delhi, India, age 78

-30-

Legislative Update Balanced Budget/Crime Bill

by the Friends Committee on National Legislation

LOOKING TOWARD THE NEXT RECESS: Congress is expected to reconvene on January 25. However, most members will return to their states and districts for the Lincoln/Washington Birthday recess, from February 12 to 21. The two topics in this action message are of such complexity that a personal visit in your senators' and representative's local offices may be advisable. Start now to arrange an appointment during the recess. Put together a delegation or two of like-minded Friends, read over your materials and plan your conversation. Make good use of your senators' and representative's visit home.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT. Senator Simon IL has proposed an amendment to the Constitution that would require the federal government to spend no more than it actually takes in during any given year. At first glance, this proposal sounds like a very sensible way to get a handle on the growing federal debt. But FCNL is working very hard with a large coalition of other organizations to STOP the balanced budget amendment. Why?

First, putting this kind of requirement in the Constitution ties the hands of Congress and the administration, making it nearly impossible for the government to assist the economy out of recessions, to respond to disasters, and to begin major initiatives (like health care reform) that will ultimately SAVE money.

Second, this apparently simple requirement would actually be very difficult to implement. The many questions that will inevitably arise under the amendment will be referred to the courts. Should our court system be making spending decisions for us? Isn't that what we elected a Congress for?

Thirdly, we believe that Congress has all the tools and authority it needs to make tough choices about spending. As frustrating as it may be to some members, it is Congress's job to make these choices on behalf of the people who elected them. The Congress should not abdicate this authority either to the President or to the courts. As the deficits accumulated throughout the 1980s, FCNL and many colleague organizations urged POLICY-BASED measures for cutting the deficit: reduced military spending, increased investment in economic development and in people, and progressive taxation. These measures are STILL needed and will STILL be effective in getting the deficits under control.

ACTION: Call your senators or plan a visit with them while they are home over the February recess (February 12 to 21). Urge them to vote against the balanced budget amendment when it comes to the Senate floor soon after the recess.

CRIME BILL: Action on the crime bill is expected to resume after the February recess, also. The Senate has already passed a major crime bill, which includes an expansion of the federal death penalty to 50 more crimes, along with numerous other provisions intended to "clamp down" on crime. Taken as a whole, the Senate crime bill would imprison more people for longer periods of time, would handle more investigations and trials at the federal level (rather than the usual state jurisdiction), and would deny basic civil rights to non-citizens caught in the criminal justice net.

States have accumulated many years of solid evidence that these so-called "get tough" measures are not only ineffective, but tremendously expensive. The Senate proposes a down payment on the future expenses caused by the crime bill -- a \$22 billion trust fund taken from other domestic spending. The House has not yet passed an omnibus crime bill. It has passed four smaller bills that would provide more "police on the beat," drug treatment, and anti-gang programs. The Senate, nevertheless, proposes to go to conference with the House, to find agreement between its HUGE bill and one of the very small House bills.

ACTION: Talk with your representative, either by telephone or, better yet, at home. Urge him or her to slow down the march toward conference and to demand hearings. The Senate held NO HEARINGS on its bill. The Senate added amendment after amendment during its floor debate, without time for research and questions about effectiveness, cost, or priorities. If the House goes directly to conference on the massive bill, that means that Congress will be implementing an extremely expensive set of programs without the kind of careful examination that occurs when both houses of Congress follow their usual procedures. This bill, surrounded as it is by emotion-charged debate, and proposing such drastic measures, especially needs the full deliberative review of the legislative process.

For more information, please contact: Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002, 202/547-6000. To follow these and related issues on a regular basis, read the FCNL WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER. Send \$25 to the above address.

News Briefs

The guidelines also recommend that the provider try to coordinate all aspects of medical care, as well as obtain needed support and case management services, when available. Special recommendations are included for women, adolescents and children. Women and adolescents now constitute the fastest growing segments of the estimated 40,000 to 60,000 new cases of HIV infection every year in the U.S.

According to AHCPR Administrator J. Jarrett Clinton, M.D., M.P.H., the guidelines will be widely disseminated to primary care physicians and other practitioners. Two consumer guides, which are in English and Spanish, will be made available to HIV screening sites, community and migrant health centers, public health departments, and other settings. Copies of "Early Evaluation and Management of HIV Infection," an accompanying quick reference guide, and the consumer booklets, may be obtained free of charge, through a joint effort with the CDC, by calling 1-800-342-2437 (AIDS), 1-800-344-7432 (SIDA) for those who speak Spanish, and 1-800-AIDS-TTY for the deaf. Persons with telephone-equipped fax machines can get the quick reference guide, consumer booklets, and an overview of the guidelines by calling AHCPR Instant Fax (301-594-2800) 24 hours a day.

AMA Ad Against Clinton Reform

AP reports that the American Medical Association launched a \$1.6 million print advertising campaign that asks the public, "Would you rather trust your life to an MD or an MBA?" The ad said "government and insurance company administrators could end up determining which types of treatment are appropriate for patients." It ran in the Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal and will run in news magazines. The AMA is also planning a new grassroots drive to ask physicians around the country to tell their patients about AMA's concern about health reform.

Other critics of the Clinton health plan are becoming increasingly more vocal as Congress prepares to work on the health legislation Tuesday. House GOP leader Bob Michel said Monday lawmakers should "move more slowly and reservedly, maybe in an incremental sort of way" to fix problems in the medical system. "As you get around the country and people respond to what they perceive is the Clinton plan, they say I'm not sure I want to go that far," Michel, R-IL, said on CBS.

Interviewed on the same program, House Speaker Tom Foley, D-WA, said that with health care accounting for 14% of the nation's GNP, the country must move to overhaul the whole system now. "To just take one part of it and not deal with other parts of it is not going to work," he said. "Not only will it not affect cost control but we're not going to get the kind of universal coverage (that) almost everybody concedes is what we're going to have to have to get the system under control."

Report: The State of Black America

AP reports that the National Urban League released its annual report "The State of Black America" Thursday. The league said that more African Americans are participating in the fight against poverty, crime, and unemployment and it asked President Clinton to create an "environment of opportunity" featuring business development, jobs and anti-discrimination laws.

But "we also know that we cannot afford to wait for that environment to be created," said league President John E. Jacob.

"Our challenge is to continue the mobilization of the African-American community around the concept of self-development to produce healthy, smart, productive, 21st-century citizens," he said.

The Urban League report presented indicators that showed African Americans made slight gains financially during the 1980s, only to have those gains absorbed by losses in other areas: Black unemployment remained high in 1992, at 12.4%, although it was down from 19.5% in 1983; The annual median income was \$21,609 in 1992, up 4% from \$20,775 in 1982. But 33% of black Americans earned less than the poverty level in 1992, down from 35% in 1982; The number of blacks age 20-29 who completed college fell 6% between 1982 and 1991; The number of black families headed by women increased 14% between 1982 and 1991, with women heading 47% of all black families by 1991; Homicide continued to be the main cause of death for black males age 15-24. Between 1980 and 1989, the rate at which black men were murdered increased 36%. By 1989, nearly 115 of every 100,000 black males were murder victims. According to the FBI, blacks were roughly half of the 22,540 people slain in 1992 in cases where the race of the victims were known. That year, 11,175 African Americans were murder victims.

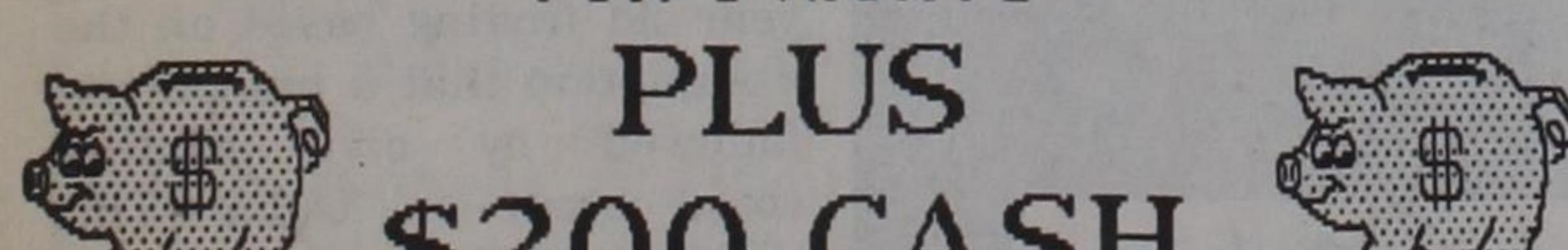
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U.S. Census: Households Are Poorer Now

A new Census Bureau study shows that falling real estate values and a weak economy pulled down the net worth of U.S. households by 12%. The study also showed that in every category of investment such as real estate, retirement plans and savings accounts, black families own less than white families.

The years covered by the report included an eight month economic recession that cost more than 1 million workers their jobs. Between 1988 and 1991, the median white household was worth \$44,408, while the median black household was worth about a tenth of that: \$4,604.

"Basically, black households have so much less net worth because they haven't accumulated as much as white households, and that's due to differences in income and earning power," said T.J. Eller, the Census Bureau demographer and author of the report.

Homes headed by African Americans were worth less than two-thirds of whites', their retirement accounts were worth only a third of whites', their savings in interest-earning accounts were worth one-fourth of whites'. Hispanic households had median net worth of \$5,345. Their investment pattern was similar to that of black Americans.

Some other findings in the census study: Households headed by people under 35 were worth \$5,565; ages 35 to 44, \$31,148; 45 to 54, \$58,250; 54 to 64, \$83,041; and over 65, \$88,192; Households formed

by married couples were typically worth \$60,065. Households headed by single men were worth \$11,986, and those headed by single women were worth \$14,762; Geographically, the Northeast was the wealthiest part of the country with median net worth of \$57,294. The South was poorest, at \$26,775. The typical household in the West had net worth of \$39,735, and in the Midwest, of \$38,677; And households headed by people with four years of college or more were worth \$72,373; those with a high-school diploma, \$33,254.

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U.S. Must Seize Chance

from page 2

en La Princesa, donde permaneció durante muchos meses. El alegaba que, comenzando en Febrero de 1951, empezó a estar sometido a rayos extraños, que al principio lo dejaban inconsciente y después ocasionaron que su piel se quemara y sus dedos, piernas y brazos se hincharan tremadamente.

Según Reynolds y las declaraciones juradas que obtuvo Aponte del puñado de personas que visitaban a Albizu Campos en la cárcel, había marcas visibles de quemaduras en sus brazos y su cuerpo, y él recurrió constantemente a usar toallas frías y húmedas para disminuir la quemazón de su piel.

Cuando Albizu Campos fué puesto en libertad, a fines de 1953, su familia convenció al radiólogo cubano Dr. Orlando Daumy, quien después sería embajador del dictador Fulgencio Batista, para que examinara al primero. Daumy calificó las cicatrices del cuerpo de Albizu Campos como producto de quemaduras semejantes a las de un paciente de cáncer que haya sido irradiado.

En Octubre de 1953, según escribió Reynolds en varias cartas, se envió un contador Geiger sencillo a casa de Albizu Campos, en San Juan. Según cuatro personas que es-

tuvieron presentes, mientras más se acercaba el instrumento al dormitorio de Albizu Campos, más rápidamente empezaba a oscilar, hasta que cuando se le colocaba cerca de su cuerpo, "el aparato se rompió súbitamente y dejó de funcionar del todo."

Antes de que sus amigos pudieran conseguir un instrumento más complicado para hacer exámenes ulteriores, Albizu Campos fué lanzado de regreso a la cárcel en Marzo de 1954. Dos años después, sufrió una apoplejía devastadora. No fué puesto en libertad sino hasta que estuvo próximo a morir.

Durante años, Aponte se ha preguntado por qué todos los documentos de la FBI sobre Albizu Campos que él ha obtenido mediante la Ley de Libertad de Información tienen toda referencia a la salud de Albizu Campos tachada.

El director de la CIA, Stansfield Turner, reconoció en 1977 que esa dependencia, comenzando a principios del decenio de 1950, realizó experimentos de control mental y modificación de la conducta en muchas personas, incluyendo a reclusos de prisiones.

Ahora la Casa Blanca de Clinton ha ordenado a la CIA y a varias otras dependencias del gobierno que exhumen los documentos de su actuación vergonzosa de experimentación con seres humanos y los expongan ante el pueblo. Hasta ahora, no ha salido a relucir públicamente nada sobre una cárcel llamada La Princesa ni un prisionero llamado Albizu Campos.

*(Juan González es columnista del "New York Daily News.")
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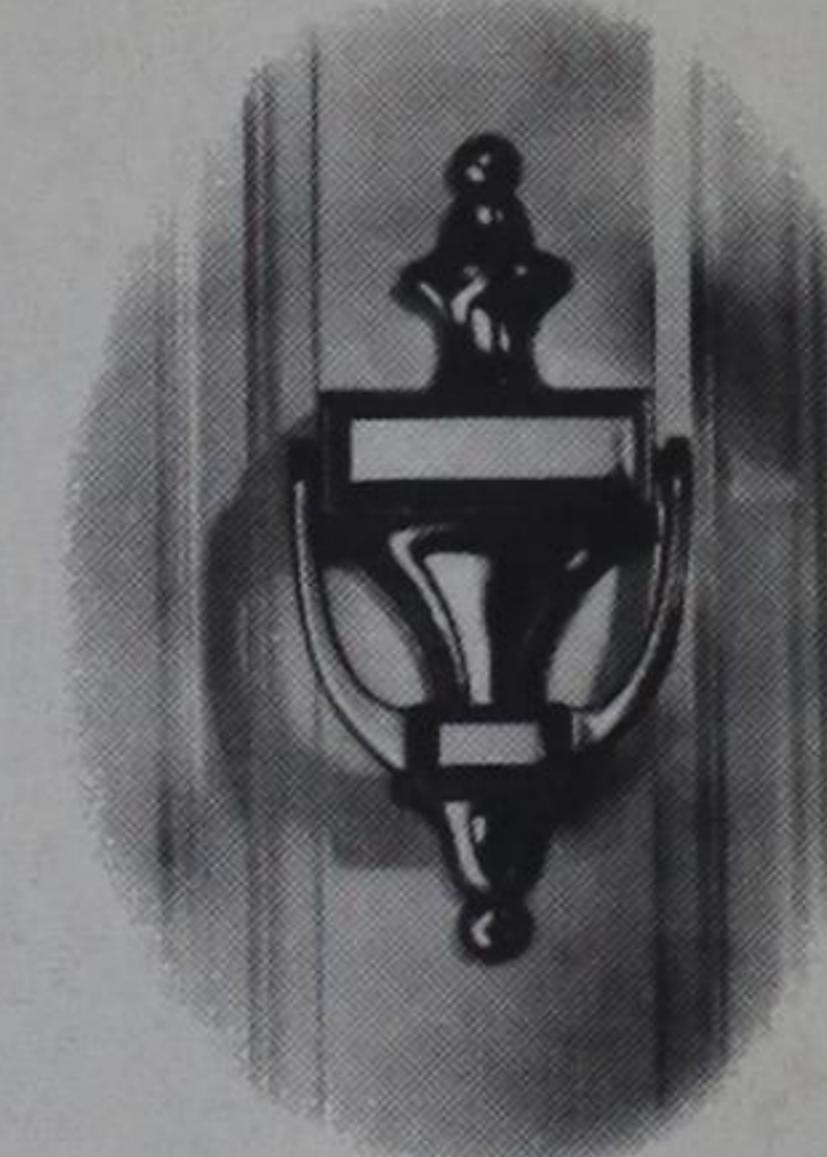
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Bidal Aguero

LA GRAN DIFERENCIA ENTRE UNA PERSONA QUE RENTA Y UN PROPIETARIO ES QUIEN RECIBE SU CHEQUE.



Cada mes millones de estadounidenses colocan en el bolsillo de los dueños de su casa el dinero difícilmente ganado, en lugar de invertirlo en su futuro. ¿Por qué? Porque ellos no saben que por casi la misma suma que pagan de renta, podrían adquirir su propia casa.

POR CASI LA MISMA SUMA QUE PAGA DE RENTA, USTED PUEDE COMPRAR LA CASA DE SUS SUEÑOS.

Actualmente el Departamento de HUD (U.S.

Department of Housing and Urban Development)

cuenta con una gran cantidad de casas disponibles a

precios al alcance de todos. Muchas requieren pagos iniciales muy bajos y son elegibles para financiación asegurada de FHA. HUD aún pagará la mayoría, si no todos, sus costos de cierre. Y estas casas están ahora

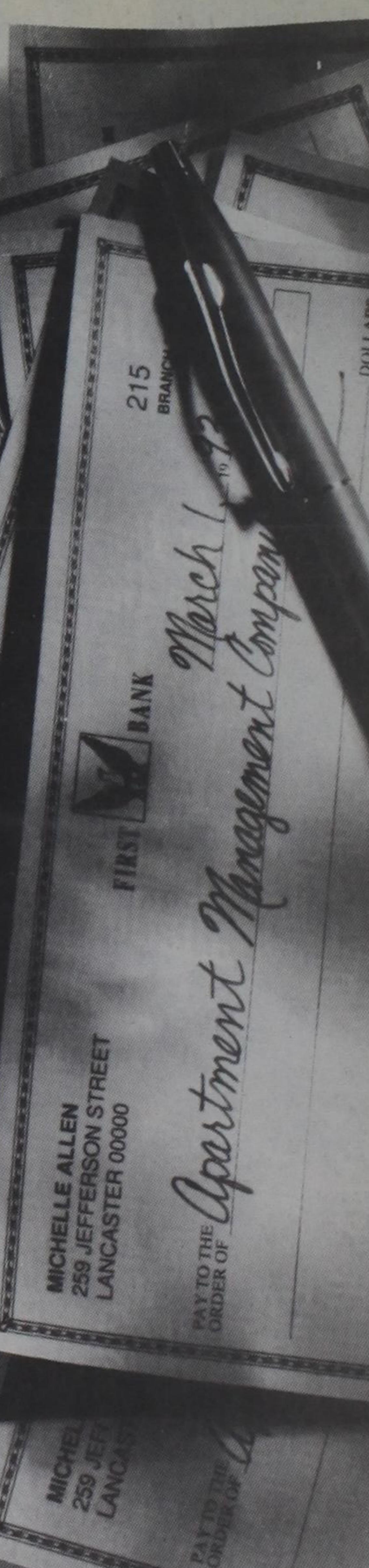


misma esperando por usted.

Para mayores detalles, llame hoy a su agente local de bienes raíces. Comience a depositar su cheque en una gran inversión, no en el bolsillo del propietario de su casa.



NOSOTROS LE AYUDAREMOS A POSEER UN PEDAZO DE SU PAÍS.





Investigadores estadounidenses y alemanes proporcionaron la primera evidencia sólida de que los ejercicios fuertes pueden provocar ataques cardíacos, especialmente entre las personas que llevan una vida sedentaria.

Aunque abunda la información sobre personas que han tenido ataques al corazón mientras realizaban ejercicios o cumpliendo una actividad energética, ninguno de los estudios previos ha mostrado claramente la relación causa-efecto entre los ejercicios y los ataques cardíacos, que son el principal responsable por las muertes ocurridas anualmente en Estados Unidos.

En informes separados, los dos equipos de investigadores dijeron que aparentemente el ejercicio es una espada de doble filo, que puede prevenir los ataques cardíacos en aquellas personas que están aptas físicamente, pero también causarlo en las personas enfermas del corazón. Ambos estudios fueron publicados por la revista especializada New England Journal of Medicine.

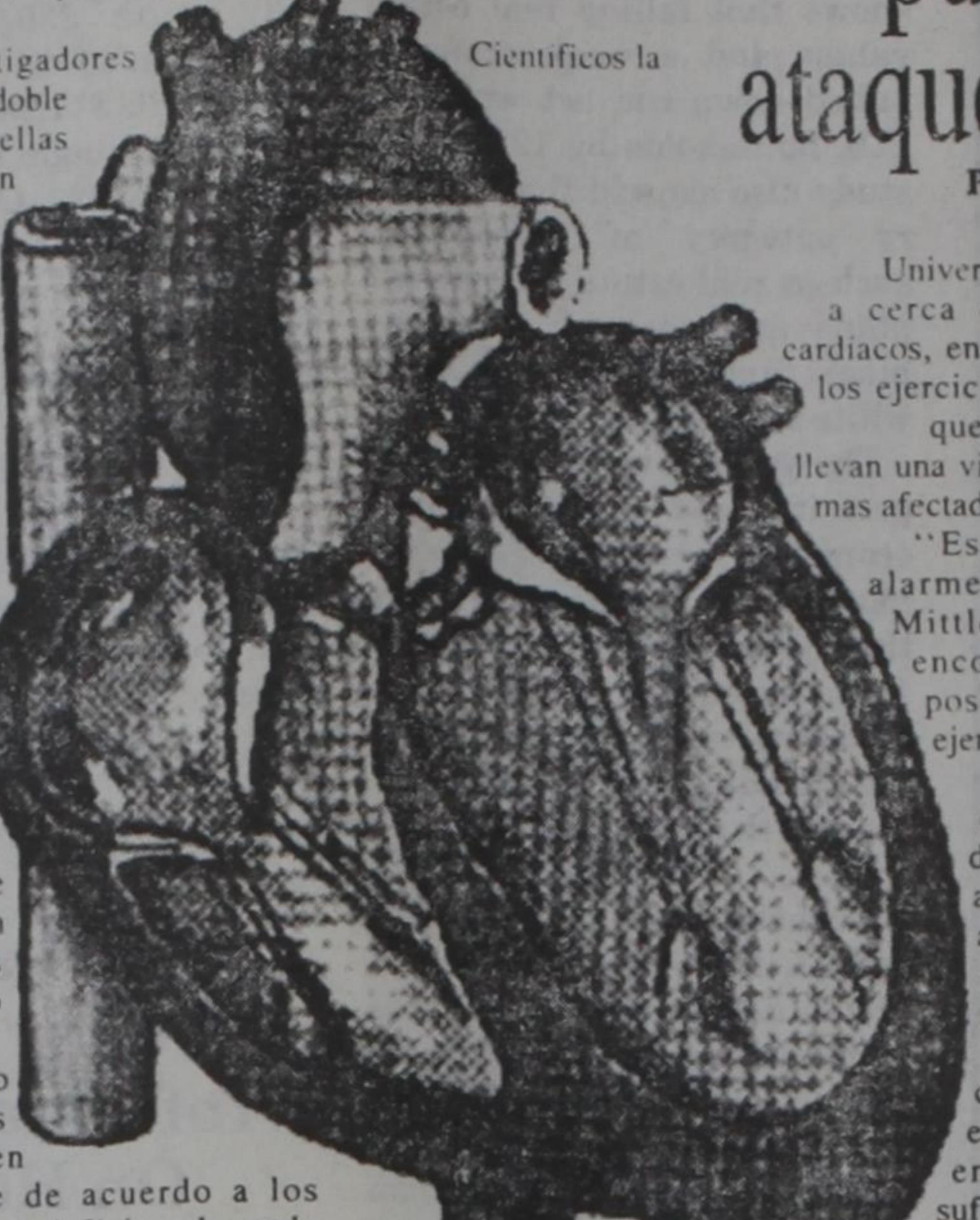
El grupo de investigadores encabezado por el doctor

Murray Mittleman del Hospital Deaconess de Boston encontró que las personas que realizan un fuerte esfuerzo están casi seis veces más expuestas al ataque cardíaco que aquellas que efectúan ejercicios livianos, o ningún ejercicio.

No obstante, los riesgos difieren profundamente de acuerdo a los niveles de aptitud física de cada persona. Aquellos que hacen ejercicio por lo menos cinco veces a la semana tienen un alto índice de riesgo de

ataque cardíaco durante ejercicios fuertes, pero el riesgo es 100 veces mayor para aquellos que raramente hacen ejercicio.

Científicos la



Fuertes ejercicios pueden causar ataques cardíacos

POR KAREN KLINGER

Universidad Libre de Berlín, que estudiaron a cerca de 1,200 pacientes de ataques cardíacos, encontraron dos veces más riesgos en los ejercicios fuertes y también descubrieron que, principalmente, las personas que llevan una vida sedentaria son las que pueden ser más afectadas.

"Esperamos que las personas no se alarmen por estos hallazgos", dijo Mittleman. "En realidad nosotros encontramos que este es un mensaje positivo acerca de los beneficios del ejercicio regular", agregó.

Mittleman y sus colegas entrevistaron a 1,228 sobrevivientes de ataques cardíacos acerca de sus actividades físicas inmediatamente anteriores al ataque. También preguntaron acerca de sus hábitos en los ejercicios.

El informe dice que cerca del cuatro por ciento de los entrevistados estuvieron haciendo fuertes ejercicios en el lapso de una hora antes que sufrieran el ataque.

En Estados Unidos se registran anualmente cerca de 1.5 millones de ataques

al corazón, y más de 500,000 personas mueren por esa causa.

Adicción a la cocaína podría ser genética

San Antonio (UPI).— Un profesor universitario de Texas dijo en un estudio divulgado recientemente, que en un plazo relativamente corto sería posible la realización de una prueba que determinaría si una persona tiene predisposición genética al uso de la cocaína.

El doctor Kenneth Blum, del centro de ciencias de la salud de la Universidad de Texas, en San Antonio, explicó que en su estudio encontró que el 51 por ciento de los adictos a la cocaína tienen un patrón genético común, denominado "A-1 Allele", mientras que sólo el 16 por ciento de las personas no adictas al consumo de la droga poseen este patrón.

El doctor Blum participó en la investigación que condujo, en 1990, al descubrimiento del primer patrón genético común en personas con alcoholismo severo.

"El patrón genético confiere a la persona la falta de habilidad para luchar con el stress", afirmó Blum. "También hace a la persona perder algo que llamamos 'la respuesta de sentirse bien', así que uno no tiene la habilidad para naturalmente sentirse bien", añadió.

Blum advirtió que las personas con estas características son más propensas a adoptar una conducta autodestructiva.

El especialista comentó que la investigación podría hacer posible desarrollar un examen genético para investigar a las personas con el objetivo de hallar si son propensas a convertirse en adictos a la cocaína y permitir a ese grupo recibir un tratamiento preventivo contra el uso de drogas y asesoramiento profesional.

"En algún momento en el futuro, seremos capaces de desarrollar un examen genético, un índice del código genético, usando la investigación que hemos llevado a cabo en el estudio", afirmó Blum. "De ese modo, podremos aprender tempranamente, incluso al nacer, si una persona será propensa al uso de drogas".

Blum agregó que entre el 15 y el 25 por ciento de todas las personas que tienen el patrón genético no están "condenadas" a ser adictas a la cocaína, pero si las coloca en un nivel significativamente más alto de riesgo.

El investigador aseveró que su investigación tiende a proporcionar aún mayor credibilidad a la teoría de que la adicción a las drogas es más una cuestión hereditaria que una consecuencia social.

Esquina Política

cias invito a los dos candidatos para que se enfrenten en un foro.

La semana pasada ambos candidatos, Francisco J. Gutiérrez y Aurora Chávez-Hernández se presentaron ante los miembros de la organización MAD.

Según personas quien asistieron se dio muy poca información, Gutiérrez concentrando en su experiencia y activa participación en la comunidad y en diferentes organizaciones y Hernandez diciendo que se necesitaba una profesional como ella para el puesto.

En una presentación hecha por Gutiérrez el sábado pasado en una fiesta donde la mayoría de los participantes trabajadores "blue collar" y del barrio, la mayoría de los comentarios eran en favor de Gutiérrez.

Gutiérrez en una conferencia de prensa durante su "Kick-off", el dio una presentación en que se referio a las problemáticas juveniles en que el piensa que parte de la responsabilidad de un juez de paz es de tener un "open door policy" en que sus la gente pueden contar con el en tratar de resolver problemas delincuentes.

Hasta el momento este periódico no ha recibido nada definitivo tocante la candidatura de Hernandez mas de un resumen de las organizaciones profesionales a las cual pertenece y su resumen profesional.

Invitamos a todo candidato que submeta información para publicación.

¿FUE EL 'MALCOLM X' DE PUERTO RICO OTRA VICTIMA DE LA RADICACION?

and the chaos, as well as a vacuum that could result from Castro's overthrow -- in which another dictator, as easily as democracy, could emerge -- many Cubans are anxious over a too-rapid return to a market economy.

Castro effectively has reiterated a horror list of capitalism's sins. Will racism against the island's large black population again be a factor as during pre-revolutionary times? Will rural Cubans again be marginalized? Will free medical care and housing be abolished? The little personal security that Cubans have retained rides on the answers.

Many islanders would favor a transition with Castro in place. One can better understand this if one remembers that socialist parties recently won elections in several former Soviet-bloc countries out of similar fears.

There is a skewed opinion on the Hill as to what Cuban Americans want. CANF's line of retribution fosters the illusion that we all favor Castro's strangulation. But a recent university study indicates that while most of us say that we support the anti-Castro embargo, many also favor dialogue.

The inescapable conclusion is that a large number of Cuban Americans want improved political and economic conditions in their ancestral homeland and are more concerned with results than methods.

Meanwhile, the Clinton administration dusts off a two-year-old finding based on the assumption that a breakdown followed by civil conflict could occur in Cuba. This would propel immense numbers of boat people north to Florida, generating an intensely political embarrassment for Clinton in an anti-immigration era.

Why merely anticipate this, rather than attempt to prevent it?

(Lourdes Prado is a research associate at the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs.)

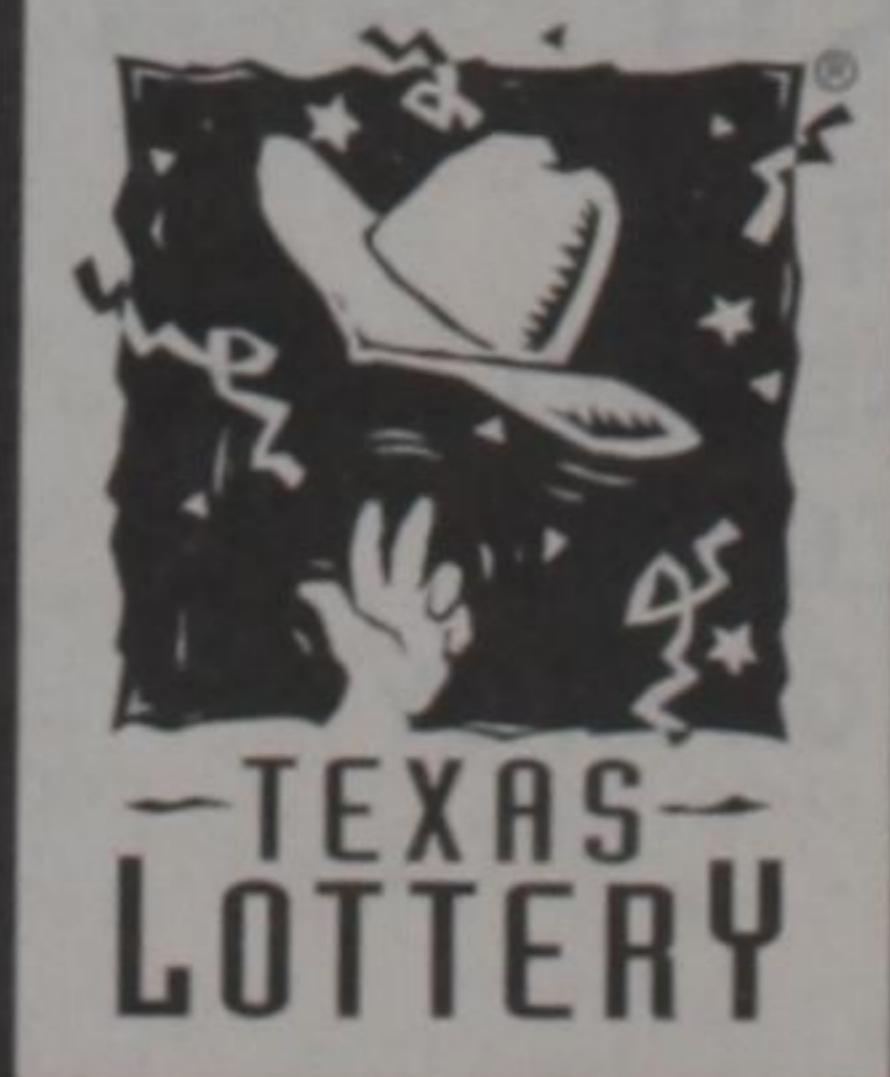
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Super Bowl XXVIII Cowboys vs. Buffalo Bills

By Bill Berkrot

ATLANTA - Buffalo Bills star running back Thurman Thomas stopped short of calling his team chokers, but he admitted Wednesday that the Dallas Cowboys have a right to be cocky going into Sunday's Super Bowl match.

Dallas and Buffalo will meet in a rematch of last year's 52-17 blowout as the Bills try to erase the memory of three straight Super Bowl defeats.

Thomas said that Dallas coach Jimmy Johnson has done a good job of keeping the swaggering Cowboys from being overconfident.

"I think he has to go out and say, 'Hey, guys, don't believe what happened last year is going to happen again.'

"But then again," Thomas said, preparing the excuses in advance, "we are the Buffalo Bills. We get to certain games and we just don't play well."

"But I don't think that's going to happen. I think we're going to go out and play a great game," Thomas said, reversing himself as quickly as he changes directions on the playing field.

"We just got to get rid of the crucial mistakes," he said, citing Buffalo's staggering nine turnovers last year.

"If they had made nine turnovers it could have been 52-17 the other way," Thomas said of the Cowboys.

Thomas, whose mood swings come faster than his cut backs, had hoped to play for the Dallas coach in college.

"Jimmy recruited me for Oklahoma State and my mother just wanted to make sure that he would be coaching.



Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sra. Sofía Martínez

La práctica de la adivinación es muy peligrosa: el uso del tablero de la "cuija", de pendulos, de escrituras automáticas, de cartillas astrológicas, de cartas de la baraja u otras cosas y formas de adivinar la suerte.

La práctica de "canalizar" se ha vuelto cada vez más común. Canalizar es la práctica de invitar a un espíritu a que entre en tu cuerpo, que tome control de tu voz y que hable por ti. Este es otro nombre que se les da a los "mediums" y, eso está condenado por Dios, (Deuteronomio 18,9-14; Lev. 20, 27; Hechos 16-16) porque proviene del maligno. Los

espíritus parecen ser muy sabios y muy amorosos, pero San Pablo nos alerta para que no nos dejemos llevar por caminos desviados, ya que "Satanás se viste de ángel de luz" (II Cor. 14). La falsa enseñanza es, normalmente, muy disfrazada y mezclada con mucho de lo que es verdad; por ejemplo: el llamado "Curan de milagros", donde el espíritu canalizador dice que es el propio Jesús. No debemos de creernos, ni dejemos nos engañen ni nos desvien esas brujas o espiritistas.

Por medio de la ignorancia muchos, que buscan poderes espirituales y de conocimiento independiente de Dios, son llevados a la brujería (o wicca"), a veces hasta con la intención de hacerles bien a las personas (a través de "la magia blanca"). Pero esto también es un disfraz de Satanás

que se disfraza de "ángel de luz". Los cursos de control mental y de expansión de la mente están abiertos al contacto con "espíritus mayores" y en caminos de conocimiento alcanzado por medios prohibidos por Dios. (El arbol de bien y del mal".) (Gen. 2,3).

El uso de bolas de cristal y de otros objetos que se creen tener poder espiritual para sanación y para iluminación en algunas denominaciones que no son cristianas. Porque además que, no existen evidencias científicas de ninguna de las propiedades sanadoras naturales en los cristales, al peligro esta en separar cualquier poder de su fuente en un Dios personal.

Roquemos a Dios que nos manda muchísima de Su luz y de Su verdad (Salmo 4,3), la luz y la verdad que es Jesús, porque en El y solamente en El nace una nueva era, y desaparece el reino del pecado. Un muneco roto está siendo renovado y nuevamente podemos estar completos y reconciliados.

En Deuteronomio 18, 9-14 dice: "Cuando hayan entrado ustedes en el país que el Señor su Dios les va a dar, no imiten las horribles costumbres de esas naciones. Que nadie de ustedes ofrezca en sacrificio a su hijo haciendo pasar por el fuego, ni practique la adivinación, ni pretenda predecir el futuro, ni se dedique a la hechicería ni a los encantamientos, ni consulte a los adivinos ni a los que invocan a los espíritus, ni consulte a los muertos. Porque al Señor su Dios arroja de la presencia de ustedes a esas naciones, es porque tienen esas horribles costumbres. Ustedes deben de ser perfectos en su relación con Dios. Esas naciones, donde ustedes van a poseer tierras, hacen caso a los que presumen de anunciar el futuro y a los adivinos, pero a ustedes el Señor Su Dios no se los permite.

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Texas Rural Legal Aid, Inc. seeks paralegal for its farm worker office in Plainview. The paralegal will serve as an advocate for farm workers with employment, civil rights and housing problems. Must be bi-lingual in Spanish and English. Demanding job; travel, weekend and evening hours required to serve needs of clients. Duties include interview, investigations, client representation before administration agencies. Salary begins at \$15,600, with excellent fringe benefits. Mail resume to Texas Rural Legal Aid, PO Box 1656, Plainview, TX 79072. Resumes accepted until March 31, 1994. Resumes accepted until March 31, 1994. For more information call Doris Garcia, 1-800-369-0585. Equal opportunity employer.

Read It First In EL EDITOR Call: 763-3841

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DEFENSOR DE LA COMUNIDAD AGRICOLA

Texas Rural Legal Aid tiene una posición de paralegal para su oficina de asistencia Legal para trabajadores agrícola en Plasiview, Texas. Plainview esta localizado entre Amarillo y Lubbock en los antiplano de Texas, en una área conocida por su producción de vegetales, algodón, grano y ganado. El paralegal servira como defensor de los trabajadores agrícola en su empleo, derechos civiles y problemas de vivienda. Debe de fluente en Español y Ingles, hablar y leer. Trabajo agotador; viajar en fines de semana y trabajar en las tardes después de las 5 p.m. requeridas para servir las necesidades de los clientes. Obligaciones incluyen entrevistas, investigaciones y representación de cliente ante agencias administrativas. El trabajo de paralegal esta bajo la supervisión de un abogado, en una oficina de ambiente cooperativo. El sueldo empieza en \$15,600.00 anualmente, con otros beneficios significantes. Empeador de oportunidad igual. Envíe su resumen a Texas Rural Legal Aid, Inc., Post office Box 1658, Plainview, Texas 79072. Se aceptaran resumenes hasta que se llene la posición. Para mas información, comuníquese con la asistente administrativa Dora E. Garcia al numero 1-800-369-0585.

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&

LUBBOCK CENTRO AZTLAN

present

SOULS' NEST

Written and Directed by
Rudolph Valier Alvarado

Featuring: Peter Kuzov, Stephanie Hedges,
Amy Broome, Tawny Mertes, Colby Landers,
Lisa Roth, Lesley Joseph, and J.D. Posey

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FEBRUARY 4th and 5th AT 8:00 p.m.
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Hosted by Abe Brown

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With Special Guest Star Donnie Allison

Tickets available at all Select-a-Seat outlets or call
770-2000 (1-800-735-1288 out of town)
Tickets also on sale at the door the night of performances

Please feel free to mail additional tax-deductible
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Lubbock, Texas 79453

Notice to Contractors of a Proposed

Texas Highway Maintenance Work
Sealed proposals for Contract No.: 064XXM1107,
064XXM1111, 064XXM1112

Sealed proposals for Mowing Highway Right-Of-Way on Various highways in Martin, Ward, Reeves & Pecos Counties, will be received by the Texas Department of Transportation until 1:30 P.M., February 17, 1994 and then Publicly read.

All prospective bidders are encouraged to attend the Pre-Bidders' Conference which will be held at the Texas Department of Transportation's District Office at:

3901 East Highway 80
Odessa, Texas 79761
10:00 A.M.; Thursday, February 10, 1994

Bidding proposals, plans and specifications will be available at the office at:

3901 East Highway 80
Odessa, Texas 79761
Telephone (915) 332-0501

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AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Guadalupe Economic Services Corporation is currently participating in the affordable Housing Program sponsored by Bluebonnet Savings Bank FSB and The Federal Home Loan Bank. The program assures the nondiscriminatory treatment in the granting of mortgage credit to low and moderate income families residing within the city limits of Lubbock. Mortgage terms will be set at 30 years with low fixed interest rates. Funds are available at the present time for qualified applicants on a first come first served basis. For more information contact: Noe Rodriguez at 744-4416.

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Y Su Gente
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Noticias, Comentarios,
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TELEMUNDO 46**

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