

Few Hispanics, Blacks Represented

WASHINGTON - The new Republican majority in the House of Representatives represents a far different constituency than the outgoing Democratic guard: more affluent, less urban and with far fewer minorities.

The differences are certain to shape debates in the new Congress on issues from food stamps to tax cuts.

On average, a Republican lawmaker's constituents earn \$4,000 more a year than those in Democratic districts, an Associated Press computer analysis of the demographics of congressional districts found.

In a typical Republican district, just one person in 10 is poor, compared to one in seven in a Democratic district. Republicans control two-thirds of the nation's 100 wealthiest districts.

And though they represent more than half the country, Republicans count only a fourth of black Americans as constituents.

The demographics of the two parties' constituencies in the

House were barely altered by the election. The only real movement came in the percentage of whites represented by Democrats, which declined slightly.

What did change was who's in charge.

The GOP now controls the committees and the House floor where decisions are made. That spells instant power for the Republican constituency that, according to polls, is concerned about crime, taxes and government spending. The GOP agenda was tailored to their concerns.

At the other end of the power curve, suddenly, are millions of black, Hispanic and poor Americans who for years found clout among the majority Democrats who overwhelmingly represent them.

"The present mood toward the poor is very foul, and they don't have lobbyists and PACs to protect them," says Democratic activist Jesse Jackson.

Already the tectonic shift in power is having an effect. Democrats, trying to move toward the political center, no

longer talk about expanding social programs but rather are devising their own plans for tax cuts, spending cuts and welfare reform.

Their hope, they say, is to moderate the inevitable changes so that at least some of their constituents' needs are addressed - embracing a sort of conservatism with heart.

"You've got to be able to do it in such a way that you protect those that are most vulnerable in our society," says Rep. Kweisi Mfume, D-Md., a key member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Sounding his party's themes, Mfume recently talked about "sensitive and meaningful welfare reform" and embracing "the realities ... that working class families do expect some kind of tax relief."

The AP analyzed the GOP and Democratic congressional districts based on 1990 census data. It found sharp differences in the kinds of Americans the two parties

represent - differences that have existed for years but that take on new meaning with the shift in power.

Though they control more congressional districts, Republicans represent far fewer minority and poor Americans.

The GOP constituency includes just 8 million blacks, 9 million Hispanics and 14 million people under the federal poverty standard. Democrats represent 21 million blacks, 13 million Hispanics and 18 million poor people.

Republicans represent none of the 40 congressional districts where at least a third of the people are black.

On average, households in Republican districts have a median income of \$32,615 compared to \$28,577 in Democratic districts. That's a 14 percent difference.

Seventy percent of Democratic constituents live in urban areas, compared to just 58 percent of Republicans.

The differences are not lost on Republican strategists, continue on Page 5

News Briefs

Study on Senior Entitlements

AP reports that a study by the National Taxpayers Union Foundation predicted that children born today may earn drastically less than their parents in after-tax income without major restraint of Medicare, Social Security and other entitlement programs.

The study said the annual cost of Social Security and Medicare as a percent of workers' taxable pay will go up from 16.5% in 1993 to between 34% and 55% by 2040. "The graying of the welfare state is likely to have catastrophic consequences for the after-tax living standards of most working-age Americans," said the author of the study, NTUF economist Neil Howe.

The report said politicians cannot continue to advocate balanced budgets and tax cuts "without also talking about major, structural reforms in 'untouchable' senior entitlements. Everything must be on the table." NTUF executive director Paul S. Hewitt said, "It is virtually impossible to balance budgets without tax increases or entitlement cuts."

The study assumed a balanced budget will gradually be adopted and that other government spending will rise over the next 45 years at the same rate as the domestic economy. It used Social Security Administration and Health Care Financing Administration spending projections.

It said that even if the next half-century sees uninterrupted prosperity, after-tax earnings per worker in 1993 dollars would stagnate, moving from \$19,221 in 1995 to \$19,346 in 2040. Under a less optimistic scenario, real take-home pay would fall to \$7,821 in 2040, a 59% reduction. At the same time, total federal, state and local government spending would rise from 34% of gross domestic product in 1995 to 44% under the best-case scenario, and to 54% under the second scenario.

Senate Leaders Outline Spending Cuts

The New York Times reports that Senate Republican leaders said Tuesday they hoped to cut spending by as much as \$450 billion by 1999, by eliminating at least 100 federal programs. They also said they would consider spending cuts in every federal benefit program except Social Security.

Sen. Pete V. Domenici R-NM, the new chairman of the Budget Committee, said he had a mandate from Republican leaders to make deep spending cuts, although a spokesman for the majority leader, Bob Dole, R-KS, said later that the two had yet to agree on a specific figure. Domenici did say he has ordered three teams of senators to search the government for programs to cut and agencies to sell or shut down. He also said the Senate would vote on a broad outline of tax and spending cuts by March 15.

New leaders of the House have yet to estimate the size of their spending cuts. They have called for balancing the federal budget by 2002, which, according to the new chairman of the House Budget Committee, John R. Kasich, would require cuts totaling at least \$750 billion. Domenici and other Republicans on the Budget Committee said they were determined to dovetail their efforts with the House.

Senate Democrats on Tuesday proposed five new bills that would: streamline existing worker retraining programs; make limited reforms in health insurance laws; tighten welfare and child-support rules affecting unwed teenage mothers and fathers; require Republicans to offer a plan to balance the budget within seven years; and impose legal and ethical reforms on Congress.

Record High CRA Ratings Reported

The PRNewswire reports that Federal regulators released a record level of high Community Reinvestment Act ratings during 1994. The conclusion, drawn from analysis of more than 5,500 CRA ratings, was featured in the latest issue of CRA/HMDA Update -- a monthly newsletter that tracks community reinvestment and fair lending issues.

The newsletter said that some 94% of the CRA ratings handed out last year were either "outstanding" or "satisfactory," while less than 6% fell in the lowest two categories of "needs to improve" or "substantial non-compliance." Seventeen institutions were given a "non-compliance" rating and 298 a "needs to improve" rating in 1994 -- the lowest levels in these categories since a public CRA rating system was first implemented in 1990.

In 1994, six states-- Michigan, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Maine and Montana-- had no institutions that received less than a "satisfactory" CRA rating from federal regulators. Meanwhile, California topped the list of "worst" states. Within California, 18.3% of CRA ratings were less than "satisfactory." Maryland and New Jersey placed second and third, respectively. Oklahoma and Washington state followed.

Food Stamp Recipients Top 27 Million

Reuters reports that the U.S. Food and Nutrition Service found that some 27.12 million people, or about 10% of the U.S. population received food stamps during October, the latest month for which figures are available. California had the largest number of recipients, followed by Texas and New York.

The number of people who received food stamps were up 59,303 from September. "For the next few months, I'm not expecting see it go below 27 million," said a FNS spokesman.

A welfare reform proposal by House Republicans would cut food stamps and other federal nutrition programs and convert them into block grants for states. But Art Jaeger, spokesman for the consumer group Public Voice for Food and Health Policy (HN2597) said high enrollment underscored the value of food programs. "Obviously, lots of people are remaining in poverty," said Jaeger. "It seems strange to be considering a weakening of the safety net at this time."

Rob Fersh, head of the Food Research and Action Center, said food stamps were an invaluable safety net. Half of food stamp recipients are children, he said, and "most people do not stay on the program long-term." He said block grants "would be inherently unresponsive to needs" in times of unexpected economic strain.

Established Establecido 1977
"El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz"
 Lic. Benito Juarez



EL EDITOR

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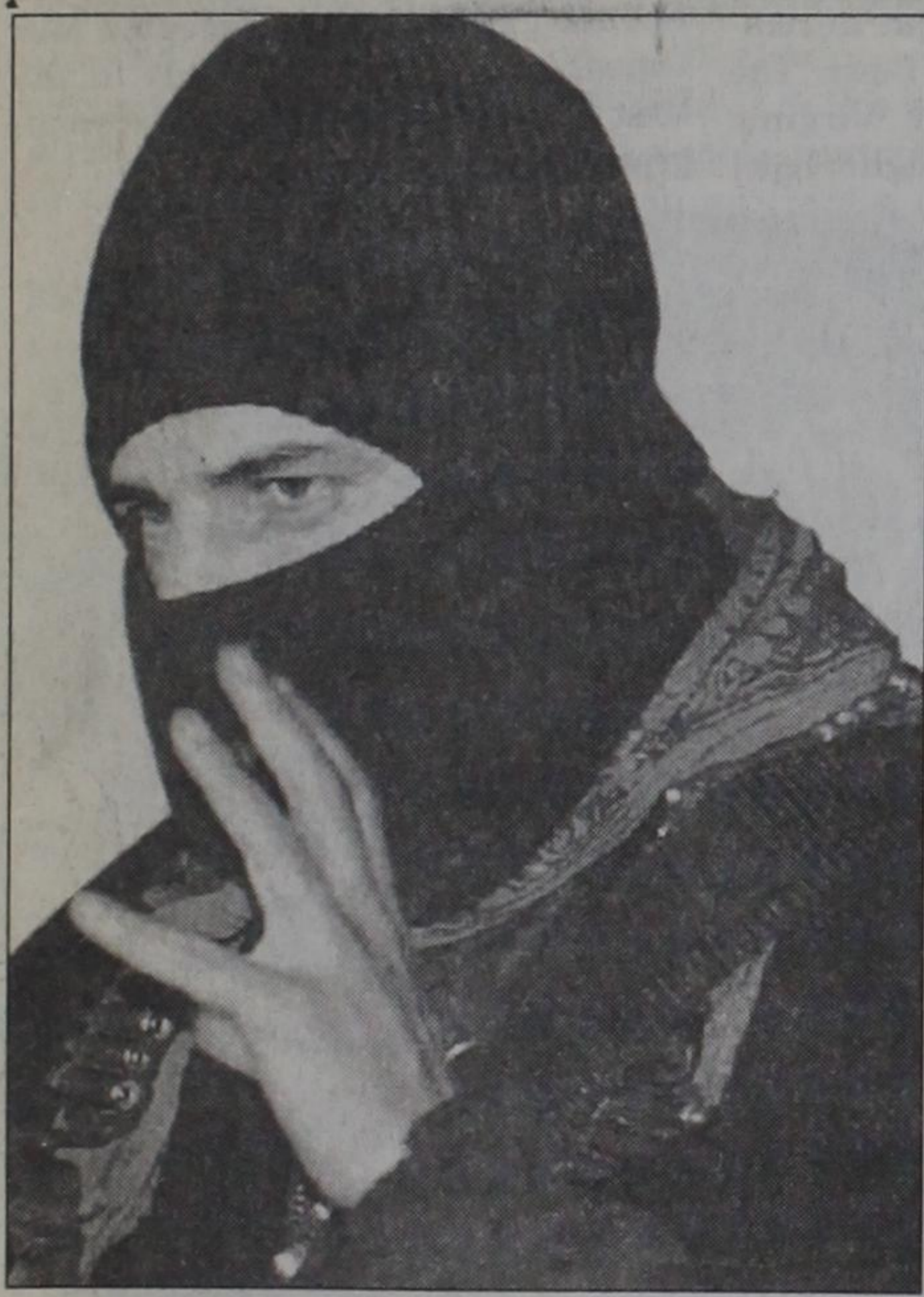
Week of January 5, 1995 to January 11, 1995

Lubbock, Texas

Tratan de Advertir Guerra

Comitán -- Una agrupación de indígenas y campesinos advirtió que en Chiapas se esta conformando un escenario en le que podría estallar un "guerra civil" si las autoridades no muestran una "real voluntad politica" para llegar a un acuerdo con los rebeldes zapatistas.

El portavoz de la Organización Proletaria Emiliano Zapata (OPEZ), Abelardo Rodriguez, aseguró que en el sureño estado de Chiapas se vive una "guerra de baja intensidad" en la que distintos sectores se preparan no para un escenario



En Chiapas se habla ya de una guerra civil, al tiempo que el "Subcomandante Marcos" pone en claro sus demandas ante el gobierno federal.

"de confrontación entre el Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (ESZN) y el Ejército mexicano", sino para uno "de guerra civil".

Agregó que en este enfrentamiento intervendrían guardias blancas, patrullas de autodefensa civil, organizaciones de choque y grupos formados por miembros de movimiento social democratico de masas.

La OPEZ, movimiento

campesino del bloque de fuerzas proletarias adherido al Consejo Estatal de Organizaciones Indígenas y Campesinas (CEOIC), realizó en comitean, a unos 20 kilómetros al este de la frontera con Guatemala, su segundo congreso estatal.

La CEOIC surgió este año a raíz del conflicto rebelde en Chiapas, y respalda las demandas del EZLN, que busca mejorar las condiciones de vida de los indígenas y se alzo el primero de enero contra el gobierno en un conflicto que duro 12 dias y dejó unos 145 muertos.

Rodriguez dijo que "las fuerzas reaccionarias del estado pronto organizaron su respuesta represiva ante el auge de la lucha popular, con el auspicio y asesoramiento del ejército y demás corporaciones represivas como la policía judicial y las guardias blancas de los ganaderos y terratenientes".

Agrego que el movimiento campesino se ha visto obligado a formar sus propios grupos de autodefensa porque "no van a permitir que se les masacre. La lógica con la que está actuando el movimiento social es una lógica de sobrevivencia, de resistencia justa y legitima".

Dijo también que esta situación podría modificarse en la medida en que el gobierno "de muestras claras de una real voluntad politica para resolver a fondo los conflictos sociales" que proporcionaron el problema actual.

El EZLN anunció que con la toma de posesión de Eduardo Robledo como nuevo gobernador de Chiapas, consideraría formalmente rota una cesación al fuego.

Los zapatistas consideran que el verdadero triunfador de los comicios de agosto fue el candidato por el opositor Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD), Amado Avendaño.

La OPEZ anunció que entre el 26 y 30 de diciembre reali-

zará un plantón frente al Palacio de Gobierno en la ciudad de Tuxtla Gutiérrez, capital del estado, para exigir la renuncia de Robledo.

El anuncio se dio en momentos en que el gobierno del presidente Ernesto Zedillo recibía la respuesta de aceptación del PRD para participar en la Comisión para la Mediación y el Diálogo en Chiapas. Tras una reunión con el secretario de Gobernación Esteban Moctezuma, el presidente de PRD, Porfirio Muñoz Ledo, dijo que su partido estaba dispuesto a integrar el comitee pacificador. Los demas partidos ya han designado sus representantes.

La comisión estaría compuesta por dos legisladores del oficialista Partido Revolucionari Institucional, dos del PRD, dos del conservador Partido Acción Nacional y uno de minoritario Partido del Trabajo.

Zedillo afirma que el diálogo y la concertación son el unico camino para la paz en Chiapas. "La integración plural de la comision además garantizaría su independencia respecto del Poder Ejecutivo y aseguraría la genuina neutralidad que es inherente e indispensable a toda labor de mediación", afirmó el mandatario.

"Propongo que esta comision procure contacto inmediato con el EZLN, establezca el diálogo, escuche causas de inconformidad y promueva los pasos, necesarios para convertirse en una instancia activa y, autentica de mediación," indicó Zedillo.

Zedillo reiteró la voluntad gubernamental de mantener el cese al fuego unilateral por parte del gobierno, y su deseo de encontrar soluciones a las causas que dieron origen al conflicto armado.

Sin embargo, parece que los intentos de negociación podrían frustrarse toda vez que el jefe zapatista conocido como "sucomandante Marcos" anunció que sus tropas están cruzando el cerco militar que rodea los territorios rebeldes para tomar municipios y ya tienen bajo su control 38 municipios del estado de Chiapas.

En una conferencia de prensa en el selveatico campamento rebelde de Aguascalientes, el jefe del EZLN leyó cuatro comunicados en los que dijo que sus tropas están tomando municipios "sin choques con el Ejército federal mexicano", y expresó su rechazo a un comité negociador.

"Es mi deber comunicarle que tiene usted una rebelión indígena en el sudeste de la nación", dijo el comunicado dirigido al presidente. "No desperdicie usted su inteligencia en la creación de "Comisiones plurales de paz", cuyos miembros terminan siendo impuestos como el gobierno y provocando lo que se suponía evitar; la guerra", agregó.

Al cierre de esta edición, no había informes de enfrentamientos entre los cerca de 2,000 combatientes del EZLN y los miles de efectivos del ejército mexicano apostados en el estado al sudeste del país, pero decenas de campesinos tomaron ocho carreteras del estado, bloqueándolas con troncos de árboles según informes oficiales.

Los zapatistas pidieron que no se haga a un lado al obispo de San Cristóbal de las Casas, Samuel Ruiz -- quien ha fungido como mediador en las conversaciones de paz -- exigiendo al gobierno reconocer la comisión Nacional de Intermediación (conai) propuesta por él.

Marcos dijo que las tres condiciones para restablecer la tregua con el gobierno eran: la renuncia de Robledo, el reconocimiento de la Conai y el reconocimiento de Avendaño como gobernador del estado.



ERNESTO ZEDILLO, Presidente de México.

Southern Cal Beats Tech

New Year's College Bowl Games - Really No Surprise

Southern Cal routs Texas Tech 55-14 in Cotton Bowl

DALLAS - Rob Johnson threw three of his four touchdowns to Keyshawn Johnson as Southern California rolled to a record-setting 55-14 rout of Texas Tech Monday in the Cotton Bowl.

USC's 55-point outburst set a Cotton Bowl scoring record, breaking the mark of 46 scored by Miami against

the nation. Oregon (9-4) played in the Rose Bowl game for the first time since 1958.

Second-ranked Penn State (12-0) completed its fifth undefeated and untied season under head coach Joe Paterno, but the win is not expected to be enough to claim a national title in the national polls.

The Nittany Lions likely saw their chance at a national championship end when top-ranked Nebraska defeated Miami 24-17 in the Orange

the nation.

Oregon (9-4) played in the Rose Bowl game for the first time since 1958.

Colorado routs Notre Dame in Fiesta Bowl

TEMPE, Arizona - Kordell Stewart ran and threw for 348 yards of total offense and Rashaan Salaam rushed for three touchdowns as Colorado sent out coach Bill McCartney a winner with a 41-24 rout of Notre Dame in the Fiesta Bowl on Monday.

The first half was all Stewart as he amassed 268 yards of total offense, keeping Notre Dame off balance with his rushing and passing while directing four touchdown drives. He rushed six times for 102 yards and completed 9-of-15 passes for 166 yards in the first half while building a 28-point lead.

Salaam, the 1994 Heisman Trophy winner, carried 27 times for a season-low 83 yards, lift-

two desperation end-zone bombs from Buckeyes quarterback Bobby Hoyer to finish 12-1, with their only loss coming by one point to Florida in the Southeastern Conference championship game.

The defeat put Ohio State at 9-4 for the season.

The touchdown capped a fantastic day for Williams, who rushed 27 times for 166 yards and a second-quarter touchdown and also amassed 155 yards on eight receptions.

Hoyer threw a pair of touchdown passes in the second quarter to Joey Galloway that gave Ohio State a 14-7 lead.

Barker, playing his last college game, completed 19-of-37 passes for 317 yards and one touchdown. Barker finished his career as Alabama's most successful quarterback, going 35-2-1 as a starter.

The Alabama seniors became the most successful class in school history, improving their four-year mark to 45-5-1 with a national title following the 1992 season.

After a scoreless third quarter, Ohio State had taken a 17-14 on Josh Jackson's 34-yard field goal with 8:41 to play. The field goal was set up by a long run by Eddie George, who gained 89 yards on 15 carries.

Barker's 42-yard screen pass to Williams moved Alabama to the

games under coach Don Nehlen. Taneyhill completed 26-of-36 passes for 227 yards. He hit tight end Boomer Foster with a two-yard touchdown pass in the first quarter and scored on a four-yard run in the second quarter to give South Carolina a 17-7 halftime lead.

The game featured a wild finish. Stanley Pritchett gained a yard on a fourth-and-inches play to the West Virginia 30-yard line with two minutes left to apparently seal the win for South Carolina. On the next play, Pritchett broke free and appeared headed for a touchdown, but had the ball stripped away from him at the West Virginia four-yard line.

West Virginia quarterback Chad Johnston could not pull off a miracle, however, as he took a sack, threw two incompletions and then connected on a short pass that failed to convert a first-down on a last-gasp fourth-down play.

Wisconsin beats Duke in Hall of Fame Bowl

TAMPA, Florida - Terrell Fletcher rushed for 241 yards on 39 carries and scored two touchdowns

to lead Wisconsin to a 34-20 victory over Duke on Monday in the Hall of Fame Bowl.

It was the first-ever meeting between the schools and marked only the second bowl appearance in 34 years for Duke, which finished the season 8-4.

The Badgers of Wisconsin finished the season at 7-4-1.

Fletcher, who had his role increased since tailback Brent Moss was dismissed from the team in November, scored on a one-yard run in the third quarter to snap a 13-13 tie and broke off a 49-yard touchdown run with 1:31 remaining in the fourth quarter to seal the win.

Fletcher, Wisconsin's all-time leader in all-purpose yardage, had rushed for 357 yards in the Badger last two games. Duke quarterback Spence Fischer was intercepted four times, including three times in the first quarter when Wisconsin grabbed a 13-0 lead.



Tech quarterback Zebbie Lethridge, who completed only 12 of 29 passes, tries to squirm away from USC nose tackle Matt Keneley.

Texas in 1991.

Johnson completed 16-of-21 passes for 289 yards and four touchdowns as USC raised its record to 8-3-1. Texas Tech fell to 6-6.

Johnson, who surpassed Rodney Peete as USC's all-time passing leader, tied a Cotton Bowl mark with his four touchdowns tossed and finished just three yards shy of the record for yards passing set by Kevin Murray of Texas A&M against Auburn in 1986.

Keyshawn Johnson had eight receptions for a Cotton Bowl record 222 yards and three touchdowns -- covering 12, 22 and 86 yards.

USC set the tone early, putting up 34 points in the first half -- including 28 points in the first quarter. Texas Tech gained 52 yards in the first half against 334 for the Trojans.

The Red Raiders become the latest Southwest Conference representative to lose in the Cotton Bowl. The Southwest Conference team has lost the last seven Cotton Bowls, with Texas A&M's 35-10 win over Notre Dame on January 1, 1988, being the last win by a member school.

The game marked the end of a 55-year marriage between the Cotton Bowl and the Southwest Conference. Next year, the Cotton Bowl will align itself with the Western Athletic Conference (WAC).

Penn State beats Oregon in Rose Bowl

PASADENA, California - Ki-Jana Carter rushed for three touch-

downs, including two in a 1:52 span in the third quarter, as undefeated Penn State broke open a close game and beat Oregon 38-20 in the Rose Bowl on Monday.

Second-ranked Penn State (12-0) completed its fifth undefeated and untied season under head coach Joe Paterno, but the win is not expected to be enough to claim a national title in the national polls.

The Nittany Lions likely saw their chance at a national championship end when top-ranked Nebraska defeated Miami 24-17 in the Orange Bowl on Sunday night.

It could be the fourth time that Penn State will have an unblemished season and yet not capture the national title. The Nittany Lions were undefeated in 1968, 1969 and 1973 and did not win the national championship in any of those seasons.

After Oregon's Danny O'Neil threw a 17-yard touchdown pass to Cristin McLemore with 4:54 left in third quarter to tie the score at 14-14, Penn State regained a seven-point lead when Carter scored on a 17-yard run with 3:53 left in the quarter.

The touchdown followed a 72-yard kickoff return by Ambrose Fletcher. Safety Chuck Penzenik then intercepted a pass from O'Neil and returned it 44 yards to the 13, leading to a three-yard touchdown run by Carter. It was the second interception of the game for Penzenik, a junior making his first career start.

Brett Conway kicked a 43-yard field goal to increase the lead to 31-14. Penn State then took over on downs at the Oregon 13 and fullback Jon Witman scored on a nine-yard run to give Penn State its biggest lead at 38-14.

Carter had also run 83 yards for a touchdown on Penn State's first play from scrimmage, earning a 7-0 lead.

Penn State coach Joe Paterno became college football's all-time winningest bowl coach with his 16th victory. He and Bear Bryant had shared the record.

Paterno also became the first coach to win each of the traditional four major bowl games (Rose, Sugar, Orange and Cotton).

Penn State has won 17 straight games, the longest current streak in

ing his season total to 2,088 yards. He scored on a pair of one-yard runs in the second period and added a five-yard run in the fourth quarter.

Colorado finished the season at 11-1 while Notre Dame wound up 6-5-1.

McCartney announced his resignation following a win over Iowa State on November 19. He compiled a 93-55-5 record in 13 seasons at the school and guided the Buffaloes to a share of the national championship following the 1990 season.

McCartney, who is expected to remain with the school in a fundraising capacity, will be replaced by 33-year-old Rick Neuheisel, who becomes the youngest head coach in Division I-A football.

Notre Dame, playing in a major bowl despite its lackluster 6-4-1 record, fell behind 31-3 late in the second quarter and never recovered. The Irish lost a bowl game for the first time since 1991, when they were beaten by Colorado in the Orange Bowl.

Alabama claims Citrus Bowl win over Ohio State

ORLANDO, Florida - Tailback Sherman Williams raced 50 yards with a screen pass with 43 seconds to play, lifting Alabama to a 24-17 comeback victory on Monday over Ohio State in the Florida Citrus Bowl.

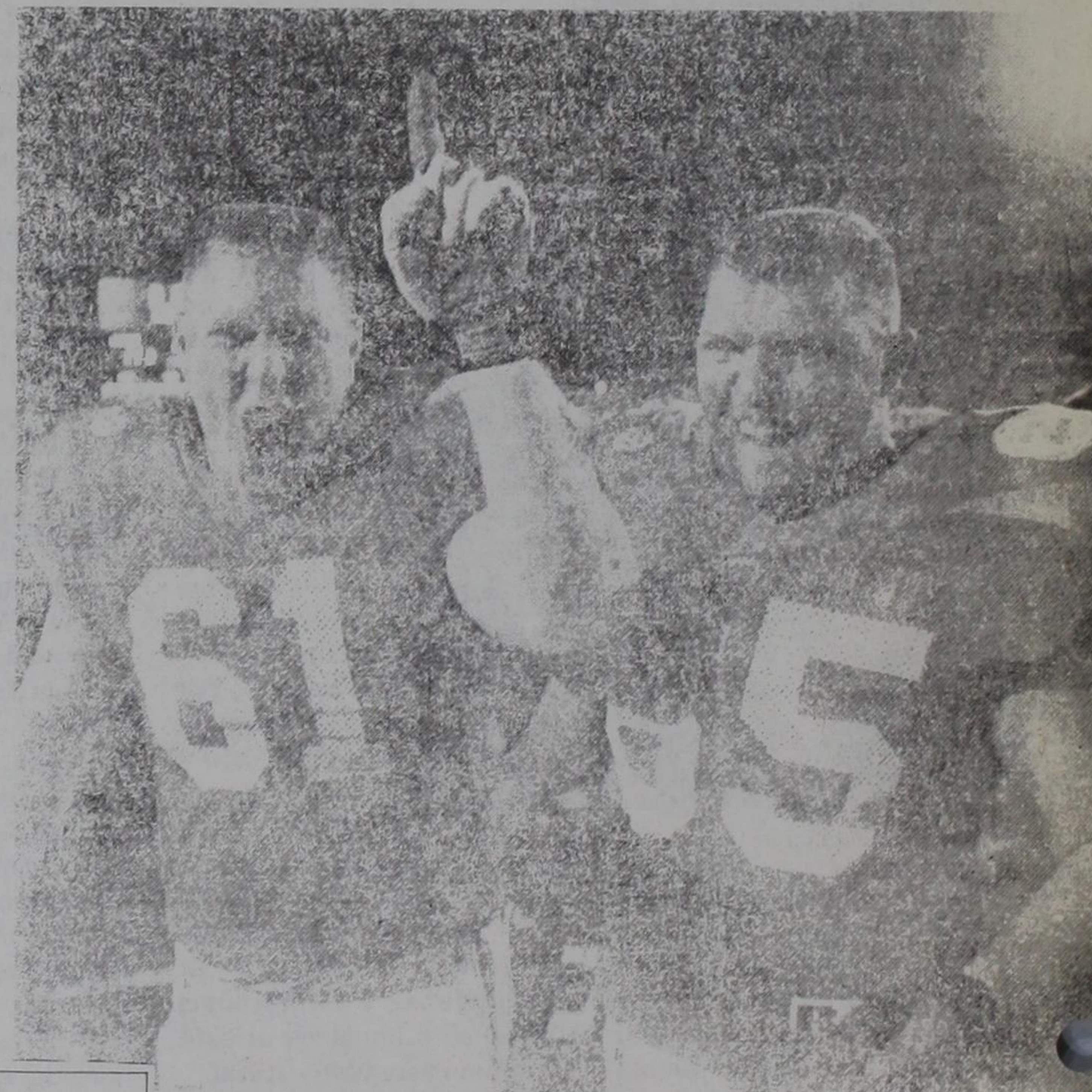
Williams came out of the backfield to catch Jay Barker's pass and outraced defenders to the end zone, snapping a 17-17 tie.

The Crimson Tide knocked away

South Carolina notches its first Bowl win

MIAMI - Steve Taneyhill passed for a touchdown and ran for another to lead South Carolina to their first-ever bowl win, a 24-21 victory over West Virginia in the CarQuest Bowl on Monday.

South Carolina (7-5) had lost all eight of their previous bowl games, most recently a 34-10 defeat to Indiana in the 1988 Liberty Bowl. The skid continues for West Virginia (7-6), losers of five straight bowl



draft. Expansion teams Carolina and Jacksonville own the top picks in the NFL draft.

Sapp, a 6-3, 284-pound junior, had 84 tackles and 10 sacks in 11 regular season games for the nation's top-rated defensive team. He was the first Miami player to win the Lombardi Award as the nation's top lineman.

The 22-year-old Walsh is regarded by many to be the top junior quarterback in college football. The 6-4 Walsh completed 284-of-463 passes for 3,712 yards and 29 touchdowns this season.

Stewart, who led Miami with 12 touchdowns this season, rushed for 72 yards on 17 carries in Miami's loss to Nebraska.

Pinkney had a rough junior season for the Longhorns. He was suspended for the school's first two games for team rules

violations and was also suspended for a game against Rice, a 19-17 loss in October, for another violation.

Jackson had 57 catches for 855 yards and 15 touchdowns in the regular season. He holds the Southeastern Conference record for touchdown receptions with 29.

On Monday, Salaam announced after a 41-24 victory over Notre Dame in the Fiesta Bowl that he was leaving school. The junior tailback rushed for 2,138 yards this season. He also led the nation in scoring with 27 touchdowns.

Penn State tailback Ki-Jana Carter, who finished a distant second to Salaam in the Heisman voting, was advised by coach Joe Paterno on Tuesday to leave school early.

Sports-Deportes

Balboa Jugador del Año

Marcelo Balboa, defensa de la selección de estados Unidos, fue seleccionado el "Jugador Honda del Año" 1994, durante una ceremonia realizada en Los Angeles el pasado 14 de diciembre.

Ademas de recibir el trofeo, Balboa recibio un Honda Ac-



Marcelo Balboa

cord EX 1995 y la compañía automotriz hizo una donación de \$5,000 dolares en nombre del jugador a la Organización de Futbol Juvenil de Estados Unidos.

Esta fue la tercera oportunidad en que Balboa fue nominado para la presca. En 1991 termino de tercero y en 1992 fue segundo.

Un panel de 150 periodistas deportivos de la nación voto como finalistas para 1995 a Balboa, Alexi Lalas y Tony Meola.

Balboa, nacido en Chicago, ha participado en dos copas mundiales (1990 y 1994).

Los dos finalistas recibieron dos pasajes de ida y regreso a Argentina.

El "Jugador Honda del Año", en su cuarta edición, es organizado por Futbol de Primera, un programa de radio sobre futbol que se transmite a nivel nacional.

Seven Go Pro

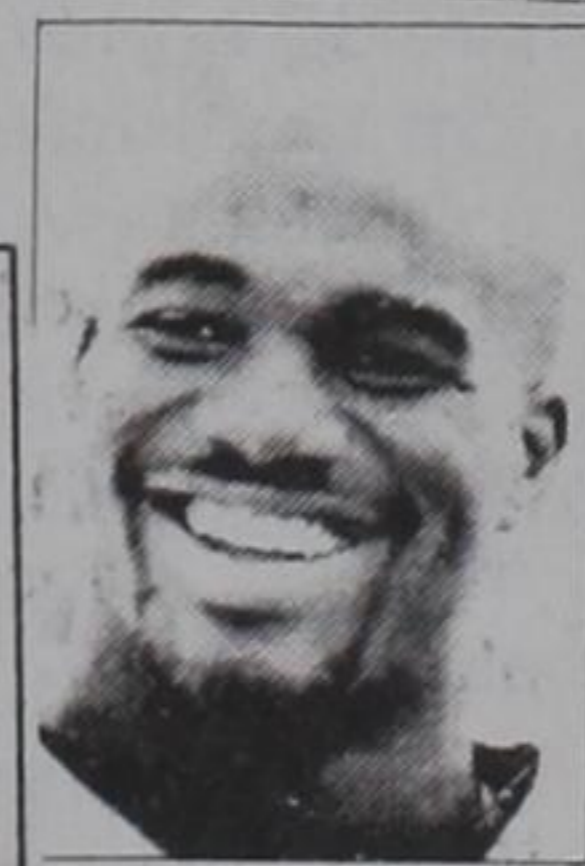
NEW YORK - Miami All-America defensive tackle Warren Sapp and Brigham Young quarterback John Walsh were among four players who announced on Tuesday they will forego their college eligibility and enter the National Football League draft.

Miami fullback James Stewart and Texas receiver Lovell Pinkney made similar announcements, bringing the total number of eligible underclassmen to seven.

Florida junior receiver Jack Jackson announced his decision to turn pro early Tuesday morning after the Gators dropped a 23-17 decision to Florida State in the Sugar Bowl.

On Monday, Heisman Trophy winner Rashaan Salaam

Salaam ran for 2,055 in his junior year at Colorado



Salaam

announced he would not return for his senior season at Colorado.

Last month, Pittsburgh running back Curtis Martin also chose to forego his senior year.

Sapp, considered by many to be the best defensive player in college football, made the official announcement at Miami's Hecht Athletic Centre, two days after a 24-17 loss to Nebraska in the Orange Bowl.

Sapp is expected to be one of the top players selected in the

Monolingualism

By Raymond Rodriguez

"Oh, I'm sorry, but I don't speak Spanish."

The young Latina told me that when I posed a question to her in Spanish. Her haughty manner informed me that she was proud of the fact she was not bilingual.

My first inclination was to assail her for being so obviously pleased with her perceived superiority. Then I thought better of it. Why should I or anyone else assume that simply because an individual has a Hispanic surname, she or he should be bilingual?

Yet, her attitude bothered me because it is not an uncommon reaction. Regrettably, many young people disdain the language spoken by their parents. Some immigrant parents actually forbid their children to speak their native tongue. They view speaking only English as a sign of becoming Americanized.

In our society, monolingualism is the accepted norm. What a tragedy. In other ad-

vanced societies, students learn two or more functional languages. They understand that in today's interdependent world, languages are the bridges to successful interaction with other nations.

Language proficiency pays off. A neighbor confided to me that in his job, he could be making \$40,000 more each year if he were bilingual. I know that in one company's international division, salesmen who speak two or more languages usually earn commissions two or three times greater than those earned by their monolingual colleagues.

Another friend told me his son and daughter had obtained teaching jobs because they were bilingual. The school district hired only teachers who were language-literate. Schools want teachers who can relate to the diverse composition of today's students.

Another beneficial aspect often overlooked in learning a

language is the knowledge and understanding gained about a nation's culture. Many of my boyhood chums were of Japanese ancestry. But it wasn't until I enrolled in a Japanese language class that I began to appreciate the culture of a people whom I have long admired.

Incidentally, contrary to popular belief, it is much easier for students who speak Spanish to master Japanese than it is for them to learn English.

Language, like music, art and literature, has no formal national boundaries. It belongs to all of us. Once we master a language, including our own, we lose the tethers of ignorance that bind and separate us.

I marvel at the number of people in other countries who, when interviewed on U.S. television, respond in flawless English. Contrast that with so many U.S. diplomats whose effectiveness is hampered because they do not speak the language of the host country.

As we move closer to the year 2000 and our planet continues to shrink, it becomes increasingly apparent that much of our well-being will be determined by extrinsic world forces. Our young people must be prepared not merely to earn a living, but to contribute to the promotion of greater understanding among people and nations.

Latinos, Asians and other students who are not taking advantage of a ready-made opportunity to learn the language spoken in their homes are making a big mistake. I feel sorry for the young lady and students like her who shun learning a second language. They are going to have to function and compete not just in the United States, but in the world at large.

They need to prepare themselves.

(Raymond Rodriguez, of Long Beach, Calif., is a retired university professor and frequent contributor to Hispanic Link News Service.)

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Historia Reciente de Pistas Para el Destino de Cuba

Por Jorge Luis Romeu

Cuando los dirigentes políticos de las Américas celebraron su cumbre más reciente en Miami, la "segunda ciudad cubana del mundo", el mes pasado, el único país de la América Latina que no fué invitado fué Cuba. Posiblemente el asunto más caliente y más divisivo de la reunión cumbre, ni siquiera estuvo en el programa de trabajo.

A los 68 años de edad, Fidel Castro ha gobernado a Cuba durante 35 años. El ha sobrevivido a tres fases económicas distintas.

Durante sus dos primeros años, 1959 y 1960, él vivió a cuenta de las reservas económicas del país, con el efectivo y las propiedades que expropió a las empresas grandes estadounidenses y cubanas, y lo que dejaron atrás las clases superior y media que huyeron.

Durante los dos años siguientes, hasta la crisis de los proyectiles de 1962, Castro vivió del efectivo y las propiedades abandonadas o confiscadas a las empresas cubanas medianas y pequeñas, tanto urbanas como rurales.

Después de eso, él vivió de las subvenciones soviéticas, que alcanzaron a \$8 millones diarios durante el decenio de 1980. Al terminar la Guerra Fría y secarse las subvenciones, Castro ni siquiera pudo alimentar a su propio pueblo.

Cuba ha llegado al fondo rocoso. No puede moverse más que hacia arriba. Con esto en mente, puedo imaginar dos escenarios.

El primero: El cambio -- pacífico o violento -- durante la vida de Castro.

El segundo: El cambio después de la muerte natural o provocada de Castro.

Cada uno de los escenarios se subdivide en cuatro partes o modelos.

Durante la vida de Castro, veo cuatro soluciones posibles: El modelo chileno, el portugués, el rumano o el panameño.

El modelo chileno: Una transición pacífica, negociada, supervisada internacionalmente, hacia el pluralismo. En 1989, el General Pinochet no estaba complacido por la perspectiva de salir de su cargo tampoco. Pero la presión internacional y la oposición interna eran muy fuertes. La oposición interna y los grupos del gobierno vieron que una transición pacífica era la mejor alternativa a largo plazo para el país.

El modelo portugués: Una transición violenta, aunque rápida, desde dentro del régimen. Para Cuba, esa sería forzada por los militares más

jóvenes, que ven un futuro para ellos mismos pero no ven ninguno para el país si la vida continúa del modo que va. En 1975, el ejército portugués envió al gobierno de Caetano a la jubilación. Por ser conoedor de la historia, Castro puede haber acusado al General Arnaldo Ochoa de contrabando de narcóticos y haberlo hecho fusilar en 1989 para enviar un mensaje claro a los oficiales más jóvenes.

El modelo rumano: Un levantamiento popular, reprimido rápida y sangrientamente por el ejército, ocurrido en Bucarest en 1991. Después, ciertos miembros de ese régimen que discordaban enérgicamente de los métodos violentos se levantaron y depusieron al antiguo dictador.

El último -- y el menos deseable -- de los escenarios es el modelo panameño. Después de un fracaso del dictador, de su comitiva y del ejército para efectuar una transición pacífica hacia la democracia, una potencia mundial, con o sin la autoridad adecuada de las organizaciones internacionales, invade al país utilizando su propia "seguridad nacional" como pretexto. Depone al dictador y deja a un gobierno más amistoso en el poder.

El modelo de Cuba de lo

Recent History Gives Clues To Cuba's Fate

By Jorge Luis Romeu

When political leaders of the Americas held their summit in Miami, the "second Cuban city in the world," last month, the only Latin American country not invited was Cuba.

Potentially the summit's hottest, most divisive topic wasn't even on the agenda.

At 68, Fidel Castro has governed Cuba for 35 years. He has survived three different economic phases.

During his first two years, 1959 and 1960, he lived off the reserves of the country, the cash and property expropriated from large U.S. and Cuban corporations, and on what the fleeing upper and middle class left behind.

During the following two years, until the missile crisis of 1962, Castro lived on cash and property left behind or expropriated from mid-size and small Cuban enterprises, urban and rural.

After that, he lived off Soviet subsidies, which reached \$8 million a day during the '80s. When the Cold War ended and the subsidies dried up, Cuba was not even able to feed its own people.

Cuba has hit rock bottom. The only direction it can move is up. With this in mind, I can envision two

scenarios. The first one: change -- peaceful or violent -- during Castro's lifetime.

The second one: change after Castro's natural or provoked death. Each of the scenarios subdivides into four parts, or models. During Castro's lifetime, I see four possible solutions: the Chilean, the Portuguese, the Romanian or the Panamanian models.

The Chilean model: a peaceful, negotiated, internationally supervised transition to pluralism. In 1989, General Augusto Pinochet was not pleased with the prospect of leaving office, either. But international pressure and internal opposition were very strong. Internal opposition and government groups saw a peaceful transition as the best long-term alternative for the country.

The Portuguese model: a violent but swift transition from within the regime. For Cuba, it would be forced by the younger military, who see a future for themselves but none for their country if life continues the way it is going. In 1975, the Portuguese military sent the Caetano government into retirement. Being a student of history, Castro may

have accused General Arnaldo Ocha of drug smuggling and had him shot in 1989 to send a clear message to the younger officers.

The Romanian model: a popular uprising, quickly and bloodily suppressed by the military, occurred in Bucharest in 1991. Then certain members of that regime who strongly disagreed with the violent methods revolted and deposed Nicolae Ceausescu, the old dictator.

The last -- and least desirable -- of the scenarios is the Panamanian model. After a failure of the dictator, of his entourage and of the military to bring a peaceful transition to democracy, a world power, with or without proper authority from international organizations, invades the country, using its own "national security" as the pretext. It deposes the dictator and leaves a friendlier government in charge.

In case none of the above occur during Castro's lifetime, there are the Spanish, Haitian, Stalinist and Dominican models to follow after his death.

The Spanish model requires that all Cuban forces, inside and in exile, government and

Continued Page 5

Drástica Devaluación del Peso Mexicano

Presionado por los acontecimientos provocados por los rebeldes en Chiapas que han trastornado a la economía, el gobierno amplió el pasado 20 de diciembre la banda de oscilación del nuevo peso ante el dólar, en una virtual devaluación de la moneda mexicana.

Junto con la medida, se hizo "un llamado energético" para que los rebeldes indígenas que forman el llamado Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN) acepten un "diálogo sin demora, una solución pacífica y racional" del conflicto.

El secretario de Hacienda, Jaime Serra Puche, anunció en un programa de televisión que, debido a la inquietud generada en el país por los sucesos en Chiapas, se decidió a ampliar el deslizamiento del peso ante el dólar, "para que no se afecte el proceso de estabilización".

Serra dijo que la banda oficial de cambio fue ampliada en 53 centavos de 3.47 pesos nuevos por dólar hasta 4.00. El dólar fue cotizado el día lunes 19 de diciembre a 3.46 pesos nuevos.

Aclaró que el deslizamiento diario continuara siendo de 0.4 pesos nuevos.

Los analistas dijeron que la medida tuvo como fin dar capacidad de maniobra al Banco (central) de México que, según los corredores de la bolsa mexicana, tuvo que usar sus reservas internacionales en las últimas semanas para defender la tasa básica del peso viejo. En octubre, las reservas internacionales apenas superaban los 17,000 millones de dólares.

La medida, dijo Serra Puche al noticiero "Al Despertar" de Televisa, fue tomada la madrugada del martes 20 de diciembre en una reunión de los miembros del llamado Pacto para el Bienestar, la Estabilidad y el Crecimiento, que integran empresarios, obreros, campesinos y el gobierno".

Los miembros del pacto se reúnen cada seis meses para revisar la marcha de la economía.

"Nos reunimos primero, para hacer un llamado energético para que haya aceptación al diálogo sin demora, una solución pacífica y racional", dijo Serra Puche.

"Con motivo de los eventos en Chiapas y la inquietud general, decidimos unirnos para que no afecte el proceso de estabilización en el que hemos venido trabajando en estos siete años", agregó telefónicamente al noticiero.

Serra Puche dijo que el conflicto en Chiapas ha provocado "mucha inquietud y afectado los mercados y las tasas de intereses de los pequeños productores".

Explicó que la banda de deslizamiento en que actúa el peso seguirá en 40 centavos viejos cada día, "pero decidimos ampliarla en 53 centavos para darle al Banco de México un mayor margen de acción, para que pueda participar en los mercados financieros y evitar cualquier comportamiento de inestabilidad".

Insistió en que la medida dara "una mayor flexibilidad para que los mercados se comprten establemente".

"Así nos adelantamos a comportamientos traumáticos que podrían venir por la incertidumbre generada por aquel conflicto... el proposito es salir al paso de una situación que no es buena para nadie", explicó Serra.

Expertos han señalado en meses recientes que el peso mexicano estaba sobrevaluado en hasta un 30% frente al dólar, con base en las diferencias en las tasas de inflación de los dos países.

La Aflicción Del Monolingüismo

Por Raymond Rodriguez

"Oh, lo siento, pero no hablo español".

La joven latina me dijo eso cuando le hice una pregunta en español. Sus modales presuntuosos me informaron que ella estaba orgullosa del hecho de no ser bilingüe.

Mi primera inclinación fué atacarla por estar tan evidentemente complacida con su percibida superioridad. Después lo pensé mejor. ¿Por qué asumiría yo, o cualquier otra persona, que sencillamente porque una persona tenga un apellido hispano, debe ser bilingüe?

Empero, su actitud me molestó porque no es una reacción inusitada. Lamentablemente, muchos jóvenes desdennan el idioma que hablan sus padres.

Algunos padres inmigrantes realmente prohíben a sus hijos que hablen su idioma natal. Ellos ven al hablar sólo inglés como una señal de llegar a estar "americanizados".

En nuestra sociedad, el monolingüismo es la norma aceptada. ¡Qué tragedia! En otras sociedades adelantadas, los estudiantes aprenden dos o más idiomas funcionales. Ellos comprenden que, en el mundo interdependiente de hoy, los idiomas son los puentes a la interacción con éxito con otras naciones.

El dominio de los idiomas resulta bien. Un vecino me confió que, en su empleo, el podría estar ganando \$40,000 más al año si fuera bilingüe. Sé que en la división internacional de una compañía, los vendedores que hablan dos o tres idiomas acostumbran ganar comisiones dos o tres veces mayores que las percibidas por sus colegas monolingües.

Otro amigo me dijo que su hijo y su hija habían obtenido

ambos empleos en la enseñanza porque eran bilingües. El distrito escolar reclutaba solamente a maestros que tuvieran dominio idiomático. Las escuelas necesitan de maestros que puedan relacionarse con la composición diversa de los estudiantes actuales.

Otro aspecto beneficioso que se pasa por alto a menudo al aprender un idioma es el conocimiento y la comprensión que se ganan sobre la cultura de una nación. Muchos de vida. Soy de aquí.

Hay todavía demasiados latinos en los Estados Unidos a quienes no se les ha permitido compartir los beneficios de nuestra sociedad. Aquí, en el lado estadounidense de la frontera, demasiados de nuestros jóvenes no saben aún de dónde vinieron, quiénes son, ni qué derechos tienen.

Se ven a ellos mismos como ciudadanos de segunda clase porque se les ha dicho durante todas sus vidas que lo son. Se les ha enseñado a no aspirar a nada.

Si nosotros, como chicanos, hemos prosperado, ha sido primordialmente a través de nuestra propia ingenuidad no yanqui. Si hemos tenido éxito, se debe a que retamos al sistema y exigimos el cambio.

Yo debería de poder decir eso sin que se me tildara de racista.

Los anglos inventaron la frase que dice: "Algunos de mis mejores amigos son..."

La verdad es que conozco a algunos anglos cuyo mejor amigo soy yo. Hay algunos a los que considero ser mis mejores amigos también. Estamos tan próximos como los frijoles y el arroz blanco. Ni modo.

Sin Fin.



Un Rayito De Luz

Por Sofia Martinez

Antes de querer resolver nuestros problemas debemos de conocerlos muy bien. Si no los conocemos muy bien jamas encontraremos la solucion.

Cuando se nos descompone el automovil vamos con el mecanico para que nos diga cual es la falla. Cuando se nos descompone el reloj le pedimos al relojero que nos lo componga. Pero, cuando se nos descompone la vida ¿a quien le debemos pedir que nos ayude? Y si el mundo no marcha bien hemos de preguntarle al Creador del mundo que es lo que esta pasando. El, nos dice en Su Palabra: Porque todos pecaron, todos estan privados de la manifestación salvifi-

ca de Dios. (Romanos 3, 23)

Es decir que, los que impide que en nuestro mundo se manifieste el amor de Dios y se realice Su plan de felicidad, paz y union se llama pecado. si, el pecado es la causa de todos los males que aquejan a la humanidad.

Dios ha hecho caer un diluvio de amor sobre nosotros, pero nosotros estamos bajo un cristal que nos permite ver llover; pero nosotros no nos mojamos con el Agua viva del Amor de Dios. El pecado es ese impedimento que no nos deja experimentar el amor de Dios.

Desde que Satanas engaño a nuestros primeros padres, alla en el paraiso, haciendoles creer que por sus propias fuerzas podrian alcanzar su felicidad y realización humana. Y, asi comenzo todo el desastre en que vivimos.

Desde entonces comenzaron los odios, los rencores, los resentimientos, el cansación, el dolor, el sufrimiento, la muerte, etcetera...(Genesis 1).

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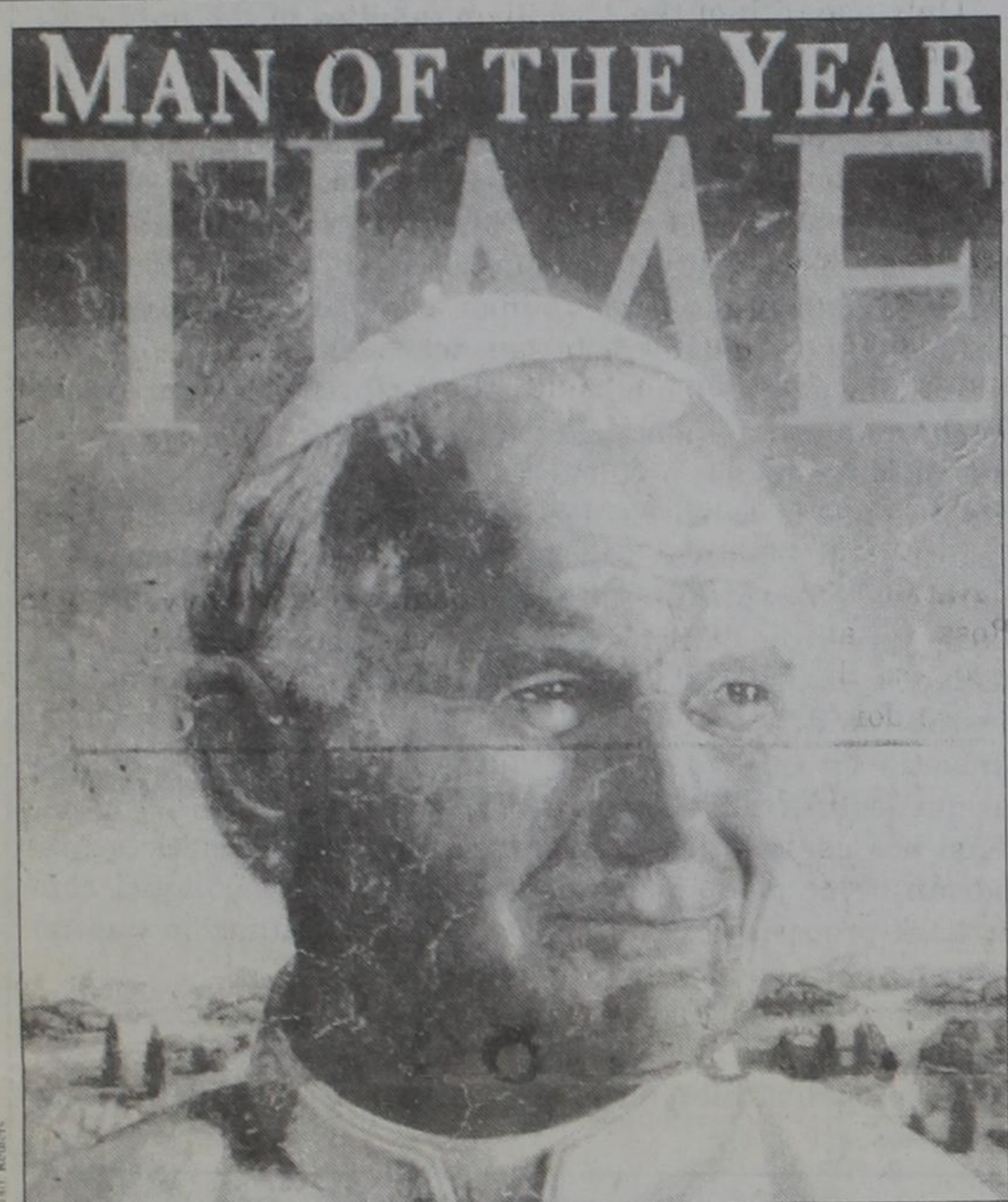
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El Papa, "Hombre del año"

La revista Time nombró a su Santidad Juan Pablo II "El Hombre del Año 1994".

Una tenaz actividad diplomática en la conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre población, realizada en El Cairo; la publicación, sin precedentes, de un libro de gran venta a nivel internacional; y un innegable carisma ayudaron a garantizar al pontifice un lugar en la historia, según Time.

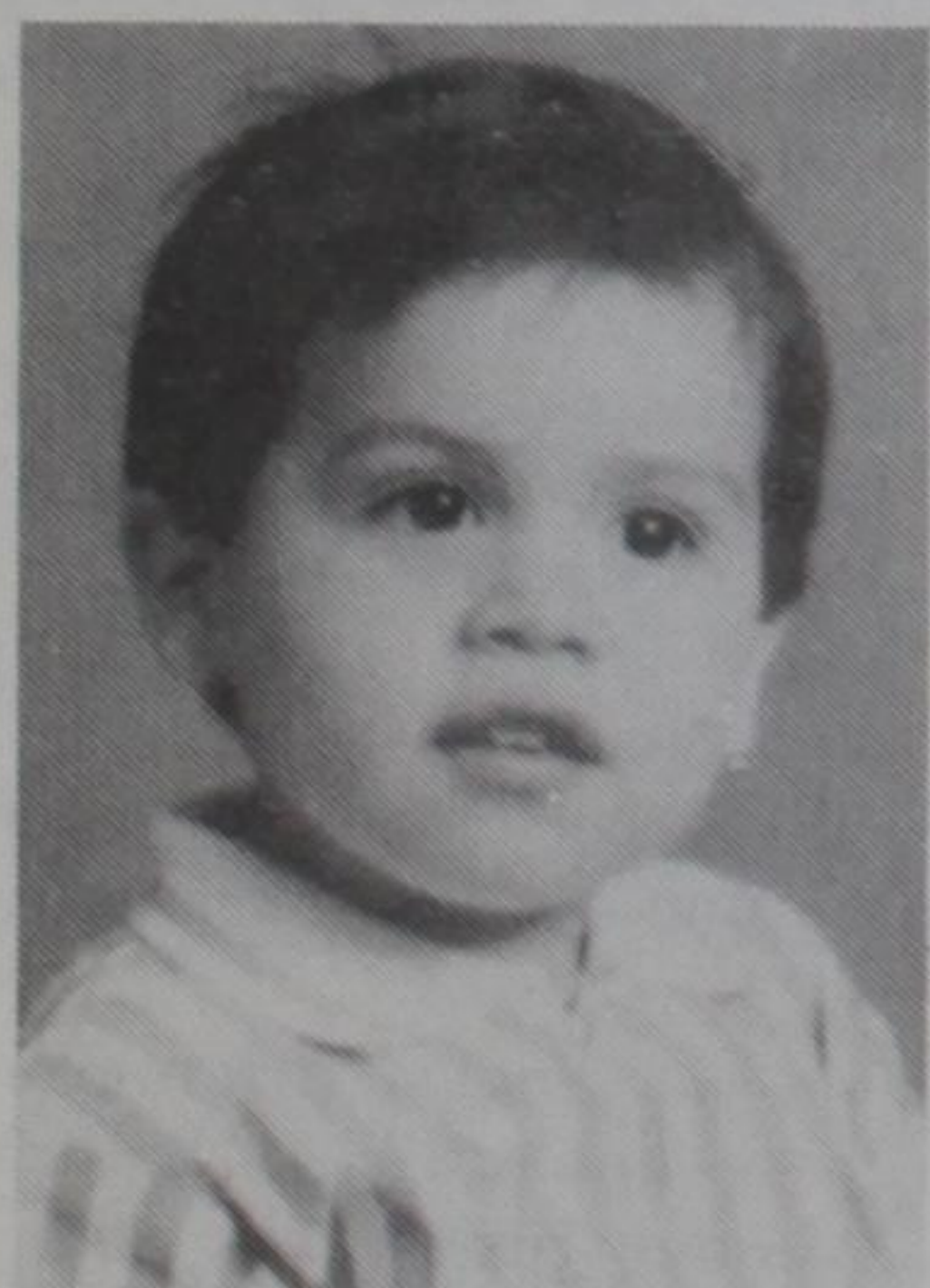
"Arcano, pero personal" es como describió Time al reinado del Papa. "Juan Pablo ve como su deber los problemas que surgen con el cauce vivo de la modernidad. el se mantiene solidamente en contra de muchas de las cosas que el mundo secular ve como progresistas", agrega Time en su última edición.

Algo que tambien contribuyo a esta elección fue el establecimiento de realaciones diplomáticas entre el Vaticano e Israel, asi como los esfuerzos pontificios para clarificar y codificar la doctrina católica, y su preocupación y tristeza por el derramamiento de sangre masivo en una nación predominantemente católica como Ruanda, de acuerdo con Time.

El año pasado, la revista Time otorgó el nombramiento del "Hombre del Año" a Frederick W. de Klerk, a Nelson Mandela, Yasser Arafat y Yitzhak Rabin, todos ellos por sus esfuerzos en favor de la paz.



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1 año, 1991



2 años, 1992

Stevie Ace Flores.

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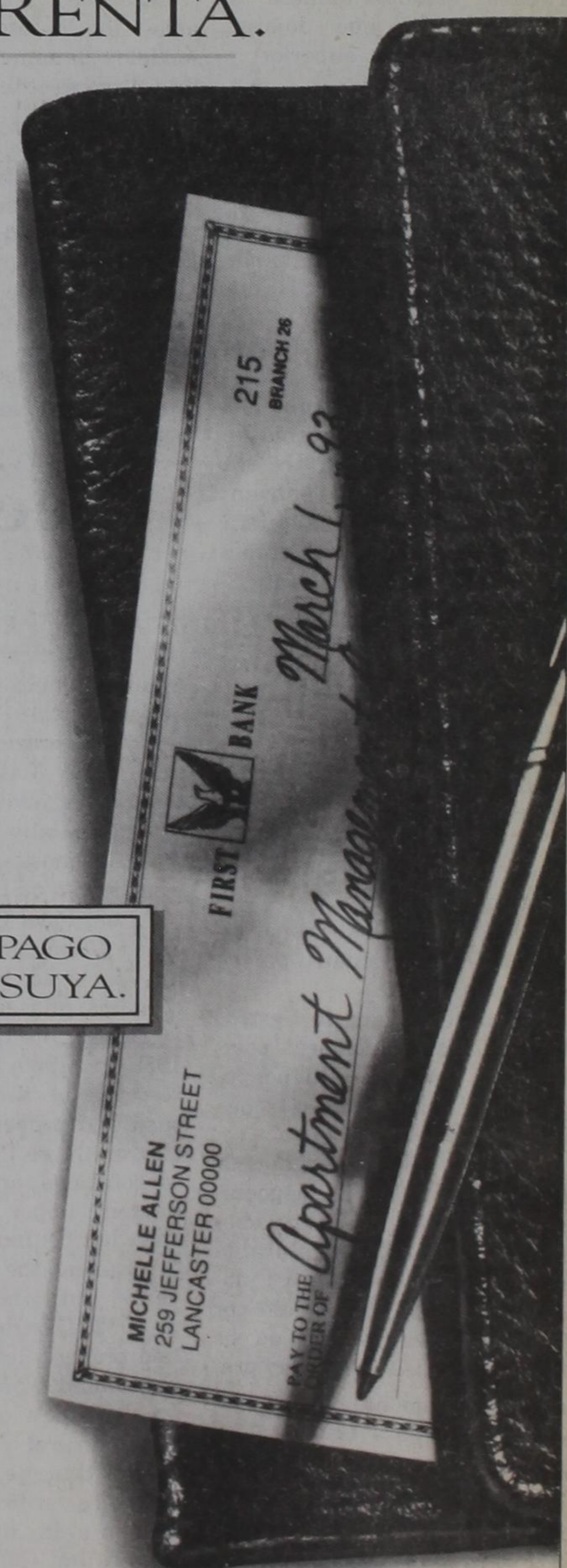


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Bring Back Novello

By Miguel Pérez

It's not likely to happen -- President Clinton is not one to admit he made a mistake -- but now that he has forced Surgeon General Jocelyn Elders to resign, he should reappoint the woman Elders replaced.

He should recognize that Dr. Antonia C. Novello was unfairly removed from a job she performed with dignity and distinction.

Novello, the first woman and first Hispanic surgeon general, received many accolades from the Clinton administration for her accomplishments during her tenure. But because she was appointed by President Bush, and Clinton wanted his friend Elders from Arkansas, Novello was forced to step down in June 1993, a year before her term was to have expired.

As the only high-ranking Puerto Rican in the federal government, Novello, a pediatrician, became a special role model for Hispanic and other children.

No words can describe the effect she had on our youth. Her speeches were so moving and her message so positive that she inspired young people to do the right thing. In these days when inner-city youths face so many negative influences, she proved there was good reason for having a Latina surgeon general.

Efforts by Hispanic leaders to save her job were brushed off by Clinton, who insisted that Elders, the former director of the Arkansas Health Department, could do the job just as well.

Although the two women fought for some of the same causes, they had very different styles.

Ultimately, Elders became the victim of her own blunders.

Novello was the epitome of grace. She knew how to pursue her objectives without offending others. During her last few months as surgeon general, she devoted much of her time to preparing a federal action plan to improve the health status of Latinos.

Dr. Marilyn Aguirre-Molina is one who would love to see her back. Aguirre-Molina is a senior program officer at the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in Princeton, who helped coordinate a Hispanic health conference in Newark, N.J., that became part of that seven-month study. "That would mean that a number of very important issues would be back on the agenda -- issues like underage use of tobacco and alcohol," she said.

Novello fought tobacco and alcohol advertising aimed at adolescents. She spoke out regularly against domestic violence and warned us of the oral cancer risks of chewing tobacco.

She released a report aimed at educating the public about AIDS risks and prevention methods, including explicit instructions on using condoms. And she did it without creating Elder-style controversies.

"She has an interpersonal style that sets her apart," Aguirre-Molina said. "The passion that she has for working with young people, I have never seen in any public official. It's just phenomenal."

On her last day as surgeon general, Novello remarked, "I'm ambivalent because I didn't get to finish my agenda. But I'm happy for having served."

She is still a rear admiral, with two stars instead of three. As a career public health officer, she is assigned to UNI-

CEF at the United Nations.

I called her and mentioned my hope that she would return. "I thought everyone had forgotten about me," she said. "But if you write a column, people will think I put you up to it. I'm concentrating on doing my job. My mission is to help people regardless of political party. I'm not thinking about who appointed me, but what it is I have to do."

As for returning to the pulpit of surgeon general, she made it clear: "I will not ask for it and I will not seek it. That's not my role."

Helping everyone regardless of political party? Isn't that what President Clinton just said, too?

(Miguel Pérez is a columnist with the Bergen Record in New Jersey.)
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Recent History Gives Clues To Cuba's Fate

who are struggling to attract more minorities but also see an opportunity to lure more whites from the Democratic Party.

"It highlights that racial gulf, there's no question about that," says Neil Newhouse, a GOP pollster. "As the Republican Party becomes the majority party among whites, it has therefore limited the appeal to whites of the Democratic Party."

Democrats are deeply divided over how to respond.

Liberals want to aggressively resist Republican assaults on social spending.

"When faced with a choice between the real McCoy and an impostor, folks vote for the real McCoy," said Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont. "My party has to define what being a Democrat means."

Others advocate a move toward the center that merges the most popular elements of the Republican program into a Democratic agenda that can still have some friendly elements for the party's core constituency.

Though confident of their base, Republicans are aware of the demographic characteristics of the swing districts -- those that switched from the Democrats' column in November.

Those districts, the AP analysis found, have slightly more blacks (7 percent) and slightly lower household income (\$30,535) than the typical GOP district.

These districts are "potentially easier to lose," says Rep. Jerry Lewis, a Southern California Republican.

Cognizant of that, Republican leaders are looking to tailor their sales pitch to reach beyond their traditional constituency.

"Higher taxes affect all economic levels," Rep. Bill Paxton, R-N.Y., head of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, says in sounding one such theme.

"We are convinced that rolling back the size and the scope of the federal bureaucracy and rolling back the impact of taxes will help people, regardless of their economic level," he said.

Analysis of New Congress

opposition, agree to sit and negotiate the future of the country, leaving aside party interests. This is what occurred in Spain after Francisco Franco's death. But during his lifetime, Franco helped the country move in that direction. Today's socialist leaders never had to go into exile.

The Haitian model supposes that the dictator leaves an heir apparent in his place (in Cuba's case, Castro's brother Raúl). But this model is only a temporary solution.

The Stalinist model requires an intense but secret internal struggle for power at the death of the dictator. But this is difficult at a time where Faxes, microcomputers, transistor radios and cable TV are so prolific.

The last model is the Dominican. It assumes, either from the Stalinist or Haitian model, that an open fight between military factions occurs, as it did in the Dominican Republic in 1965. To prevent bloodshed and possible international repercussions, world powers intervene and impose the peace and a government.

These scenarios have all occurred in the recent past. They resemble, in differing degrees, the Cuba case. Latin America has strong ties with Cuba. The wrong model applied to the Cuban problem could bring serious consequences to the entire hemisphere.

When will the powers in Latin America help bring about the peaceful transition to pluralism in Cuba that it so badly needs? As in Chile. As in Haiti.

The ball is in Latin America's court.

(Jorge Luis Romeu, a native of Cuba, is an associate professor at the State University College, Cortland, N.Y. He writes a weekly column on Latin American and Hispanic issues for the Syracuse Post-Standard.)

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News Briefs

Clinton Announces Aid to Homeless

AP reports that President Clinton awarded Thursday nearly \$300 million in grants to help the homeless. The money will finance 271 projects in 50 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico ranging from outreach services, job training and the construction of permanent housing. Clinton emphasized that most of the projects will rely on members of AmeriCorps.

The grants are the last installment of those designed to help the homeless under the 1994 federal budget. They were awarded under a program that allows communities to tailor projects to meet their individual homeless needs.

At the same time, HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros was in Minneapolis condemning current demands on Capitol Hill that domestic spending be drastically cut. "Funding for people who are living on the streets is not a good place to cut," said Cisneros. "Helping to end homelessness is our No. 1 priority at HUD. For homeless men, women and children living on the street, the awards we are making today will mean a chance for a more stable way of life."

Child Support Agencies Are Swamped

AP reports that U.S. child support enforcement agencies are so swamped with requests for help that they are only able to find only a fraction of the parents who refuse to pay or acknowledge paternity, leaving welfare and poverty as the only alternative for many single mothers and their children. Only one-fifth of the 17 million families in the public child support system collects a child-support check.

Among the child support enforcement issues to be addressed in 1995 are efforts to improve automation and whether there are enough child support caseworkers to do the job. Caseworkers today spend most of their time trying to track down absent parents. But they don't have time for the simplest of collection techniques: calling or writing the absent parents and reminding them to pay up, says Mike Henry, director of the Division of Child Support Enforcement in Virginia.

David Gray Ross, who oversees the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement in Washington, estimates that caseworkers average about 900 different families in their portfolios. "Nationwide, we do not have enough people involved," said Ross. "That is going to have to increase but we have to also recognize that we can do a lot more through the computer than we're doing now."

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Position Open

Newschannel 11 (KCBD) has an opening for general assignments reporter. Prefer degree in journalism or telecommunications. Computer skills helpful. Pre-employment drug test required. Send tape and resume to Dave Walker, KCBD-TV, 5600 Avenue A, Lubbock, TX 79404. Deadline for applications is 1/13/95. EOE.

SMART ENERGY CHOICES



At SPS we believe that making a smart energy choice always means making a smart environmental choice. A clean environment enhances the Quality of Life we all enjoy... it also makes our area more attractive to industries looking for greener pastures. For the future development of our area... There's Not A Better Choice!



SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
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Aviso De Final De Juego.

Este 1ro. de enero es un día muy especial porque comienza el año nuevo y porque llega a su fin el divertidísimo juego de la Lotería de Texas: Cash Celebration. Pero todavía tienes hasta el 30 de junio de 1995 para reclamar los boletos ganadores.

Recuerda que en Cash Celebration si igualas tres de seis cantidades, ganas esa cantidad. Y ésta podría ser de hasta \$4,000.

Puedes cobrar los premios de hasta \$400 en cualquier comercio de la Lotería de Texas. El premio de \$4,000 debe ser reclamado en uno de los 24 centros de reclamo de la Lotería de Texas; o por correo, usando una de las formas de reclamo que están disponibles en los comercios donde compras tus boletos.

Si tienes preguntas llama gratis al Teléfono de Servicio a Clientes de la Lotería de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO.



HOME OF
the
personal
touch

United

Supermarkets

WEEK
ONE

GRAND OPENING

50TH & AVE. Q

Open 7 Days A Week From
6:00 am. To 12:00 Midnight



United
White Sandwich
Bread

1 1/2 lb.
loaf **.38**

Roman Meal
Bread 1 1/2 lb.
loaf **.68**



Nabisco Premium
Crackers

All
Varieties **.58**
16 oz.

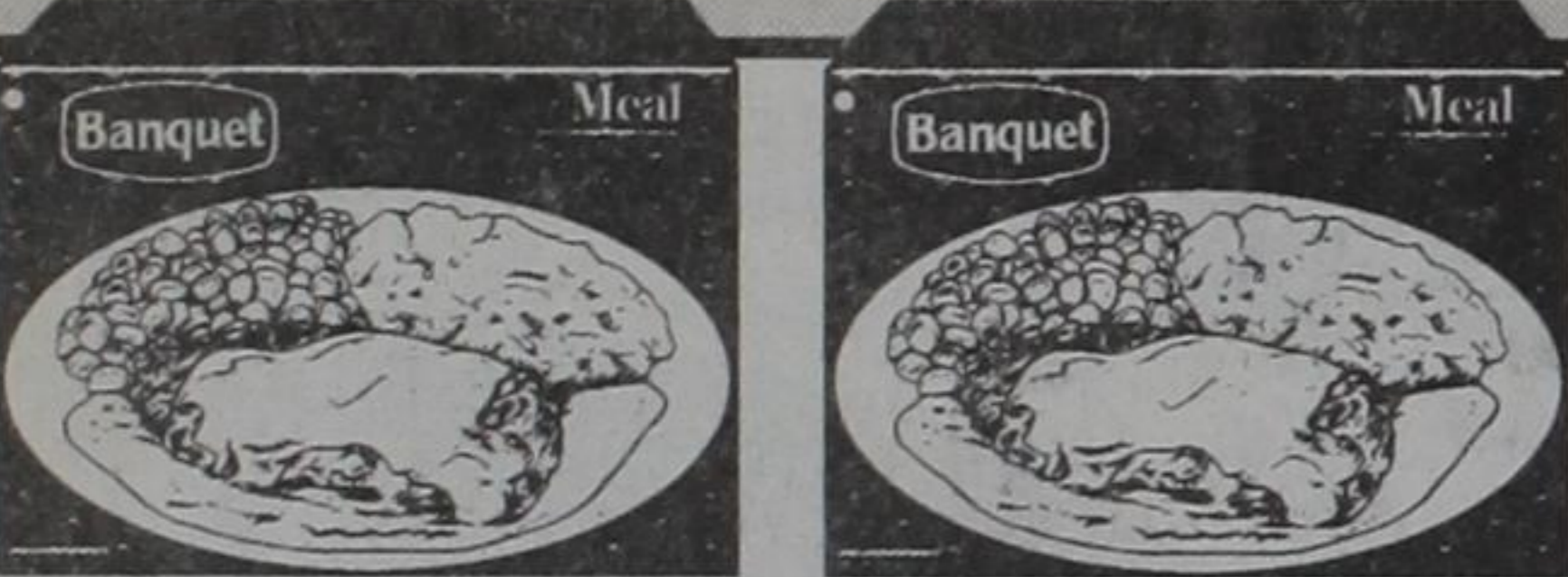
Nabisco
Oreo Cookies **2 for \$3**
Regular, Reduced Fat or Double Stuff
20 oz.



Coke, Dr. Pepper
or 7-Up

All
Varieties **\$ 1.28**
6 pk.
12 oz.

Coke, Dr. Pepper
or 7-up **2 for \$5**
All Varieties
8 pk. 20 oz., bottles



Banquet
Dinners

6.75-
11 oz. **.78**



Texsun
Orange Juice

12 oz. **2 for \$1**



Pillsbury
Biscuits

Buttermilk, Tender layer or Country Style
Pre-Priced 4/\$1.09

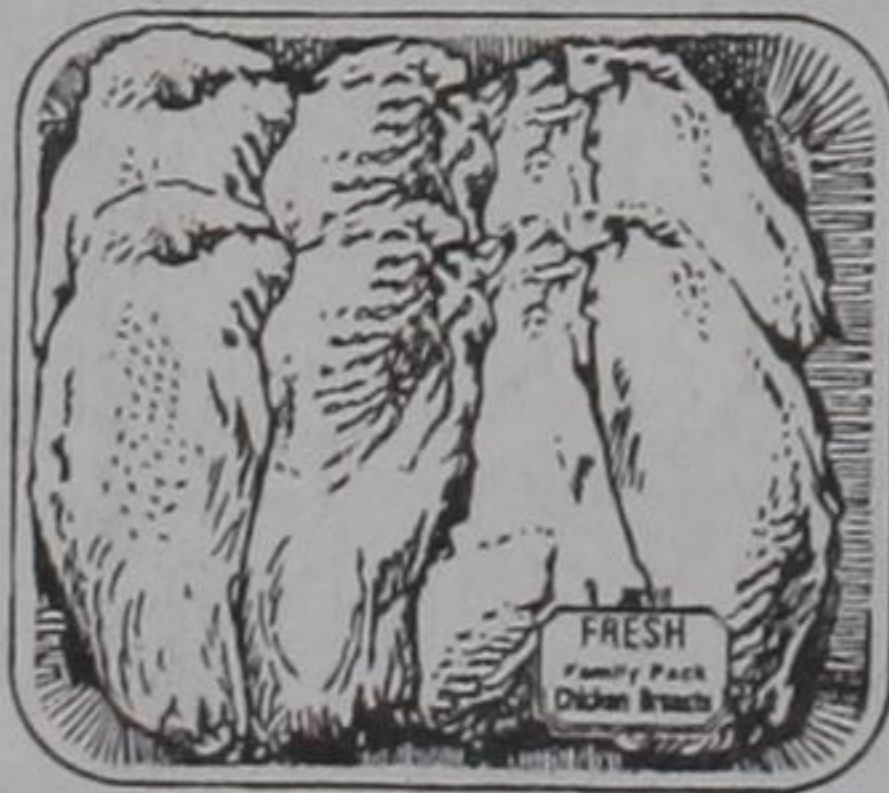
7.5
oz. **5 for \$1**



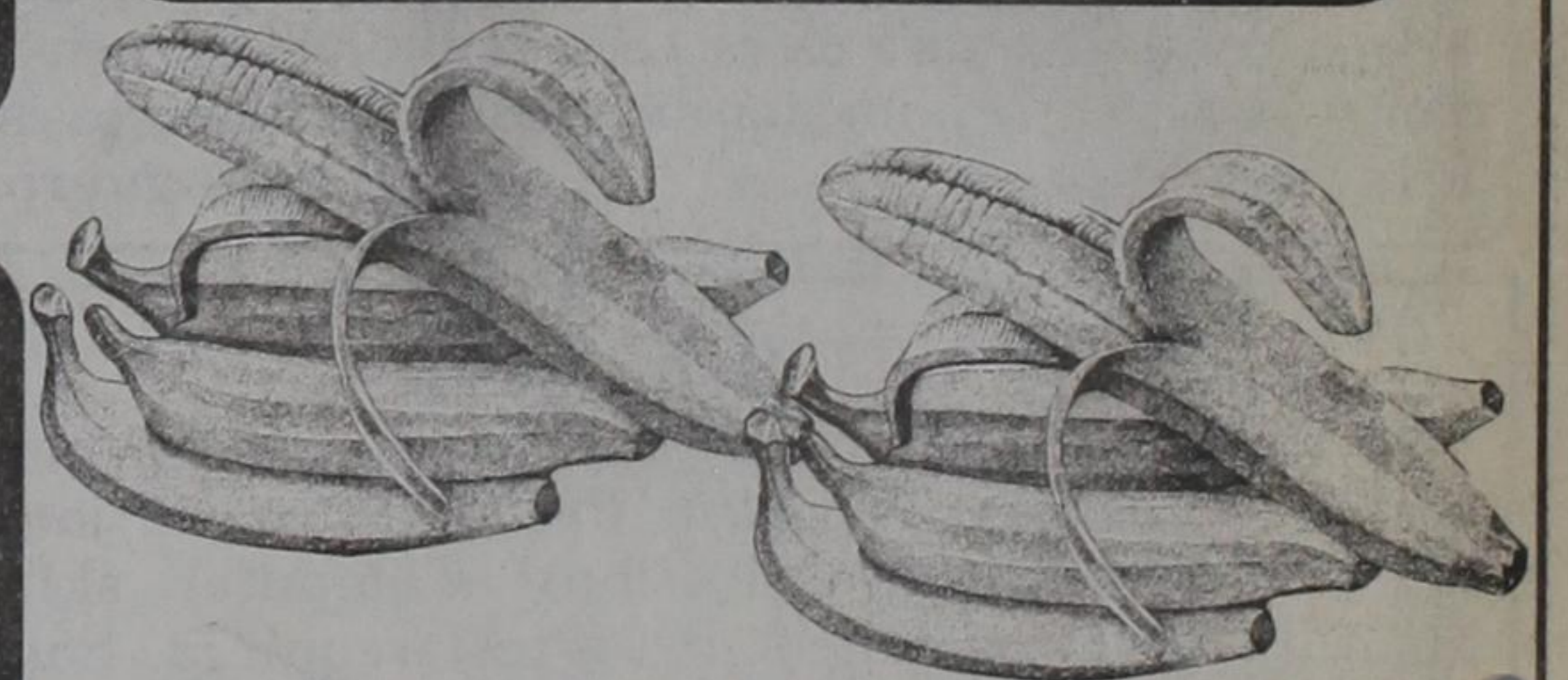
Blue Bell
Ice Cream
or Yogurt

All
Varieties **\$ 1.98**
1/2 Gal.

Grade "A"
Split Fryer
Breast



Family
Pak **.79**
lb.



Turbana Premium
Bananas

lb. **.19**

GRAND OPENING PRICES GOOD THRU JANUARY 10
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SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10