

La Fiebre de la Inmigración No Esta en las Sabanas - Esta Muy Adentro

Por J. C. Malone

La inmigración es consecuencia de muchos problemas graves, no un problema en sí misma. Es una de las mejores soluciones que ha encontrado la gente contra la injusticia social, económica y política. Fué el comienzo de la inmigración en masa hacia las Américas en el siglo XVI lo que salvó a Europa de la bancarrota moral y económica.

La inmigración ha creado a la sociedad más fantástica que hayan conocido los seres humanos: Los Estados Unidos. De modo que, ¿cómo puede entonces ser un problema la inmigración?

En verdad, la mayoría de los residentes de los Estados Unidos tienen a un inmigrante en lo más profundo de sus almas. Por esta razón, son las personas más móviles de la tierra. Eso explica el por qué alguien nacido en Seattle termina por vivir en la Florida. Podemos adentrarnos en la semántica sociológica sobre la migración interior y exterior, o en un debate acerca de la inmigración legal e ilegal, pero el resultado será el mismo: la mayoría de los afroamericanos sólo el 5%.

Clinton hizo sus observaciones a la nación mientras que los hombres afroamericanos se reunían para los acontecimientos de la Marcha de un Millón de Hombres en Washington, DC. -- un despliegue inspirador de unión común y apoyo mutuo digno de ser mencionado por el presidente. El instó a los Estados Unidos a sobreponerse al racismo. Pero Clinton estructuró sus observaciones acerca de los derechos civiles a través de una división entre negros y blancos.

Al hacer eso, pasó por alto una oportunidad de dirigencia en una sociedad que hace frente a estos asuntos. El momento fué, cuando menos uno de mayor oportunidad para que el presidente, becado de

Rhodes, se enfocara sobre la tensión racial en sus términos más amplios, sobre los problemas a que se enfrentan todos los que no son blancos y luchan hacia el "sueño estadounidense" -- y sobre el papel de la enseñanza en su realización.

¿Qué mejor lugar para Clinton que el recinto de una universidad sureña importante que todavía lucha para desegregarse, para haber iniciado un examen más complejo de la raza y la etnicidad? ¿O para hacer notar la necesidad de que los hispanos, afroamericanos y otras personas de color exploren juntos modos más energéticos de efectuar el cambio social hacia la equidad?

Hoy esa equidad está impedida por las estadísticas sombrías. Según el informe más reciente del Consejo Estadounidense sobre la Enseñanza, con sede en Washington, DC., en 1992 casi un millón de blancos recibieron grados de licenciatura. Pero sólo 72,326 negros y 40,761 latinos los recibieron.

La distribución de grados avanzados es aún más estrecha. En 1993, menos de 18,200 estudiantes afroamericanos recibieron grados de maestría y sólo 1,106 recibieron doctorados, comparándose con 268,371 blancos que recibieron maestrías y 23,202 blancos que recibieron doctorados. Los latinos recibieron sólo 9,358 maestrías y 834 doctorados. Aunque representan un porcentaje menor de la población, los asiático-americanos ganan ligeramente un mayor millón en 1993.

El Africa y la América Latina tienen dos veces tantas personas como las naciones del G-7, pero sólo un décimo de los ingresos para alimentarlas y enseñarlas. Esta ola de emigración no es más que una consecuencia de la distribución desigual de los ingresos en el mundo.

Mientras que las empresas

estadounidenses crean empleos en la América Latina, la clase trabajadora de estas naciones gana menos de \$100 al mes. Un trabajador de aquí que haga el mismo trabajo puede ganar un mínimo de \$165 a la semana. Esto lleva a una pregunta: ¿No es esto una infracción del principio de los derechos humanos de "paga igual por trabajo igual"? Esto viene ocurriendo en una época en que el costo de la vida está llegando a ser uniformemente oneroso alrededor del mundo.

Las personas del Tercer Mundo tienen medios limitados de poner alimentos en sus mesas, y poco dinero para ves-

tir o enseñar a sus hijos. En medio de esta situación, se hallan expuestas a la publicidad de cuántas cosas buenas pueden comprar y hacer aquí. No hay razón para que nadie se quede en casa y se muera de hambre si puede llegar a los Estados Unidos. Es asunto de supervivencia y movilidad para una vida mejor, lo cual se halla más allá de cualquier consideración legal.

El sistema de justicia de los Estados Unidos toma en cuenta los argumentos de la defensa propia en los casos de asesinato. ¿Por qué no empiezan a aceptar el que muchos inmigrantes tienen pocas alterna-

tivas, a excepción de emigrar por defensa propia?

Hace quinientos años, la América Latina era una región muy rica y Europa estaba al borde de la bancarrota. Hoy, Europa es muy rica, pero la América Latina está en quiebra. Cualquier cantidad de dinero que haya, unos pocos grupos selectos la controlan.

En México, por ejemplo, los estudios demuestran que sólo 1,000 familias controlan el 50 por ciento de la riqueza del país. Ni tampoco el otro 50 por ciento está distribuido equitativamente. Eso puede explicar por qué la población de los Estados Unidos nacida en Méxi-

co aumentó de 2.1 millones en 1980 a 4.2 millones en 1990.

El combatir a la inmigración sin prestar atención al problema verdadero es un enfoque muy superficial. Es una respuesta populista al problema verdadero. En mi tierra hay una expresión que se ajusta a este caso. Dice: "La fiebre no está en las sabanas". Está muy adentro, donde está la infección verdadera.

(J. C. Malone, oriundo de la República Dominicana, es columnista contribuyente a la Prensa de Grand Rapids, Michigan.) Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1995. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Immigration Fever Isn't in the Sheets - It's Deep Inside

By J.C. Malone

Immigration is a consequence of many serious problems, not a problem by itself. It is one of the best solutions people have found against social, economic and political injustice. It was the start of massive immigration to the Americas in the 16th century that saved Europe from moral and economic bankruptcy.

Immigration has created the most fantastic society known to human beings: the United States. So how then can immigration be a problem?

In fact, most U.S. residents have an immigrant deep inside their soul. For this reason, they are some of the most mobile people on earth. That explains why someone born in Seattle ends up living in Florida.

We can get into sociological semantics about internal and external migration, or a discussion about legal and illegal immigration, but the outcome is the same: people move from one place to another, trying to improve their lives.

According to the Census Bureau, in 1980 there were 3.3 million individuals born in Latin America living in the United States. By 1990, that figure had increased to 6.8 million.

Why are they coming here? The World Bank's "Poverty and Income Distribution in Latin America: The Story of the 1980s" states

that "Latin American countries exhibited some of the most unequal distribution of income in the world in the 1970s... On average, poverty increased and income distribution worsened in Latin America and the Caribbean during the 1980s."

The economic and political situations that forced millions of Europeans to flee the crashing medieval society are present now south of the border.

The Europeans who settled in Latin America established the same system they fled: one that restricts economic and social mobility. They provide political freedom to support those in power, with little space for dissension. The Spanish Inquisition was the spiritual guide for the colonial rulers. For them, dissent was interpreted as heresy, and heresy was punished with the fire pit.

The descendants of the oppressed European immigrants have become oppressors themselves. People who live under them are doing the same thing the Europeans did 500 years ago: they emigrate.

This emigration wave is like an epidemic disease that attacks the world's richer countries. Poor people from former colonies are left with little choice but to go to their former colonial rulers, where the money is. The G-7 countries (United States, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, It-

aly and Japan) have a combined population of 681 million, including around 100 million immigrants. Their combined GDP was \$16,437 billion in 1993.

Africa and Latin America have twice as many people as the G-7 countries but only one-tenth the income to feed and educate them. This emigration wave is nothing but a consequence of the unequal distribution of income in the world.

While U.S. corporations create jobs in Latin America, the working class in these countries make less than \$100 a month. A worker here, doing the same job, can earn a minimum of \$165 a week. It begs a question: isn't this a violation of the human rights principle of "equal pay for equal work?" This is happening at a time when the cost of living is becoming uniformly expensive around the world.

People in the Third World have limited means to put food on the table, and little money to clothe or educate their children. In the middle of this situation, they are exposed to publicity about how many nice things they can get and do here. There is no reason for anyone to stay home and starve to death if they can make it to the United States. It is a matter of survival and mobility for a better life, which is beyond any legal consideration.

The U.S. court system takes into

account self-defense arguments in murder cases. Why don't we begin to accept that many immigrants have few choices left but to migrate in self-defense?

Five hundred years ago, Latin America was a very wealthy region and Europe on the edge of bankruptcy. Today, Europe is very wealthy, but Latin America is bankrupt. Whatever money there is, a few elites control.

In Mexico, for instance, studies demonstrate that only 1,000 families control 50 percent of the country's wealth. Nor is the other 50 percent equally distributed. That may explain why the Mexico-born population in the United States increased from 2.1 million in 1980 to 4.2 million in 1990.

To fight immigration without paying attention to the real problem is a very superficial approach. It's a populist answer to the real problem. Down home there is an expression that fits this case. It goes, "La fiebre no está en las sabanas" -- the fever isn't in the sheets. It's deep inside where the real infection is.

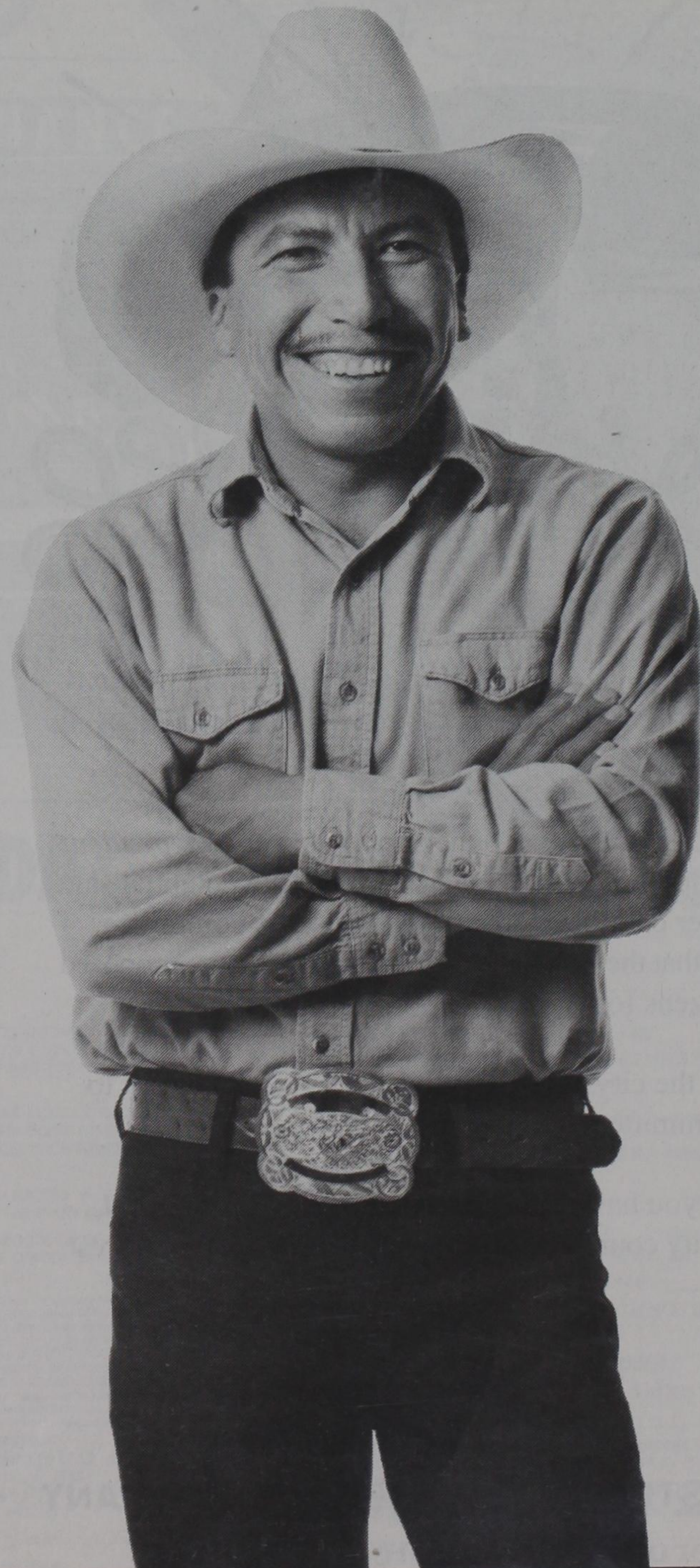
(J.C. Malone, a native of the Dominican Republic, is a contributing columnist with the Grand Rapids, Mich., Press.) Copyright 1995. Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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Remembering the Poor at Tax Time

By Eric Rodriguez and Jennie Torres

Buried in the budget-balancing bills passed by the U.S. Senate and House -- bills Congress is reconciling in conference committee -- is a drastic cutback in the Earned Income Tax Credit.

The EITC provides much-needed tax relief to low-income working families. It is one element of Congress's reverse-Robin Hood plan that hits Hispanics particularly hard.

In 1994 alone, more than one in four (26.3 percent) Hispanic households received an average EITC credit of \$951. In most cases, the money had been withheld from their checks by their employers as payroll taxes.

The irony is that EITC has consistently enjoyed strong bipartisan support in Congress. It has evolved into one of the most important federal programs to provide economic relief to the hard-working poor.

Today the climate has changed on Capitol Hill. Lawmakers, scrambling to reduce the deficit in seven years, have focused on balancing it without equity con-

siderations. For Hispanic workers and their families, the result would be devastating. While Hispanics, like others, generally support a balanced budget and more streamlined government, few would back such efforts if they are done unfairly.

Keep in mind that even with the EITC, Hispanic workers earn comparatively much less than their white non-Hispanic counterparts.

Traditionally, the tax credit has shielded the working poor from disproportionately high taxes and has helped to keep hard-working Hispanic families off of public assistance.

While opponents claim EITC is a run-away entitlement program and point to instances of abuse, clearly the underlying motivation is balancing the budget on the backs of working people, those who can least afford it and have the least clout to prevent it.

Senators Don Nickles (R-Okla.) and William V. Roth Jr. (R-Del.) have championed these cuts and asserted that they cannot balance the budget without them.

Such claims are increasingly implausible when these lawmakers are simultane-

ously proposing tax cuts for wealthy families worth \$245 billion over those seven years. The bulk of the cuts will come from a \$500-per-child family tax credit. This will primarily benefit higher-income family groups because, as both senators have noted, poor families do not have enough tax liability to qualify for the full amount.

In other words, a worker must owe \$500 or more in taxes to receive the full credit. Inasmuch as Hispanic workers typically work for lower wages, many will not qualify for this credit and, coupled with the EITC cuts, will have their taxes raised disproportionately. In essence, Congress would increase the taxes of the working poor to pay for tax relief for those with higher incomes.

While Congress is thus stripping away the social safety net that it asserts discourages work, it is contemplating taking one of the biggest steps ever toward reducing incentives for poor families to work.

This makes no sense. It is inconsistent with the policy

Continued Page 6

Gala from Page 1

songs expressing what people who struggle every day in order to survive throughout the world are experiencing.

A local artist to be featured in the *Hispanic Gala* will be Omar Rodriguez. Self-described as an "artist and not a photographer", Rodriguez will bring a collection of photos showing the Chicano culture in West Texas.

"I try and take photos of real things that are going on in our community and share them with those that are looking at my photos so that they can experience the beauty of our culture," says Rodriguez.

Along with the three featured artists, local artisans will display their art, dance and music.

Featured dancers will be Zenaida and Amalia Agüero who will dance flamenco and their group Ballet Folklorico Aztlán composed of young persons from 3 to 30 who will dance traditional Mexican Folkloric dances.

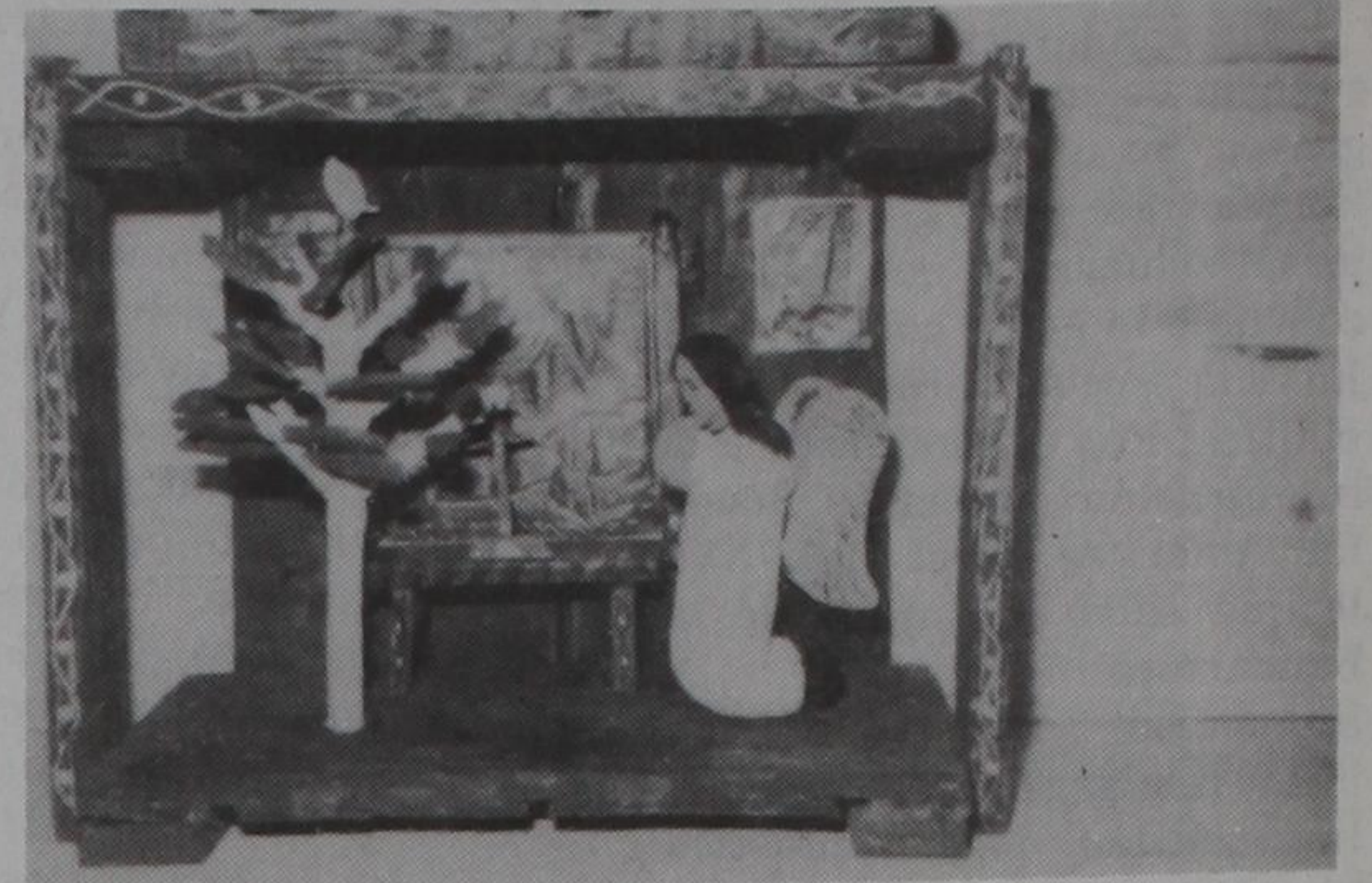
Alvaro Muñoz' award winning Ballet Folklorico San Patricio will also perform Mexican Folkloric dances.

Both groups will dance to the live sounds of the award winning Mariachi Flores.

Admission to the event is \$25 per person for both the reception with free wine, cheese and hor d'oeuvres and the program. Students and senior citizen are \$10. Admission to the program only is \$10 per person, \$5 for students and senior citizens.

"The Gala for the Hispanic Arts" will be held at the White Knights Banquet Hall located at 15th Street and Texas Avenue and will begin with a reception at 7 pm with

Miguel Martinez Southwestern Art



The Gala for The Hispanic Arts

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the program and entertainment scheduled to start at 8 pm. For more information and table reservations call 763-5209. Proceeds from the event will be used to produce future events including the "Viva Aztlán - Theatre and Dance Festival" to be held in March and which has been funded in part by the Texas Commission for the Arts.

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Lubbock citizens have a right to vote on the *sale of Lubbock Power & Light*. Whether you are given that right could depend on how you respond within the next few days.

In July, the Lubbock City Council appointed an *independent task force* composed of city leaders to study the potential sale of LP&L. After careful review of the facts, the committee recommended that the Lubbock City Council bring the proposed sale to the citizens for a vote.

This month, the city council will decide whether or not to follow that committee's recommendation.

If you think you have a right to vote on the sale of LP&L, contact your city councilman. It's time to put this issue to rest.



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Can Tech Walk the Walk and Talk the Talk?

Texas Tech Football Facts
"I saw the ball on the ground and I thought to myself, 'Somebody pick it up.' Luckily, (Marcus) Coleman was coming full speed and I knew nobody was going to catch him." Texas Tech linebacker Zach Thomas on Coleman's 92-yard fumble return.
The Texas Tech Red Raiders (No. 23 in AP & No. 24 in USA Today/CNN) will attempt to remain in the thick of the Southwest Conference's final football championship chase Saturday against the Texas Longhorns (No. 13 in AP & No. 9 in USA Today/CNN). Kickoff has been moved to 6 p.m. for ESPN-TV. A capacity Memorial Stadium crowd of 75,512 is expected. With a week to go, Texas Tech had sold approximately 8,000 tickets out of its ticket office.

For the third time this season, the Red Raiders will be displayed by a major network. ABC carried Texas Tech games against Penn State and Baylor. The ESPN announcers are Ron Franklin, Mike Gottfried and Mike Adamle. The game also will be heard nationally on CBS Radio with Brad Sham and Phil Schaefer making the calls.

A four game winning streak has catapulted Texas

Tech to equaling its best since 1989. One has to go back to 1976 to find a better Tech record after seven games (7-0 that year).

For only one third time in the 67-year history of the series, both the Red Raiders and Longhorns will carry national rankings into the game. The previous two times were in 1976 when No. 6 Texas Tech beat No. 15 Texas 31-28 in Lubbock and in 1977 when No. 1 Texas beat No. 14 Texas Tech 26-0 in Austin. UT is the third Tom 10-ranked team Texas Tech has played this season.

It's the 45th meeting between the Red Raiders and Longhorns in a series that began in 1928. While Texas holds a commanding 33-11 advantage and a 25-10 margin in SWC games, the Red Raiders have played the 'Horns in more than even terms during the past decade. Starting in 1986, Tech holds a 5-4 advantage. The Raiders have won the last two meetings (33-9 last year and 31-22 in 1993) and two of the last three in Austin (31-22 in '93 and 24-17 in '89). During the past nine seasons, Texas has finished ahead of Texas Tech only twice in the Southwest Conference standings while Tech has finished ahead of Texas four times. And starting with the 1986 season, UT is 42-27 in SWC

games while Tech is 40-29-1.

Last year, a devastating defensive effort held the No. 19-ranked Longhorns to just 213 yards in total offense as the Red Raiders registered their most lopsided victory ever over Texas 33-9 in Lubbock. Tech racked up six QB sacks and 14 tackles in all behind the line of scrimmage in holding the UT running game to only 63 yards. Zebbie Lethridge passed for three first-half touchdowns and Byron Hanspard rushed for 111 yards on 28 carries to spark the offense. Marcus Coleman had 13 tackles and Zach Thomas had 12 for Texas Tech.

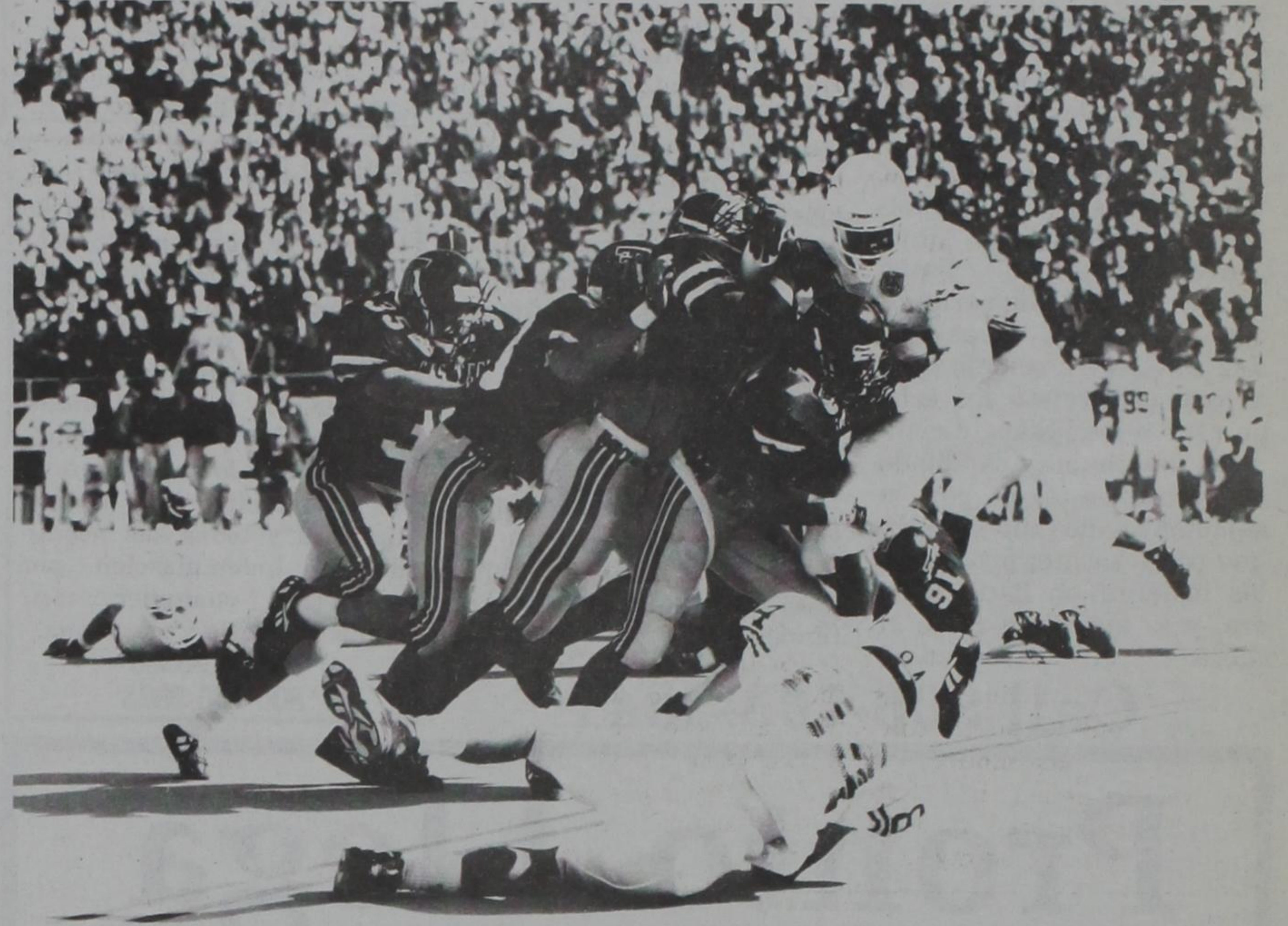
The Longhorns feature a potent offense that leads the SWC in scoring (30.9 ppg), total offense (438.6 ypg) and passing (257.1 ypg). Quarterback James Brown is the most efficient passer in the league and his 13 TD passes also tops conference charts. Receiver Mike Adams is the best receiver in the SWC with 38 catches for 616 yards and three TDs at just the season's mid-point. The defense, which surrenders 384 yards per game, is coming off its

best performance of the season in a 17-16 victory over nationally-ranked Virginia. A key matchup in the kicking game will be punter Brad Cade and Tech's No. 15-ranked net punting unit against Mike Adams and Texas' No. 11-

rated punt return squad.

About the Texas Game, Spike said "It's always fun to play the good football teams. They have an outstanding offense and a vastly improved defense. We will have to play extremely well. This team

has never been to Austin before so it will be a big challenge. From our standpoint, it's for the conference championship. Texas has had an extra week to prepare so I'm sure they will be at their best. It should be a heck of a game."



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Un Rayito De Luz

by Sofia Martinez

Nosotros veneramos a Nuestra Madre Santisima, y adoramos a Dios, porque solamente a Dios debemos de adorar. Adorar es darle nuestro más grande respeto y nuestra más grande reverencia. Dios es Nuestro Padre y Nuestro Creador. Dios es Unico ser Infinito, Todo poderoso. Cometeríamos una falta muy grave, que se llama "Idolatria," si adoráramos cualquier otra creatura. Esa falta sería semejante a la que un profeta les echó en cara a los judíos, diciéndoles: que habían cambiado la gloria de Dios por la semejanza de un becerro que come zacate; porque ellos hicieron un becerro de oro, y lo adoraban como si fuera el verdadero

Dios(exodo 32, 1-6).

Nosotros fuimos creados a "imagen de Dios", y traemos gravada en nuestra alma la idea de Dios, Nuestro Creador, y solamente la puede borrar la oscuridad de los pecados que cometemos. Y en esa oscuridad, se va perdiendo de vista la idea de Dios, hasta que se oculta completamente; pero, nosotros tratamos de buscar siempre a Dios que, con mucho derecho, nos reclama nuestra alma.

Mucha gente la "saca la vuelta" y escogen sus "dioses" entre las creaturas. A su antojo: lo que les cae bien, lo que les gusta más, lo que mas les conviene. Y finalmente, adoran sus pasiones y sus vicios: Al dios de la borrachera, o a cupido, y a diana y a venus en la inmoralidad sexual, como si esos fueran Dios Infinito Todopoderoso Santo y Bueno. (Mc. 16, 15. I de Juan 3, 1-17.) (4, 7-21).

Es que no conocen al Verdadero Dios, y tal vez "creen que la luna es queso". Debemos de leer la Palabra de Dios. Mire lo que pasó a aquellos judíos: (Exodo 32,).

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POSITION OPEN
The Windham School District is accepting administrative and teaching applications for the El Paso State Jail Facility.
Contact:
Art McDonald
(210) 421-4471 (EOE)

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\$67.00 A MONTH
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NEWSCHANNEL 11
Position Open
Newschannel 11, has an opening for a production assistant. Responsible for tape room operations & crew position in newscasts. Prefer Previous experience. Pre-employment drug test required. Apply at KCBD-TV 5600 Avenue A, Lubbock, TX 79404. Deadline for applications 11/8/95 EOE.

AVISO
Latinos en el estado de Tejas han sufrido, en creciente, hostilidades e intimidación por sus empleadores por el uso del Español en el trabajo. Muchos negocios tambien han adoptado reglas que prohíben a los empleados hablar en Español en el trabajo.
El Titulo VII de la Ley de Derechos Civiles de 1964 protege a las personas contra la discriminación en el empleo por razon de hablen Ingles exclusivamente durante horas de trabajo puede violar el Titulo VII, menos que el empleador demuestre que es necesario para el buen funcionamiento de su negocio. Segun las reglas de la Comision Federal de Igualdad de Oportunidades de Empleo (EEOC), para mostrar una necesidad de negocio, un empleador debe establecer que la regla es necesaria para un seguro y eficiente cumplimiento del trabajo.
El Fondo Mexicoamericano para la Defensa Legal y La Educación (MALDEF, siglas en Ingles) y el Proyecto de Derechos para Inmigrantes Regugiados del Comité de Abogados paa los Derechos Civiles son organizaciones que promueven y protegen los derechos civiles de los latinos que viven en los Estados Unidos.
Si usted siente que sus derechos estan siendo negados por las reglas de "solamente-ingles" en el trabajo, en violacion del Titulo VII de al ley de Derchos Civiles de 1964, por favor llame al (210) 224-5476 o 1-800-646-1237. MALDEF y el comité de Abogados para los Derechos Civiles quieren su asistencia para identificar estos violadores.

POSITION OPEN
Job #8051 TITLE: ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICIAN I
SALARY: \$1,421.00
Minimu Qualifications Summary: Answer phones and greet public. 2 years general clerical experience. Legal office experience and bilingual preferred.
Resumes not accepted in lieu of application
EEO/ADA Employer
For complete information on job requirements and an application, contact:
Texas Employment Commission
1602 16th Street
Lubbock, Texas

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5,000 Watts
1^{ro.} de Dic. 1995

Remembering From Pg. 4
objective of promoting work over dependency on public assistance.
The distribution of cuts suggests that Congress has abandoned any pretense of fairness. Unfortunately, at a time when the divisions in society - between rich and poor, whites and non-whites - have never been more clear, few seem to be weighing the potential consequences of increased economic pressures on low-income communities, and all of society.
In the interest of short-term political gain, our lawmakers are choosing to ignore the proven success of the Earned Income Tax Credit. If they get their way, the results may come back to haunt us all.
(Eric Rodriguez and Jennie Torres are Washington, D.C.-based political analysts -- Rodriguez with the National Council of La Raza, Torres with the National Puerto Rican Coalition.) Copyright 1995. Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

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¿PORQUE NO?

Very soon the City Council is going to decide where the permanent home for the Buddy Holly memorabilia will be!

You know where the best place for the Buddy Holly museum is?

LUBBOCK'S very own HOLLYWOOD!!! BUDDY HOLLY PARK!!!

This idea was proposed to the City Council during a recent Council meeting.
Favorable points: UTILIZATION OF EXISTING RESOURCES - easy access to I-27, Loop 289, future East/West Freeway - within 3 miles of Texas Tech Museum and Ranching Heritage Center, Yellowhouse Canyon Museum, Civic Center, Huffman Softball & Soccer fields, and South Plains Fair this site is a very memorable scenic setting for the museum.
For approximately \$100,000, the existing clubhouse can be renovated with state of the art security system, audio system and other necessary touch-ups. Ongoing funding for the museum would come from admission revenues, gift shop sales, concessions and an annual Buddy Holly Festival. Upon further research you will discover that this site is the most cost-efficient of all the proposed sites.
It's still up in the air--if you care about economic development in Northwest Lubbock, call your City Council member! Call City Hall 767-2010.

THE CITY COUNCIL WILL CONSIDER THIS REQUEST ON: Thursday, NOVEMBER 9, 1995 -- 10:00 A.M.--City Chambers WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT!!!!!!!!!!

THESE PEOPLE SUPPORT OUR EFFORTS
Mrs. Maria Elena Holly
Fiestas del Llano, Inc.
SPARTAN South Plains Area Residents Taxpayer Action Network
Lubbock Cty Commissioner Pct. 3-Gilbert Flores
Vietnam Veterans - Frank Gutierrez
Hispanic Womens Network

Our Lady of Grace Church
St. Joseph's Catholic Church
Arnett Benson Neighborhood Association
Jackson/Mahon Neighborhood Association
Guadalupe Neighborhood Association
American GI Forum Men & Women
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SPECIAL THANKS FOR ALL 2,000 SIGNATURES ON PETITION