

Volume # 1 Number # 2

A Bilingual Newspaper

July, 2008

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Menchaca To Be SwornRick Menchaca: Nuevoin as New City ManagerJefe de la Ciudad

City Manager Rick Menchaca will be officially sworn in as the 18th chief executive officer for the City of San Marcos at a public ceremony on Tuesday, July 15 at 4 p.m. at the Activity Center, 501 E. Hopkins. The public is invited to attend the ceremony and reception.

Menchaca joined the City of San Marcos on May 1 after a nationwide search resulted in his unanimous selection by the City Council.

"My family and I are honored to be in **San Marcos**. The Hill Country setting, located along the busiest, fastest growing corridor in the country, makes it an exciting opportunity," he said. "I look forward to the opportunity to prepare San Marcos for its future."

The ceremony will include the posting of the colors by the Police-Fire Color Guard and the invocation by his father, **Reverend Arnold Menchaca**, pastor at the Jesus Loves

You church mission in **Del Rio**, **Texas**. **Deputy Mayor Pro Tem Daniel Guerrero** will serve as master of ceremonies. Mayor **Susan Narvaiz** will administer the oath of office. Both the City Manager and Mayor will speak.

The former City Manager of **Midland**, **Texas** from 2000 to 2007, **Menchaca** held various executive posts in **Midland** since 1990, including Deputy and Assistant City Manager. He began his municipal career in **Lubbock** in 1988 where he served as a Budget Analyst.

Menchaca gained a national reputation as an innovative and creative leader who fosters a progressive and high performance environment. He is known for his strategic planning, building a strong and cohesive team, and bringing diverse groups together to solve complex problems. He was appointed by Governor George W. Bush and Governor Rick Perry to serve as a trustee for 13 years on the \$15 billion Texas Municipal Retirement System, which oversees pension benefits for more than 830 cities and 125,000 municipal employees. He served as chair of the TMRS board twice during his tenure. He is also past president of the West Texas City Managers Association and past president of the Urban Management Assistants of West Texas.



We are forming a Rick Noriega Support Committee in Hays County. If you are interested in helping Rick get elected to the United Senate please contact Alfredo Santos c/s at (512) 944-4123. *Muchas gracias*.



El Administrador principal **Rick Menchaca** tomerá el juramento oficial como el director general para la **Ciudad de San Marcos** en una ceremonia pública el martes, 15 de julio a las 4 de la tarde en la Centro de Actividad 501 E. Hopkins. El público es invitado a asistir a la ceremonia y la recepción.

Menchaca empezo a trabajar con la **Ciudad de San Marcos** el 1 de mayo después de que una búsqueda por todo el país que resulto en su selección unánime por el concilio de la ciudad.

"Mi familia y yo son honorados para estar en San Marcos. La colocación de la ciudad entre un pasillo de movimiento economico de creciendo rápidamente presenta unas oportunidades muy grandes", él dijo. "Espero la oportunidad de preparar **San Marcos** para su futuro".

La ceremonia incluirá una presenatción de los colores por un cuerpo de Policía-Bomberos y la invocación por su padre, Arnold Menchaca Reverendo, el pastor en el Jesus Amores Usted misión

<u>Rick Noriega</u>

FOR TEXAS

for US Senate

www.ricknoriega.com

de iglesia en Del Rio, Texas. El Alcalde diputado **Daniel Guerrero** servirá como maestro de ceremonias. El alcalde **Susan Narvaiz** administrará el juramento de la oficina y el Administrador municipal y Alcalde hablarán.

Como el Administrador municipal anterior de Midland, de 2000 a 2007, **Menchaca** tuvo varios postes ejecutivos en Midland desde que 1990, inclusive Diputado y Administrador municipal Ayudante. El empezó su carrera municipal en **Lubbock** en 1988 donde él sirvió como un Analista de Presupuesto.

Menchaca ganó una reputación nacional como un líder innovador y creador que fomenta un ambiente progresivo y alto del desempeño. El es sabido para su planificación estratégica, construyendo un equipo fuerte y cohesivo, y trayendo los grupos diversos para resolver juntos los problemas complejos. El fue designado por **Gobernador George** W. Bush y Gobenador Rick Perry para servir como un fideicomisario durante 13 años en los \$15 mil millones de Tejas Sistema Municipal de Jubilación, que supervisa los beneficios de la pensión para más de 830 ciudades y 125.000 empleados municipales. El sirvió como presidente de la mesa dos veces durante su ocupación.

> Answering the call to serve.

For more information about the Noriega campaign check the website: ricknoriega.com PRODUCTION

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Por cualquier pregunta, Ilamanos: 291-9060 944-4123 La Voz de Hays County - July, 2008

Celebrating Independence Day: Although Sometimes We Are Not Sure What It is We are Independent Of

The 4th of July has come and gone once again. For many people this national holiday is a time for outdoor BBQing, getting together with family members and shooting off fireworks.

For others, the 4th of July is a time to reflect on the struggle and foresight of those men who more than 232 years had this idea in their head that they were going to create a new country.

Most of us cannot imagine what it may have been like to come home for dinner and announce to family members that the day is fast approaching when the revolution would be starting. And most of cannot imagine the risks and sacrifice that many of the colonists were about to endure as the break from **England** was to paid for in bullets and blood.

But when an idea gets into a person's head and they are determined to see it through no matter what, it is indeed very difficult to stop them. The colonists who wanted to be free and live a more secure life in this new county that would some day be called the United States of America, were a determined lot and for them failure was not going to be an option.

Today these same dynamics are playing out once again. But instead of colonists wanting to live a different life in **America**, it is immigrants from around the world who want to come to **America**. They are coming for the same basic reasons the colonists came to **America**, they come in search of a better life. But today there are laws that regulate, stipulate and dictate who can come legally to the **United States**. Today there are laws that speak to how many can come, the reasons they can come and how long they can stay. Back in the 1700's there were no immigration laws as we know them today. Back in the 1700s, it was an open invitation to all those who could make it to shore.

That the Native Americans might have something to say about these new arrivals was irrelevant. At least that is what we have been taught in the schools for the last 100 years.

Welcome to the 21st Century

As we step into the 21st century, we find ourselves in an ever changing world. The demographers tells us that in the year 2030, the **United States** will contain 363,584,435 people. An increase of more than 82 million people.

If current trends continue, the population of the United States will rise to 438 million in 2050, from 296 million in 2005, and 82% of the increase will be due to immigrants arriving from 2005 to 2050 and their U.S.-born descendants, according to new projections developed by the Pew Research Center.

Of the 117 million people added to the population during this period due to the effect of new immigration, 67 million will be the immigrants themselves and 50 million will be their U.S.-born children or grandchildren.

Among the other key population projections

Nearly one in five Americans (19%) will be an immigrant in 2050, compared with one in eight (12%) in 2005. By 2025, the immigrant, or foreign-born, share of the population will surpass the peak during the last great wave of immigration a century ago.

The major role of immigration in national growth builds on the pattern of recent decades, during which immigrants and their U.S.born children and grandchildren accounted for most population increase. Immigration's importance increased as the average number of births to U.S.born women dropped sharply before leveling off.

The Latino population, already the nation's largest minority group, will triple in size and will account for most of the nation's population growth from 2005 through 2050. Hispanics will make up 29% of the U.S. population in 2050, compared with 14% in 2005.

Births in the United States will play a growing role in Hispanic and Asian population growth; as a result, a smaller proportion of both groups will be foreign-born in 2050 than is the case now.

The non-Hispanic white population will increase more slowly than other racial and ethnic groups; whites will become a



Alfredo R. Santos c/s Edtior & Publisher

minority (47%) by 2050.

The nation's elderly population will more than double in size from 2005 through 2050, as the baby boom generation enters the traditional retirement years. The number of working-age Americans and children will grow more slowly than the elderly population, and will shrink as a share of the total population.

So What Does All This Mean?

Basically it means that in the year 2050, the United States will be a very different country with a very different complexion. Many of us who are in our 40s or 50s today will probably not see the year 2050.

But rest assured that there will be plenty of people still around to celebrate the 4th of July: and BBQing, getting together with family members and shooting off fireworks will continue to be the popular thing to do. Only this time it may be done in Spanish.





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SMCISD to Observe Take Our Daughters & Sons to Work Day July 16

By: Iris Campbell, Public Information Officer

The San Marcos CISD will join neighboring Central Texas school districts to observe **Take Our Daughters** and Sons to Work Day on July 16, 2008. District employees are encouraged to bring their children with them on that day to learn about their parents' job duties and responsibilities. The day is designed for girls and boys across the area to think imaginatively about their family and the community, connecting what they have learned at school with the actual working world.



ABOVE: Bryanna Rivas is getting a head start learning about what her mother, **Roslyn Rivas**, does in her position as secretary to the Assistant Superintendent of Teaching and Learning. **Bryanna** enjoyed making and collating copies on the copy machine so much that she declared she wants to work for **San Marcos CISD**, too, when she grows up.



Visit their website for information about scholarships *¡No tengas miedo!* Hispanic Scholarship Fund www.hsf.net

Se aumentaran los precios de comida en el distrito escolar de San Marcos



ABOVE: Daciana Anzaldua of De Zavala Elementary

Por los ultimos seis años el distrito escolar de **San Marcos** ha resistió aumentar los precios en las cafeterias de las escuelas. Pero el 16 de junio de 2008, los miembros de la mesa directiva decidieron cambiar esto debido a la aumento de todos los otros costos relacionado con la preparación de la comida. **Mike Abild**, un administrador del distrito, dijo, "los costos de alimento y papel se estan subiendo un promedio de 17-25%. Productos de queso y huevo se ha subido más de 42%. También las frutas han aumentado 27%, y la leche ahora cuesta 17% más".

No habra cambios para los estudiantes que participen en el programa de comida gratis. Pero la leche se va augmentar cinco centavos de .35 a .40. por el cartón. Las comidas del precio sin descuento aumentarán \$. 25, haciendo los nuevos precios de la siguiente manera:

Elementary and Intermediate

•	Desa	ayuno	es	stud	iantil —	\$.95

•	Lonche	estud	iantil	—	\$1.7	5

· Comida de adulto — \$2.50

· Comida de visitante — \$2.75

Junior High and High School

- Desayuno estudiantil \$.95
- Lonche estudiantil \$1.75
 - Comida de adulto \$2.50
- Comida de visitante \$2.75

Subdirector de Nutrición de niños, Mike Mofado dijo que en algunas partes de la nación, los precios de comida provista por la escuela han subido 50% o más. "La mayor parte de los distritos circundantes de la escuela en Tejas Central han tenido que aumentar la comida escolar valora este año, dondequiera de diez centavos a veinticinco centavos," Mofado dijo. "Pero aún con esta subida de precio próxima, San Marcos CISD es todavía bajo lo que más colindando los distritos cargan para comidas. Eso es porque nosotros no hemos estado aumentando constantemente la carga sobre los últimos varios años".

PRIDE High School Graduates Largest Class Ever: 42!

By: Iris Campbell, Public Information Officer

Families and friends of forty-two PRIDE High School graduates gathered on June 5, 2008, in the **San Marcos High School Performing Arts Center** to celebrate the accomplishments of the students who had earned their high school diplomas. According to **PRIDE** principal **Judy Mitchell**, this is the largest single graduation group for **PRIDE** in its 18 year history.

Ten students were Early High School Graduates, completing high school one year earlier than their peers, and are recipients of \$2,000 scholarships from the Texas High Education Coordinating Board. The ten early graduates are: Ashley Hebert, Valerie Graves, Jimmy Mejia, Adam Flores, Gwen Mendoza, Sarah Tunnell, Deana Pinales, Abraham Villalpando, Samantha Chagola, and Jerrod Young.

Four students received additional scholarships:

•Presciliana Gonzales – scholarships from Austin Community College and Cuauhtemoc •Brandley Smith — \$2,000 from Career Colleges & Schools of Texas and Imagine America Scholarship •Joshua Anzaldua — \$2,700 from Chauhtemoc, Rotary, and LULAC

•Sarah Tunnell— \$28,800 Choir Scholarship from Northwestern University

The 42 graduates were:

1.Zachery Rodney Coleman	22.Jeff Es
2.Justin Davis	23.Desire
3.Adam Flores	24.Jesus
4.Cassandra Martinez	25.Reym
5.Jimmy Mejia	26.Vanes
6.Caitlin Thompson	27.Pescil
7.Jorge Trevino	28.Victori
8.Ariel Amaya	29.Frank
9.Erica Castro	30.Gwend
10.Gary Gonzales	31.Stepha
11.Luis Alberto Gonzales	32.Nikki l
12.Ivan Romero Padilla	33.Valerie
13.Rachel Riley	34.Ashley
14.Siara Sanchez	35.Deana
15.Bradley Smith	36.Oscie
16.Kenneth Smith	37.Abrah
17.Sarah Tunnell	38.Hussr
18.Clarisa Velasquez	39.Lee G
19.Joshua Anzaldua	40.Alyssa
20.Josh Burns	41.Ashley
21.Samantha Chagolla	42.Jerrod

sparza ee Garcia Garcia undo DeLeon ssa Estrada liana Gonzales ia Lopez Oliver dolyn Mendoza anie Perez Rodriguez e Graves v Hebert a Pinales Townsend am Villalpando nain Muhammed Sarcia a Sanchez v Foster Young

PRIDE High School had a total of 76 graduates for the 2007-2008 school year. The campus celebrated the graduation in March 2008 of the 1,000th student since its opening in 1989.

The San Marcos High School Colorguard, Mariposa, is in its first year as a part of the San Marcos High School Band Program.



During the dates of June 27-30, Mariposa and the SMHS Marching Band Drum Majors went to Marching Auxiliaries Camp to help them get ready for the upcoming marching band season. After evaluations and Grand Championship competition, Mariposa brought back 14 superior blue ribbons, 4 excellent red ribbons, and 1 superior trophy from the Grand Championships held on the last day of camp. The Drum Majors, Rachel Potter and Ericka Livingston, each brought home superior medals and 1 Grand Champion Trophy from the camp ending competition. Mariposa and the Drum Majors also received spirit sticks, and 3 members of Mariposa were named as All Americans. Six of the Mariposa members were named as rising stars. Alisen Webster, a Mariposa member, received high honors as she was named as an Honor Roll member. Marching Auxiliaries only awards Honor Roll medals to the top 5% of camp members over the course of the summer camps. The Drum Majors' and Mariposa hope to carry on this winning tradition through out the 2008-2009 school year.

Dicho Mexicano: ¡No Vengo a Ver Si Puedo, Si No, Porque Puedo Vengo!

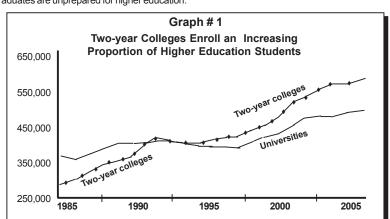
Who is Going to College in Texas?

According to the **Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board** there were 1,218,626 students enrolled in some type of institution of higher education in **Texas** in 2007. There are 6 basic types of institutions of high education in Texas:

- 1. Public University
- 2. Independent College or University
- 3. Public 2 year college
- 4. Independent 2-year College
- 5. Public Health-related Institution
- 6. Independent Health-related Institution

As Graph # 1 shows, two-year colleges are enrolling an increasingly larger number of students than four-year schools. Part of this is due to affordability and part is due to the fact that in **Texas** a large number of high school graduates are unprepared for higher education.

Table # 1 Fall Enrollment in Higher Education Institutions in Texas for Fall of 2007			
Ту	pe of Institution	Fall of 2007	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Public University Independent College or University Public 2 year college Independent 2-year College Public Health-related Institution Independent Health-related Institution	497,195 114,042 587,244 651 16,735 2,759	
		1,218,626	



How are Hispanics Doing in Higher Education?

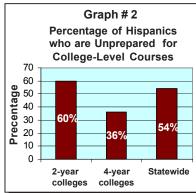
Between 2000 and 2006, Hispanic enrollment in institutions of higher education in **Texas** grew by 40.7% In absolute terms Hispanic enrollment went from 237,394 students to 333,964 students. Table # 2 shows the breakdown of this enrollment by types of institution over the 6 years. It can also be observed from Table # 2 that two-year college enrollment led other institutions over this time period.

Table # 2 Hispanic Enrollment in Higher Education Institutions in Texas from 2000 to 2006							
Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Public Two-year	129,308	138,718	152,149	162,994	174,844	180,323	189,474
Public Four-year	82,815	87,923	94,981	101,612	107,004	111,181	115,952
Independent	25,271	26,183	26,815	27,465	27,609	27,991	28,538

A Word about College Readiness

According to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, (THECB) in 2005, there were over 200,00 undergraduates in Texas colleges and universities who were unprepared for the rigors of college-level courses. (Did not meet the Texas Success Initiative Minimum Passing Standards) Using the most recent data, the THECB found that statewide, 41% of all new students enrolling in college were unprepared. At four-year institutions, 22% of the students were not prepared and at two-year institutions, it was 50%.

With respect to Hispanics and African Americans, the number who are unprepared for college-level work is even more staggering. Graph # 2 shows the percentage of Hispanic students who were not prepared for



college-level work in 2005.

For African American students the numbers were worse. According to **THECB**, 62% of African American students entering two-year institutions of higher education in **Texas** were not prepared for college-level work. At four-year institutions, 39% of those entering were not prepared for college-level work.

Table # 3 contains the preparedness breakdown for the four school districts in **Hays County.** The data from 2005 shows that each district was performing above 70%.

Table # 3	a ^d	HI CO HILLING	strible in the stribl	olege constant
School District	And Stor	NO AUMO	Anthos	Prevenand Prevenand
Dripping Springs ISD	240	157	134	85.4%
Hays ISD	559	288	205	71.2%
San Marcos CISD	448	162	119	73.5
Wimberley ISD	146	84	65	77.4

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Where Are They Going to College?

Texas High School Graduates From Hays County who were Enrolled in Public or Independent Higher Education in the Fall of 2007

In the Spring of 2007, Hays County's four school districts graduated a total of 1,456 high school graduates. As can seen be in each of the district's boxes, there is the name of the college or university and the number of students from Hays County who enrolled there.

Most of the high schools in **Hays County** send the majority of their graduates to the local community college. The boxes also show that large numbers of students are going to college close to home.

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, which tracks all of this data, is not able to provide information about many students enrolled in a private university or how many made the decision to attend college out of state.

Upon a closer examination of each district's box toward the bottom there is a category titled "not found." In some school districts this number is quite high. In the Hays CISD the "not found" is 272 students. In the San Marcos CISD it is 263.

What does "not found" mean? These are students who didn't enroll in an high education institution. Some of these students may have entered the military or some many have entered the workforce. Others may have just decided to get married and stay home.

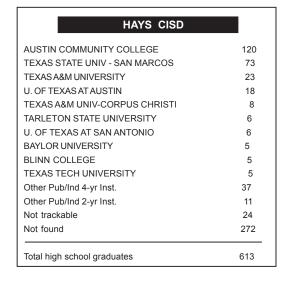
EDITOR'S NOTE: There is a wealth of data on student performance and related measures at various websites. The most challenging part of making this data meaningful is muddling through very complex statistical presentations. We hope these simplified tables and graphs are useful.

Contact Alfredo Santos c/s about advertising in *La Voz de Hays County* 944-4123 www.lavoznewspapers.com

	DRIPPING SPRINGS ISD
1	COMMUNITY COLLEGE

AUSTIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE	34
TEXAS STATE UNIV - SAN MARCOS	26
U. OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	23
ST. EDWARD'S UNIVERSITY	14
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	14
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	12
U. OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	11
BLINN COLLEGE	6
TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	6
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	6
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	5
Other Pub/Ind 4-yr Inst.	26
Other Pub/Ind 2-yr Inst.	2
Not trackable	5
Not found	69
Total high school graduates	259

WIMBERLEY ISD	
AUSTIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE	20
TEXAS STATE UNIV - SAN MARCOS	13
BLINN COLLEGE	8
U. OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	8
U. OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	7
Other Pub/Ind 4-yr Inst.	23
Other Pub/Ind 2-yr Inst.	8
Not trackable	5
Not found	62
Total high school graduates	154



SAN MARCOS CISI	
TEXAS STATE UNIV - SAN MARCOS	55
AUSTIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE	37
U. OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	13
U. OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	11
TEXAS A&M UNIV-CORPUS CHRISTI	7
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	6
Other Pub/Ind 4-yr Inst.	15
Other Pub/Ind 2-yr Inst.	9
Not trackable	14
Not found	263



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La Voz de Brazoria County - June/July, 2008



The race to the White House is in full gear. With the tense political atmosphere, the remaining presidential nominees need to sway Latino voters in swing states. Hispanics tend to reside in key battleground states, such as Florida and Texas that have traditionally been the focus of the candidates. The Pew Hispanic Center, a nonpartisan research organization, stated, "Hispanics constitute a sizable share of the electorate in four of the six states that President Bush carried by margins of five percentage points or fewer in 2004 — New Mexico (where Hispanics make up 37% of state's eligible electorate); Florida (14%); Nevada (12%) and Colorado (12%). All four are expected to be closely contested once again in 2008."

The pulse of Latino voters may be best observed this summer at the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) National Convention where an estimated 15,000 political, community and business leaders will unite in the nation's capital to discuss the impact of the Latino vote that will take center stage at this year's presidential election.

"This election year is a true reflection of the increased mobilization of Latinos," said LULAC National President Rosa Rosales. "Each of the presidential nominees is clearly vying for the Latino vote, as our voting power has been a crucial factor in the last decade."

Republican presidential candidate Senator John McCain provided a statement to LULAC regarding the highly anticipated 2008 presidential election. "Over the next five months, we will debate the future direction of our country. In the end, the American people will recognize that I am ready to act to protect our country, grow our economy and reform our government. I appreciate the opportunity to share my vision for the future of America at the LULAC National Convention and look forward to participating." The theme for the 79th annual convention, America's Latino Community Center Stage, will highlight the importance of Latino voters and their determination of the next U.S. President at a crucial time during a poignant presidential election.

"Every year, the LULAC National Convention brings to light the current and pressing issues that face Latinos," stated Brent Wilkes, LULAC Executive Director.

At the forefront of the American people, concerns are raised about affordable healthcare and housing. Healthcare is a grave concern within the Hispanic community and has been ushered with a need for an immediate solution. Democratic presumptive nominee **Senator Barack Obama** stated, *"I want to stop talking about the outrage of 15 million uninsured Hispanics in this country, the largest group* of the uninsured in the U.S., and start actually doing something about it."

Both Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton provided LULAC with their Top Ten Issues Facing Latinos, which will be discussed at the Convention.

Scheduled for July 7 through July 12, 2008 in Washington, D.C., which is also the headquarters for LULAC, visitors can attend a FREE Expo and career fair which boasts hundreds of exhibitors. Appearances from Senators John McCain, Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton are expected; additionally, there will be an impressive lineup of nationally recognized speakers and presenters, along with world class entertainment.

The League of United Latin American Citizens advances the economic condition, educational attainment, political influence, health and civil rights of Hispanic Americans through community-based programs operating at more than 700 LULAC councils nationwide.







From its beginnings on the artistic fringe during the Hispanic Civil Rights Movement to its current status as the oldest and most accomplished publisher of contemporary and recovered literature by U.S. Hispanic authors, **Arte Público Press** and its imprint, **Piñata Books**, have become a showcase for Hispanic literary creativity, arts and culture.



"In the early 1970's, it became obvious that Hispanic writers were not being published by the mainstream presses," says Nicolás Kanellos, Ph.D., director of Arte Público Press and a professor of Hispanic literature at the University of Houston. "Because there was no outlet for creative efforts of these Latino

writers, their work was condemned to be forgotten, lost or just delivered orally through performance."

To address this need, Kanellos founded the *Revista Chicana-Riqueña* in Gary, Indiana in 1972. This quarterly magazine for Latino literature, art and thought, eventually evolved into **The Americas Review**, which won praise and recognition from The New York Times, Small Press Review and numerous other publications nationwide. It was the recipient of the 1986 and 1987 Citations of Achievement from the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines. After 25 years of launching the careers of numerous Latino authors, **The Americas Review** published its final issue, Volume 25, Numbers 1-4, in 1999.

Building on the literary magazine's success, Kanellos founded Arte Público Press in 1979 to further the endeavor of providing a national forum for Hispanic literature. The following year, Kanellos was offered a position at the University of Houston, and he was invited to bring the press with him. As part of the ongoing efforts to bring Hispanic literature to mainstream audiences, Arte Público Press launched the Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Literary Heritage project in 1992. The 10-year Recovery project represents the first nationally coordinated attempt to recover, index and publish lost Latino writings that date from the American colonial period through 1960. With seven titles already published, five more are due out within the next year.

The notion of an imprint dedicated to the publication of literature for children and young adults was planted by an urgent public demand for books that accurately portray U.S. Hispanic culture. In 1994, a grant from the **Mellon Foundation** allowed **Arte Público Press** to transform the dream into a reality. With its bilingual books for children and its entertaining novels for young adults, **Piñata Books** has made giant strides during the past year toward filling the void in the literary market created by an increased awareness of diverse cultures.

Aggressive marketing efforts have garnered increasing commercial success for the Press and its authors, including: Obie-award-winning playwright and filmmaker Luis Váldez, playwright Miguel Piñero and best-selling authors Victor Villaseñor and Nicholasa Mohr. In the past five years, Arte Público Press has experienced a surge of growth. Sales have increased by nearly 200 percent and the Press has spilled out of its offices in the basement of the university library into two additional buildings on campus. Two-thirds of its staff is new and new positions continue to be created.

With thirty titles published each year, Arte Púbilco Press is David to New York publishing industry Goliaths. However, because of its cultural sensitivity to its writers and the experiences they write about, along with a vision for the role of Hispanic literature in the United States, the Press has demonstrated that size (or lack of it) is not proportionately related to success in the commercial book market.

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Marketing to Latinos

Pachon, President of the Tomas Rivera Policy Institute at the University of

Southern California. Dr. Pachon says

that for too long too many people have

been looking at the growing Latino popu-

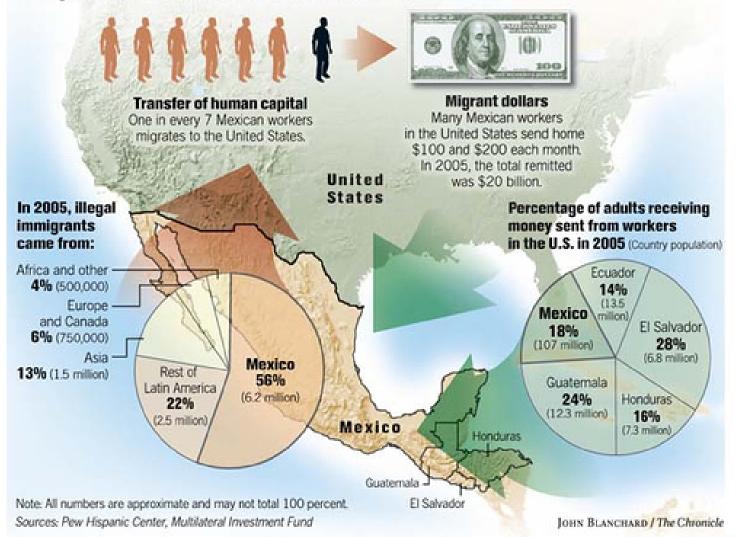
Recently the CBS program, Sunday | Morning with Charles Osgood, had as its lead story a piece titled: Stiring The Nation's Melting Pot - Assimilating and Americanization: Latinos In The United States. In this segment, journalist Martha Teichner interviewed a number of people about what is taking place around the country.

Henry Cisneros, the former mayor of San Antonio, Texas told her that people (those concerned with the "browning of

Follow the money

The migration of workers from Mexico can be tracked in dollars.

anytime soon.



America, are going to have to be told to lation and emphasizing "the Latinization just get over it. "Let's be practical. Get of America, and they don't look at what's over it. Let's think it through in a practical happening to the Americanization of way." Cisneros added that immigrants are Latinos" It's not a one way street Pachon not going to go home in large numbers added, things are happening to people in many directions, culturally, linguistically and even in terms of food. Another person interviewed, Harry

El Dinero

The graphic below provides a great illustration of how the movement of people and money are so closely intertwined. What the graphic does not show is how much of what Mexican consumers purchase in Mexico and other places, is sold by American companies. And it is here where things become very interesting, because a growing number of the products made by American companies are not made in America. They are manufactured all over the world. The world is changing and it is time we all got over it.



4300 S Ih 35 San Marcos, TX 78666 (512) 392-1313

Yo compre mi 2008 Honda Ridgeline en Honda of San Marcos. Me trataron bien y me hicieron una buena oferta. I highly recommend the Honda Ridgeline. I have had for two months now and it gets good gas mileage. ¿Qué más te puedo decir? Call and ask for Cory Rebmann (512) 392-1313. *Mfredo R. Gantos* c/s

HONDA OF SAN MARCOS







La Voz de Hays County - July, 2008

Page # 11



paquetes de marcadores de pizarra blanca

binder de 1 1/2 pulg. (6to. grado solamente)

paquete de bolsas para sándwich o de un galón

paquete de crayones

cuadernos de composiciór

paquete de tarjetas index cards

grabadora (coro de 5to. grado)

24.....lápices Nro. 2 (simples, de madera)

(alumos de 7mo y 8vo grado)

folders con bolsillos y broches

paquetes de 10 plumas rojas

caias de pañuelos faciales

cuadernos de espiral de 70 páginas

cuaderno de papel de cuartil/gráficas

Alumnos de Miller necesitan paquete de marcadores de pizarra

blanca de bajo aroma

**La clase de educación física de Junior High requiere

camisetas, pantalones cortos, zapatos tenis y sudaderas para invierno**

Los alumnos deben llevar papel y pluma el primer día

de clases. Los maestros asignarán artículos escolares

**Nota: las maestras pueden

requerir artículos adicionales para

los alumnos de Junior High y High

School que tomen materias

Visite el website

www.smcisd.net

para todos los programas de

regreso a clase.

Nota: Se ha preparado una lista de artículos

básicos para mantener los costos bajos. Estos

artículos puede que tengan que ser repustos

de vez en cuando. En el curso del año, la

maestra de su hijo puede pedir artículos de bajo

costo adicionales necesario para un grado o

materia en particular

High School (9no - 12vo Grado)

el primer día de clases

electivas.**

3 paquetes de hojas para cuaderno de 100-150

paquetes de lápices de colores para mapas

paquete de borradores

Junior High Schools

binder de 1 pula

binders de 2 pulg

juegos de divisores

lápices Nro. 2

24....

3....

Bonham Pre-Kindergarten School

- . mochila grande (sin ruedas) . caja de 24 Crayolas (tamaño regular)
- caja de bolsas Ziploc de un cuarto (niñas)
- caja de bolsas Ziploc de un cuarto (niños) goma de pegar Elmer de 4 oz.
- cajas de pañuelos faciales, 200 unidades
- tijeras Fiskars de 5 pulg. (punta redonda) caja de marcadores Crayola lavables
- cuadernos de espiral 70 páginas renglón ancho
- Respuesto de toallitas de bebé desechables

Kindergarten

- lápices Nro. 2 (de madera, amarillos)
- frascos de pegamento de 4 onzas tijeras Fiskars de 5 pulg. (punta redonda)
- crayolas, caja de 24
- cajas de pañuelos faciales, 200 unidades
- ... hojas de papel manila (12 x 18 pulg.) 80
- hojas de papel construcción (12 x 18 pulg.) 80.
- cuadernos de espiral 70 páginas renglón ancho libro de composición con portada dura 2...
- cajas de marcadores Crayola de colores
- clásicos
- barras de pegamento
- folders con bolsillos y broches
- caja de pinturas de acuarela binder blanco de ½ pulg. con 3 argollas caja de bolsas con cierre (niñas- de un cuarto;
- niños-de un galón) marcadores para pizarra blanca (poco aroma), paquete de 4

- Primer Grado 12...... lápices Nro. 2 (simples, de madera)
- tijeras de 5 pulg.
- crayones, caja de 16 . cajas de pañuelos faciales, 200 unidades
- hojas de papel manila (12 x 18 pulg.) 80
- ... hojas de papel construcción (12 x 18 pulg.) .. cajas de marcadores lavables, colores clásicos 2.....
- barras de pegamento grandes
- cuadernos de espiral 70 páginas renglón ancho folders con bolsas y broches, colores sólidos 6.
- borradores rosas, rectangulares, tamaño
- estudiantil
- libro de composición con portada dura
- 150.... hojas de cuaderno de renglón ancho
- 1 binder simple de 1 pulg. con bolsillos paquete de 8 lápices de colores
- marcadores para pizarra blanca (poco aroma), paquete de 4
- caia de bolsas de plástico con cierre para
- sándwiches (niños) caja de bolsas de plástico con cierre para congelador, un galón (niñas)

Segundo Grado

- ..lápices Nro. 2 (simples, de madera) ..frasco de pegamento Elmer de 4 onzas
- tijeras Fiskars de 5 pulg.
- crayones, caja de 16
- cajas de pañuelos faciales, 200 unidades
- hojas de papel manila (12 x 18 pulg.) 40
- .. hojas de papel construcción (12 x 18 pulg.) . cuadernos de espiral 70 páginas renglón ancho 40
- cajas de marcadores Crayola de colores
- clásicos
- caja escolar pequeña de plástico 5 x 8 pulg.
- folders con bolsas y broches, colores sólidos 200.... hojas de cuaderno de renglón ancho
- 1
- regla (centímetros y pulgadas) folders con bolsas y broches, colores sólidos 5....
- 200.... hojas de cuaderno de renglón ancho
- 1...... regla (centímetros y pulgadas)

- libros de composición con portada dura
- borradores rosas tamaño estudiantil barras de pegamento grandes
- caja de bolsas con cierre para sándwiches y
- congelador (niños) caja de bolsas de plástico con cierre para
- congelador, un galón (niñas) paquete de 4 marcadores para pizarra blanca
- binder de 1 1/2 pulg. con bolsillos y 3 argollas
- Tercer Grado

24 lápices Nro 2

- cajas de pañuelos faciales, 200 unidades
- cuadernos de espiral de 70 páginas
- barras de pegamento tamaño gigante. tijeras Fiskars de 5 pulg.
- crayolas, caja de 16
- ..bolsa para lápices con cierre ..hojas de papel manila (12 x 18 pulg.)
- 40....
- 40..... hojas de papel construcción (12 x 18 pulg.) folders con bolsas y broches (rojo, amarillo, azul, 5. morado, verde)
- hojas de cuaderno de renglón ancho
- regla (centímetros y pulgadas)
- caja con marcadores delgados lavables
- paquete de 8 lápices de colores
- libros de composición con portada dura caja de bolsas ziplock (niños-un cuarto,
- niñas-un galón)
- marcadores para pizarra blanca (poco aroma), paquete de 4

Cuarto Grado

- lápices Nro. 2 folders con bolsillos y broches (colores clásicos)
- tijeras Fiskars de 5 pulo
- plumas de tinta roja

lápices

(50 páginas)

paquete de 4

Quinto y Sexto Grado

binder de 1 pulg.

par de tiieras

regla

3.....

paquete de divisores

caja de colores para mapa

cajas de pañuelos faciales

San Marcos CISD www.smcisd.net 393-6700

barras de pegamento

folders con broches

3

- crayolas, caja de 16 cajas de pañuelos faciales, 200 unidades
- cuadernos de espiral 70 páginas, renglón ancho
- 200... hojas de cuaderno de renglón ancho
- regla (centímetros y pulgadas)
- paquete de 8 lápices de colores
- caja con marcadores delgados lavables
- 40.... hojas de papel manila - niños
- 40..... hojas de papel construcción - niñas barras de pegamento tamaño gigante bolsa grande de plástico con cierre o caja para

libro de composición con portada dura

marcadores para pizarra blanca (poco aroma),

caia de bolsas de plástico con cierre para

caja de bolsas de plástico con cierre para

frasco grande de líquido sanitario para manos

paquete de 200 hoias de papel para cuaderno

paquete de papel construcción (12 x18 pulg.)

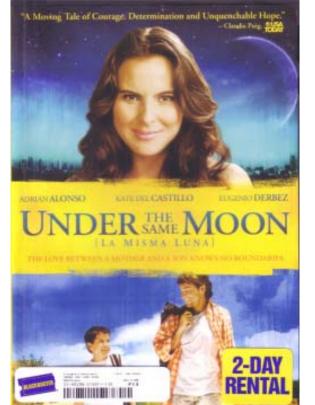
cuadernos de espiral (paquete de 100-120 hojas)

paquete de marcadores (no permanente)

congelador, un cuarto de galón (niños)

congelador, un galón (niñas)

Page # 12



Check this Movie Out!

In her feature debut, Patricia Riggen offers a touching tale of | La Misma Luna cuenta las historias the way the love between a mother and child can thrive and endure despite physical separation.

In La Misma Luna (The Same Moon), Riggen gives us the parallel stories of nine-year-old Carlitos and his mother, Rosario. In the hopes of providing a better life for her son, Rosario works illegally in the U.S. while her mother cares for Carlitos back in Mexico. Unexpected circumstances drive both Rosario and Carlitos to embark on their own journeys in a desperate attempt to reunite. Along the way, mother and son face challenges and obstacles but never lose hope that they will one day be together again. Riggen's film is not only a heartwarming family story; she also offers subtle commentary on the much-debated issue of illegal immigration.

Adeptly weaving the stories of mother and son, Riggen has historia de familia, sino que también created a poignant film that reminds us that the most important thing in life is the love of family. At every turn, La Misma Luna (The Same Moon) underscores the notion that geography is ilegal. insignificant, for we are all under the same moon.

Patricia Riggen was born in Guadalajara, Mexico, and holds an MFA in film direction from Columbia University. Riggen served as a creative executive for the Mexican Film Institute (IMCINE), where she produced short films, commercials, and documentaries. Her first short film, La Milpa, screened in more than 30 film festivals and won the Mexican Academy Award and the DGA Best Latino Student Filmmaker Award. Her next short, Family Portrait, won the Jury Prize in Short Filmmaking at Sundance in 2005 and was named best documentary film at the Aspen Short Film Festival.



paralelas del niño de nueve Carlitos y

su madre, Rosario. Con la esperanza

de dar una vida mejor a su hijo,

Rosario trabaja de manera ilegal en

los Estados Unidos mientras que su

madre cuida de Carlitos en México.

Circunstancias inesperadas llevan

tanto Rosario como a Carlitos a

embarcarse en sus propias traves, en

un desesperado intento por reunirse.

Por el camino, la madre e hijo se

enfrentan a retos y obstáculos pero

nunca pierden la esperanza que algún

día estarán juntos. La película de Riggens no solo es una conmovedora

ofrece un sutil comentario sobre el

muy debatido tema de la inmigración

Wordsearch-Occupations

Can you find the occupations hidden in the box? They may behorizontal, vertical or diagonal, forwards or backwards.

XMRPLUMBERROLIASDDD NAAAYREYALKCIRBCTT С DRDSUZPEREMRAFACNE HFTCOTTLDLEHVJRFANA TIEHCRHYQEOAPTTEEE Е C S R V I T O O C B C E N N O S P T Μ L STIEFTONRRNTUDRLRV SDZPTFSERATEORUYEIK WVJLNIDCEUCJNIIMPP т BMOOAEGRTCTHAZCOAD н GERNUWIHARXRAVLITN М DNRGBRYCTDELOIDSAT В WUAVOURNESEGHTLRRLN RNINTTEHARNRICLIEBN EECLRCBPGLTCPVAVADR JIXDHSOLDIEREVEITK ĸ AWSTMENMAASSVVJRTRD BDUWSRRHNLTGTEGXYCI V JMBTPRREHPARGOTOHP

ARCHITECT, ARTIST, ASTRONAUT, AUTHOR, BAKER. BRICKLAYER, BUILDER, BUTCHER, CARPENTER CHEMIST. DENTIST, DOCTOR. DRIVER, ELECTRICIAN. FARMER, FIREFIGHTER. GLAZIER, HANDYMAN, JOURNALIST, LAWYER MUSICIAN, NURSE, PHOTOGRAPHER, PILOT. PLUMBER, POLITICIAN, SAILOR, SCIENTIST, SOLDIER, TAIL OR TEACHER.

ACCOUNTANT,

Se Busca Trabajadores **Help Wanted**

La Voz de Hays County esta buscando personas que quieren trajabajr como escritores vendedores de y auncios. Si usted conoce a alguien, llama al (512) 944-4123 y pide por Alfredo Santos c/s.

La Voz de Hays County is looking for people who would like to work as writers and in marketing selling ads. If you know of anyone, call (512) 944-4123 and ask for Alfredo Santos c/s



"AY, CHINITAS" IS NOT ABOUT CHINESE WOMEN

Last week the Associated Press reported that more students in the U. S. are studying the Chinese Language. Well, we could say that Spanish speakers in South Texas and especially the Winter Garden Area have a head start. There are certain words and phrases that an uninformed person from outside the area might be consider of Asian influence.

So, if you hear a Hispanic ask "onta" (where is it/he/she) the speaker is not speaking or studying Chinese. The speaker is merely shortening the question "donde está." The same applies to "akita" (here it is) instead of "aqui está". Or if it/he/she "is there", the person may answer "ayta" (alli está). The está (is) in a phrase is also shorten in "tabien" (it is okay) and tamal (it is bad or he/she is ill). This tamal should not be confused with the food item. In fact, there is a ditty to help differentiate. It says "si el tamal tamal, no es tamal". That is, if the tamal (food item) is bad/spoiled, then it is not a tamal.

Meanwhile, if a speaker says "ay chinitas" he is not saying, "oh, little Chinese women." In fact, the speaker is voicing frustration. The best English translation (in a family oriented newspaper) would be "heck, shoot, alas," The same meaning and translation can be applied when the Spanish speaker says " ay chinelas" (oh sandals). Depending on the severity of the speaker's frustration, the word can be pronounced "chiiiiiiiinelas'. In English that would be pronounced "cheeeeeeee-nelas. Mind you that is not the same as "ir a tirar chancla" which means to go dancing and not "going to throw a sandal."

Another way of expressing degree or emphasis about something is the usage of the word "tan". The word may be translated to English as "so". As in the English Language, it can be used to describe severity or degree of whatever. For example, "está frío" (or whatever) can be described through the repetition of "tan". In this case, the second "tan" becomes "very". Therefore, "está tan, tan frío" translates as "it is so very cold". If it is colder than "so very" then you might hear the "tan" being repeated. Hence, "está tan, tan, tan frío", means that it is very, very, very cold. A speaker can add as many "tans" as he/ she feels are necessary to get the point across. It should be noted that esta at the

by Richard G. Santos

beginning of a phrase can be shorten to sta. So the sentence could sound like "sta tan, tan tan, frío".

Apart from Ladino (the Spanish Language of the Spanish/Portuguese Sephardic Jews) another influence on the Spanish spoken in Northeast Mexico and South is Eúskeda, the language of the Basque. The people from Vizcaya in northern Spain abutting the border with France and Portugal, founded the *Reyno de la Nueva Vizcaya* in 1564 in what is now north central Mexico. The 1575 city of Santiago del Saltillo was the foremost northeast community of *Nueva Vizcaya*.

The Basque settlers spoke Spanish and Eúskeda. The language is unique in that it is not related to Spanish, French or Portuguese which surround it on the Iberian Peninsula. It also does not have any Latin influence. Today, we can easily hear the Basque influence in the speech of Northeast Mexico and South Texas.

For instance, the **f** phoneme (sound) does not exist in *Eúskeda*. Therefore, the **f** is commonly pronounced as a **j**. Hence we hear "juerte" (who-er-teh; strong) instead of "fuerte"(foo-er-teh). We also hear "jue" (who-eh; was/went) instead of "fue"(foo-eh) and so on. There is also confusion with the **g** and **h** phonemes. "Huevos" (weh-voz; eggs) can be heard as "guebos"(goo-eh-bows) and "guaraches" (go-ah-rah-chez; sandals) as "huaraches" (wah-ra-ches).

Pre-dictionary Spanish is one of the strongest influences in the vocabulary of the Spanish spoken in the geographic area. Bear in mind, Nueva Vizcaya was founded in 1564 and the Nuevo Reyno de León in 1580. From Saltillo (1575) and Monterrey (1581) the families settled La Nueva Extremadura (now Coahuila), Las Nuevas Philipinas (also known as Amichél/ Provincia de los Tejas and called Texas since 1800) and La Colonia del Nuevo Santander (present Tamaulipas). Some families also meandered back and forth from Nueva Vizcaya and Nuevo León to the El Nuevo México de la Santa Fé de San Francisco (New Mexico) which was founded in 1598

This was quite logical since the **Pérez de Oñate** Sephardic Jewish family from Spanish (European) Vizcaya were the

founders of the cities of **Guadalajara**, **San Luís Potosí**, **Zacatecas** and **New Mexico**. Those were the founding Spanish colonial families of north central and northeast **Mexico** as well as **Texas**, **New Mexico** and **Colorado**. So between 1564 and 1716 when the *Villa de Béxar* was established, the **Sephardí** and **Basque** ruling class created a cultural pátria chica (min-homeland) straddling the *Rio Grande y Bravo del Norte*.

And why is this linguistically important? Simple, the first dictionary of the Spanish Language was published in Madrid in 1726! Saltillo was 151 years old, Monterrey 144 years old, San Antonio 10 years old and Goliad was founded that same year of 1726! Therefore, the culture (especially food and language) of the founding Spanish colonial families would influence the Native Americans, Old Christians and newcomers.

That is why we hear *llanatas* (vehicular tires) instead of *neumáticos, manéas* (vehicular brakes) instead of *frenos, arrear* (to drive a vehicle) instead of *manejar, asina/ansina* (such) instead of *asi, nayden* (no one) instead of *nadie* and many others. It must be stressed that people who do not know the history of the geographic area, historical linguistics and dialectology are wrong when they label certain words as slang. Take the word *chante* for home. It is as old as *chante* (French) or shanty (English) meaning a small house. Meanwhile, *canton* (also used for home) is a house made of limestone (*canto*).

Although there are many other predictionary words that can be listed, suffice it to say the words are not slang. Incidentally, it is the pre-dictionary Spanish influence which allows the *II* in this dialect of Spanish to be silent or at best pronounced like

a y (instead of a jor z sound). So we hear tortía instead of t o r t i y a / tortija.tortiza, amario instead of amariyo.amarijo, etc. So remember, this is not slang! It is archaic, pre-dictionary Spanish. In short, we continue to speak the language of Hernan Cortes, Francisco de Ibarra, Luís de Carvajal y de la Cueva and Juan Pérez de Oñate.

Last but not least, the Náhuatl language of the Aztec culture can also be heard on the Spanish spoken in northeast Mexico, Texas and the U.S. Southwest. The most easily identified are nouns ending in te. Because the Spaniards could not pronounce the *tI* of the Náhuatl, they changed it to te. Hence coyotl became coyote, tomatl became tomate, huizatchli became huisache, xocolotl became chocolate, and so on.

It is important to note this short list of words were adopted to U.S. **English** in which only the pronunciation differs. This is also true with *corral*, *laso*, *riata*, *bonanza*, *pinto*, *armada*, and so on. Some Spanish words have been altered both in spelling and pronunciation when adopted to English. This includes mustang from *mesteño*, buckaroo from *vaquero*, calabooze from *calabozo*, firewater from *aguardiente*, and my favorite, dolliwelter from *dale vuelta*.

So more students are studying Chinese. Good. Maybe it will help them put those Christmas toys and electronic gadgets together. Meanwhile, if you want to hear a multi-cultural dialect of Spanish, listen to the Spanish speakers of La Pátria Chica straddling the **Rio Grande y Bravo del Norte**. It is not slang. It is not "wrong". And not withstanding the ridicule and insults by the uninformed, it is a dialect spoken since the days *cuando andaban las vivoras paradas* (since snakes used to walk erect) *con orgullo y terquedad* (with pride and tenancity). Nuf zed.

This article first appeared in the ZAVALA COUNTY SENTINEL.

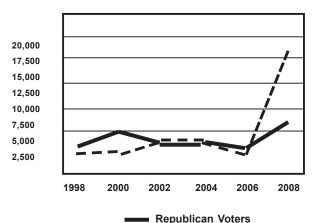
Natalia A. HernandezCertified Public AccountantAccounting BookkeepingTax Preparation and ConsultationMember of the American Institute of CPAsOffice: (512) 312-2156Fax: (512) 312-2168

Page 13

Voter Turn out in Hays County

Primary Elections 1998 to 2008

(Highest number of votes cast)



- Democrat Voters

The recent primary elections across the country saw record numbers of turnouts in both major political parties. **Hays County** proved to be no exception to what happened in March of this year.

For the first time in 10 years voters in **Hays County** went to the polls in greater numbers for the Democratic Party. As Table # 1 shows, there were 20,031 votes cast by Democrats vs. 8,001 votes cast by Republicans.

The Republican Party in Hays County in 2008 saw their numbers more than double from 2006. For the Democrats it was a different story. They saw their numbers go up almost 10 fold since 2006! The presidential elections in November of this year may prove to be full of surprises this fall.

Year	Republican	Democrat
1998	3,930	2,887
2000	6,447	2,797
2002	4,495	4,368
2004	4,363	4,531
2006	3,720	2,205
2008	8,001	20,031



Word Power En Palabras Hay Poder

No one can ever argue in the name of education, that it is better to know less than it is to know more. Being bilingual or trilingual or multilingual is about being educated in the 21st century. We look forward to bringing our readers various word lists in each issue of *La Voz de Hays County.* Nadie puede averiguar en el nombre de la educación que es mejor saber menos que saber más. Siendo bilingüe or trilingüe es parte de ser educado en el siglo 21. Esperamos traer cada mes a nuestros lectores de *La Voz de Hays County* una lista de palabras en español con sus equivalentes en inglés.

Este Año Las Cosas Van Hacer Muy Diferente La Gente Esta Cansada Precios Altos en la HEB y Otras Tiendas Preparanse Para Sorpresas

This Year The Things Are Going Very Different The People Are Tired Prices High In The HEB and Other Stores Prepare For Surprises



Hacienda Records





Los Monarcas de Pete y Mario Díaz

Los Monarcas are truly monarchs in the world of Conjunto/Tejano music. The Houstonians span three generations of family tradition; Los Monarcas originally came together in 1966, when Pedro Díaz and his young son Mario first recorded for the Teardrop label. The group toured around the Houston area, playing at weekend functions as a result of local airplay popularity. In 1974, Pedro Díaz, Sr. retired from the group and was replaced by his son Pete. While recording for the legendary Nacho Garza, the group released several LP's on the "Cierra" label, Cara Records and later went international with CBS.

Los Monarcas continue their much-earned success by touring nationally and internationally with TV appearances on the Johnny Canales show and others.

It was truly a matter of time before two great legends came together (Hacienda Records and Los Monarcas). The result is the brilliant CD "Monarca Special", filled with all the emotion and energy that classics are truly made of.

Check them out on YOUTUBE.com

Hacienda Records and Recording Studios

1236 South Staples

Corpus Christi, Texas 78404 PHONE (361) 882-7066 * FAX (361) 882-3943

History

Hacienda Records was founded in 1976, in Corpus Christi, TX by Roland & Annie Garcia and Roland's brother, Rick Garcia, engineer/producer, who remain at the helm, steering a dynamic staff to success. Today, Hacienda has established itself as one of the premier Spanish record labels and recording studios in the world and boasts a catalog with over 800 titles that specializes in Tejano, Traditional Tex-Mex, Conjunto and Norteño music. The catalog also contains some of the best Spanish Rock, Salsa, Merengue, Rap, Pop, Gospel and Christmas music in the business.

Over the past 30 years, Tex-Mex, Conjunto and Norteño groups have enjoyed an astounding level of performances and recordings throughout the southwest. **Hacienda Records**, has remained closely connected to the people of the southwest and the music they hear in the dance halls, clubs and festivals. These people places and event are the heart of where accordion driven music lives. During this time, **Hacienda** has produced some of the best music that will forever help preserve the Latin culture.

Through the hacienda website (www.haciendarecords.com), visitors can connect to Hacienda's latest digital age innovation, the Hacienda Radio Network, broadcasting live music, 24/7 for everyone to listen to these timeless treasures. In that regard, Hacienda has digitally re-mastered enduring treasures by classic performers such as Lisa Lopez, Pio Treviño, Romance, Los Chachos, Ruben Vela, Showband USA, Steve Jordan, Mingo Saldivar, Tony De La Rosa, Ruben Naranjo, Freddy Fender, Valerio Longoria, Michelle and many others. Hacienda also offers music from contemporary conjunto stylists such as Albert Zamora y Talento, Los Dos Gilbertos, Ricky Naranjo, La Traizion, Cali Carranza, Peligro, Victoria y Sus Chikos and many more.

www.haciendarecords.com





Historia

Discos Hacienda fue fundada en 1976, en Corpus Christi, Texas por Roland y Annie Garcia, junto con el hermano de Roland, Rick Garcia, quién es ingeniero y productor y quienes continúan al mando, guiando a su dinámico personal hacia el exito. Hoy en dia, Discos Hacienda se a establecido como una de las primeras compañias de discos y estudios de grabación en el mundo y puede hacer alarde de un catalogo de más de 800 titulos que se especialízan en música Tejana, Tradicional Tex-Mex, Conjunto y Norteña. El catalogo tambien contiene de lo mejor de la musica de Rock en Español, Salsa, Merengue, Rap, Pop, Christiana y Musica Navideña.

Por los ultimos 30 años, grupos de Tex-Mex, Conjuntos y Norteños han gozado de un increible nivel de presentaciones y grabaciones por todo el Suroeste. **Discos Hacienda**, ha seguido conectada muy de cerca con la gente del Suroeste y con la musica que ellos escuchan en los salones de baile, clubs y festivales. Estas gentes, lugares y eventos son el corazón, donde vive la música de acordeón. Durante este tiempo, **Discos Hacienda** a producidola mejor música, que por siempre ayudara a perdurar la cultura Latina.

A travez de el sitio de Internet de Hacienda www.haciendarecords.com, nuestros visitantes se pueden conectar con la ultima inovación en la era digital, la red de radio de Hacienda Radio Network, difundiendo música en vivo 24 horas al dia, 7 dias a la semana para que todos puedan escuchar estas joyas eternas. En ese punto, Discos Hacienda a re-masterizado tesoros permanentes de artistas clasicos como Lisa Lopez, Pio Treviño, Romance, Los Chachos, Ruben Vela, Showband USA, Steve Jordan, Mingo Saldivar, Tony De La Rosa, Ruben Naranjo, Freddy Fender, Valerio Longoria, Michelle y muchos otros más. Discos Hacienda tambíen ofrece música con artistas contemporaneos y estilistas como Albert Zamora y Talento, Los Dos Gilbertos, Ricky Naranjo, La Traizión, Cali Carranza, Peligro, Victoria Y Sus Chikos y muchos más.

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