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A Bilingual Newspaper

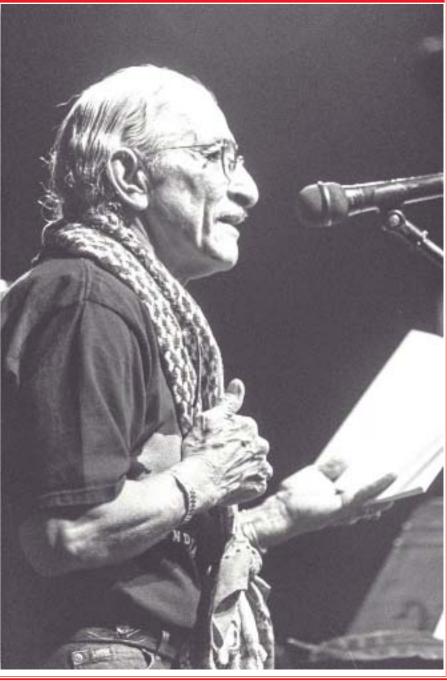
AMORINDIO: Tributo y Celebración for raulrsalinas:

In preparation for City of Austin's Mexican American Cultural Center's grand opening September 15, 2007: The public is invited to a MEET and GREET Sneak Preview honoring raulrsalinas. Join us to honor and celebrate the life of Austin's elder Xicanindio poet/human rights activist. 2pm - 7pm Saturday, August 25, 2007 Mexican American Cultural Center 600 River Street, Austin, Tejas \$10 dollar suggested donation.

A veterano of Chicano literature/letters, raulrsalinas' writing and activism have earned him international recognition as a spokesperson for a diversity of political causes, ranging from prisoner rights and national liberation struggles to gang intervention and youth arts advocacy. raulrsalinas is the author of three collections of poetry: Un Trip Thru the Mind Jail v Otras Excursions (Editorial Pocho-Che, 1980; Arte Publico Press, 1999), East of the Freeway: Reflections de mi pueblo (Red Salmon Press, 1995), and Indio Trails: A Xicano Odyssey thru Indian Country (Wings Press, 2006). Recently, UT Press published a selected collection of his prison wirtings, raulrsalinas and the Jail Machine: My Weapon Is My Pen (edited by Louis Mendoza,

The tribute will feature performances and presentations by renowned Chicana/o and Latina/o writers and scholars: Miguel Algarin (NYC), Sandra Cisneros (San Antonio), Carmen Tafolla (San Antonio), Norma E. Cantu (San Antonio), Alejandro Murguia (San Francisco), sharon bridgforth (Austin), Roberto Vargas (San Antonio), Tammy Gomez (Fort Worth), Rosemary Catacalos (San Antonio), Levi Romero (Albuquerque, NM), Tony Spiller (NYC), Celeste Guzman Mendoza (Austin), Jessica Torres (San Antonio). Presenters on raulrsalinas' life include: Antonia Castaneda (San Antonio), Roberto Maestas (Seattle, WA), and Alan Eladio Gomez (Corpus Christi). There will be an opening ceremony by Danzantes Concheros y musica movimiento Chicano by Conjunto Aztlan.

The celebracion will also include a Silent Art Auction, curated by Chicana artist Jane Madrigal, with over 30 pieces by artists throughout the Southwest, and Food/Refreshments provided by Alma de Mujer Catering Dept. All proceeds will support Red Salmon Arts, a Native American/Chicana/o based cultural arts organization with a history of working within indigenous communities of Austin since 1983. This event is sponsored by Red Salmon Arts, Alma de Mujer, and UT Press. For more info: 512-416-8885/ revolu@swbell.net.



People in the News



Rick Noriega Exploring Run for U.S. Senate

Texas State Representative Rick Noriega from Houston, Texas has announced plans form an exploration committee in a bid for the United States Senate.

Noriega, a Lt. Col. in the Texas National Guard was first elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1998. In 2005, he was called up with his unit to serve in Afghanistan and spent a year training the police forces over there.

Rick received his bachelors degree from the University of Houston of Houston in 1984 and a masters degree in public administration from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in 1990. Rick is married to Houston City Councilwoman Melissa Noriega and they have two children.



Gerardo Castillo Takes New Position at Capital METRO

Gerardo Castillo is the new Manager for Community Involvement at **Capital Metro Transportation Authority.** Previously he was Chief of Staff for Texas State Representative Eddie Rodriguez. In this new job he will be working with a team that is preparing for the introduction of the Capital MetroRail.

Castillo is a native Austinite who grew up in the East Austin at the public housing complex, Chalmers Courts. He used his experiences growing up there to inspire him to improve his life and that of his family. As a product of Austin public school and the segregation experiment, Castillo attended Zavala Elementary in East Austin and Casis Elementary in the affluent neighborhood of Tarrytown . During middle school, Castillo traveled 30 minutes to Murchison in far Northwest Austin and finally graduating from Austin High. He went on to attend and graduate from The University of Texas-Austin with a B.A. in Government and a minor in Economics and Mexican American studies.



Ricky Martinez of Hometown Boys Fame Passes Away

Ricky Martinez, 48, the lead singer of the popular conjunto group, **The Hometown Boys** passed away last month from kidney failure.

Martinez and his brothers followed in their father's foot steps when they got into the music business in Lubbock, Texas. Their foot stomping style of music brought them a large following from throughout the United States

The band which was played under the **Hacienda Records Label** was inducted into the

West Texas Walk of Fame, formerly Buddy Holly Walk of Fame, in 1996.



Jimmy Smits Getting Ready for New TV Series

Actor Jimmy Smits is getting ready to star and produce a new television series called "Cane." A drama about an affluent Cuban American family that is running sugar and rum out of South Florida.

Joining Smits in this production is Rita Moreno, an Oscar, Emmy, Tony and Grammy award winner, Hector Elizondo and Nestor Carbonell. "All of these actors bring years of experience to the set and are expected to surprise the audience each week," according to one of the directors working on the project.

As one of the producers Jimmy Smits says that music will be an important component of each show. "It is something that we plan to deliver on a weekly basis." Look for Cane this fall on your local TV stations.



Jose Medina Named AP at Johnston High Sch.

Jose Medina is one of two new Assistant Principals at Johnston High School. He is a first generation Mexican-American originally from EI Paso, Texas who entered school speaking only Spanish.

After graduating in 1989 from Ysleta High School, he enrolled at the University of Texas at El Paso where he received his B.A. in 1993. Mr. Medina then received a Rockefeller Brothers Graduate Fellowship to New York University where he earned his masters degree in 1995.

Prior to coming to AISD and Johnston High School, he served the needs of students for over a decade in the Socorro, Ysleta, and Copperas Cove Independent School Districts.



Dr. Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez Continues Fight with PBS

Dr. Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez is an Associate Professor at the University of Texas at Austin. For the past eight years she has been spearheading the U.S. Latino and Latina World War II Oral History Project. So far her team has collected interviews with over 450 men and women throughout the country.

When PBS (Public Broadcasting Service) decided it was time to produce an epic film on World War II, it hired veteran filmmaker Ken Burns. Burns completed the 14 hour film but forgot to include the many contributions by Latinos and Latinas.

Dr. Rivas-Rodriguez found out and began a campaign called Defend the Honor to lobby **PBS** and **Burns** about who helped to

defeat **Adolf Hitler's** rear end. So far it is unclear whether **Burns** understands the importance of getting this story right.



Immigration Activist Elivra Arellano deported to Mexico

Elvira Arellano was arrested Sunday afternoon in Los Angeles, California. She was deported several hours later, said the Rev. Walter Coleman, pastor of Adalberto United Methodist Church in Chicago, where she had taken refuge.

Arellano, 32, became a symbol of the struggles of illegal immigrant parents when she took refuge in the church to avoid being separated from her 8-year-old son Saul, who was born in the U.S. and is thus a citizen. She had said Saturday she was not afraid of being taken into custody by immigration agents.

"From the time I took sanctuary the possibility has existed that they arrest me in the place and time they want," she said in Spanish. "I only have two choices. I either go to my country, Mexico, or stay and keep fighting. I decided to stay and fight."

Arellano came to Washington state illegally in 1997. She was deported to Mexico shortly after, but returned and moved to Illinois in 2000, taking a job cleaning planes at O'Hare International Airport. She was arrested in 2002 at O'Hare and convicted of working under a false Social Security number. She was to surrender to authorities last August. She sought refuge at the storefront church on Chicago's West Side on Aug. 15, 2006.

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To suggest candidates for People in the News, send us an email at: la-voz @sbcglobal.net

Who is a Editorial Mexican?

Who is a Mexican? Carlos Mencia says, in the southwest if you are brown you're a Mexican. If you are back East in say New York and your brown, you're a Puerto Rican. If you are brown and in Florida, you are a Cuban.

If you are in brown and in California, there is no telling with all the diversity going on out there. Just in the Los Angles Independent School District there are 92 languages spoken. In San Francisco there are 39 different languages spoken.

The fact of the matter is that people judge us by the color of our skin. But there is another aspect to this question, namely how do we judge or view ourselves?

This is an especially interesting question as college students get ready to go back to school. Did you know that there are college students out there who have at least one parent who is Mexican, Hispanic, Latino o lo que tu quieres? For all or most of their life these students have been able to pass as a non Latino. It is not surprising to hear students exclaim to one another: "I didn't know you were Mexican!" You certainly don't look Mexican." Some students sheepishly smile to themselves as they take these remarks as compliments. Other react by asking; "What are Mexicans suppose to look like to you?"

What is particularly interesting about college students is that when it came time to go to apply for college, some of them, along with their parents finally figured out that applying as a Hispanic might improve

their chances of getting into the school of their choice or getting scholarship money. So when it came time to check that little box that asked for ethnicity, all of a sudden little **Susan** becomes **Susana** and **Frank** becomes **Francisco**. Yeah, now it's cool to be Hispanic! Each year there are thousands of "new Hispanics" enrolling in college. ¡Que bonito!

Aside from the college experience, being Hispanic or Latino is now advantageous when telemarketers are calling at dinner time. Ring. Ring. "Who, quien, no . . . he no live here. No. No I no speeky Engleesh." This routine is especially popular when the bill collectors call. "Ah, Mr. Hijo de su Madre, do you speak English? Is there anyone there who can speak English?"And so goes the telephone conversation until the caller realizes that he is not going get a productive conversation going.

Yes, more and more people are starting to realize that there are times when it is good to try and pass as a Hispanic and there are times when admitting to being of Mexican origin is the last thing one would want to do. I am reminded of one last example that I must share with you. I grew up near the Mexican border and we would often cross into Mexico at Piedras Negras. We would go shopping and to visit relatives. On the return trip, it was very important as we were going through the immigration line in our car to not get pulled over for a search. It was not that we were carrying anything illegal. It was just the hassle and time it took up. So as our car would approach the guy in the booth on the Texas side, we knew he was going to ask:



Alfredo R. Santos c/s Editor & Publisher

"American citizen?" Sometimes the man would ask, "Where are you going or are you bringing back any prohibited items?"

So as many other families did, the person who spoke the best English and looked the least Mexican in the car would be assigned the job of responding in their best Texas accent, "Yes sir, American citizen. We're head'in back to Uvalde, Texas." Everyone else in the car would hold their breath for 5 seconds until they heard the immigration guy, "Ok move on."

As the United States of America continues to see the border moving North, the dynamics that dictate identity and the opportunities to use it or abuse will continue to grow. It is said that the **United States** and **South Africa** are the only two countries in the world that use the racial classification system we use. (White, Black, Asian, Native American) And more recently I have heard that in France it is actually illegal to use and collect data based on race or ethnicity. What would happen if some day here in the United States we were to stop asking being to identify themselves as to race or ethnicity?



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UN PASAJE CON BUEN VALOR PARA EL **CENTRO DE TEXAS**

El Propuesto Ajuste de Pasajes para del 2008

Capital Metro solicita su opinión sobre un ajuste que se propone realizar al pasaje para ayudar a garantizar un sistema de tránsito sostenible y efectivo en cuanto a costos que satisfagá las necesidades de nuestra población creciente en el futuro. Esta propuesta aumentaría el pasaie base de autobús de Capital Metro de los 50¢ centavos que se cobran actualmente a \$1. Todas las demás tarifas se ajustarían en proporción a este aumento. Si se aprueba, el ajuste de pasaje de autobús, Viajes Compartidos en Van o Auto y el Servicio de Tránsito Especial, entrará en vigor en enero del 2008

Capital Metro esta comprometido a un proceso publico y abierto mientras proponemos este ajuste de pasajes. Estaremos en la comunidad pará hablar sobre esta propuesta y obtener su aporte.

Community Forums

Usted puede llegar y dejar sus comentarios o atender brevemente una de las sesiones opcionales de preguntas y respuestas en las siguientes juntas:
• 23 de agosto, 5:30-7:30 pm - Centro de Actividades Conley-Guerrero, 808 Nile Street,

- Rutas de autobús 2, 17 & 300 27 de agosto, 5:30-7:30 pm Biblioteca Publica de Austin, Carver Branch, 1161
- 27 de agosto, 5.30-7.30 pm Dibilioteca Pablica de Austin, Carver Branch, 1101 Angelina, Rutas de autobús 2 & 320 28 de agosto, 6-8 pm Colegio de la Comunidad Austin, Campo Pinnacle, 7748 Highway 290 West, Ruta de autobús 333
- 29 de agosto, 6-8 pm Pat Bryson Hall, 201 N. Brushy Street, (Leander City Hall)

Audiencia Publica

Mesa Directiva de Capital Metro

17 de septiembre, 5 pm – Audiencia Publica, Edificio de Administración de Capital Metro, 2910 E. 5th St., Rutas de autobús 17, 300, Silver Dillo

Se busca: Su aporte para el propuesto ajuste de pasajes para del 2008 para los servicios de transporte público.

Visite www.capmetro.org or por favor llame a nuestra Línea de Comentarios al 385-0190. Aquí podrá hablar con un agente de servicio al cliente de lunes a viernes de 8am a 5pm, y también podrá dejar mensajes después de horas de laborales.

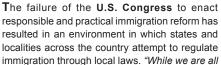


NCLR PRAISES JUDGE'S **RULINGIN HAZLETON CASE**

Anti-Immigrant Ordinance is Unconstitutional

Washington, DC - The National Council of La Raza (NCLR) commended a federal judge in Scranton, Pennsylvania, after he ruled against the City of Hazleton in a landmark challenge to a local anti-immigrant ordinance (Lozano v. City of Hazleton). The ordinance was an extreme measure that would have resulted in racial profiling, discrimination, and denial of benefits to legal immigrants. Today's ruling sends a clear message that the Hazleton ordinance and similar measures around the country will not be allowed to stand.

"The proponents of this ordinance exploited the issue of immigration for political gain. They knew the proposal was not an effective way to resolve the immigration issue, and they knew it would be challenged in court. Today's ruling makes it clear that attempting to regulate immigration at the local level creates enormous problems for the entire community, and runs afoul of the law," stated Janet Murguía, NCLR President and CEO.





legitimately frustrated by Congress's inaction, we must not abandon reason and sensibility," stated Murguía. "Unfortunately, immigration cannot be regulated state by state, and local attempts have tremendous negative impacts on immigrant communities and U.S. citizens alike. We are hopeful that today's ruling will convince cities contemplating similar legislation to abandon their efforts and put pressure on Congress to do its job."

"Congress failed to act earlier this year, but the Latino community remains hopeful that fair and reasonable immigration reform can and will pass," Murguía continued. "The American people have been clear that we want a solution to our broken immigration system. The Latino community will continue to oppose ineffectual and harmful antiimmigrant measures at the state and local level, and pressure our representatives in Washington, DC to reject destructive 'enforcement-only' proposals and pass effective immigration reform."





How Many Latinos?

The Latest Numbers on the Growing Latino Presence in the USA

How many Mexicans are in the United States? Are there other Spanish Speakers here from other countries? Are more coming? The answer to the first question is about 26 million. The answer to the second question is about 8 million. And the answer to the last question is yes, there are more coming.

The information on this page provides a quick snapshot of a few of the dynamics taking place among Latinos in the United States. We switch to the term "Latino" so as to include everyone from Mexico on down to South America. While there is indeed a lot that can be said about the growing presence of Latinos in the United States, space limitations prevent us from digger deeper at this time. The Pew Hispanic Research Center, from where some of this material was obtained is an excellent place for those seeking more detailed information.

With that said, look at Table # 1. This simple table shows the number of Latinos/ Hispanics in the United States in 2005.

Table # 1 Number of Hispanics in the United States in 2005

 Native Born
 25,085,528

 Foreign Born
 16,840,774

 TOTAL
 41,926,302

As can be seen, the number of Latinos in the United States now stands at 41,926,302. Five before, in 2000, the Hispanic population in the **United States** was estimated to be 34,494,801. In five years it has grown by 21%. Table #1 also shows that the majority of the Hispanic population in the **United States** is native born.

In terms of context, the current population of **Mexico**, is pegged at 108 million people. The size of the Latino population in the United States is about 40%. Some demographers believe that in twenty years the Latino population in the United States with stand at 65 million people.

Table #2 contains the top ten sending countries of foreign born Hispanics. **Mexico** is the leader in this category in part because of its proximity to the **United States** and because of its sheer size.

Who is coming to the United States?

When one looks around the country, it is no secret who is doing a lot of the work in construction, landscaping, the cleaning of hotels, in the agricultural fields and in the restaurants. It is Latinos.

Table # 2 Top Ten Countries of Origin for Latinos in the United States in 2005

1.	Mexican	26,784,268
2.	Cuban	1,462,593
3.	Salvadoran	1,240,031
4.	Domincan	1,135,756
5.	Guatemalan	780,191
6.	Colombian	723,596
7.	Honduran	466,843
8.	Ecuadorian	432,068
9.	Peruvian	415,352
10.	Nicaraguan	275,126

Source: United States Census Bureau

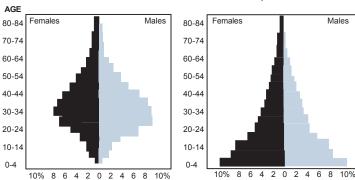
Now look at Table # 3. Upon a close examination it can be seen Latino foreign born males between the ages of 25 and 40 make up the largest percentage of the foregin born population. The bulge in this group as evidenced in the graphs immediately to the right. The data and the graph of the native born Latino shows a very different picture. In this group, there is a very young component as shown by the large base in the graph on the far right. It is native born Latinos who are responsible for "growing" the population. It is the foreign born population which is carrying most of the burden of working. Again, because of space limitations, we are only able to take the analysis this far.

Table # 3 Number of Hispanics by Age, Place of Birth and Gender Foreign Born Native Born

Age	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	85,229	76,548	2,262,783	2,137,575
5-9	229,021	195,401	1,809,934	1,735,739
10-14	308,850	281,495	1,643,184	1,591,214
15-19	506,974	412,889	1,235,089	1,207,513
20-24	944,823	664,293	950,896	975,257
25-29	1,275,588	910,745	861,780	862,500
30-34	1,233,606	997,683	715,462	722,694
35-39	1,146,025	965,702	621,776	626,173
40-44	980,527	850,938	548,579	607,049
45-49	721,094	669,172	491,359	510,030
50-54	525,024	509,182	375,060	414,757
55-59	350,786	372,512	300,657	340,587
60-64	248,116	276,253	209,935	243,853
65-69	172,005	209,601	158,074	185,577
70-74	126,325	158,454	120,484	154,629
75-79	84,740	128,266	94,660	136,325
80-84	50,294	77,513	56,807 88,359	
85-89	20,221	29,634	15,155 31,549	
90 plus	12,170	33,075	13,939	28,535
	9,021,418	7,819,356	12,485,613	12,599,915

Source: United States Census Bureau

2005 Hispanic Foreign Born



2005 Hispanic Native Born

NOTE: The X axis represents the percent of each group's total.

Source: United States Census Bureau

La Iglesia Santa Julia en Austin, Texas

La Virgen de San Juan de Los Lagos

The Statue of Our Lady of San Juan de los Lagos

La estatua de la Virgen de San Juan de Los Lagos fue hecha en 1521. Un religioso regalo esta pequeña estatua a los Indios la cual representaba a la Virgen de la Concepción, pero más tarde tomo el nombre del lugar; desde entonces llamada "Nuestra Senora de San Juan de Los Lagos," duena de la fe de millones gente, desde



que se dio a conocer su primer milagro. Aciertan las más altas autoridades eclesiasticas que se han ocupado de referirnos la vida de la Santisima Imagen, que al pasar los años comenzo a deteriorarse, por lo que algen aconsejo que fuera guardada en otro lugar del templo. Aunque dice la misteriosa leyenda que la rodea, "Que despues de ser bajada a la sacristia, al dia siguinte aparecio en el Altar Mayor", donde la hemos admirado desde entonces. Mas tarde fue restaurada por un artista desconocido el cual se presenti envuelto en el mas raro misterio. Por lo que se cree que fue un Angel enviado para realizar el milagro.

The Statue of the Virgen de San Juan de Los Lagos was made in 1521. A Friar gave this small statue to the Indians, she represented the Virgen of the Immaculate Conception, but later took the name of the town; since then she has been called "Our Lady of San Juan de Los Lagos". venerated by millions of people since the first miracle took place. With the passage of time the Image began to deteriorate, and authorities advised that the image be kept someplace other than the temple. According to the mysterious legend that surrounds it, "after being taken to the sacristy, the following day the image was found on the main Altar", where it has been admired since. Later it was restored by an unknown artist who appeared

mysteriously. This is the reason that we have been led to believe that he was an Angel sent to miraculously restore the Image.

At Sta. Julia Parish we will have the Honor of having the Statue of Our Lady of San Juan de Los Lagos on October 5, 6, 7, and 8 of 2007. we will celebrate mass and confessions throughout these days. We will be selling food and religious articles also. The parishioners of Sta Julia would like to extend an invitation for all who are devoted to The Virgen de San Juan de Los Lagos to come and celebrate this joyous occasion with us. For more information call (512) 926-4186

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Defend the Honor

The Story Must Be Told and The History Preserved







A 15-hour "documentary" about Americans and World War II, to be broadcast by **PBS** in September 2007, initially excluded any mention of Latino heroes who fought to defend the United States from its enemies. After much public pressure, producer **Ken Burns** agreed to include interviews with Latinos and hired a Latino documentary producer. Subsequently, the new material added up to interviews with two Latino WWII Marines, and one Native American WWII veteran — a total of 28 minutes.

But will it be meaningful? **Defend the Honor** is concerned that the new material was added simply to silence critics, and does not address the unique WWII Latino experience. For instance, in a major national meeting with the **Television Critics Association** on July 18, the critics were provided, in advance, boxed DVDs of the series — minus the new material on Latinos and a Native American. Without access to the new material, television critics could not evaluate it and ask questions in open forum at their meeting with **Ken Burns**, associate producer Lynn Novick and **PBS** CEO and **President Paula Kerger. Burns** comments, as reported throughout the country, indicated he saw the issue of Latinos being omitted from the documentary as a "political" issue which he was able to "rise above."

PBS and the corporate and foundation sponsors of this "documentary" need to know you object to the arrogant attitude toward Latinos! You need to tell them. Look for contact information at the **Defend the Honor** website.

This website is dedicated to supporting efforts of individuals and organizations to ensure that WWII-era Latinos and Latinas are included in today's general historical narratives. Currently, the focus of this effort is the scheduled September 2007 airing of The War. The stories of the Latino WWII generation are significant and should be included. The story of our country's wartime experiences are incomplete without including the telling of what happened to Latinos.

Antonio Aguilar

ATRIBUTE TO

Antonio Aguilar



Pascual Antonio Aguilar Barraza, actor and singer: born Villanueva, Mexico 17 May 1919; married 1960 Flor Silvestre (two sons); died Mexico City 19 June 2007.



Antonio Aguilar was, for several decades, Mexico's most popular singer and film star, appearing in 167 movies and putting out more than 150 albums of popular ranchera music, many of them bought by Hispanics in the United States. A fine horseman since his childhood, he was known as "el charro de México", invariably appearing or performing in the traditional giant sombrero and tight, sequinned outfit of the charro, a horse rancher and rodeo rider, now most often seen on street-singing mariachi bands.



In most of his films, initially during the "golden era" of Mexican cinema in the 1950s, Aguilar rode a prancing stallion into town, punched out stubbly, tequila-swigging bandidos, serenaded the girl with a tear-jerking ballad from below her balcony and won her heart. Mexican macho men wanted to be like him and women wanted to ride off with him into the sunset.



He also won the heart of the beautiful Flor Silvestre, who became one of Mexico's most-loved screen stars and singers, appearing with Aguilar in many films and selling around 150 albums of her own. Their long, happy marriage, and Aguilar's image as a singing cowboy, led to their being billed at joint concerts, particularly in the United States, as "Mexico's Roy Rogers and Dale Evans". From the 1960s, Aguilar's popularity soared after he combined his concerts with charreadas, or rodeos, with roping, bull-riding, equestrian clowns and a chance for Aguilar himself to demonstrate his formidable riding skills.



Even at the age of 78, in 1997 **Aguilar** became the first Hispanic artist to sell out **Madison Square Garden** in **New York** for six nights in a row, bringing tears to the eyes of nostalgic Mexican-Americans with his songs of unrequited love and mucho "ay, ay, ay,". Three years later, aged 81, he received a star on Hollywood's Walk of Fame for selling over 25 million records.



Pascual Antonio Aguilar Barraza was born in his family's 18th-century hacienda in the village of Tayahua, in the Mexican state of Zacatecas, in 1919, learning to ride almost as soon as he could walk and singing while he rode. As a youth, he was said to have hiked north and swum across the Rio Grande as a mojado, a "wetback" or illegal immigrant, sleeping rough in Los Angeles and working as a waiter to earn enough to study acting and singing, with the initial intention of going into opera.



When he returned to Mexico in 1945, he started off with small parts in opera until a friend told him: "Use that powerful voice to sing the songs of the people. Be a mariachi." He did, got a breakthrough on a 1950 radio show, cut his first album and was offered his first film role, in 1950, alongside the Mexican legends of the "golden era", **Pedro Infante** and **Marga Lopez**, in Un Rincón cerca del Cielo ("A Corner near Heaven"). His first starring role came in Tierra de Hombres ("Land of Men") in 1956.



Hugely popular by the Sixties, usually producing and often writing his own scripts to fit around his songs, Aguilar also played the roles of many historic Mexican characters, notably the revolutionaries Emiliano Zapata, in a 1970 film of that title, and Pancho Villa. In 1969, he was recruited for his first major Hollywood movie, The Undefeated, starring John Wayne and Rock Hudson, as a Union colonel and a Confederate colonel respectively, in the ragged wake of the Civil War. Aguilar played the Mexican General Rojas in the film, as usual in Hollywood a bad guy, who held Hudson's Confederate troops hostage. After he had seen the final cut, Aguilar expressed disillussionment with the stereotyping of Mexicans in Hollywood and declined to work there again.



Last year, knowing he was ill, **Aguilar** made a "farewell tour" of major US cities, performing with his wife, sons and horses in a concert and charreada, although he himself could no longer ride. One of his two sons, **Pepe**, is now one of Mexico's most popular singers, and the other, **Antonio Jr**. ("Toño"), is also a successful singer and actor.

The 28th Annual **Texas Conference on Hispanic Genealogy** and History

September 13 to September 16, 2007 Austin, Texas

Conference at a Glance

Thursday, Sept. 13 "Welcome Reception"

4 – 9 PM Registration & Exhibits

7 – 10 PM Welcome Reception, Embassy Suites Hotel

Friday, Sept. 14 "Plenary Session at the State Capitol"

8 – 8:30 AM Bus departs Embassy Suites for Capitol (Bus Transport is available for ALL registrants) 9 – 10 AM Plenary Session, State Capitol Auditorium 10:30 AM Galen Greaser on General Land Office in the Capitol Autidorium

Friday Evening: "U.T. Library Reception" Hosted by the Benson Latin American Collection

6 PM Bus departs Embassy Suites for The University (Bus Transport is available for ALL registrants) 7 – 9 PM Buffet in the University of Texas Perry-Castañeda Library

Book Signings by Distinguished Authors Saturday, Sept. 15 "Awards Banquet"

7 – 9 PM Grande Lobby, Bullock Texas History Museum

Keynote: Dr. Jesus F. de la Teja, Official State Historian

Tejano Book Prize

Open Tour of the Museum1st Floor

Music and Buffet

Dress: Tejano Chic (coat & tie, boots, hats, trajes típicos de Tejana)

EXAMPLES worn for Tejano Monument,

http://tejanos.com/galapic.htm

(NO BUS TRANSPORT PROVIDED. NO CHARGE for Parking in Bullock Underground Parking Garage

or State Parking Lot across the street)

Sunday, Sept. 16 "Presidents Meeting"

9:30 AM Embassy Suites Hotel, Executive Board Room A

2007 Social Justice **Summer School Essay**

by Clara Zamora

Last Tuesday, on July 10, 2007, at the Social Justice Summer School, we had a speaker named Judy Canales come. When I saw her, my first impression was that she would be the type of person that is quiet, reserved, that was shy, and that wasn't very talkative.

When I walked in through

the doors she was sitting with a man, and had a smile on her face every single time I looked at her. The first impression I got of the man that was with her was that he had the complete opposite type of personality. I thought he would be an energetic, funny, and talkative type of guy.

A while later, everyone in the Social Justice Summer School sat around a table, with Judy Canales standing in front of us. The first thing she asked was for someone to come up and

draw a picture of the state of Texas. Another classmate in the summer school walked up and drew a picture of Texas.

Once he had sat back down, she looked at the drawing, and she showed us where she was born and where she now lives She said that she was born in Uvalde, Texas, but she now lived in Eagle Pass. She told us that when she was growing up, her parents were very supportive in everything that she wanted to do. She told us how her mother taught her to be open, and confident, and not be scared to say what you have to say. She told us that before she could even read, her mom had her memorize parts of plays. She often recited them to her mom so she could later perform them in front of an audience. The support she got from her parents and the way they raised her, made her feel real confident.



Judy Canales

This was a major influence on her, it's what made her the type of person that she is today.

From this, I started to realize that Judy was so different from the type of person I thought . . .

From this, I started to realize that Judy was so different from the type of person I thought she was. She was a lot more open, confident, and talkative than I thought she was. This showed me that you should not always judge people before you really know them. You never know, they could surprise you by turning out to be a different

person from what you first imagine.

The first school that she attended in her hometown was a Catholic school. She attended grades several from kindergarten to sixth grade. She then had to leave her Catholic school and attend junior high school at a different place. Judy Canales told us about that the change was very difficult for her. She was used to being with the same people, and she knew all her classmates really well Now she had to move to this huge school where she didn't know as many people. Mostly everyone was a stranger.

Judy Canales always made good grades in school. She always tried to make the best grades that she could make. While in school, she always wanted to join as many clubs as possible. She saw student helping out teachers and getting extra credit point, and always wondered what that could be. After asking around for advice, she soon found out that the club for her was called Future Teachers of America. She joined and started doing better in school because she was now getting points as extra credit.

Judy Canales was always very interested in the student council, and dreamed of some day being in it. She explained that during elections there would be one white person and three Hispanic people running for the same position. She told us that this had been a bad idea,

that the Hispanics should have united. They divided their votes between three candidates, while the white person, had all the white votes, which of course led him to winning the election. If the Hispanics had united, they could have all voted for one Hispanic person. They would have won with the majority

Though there was more that Judy Canales spoke to us about, like having graduated from the University of Texas at Austin and Harvard University, just from this part of her talk I learned a lot. I learned that it's good to be a leader, and that you should always try your best in school, because in the end it will pay

I learned that you should always stand up for your rights, and if you see something wrong with the environment that you're in, whether it's at school, at home, or with your friends, you should do whatever you have to do to fix it.

I also learned that everyone has rights no matter who you are, and you shouldn't be scared to stand up for what you believe in. From this talk, I have learned a lot, and I will take it with me and use the advice she gave us to better myself and my community now and the future.

Clara Zamora is going to be a 9th grade student in the fall.

TRABAJE DESDE

Se necesita personal para ensamblaje.

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Do You Know the Signs of a STROKE?

During a BBQ, a friend stumbled and took a little fall - she assured everyone that she was fine (they offered to call paramedics) and just tripped over a brick because of her new shoes.

They got her cleaned up and got her a new plate of food - while she appeared a bit shaken up

They got her cleaned up and got her a new plate of food - while she appeared a bit shaken up, Ingrid went about enjoying herself the rest of the evening. Ingrid's husband called later telling everyone that his wife had been taken to the hospital - (at 6:00pm, Ingrid passed away.)

She had suffered a stroke at the BBQ. Had they known how to identify the signs of a stroke, perhaps Ingrid would be with us today. Some don't die. They end up in a helpless, hopeless condition instead

It only takes a minute to read this...

A neurologist says that if he can get to a stroke victim within 3 hours he can totally reverse the effects of a stroke...totally. He said the trick was getting a stroke recognized, diagnosed, and then getting the patient medically cared for within 3 hours, which is tough.

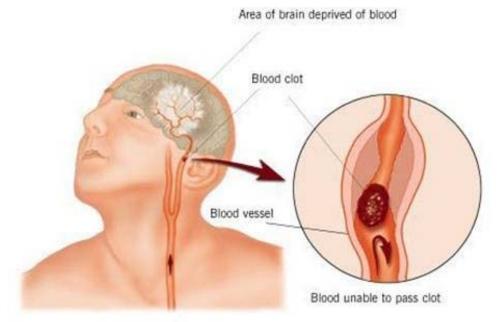
RECOGNIZING A STROKE

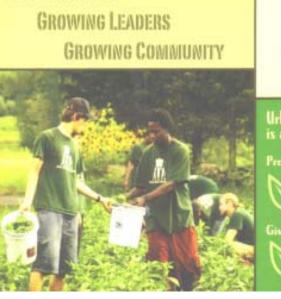
Sometimes symptoms of a stroke are difficult to identify. Unfortunately, the lack of awareness spells disaster. The stroke victim may suffer severe brain damage when people nearby fail to recognize the symptoms of a stroke. Now doctors say a bystander can recognize a stroke by asking three simple questions:

- S * Ask the individual to SMILE.
- T * Ask the person to TALK to SPEAK A SIMPLE SENTENCE (Coherently) (i.e. It is sunny out today.)
- R * Ask him or her to RAISE BOTH ARMS.

NOTE: Another 'sign' of a stroke is this: Ask the person to 'stick' out their tongue. If the tongue is 'crooked', if it goes to one side or the other that is also an indication of a stroke. If he or she has trouble with ANY ONE of these tasks, call 911 immediately!! and describe the symptoms to the dispatcher.

www.lavoznewspapers.com





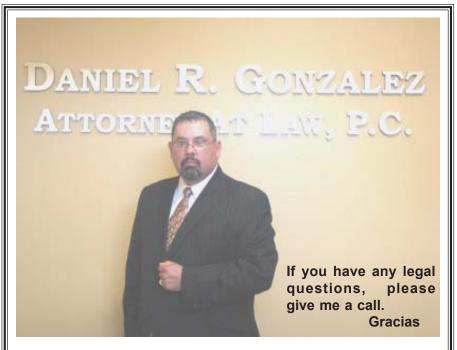
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Daniel R. Gonzalez, Attorney at Law, P.C., wishes to announce the opening of his law office at 13284 Pond Springs Road Suite # 403 Austin, Texas 78729. The office is opening from 8:30 to 5:00pm Monday thru Friday. The telephone number is (512) 219-9300. The fax number is (512) 219-9375.

El Abogado **Daniel R. Gonzalez** anuncia la apertura de oficina de leyes ubicado en la 13284 de el camino Pond Springs # 403 aquí en Austin, Texas 78729. La oficina esta abierta de las 8:30 hasta las 5:00 de lunes a viernes. El teléfono es (512) 219-9300. El fax es (512) 219-9375.

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Escuela

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 Austin*.

School

Nadie puede averiguar en el nombre de la educación que es mejor saber menos que saber más. Siendo bilingüe o trilingüe es parte de ser educado en el siglo 21. Esperamos traer cada mes a nuestros lectores de *La Voz de Austin* una lista de palabras en español con sus equivalentes en inglés.

Readv Listo То Para Start Comenzar Soon Pronto Your Su Child Hijo/Hija Empezar Begin Successful Exitoso Year Año What Qué Usted You Going Vas Do Hacer Different Diferente This Este Hello Bueno





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Mendez v. Westminster School District

The issuance of the 2007 stamp by the United States Postal System, of Mendez v. Westminster School District, celebrates the 60th anniversary of a groundbreaking World War II-era legal case in which a group of civic-minded Hispanic parents in California successfully sued to end segregation in their schools.

Mendez et al. v. Westminster et al, Mexican American Desegregation Case from Orange County California in 1946. The case was decided 7 years before Brown v. The Board of Education, and argued on Appeal by Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP, among many others. The Mendez case is a civil rights study about how one family stood up to a segregated society and with the support of their friends, relatives, community and hosts of lawyers and civil rights groups, convinced the Courts that segregation had no place in our schools or in our society.







New BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

The Directory of 100

A Guide to
Latino Organizations in
Austin, Texas

2007

Mexican American Center for Community and Economic Development

BOOK DESCRIPTION - Santos, Alfredo: The Directory of 100 - A Guide to Latino Organizations in Austin, Texas 2007. Nopalito PRESS, Austin, Texas. COPYRIGHT, 2007, third edition, first printing, 8.5" x 11" with clear cover and vinyl back. 70 pages with numerous logos, organization artwork, table of contents, summary statistics, index, bibliography

Visit our website at: www.mexicanamericancenter.com

The Mexican American Center for Community and Economic Development is pleased to announce the third edition of The Directory of 100 - A Guide to Latino Organizations in Austin, Texas. This directory continues the tradition set by long time Austin community activist Martha Cotera who produced the first directory in 1976.

Included in this directory are 158 Latino organizations in the following categories:



Each organization has been contacted personally to con-

Directory Categories 1. Arts 9. Music 2. Business 10. Political 3. Civic 11. Professional 4. Cultural 12. Religious 5. Dance 13. Social Services 6. Educational 14. Student 7. Immigrant 15. Theater. 8. Media 16. Otras

firm their existence and the accuracy of their organization's public profile. The directory is updated regularly and contains the name of the organization contact, mailing address, telephone number, fax number, email address, website address, number of members, and the year the organization was founded

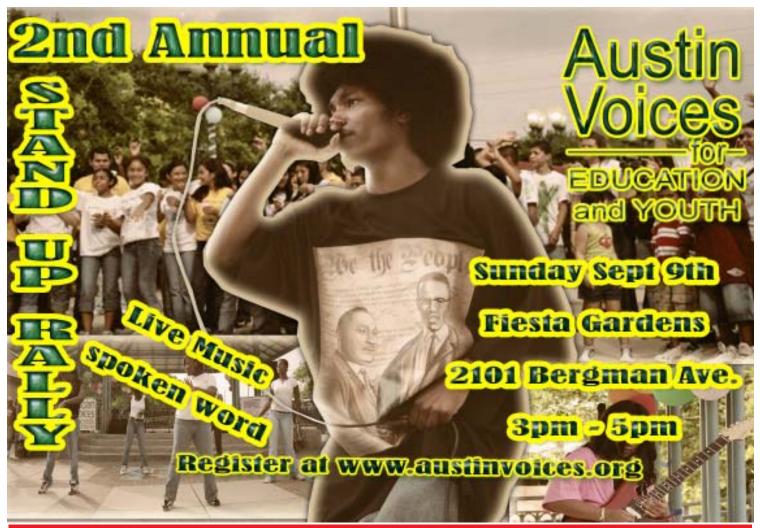
ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Alfredo Rodriguez Santos c/s is a community activist now living in Austin, Texas. A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, he is preparing to enter graduate school in the fall.

Order Form

Please sendcopy of The Directory of 100 - A Guide to Latino Organizations in Austin, Texas at \$24.95 per copy. Texas residents please add sales tax: 8.25% (\$2.05 per book) Shipping is \$1.25 per book. There is no charge for shipping of bulk orders. Call for more information.								
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Eleanor Roosevelt



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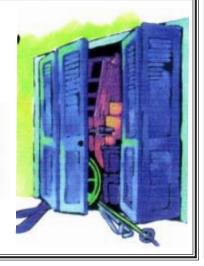
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