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La Voz

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Dr. Cynthia E. Orozco is a historian who teaches at **Eastern New Mexico University - Ruidoso**. Originally from **Cuero, Texas**, she earned her bachelors degree from **The University of Texas at Austin** and her MA and Ph.D. from **The University of California at Los Angeles**. She is the author of No Mexicans, Women or Dogs Allowed: The Rise of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement. The following interview was conducted last month at the **State LULAC Convention** which was held here in **Austin, Texas**.

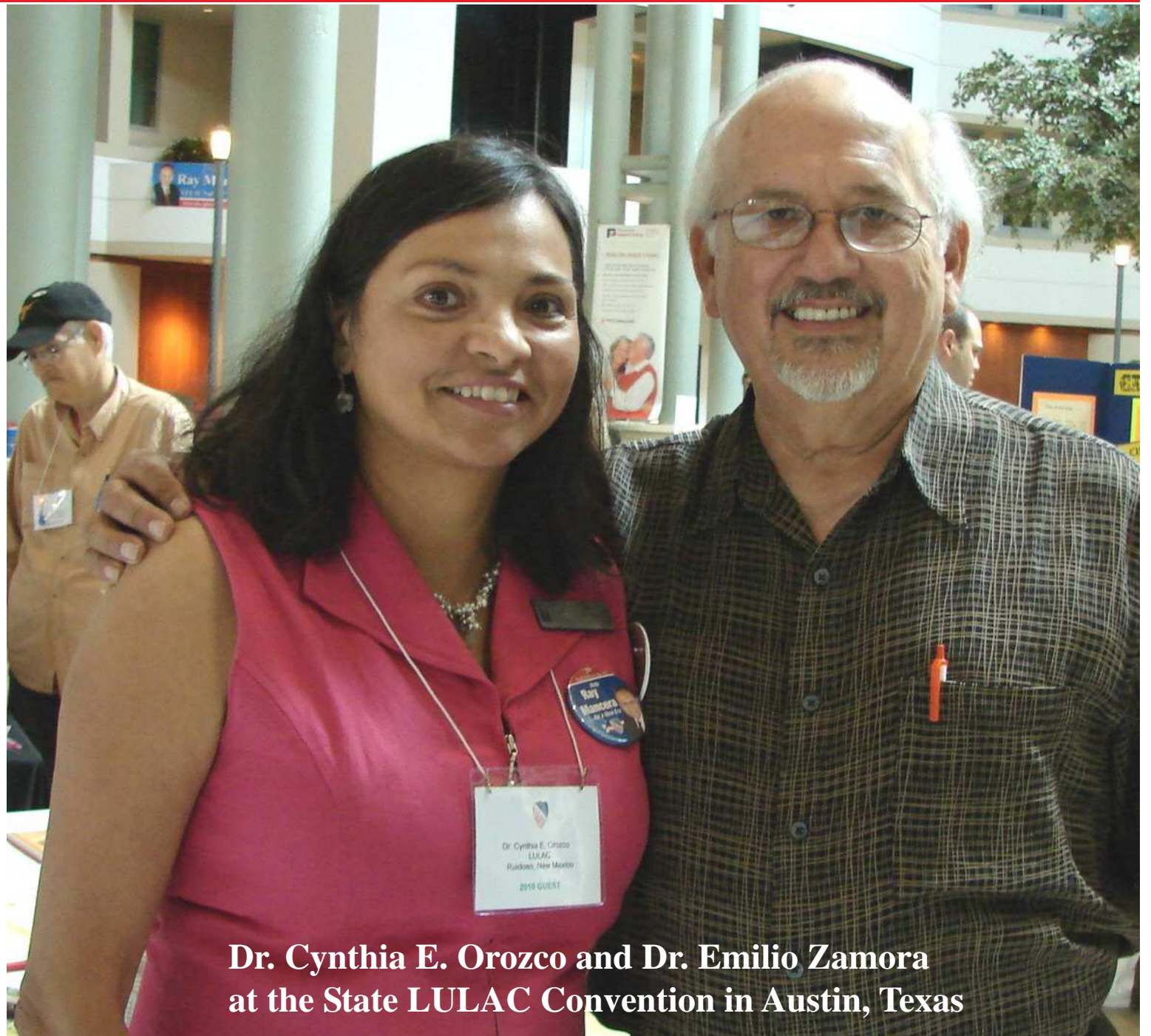
La Voz: Let's begin this interview by sharing with our readers some insight on your latest book.

Dr. Orozco: My latest book is No Mexicans, Women or Dogs Allowed: The Rise of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement, a history of the origins of **LULAC**. **LULAC** is the oldest Latino civil rights organization in the country and was founded in 1929 and has 700 councils today. I am proud of this book. My parents were Mexican immigrants, I grew up poor in **Cuero**, and now have a Ph.D.

La Voz: How did you come up with this title?

Dr. Orozco: The title reflects the history of the era of racial segregation against **La Raza**. Whites excluded and segregated Mexican-descent people in schools, private businesses and public facilities especially from around 1910 to the 1970s. The book also talks about how and why Mexican

Continued on Page 5



**Dr. Cynthia E. Orozco and Dr. Emilio Zamora
at the State LULAC Convention in Austin, Texas**

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People in the News



Crystal Viagran Elected to State Democratic Position

Crystal was first elected to the **State Democratic Executive Committee** in December 2009. At the 2010 convention she was elected to a 2-year term. Viagran has been active in Democratic politics since the age of 14. She served as the **Hispanic Outreach Director** for the **2008 Travis County Coordinated Campaign** as well as the Treasurer and **Political Research Director of Latinos For Texas PAC**. Viagran is also served on the volunteer fundraising committees of several non-profit organizations such as **NARAL Pro-Choice Texas**, **Planned Parenthood** and the **United Way**. She is also the **Vice-Chair of the Austin Tejano Democrats**.



Valencia Elected to State Position with Democratic Party

Lila Valencia was elected **Hispanic Caucus Female Representative** at the 2010 Democratic State Convention held in **Corpus Christi, TX**. Lila has been involved in Democratic politics since 2002. She served as the

Travis County Field Coordinator for the **Southwest Voter Registration and Education Project** and the **Communications Director for Latinos for Texas PAC**. She has worked with the **Travis County Coordinated Campaign** and traveled to neighboring counties for Get Out the Vote efforts. Lila Valencia is currently a doctoral candidate in the Applied Demography program at the **University of Texas at San Antonio**.



Irma Gonzalez Moves to Austin

Former El Paso native Irma Gonzalez is now calling Austin home. A graduate of the **University of Texas at El Paso** and **New York University (MBA)**, Gonzalez, in the short six months since she has arrived she is involved in a number of community organizations such as the **Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce** and the **National Association of Hispanic MBAs**.

As VP Multicultural Research for **Millward Brown**, one of the top 10 marketing research companies in the world, Gonzalez was instrumental for development and growth of the newly formed Multicultural Practice which grew revenues from \$3.2M to \$9M over a 3½ year period. With a background in marketing, she says, "My passion is to work collaboratively as a 'trusted advisor' with senior leadership/partners/teams to develop/implement innovative solutions and execute business strategies."



Guadalupe Sosa Takes Seat on ACC Board of Trustees

Guadalupe Sosa took 54% of the vote in her race for Austin Community College Trustee, Place 6 position in the May, 2010 election. Sosa, a retired social service program manager for the state, ran unsuccessfully in 2004. This time, she overcame Michael Perrine, a commercial banking manager, and Raymond Hartfield, an education industry specialist for AT&T. "I really want to keep tuition low so low-income people and people in dead-end jobs can afford to go to ACC and get some training and skills and move up in the economic league," Sosa said.



Villarreal Wins Runoff Election in June for ACC Seat

Former Leander mayor pro tem and ACC adjunct professor Vic Villarreal won the runoff election for Place 5 on the **Austin Community College Board of Trustees**. Fewer than 9,500 voters decided the runoff election as Villarreal received almost 55 percent of the

votes against attorney David S. Reiter.

Villarreal earned 5,163 votes to Reiter's 4,250 votes. Villarreal, who has taught at ACC since 2005 and will resign from teaching at the college, said his election as a trustee will benefit the local community. "Having come from the faculty rank then having run for the board, it means the board is a little closer connected to the college community. Plus my background from the municipality, it maintains a strong connection to the community," he said. In addition to teaching at ACC, Villarreal also teaches business and management courses at four additional colleges including a new Austin college – Strayer University.



Ruben Ramos Continues to Keep a Heavy Schedule

Austin's very own Ruben Ramos continues to be in heavy demand around the great State of Texas. On Saturday July 3rd, he played in Houston at **Bea's Island Club**, on Sunday he was at the **Independence Day Celebration** in Eagle Pass, Texas. On Friday he will be back in Houston for a show at **Palmers Ice House** and on Saturday, July 10th, you can catch Ruben at **H & H Ballroom** right here in Central Texas along with **Hometown Boys** - Bring Your Own Bottle! On Saturday July 17th, **El Gato Negro** will be in Odessa, TX at **Los Arcos Ballroom** where he will be giving away a pair of his **Stacys!**



Sylvia Garcia Reelected President of NALEO

LOS ANGELES – The **National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)** announced the election of seven new board members, including the re-election of **Harris County Commissioner Sylvia R. Garcia** for a second one-year term as **NALEO President**. "I am proud that this board of directors continues to reflect the diversity and high caliber of individuals who serve our nation as Latino elected and appointed officials," said García. "I look forward to working with our members across the country as we continue to empower and advocate for strong, healthy communities for our constituents."

The board members were elected at the organization's Board of Directors Meeting on June 27 in Denver, Colorado, following the group's 27th Annual Conference. The new members elected to the **NALEO Board of Directors** include: **Maryland State Delegate Ana Sol Gutiérrez**; **Councilmember Michelle Martínez**, City of Santa Ana, CA; **California State Senator Alex Padilla**; **Councilmember Justin Rodríguez**, City of San Antonio, TX; **Utah State Senator Ross Romero**; **New Mexico State Senator John Sapien**; **Mayor Fernando Shipley**, City of Globe, AZ.

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Pensamientos para Julio

In this issue of **La Voz** we would like to call to your attention several of the articles that appear in these sixteen pages.

The interview with **Dr. Cynthia E. Orozco** which appears on page 5 has been a long time in the making. I first met **Dr. Orozco** when she was an undergraduate at **The University of Texas at Austin** in 1978. Even back then, she showed a great enthusiasm for knowledge and research. Over the years I kept up with academic career and publications and am very proud of her accomplishments.

As I have come to learn, **Dr. Orozco** has been a scholar and an activist since she was a high school student in **Cuero, Texas**. As a historian she has made a great contribution to history with her recent work on **LULAC**. While some may say that she is treading on old ground, others say that she is finding things that others have missed, sometimes on purpose. **Dr. Orozco** has also contributed more than 80 articles to the **Handbook of Texas** series on a wide variety of topics having to do with Hispanics. She is definitely someone to watch and read.

In the June, 2010 issue of **La Voz**, I mentioned that I would write a story of the 40 years I have spent doing community journalism. On pages 6 and 7 I have recounted how I became involved in the newspaper business and named some of the people who influenced me along the way.

Again, *por qué me pase tantos años trabajando con los periódicos?* To be sure, it was and still is because I like telling stories, but more importantly, it is because I continue to see a tremendous need to counter the lack of good reporting from the major media. Is this a good reason to work in this field. *No se.* I don't know, but it is my reason.

On page 8 we decided to run a short blip on the new **United Farm Workers of America** campaign called "Take OUR Jobs." Basically the **UFW** is inviting American citizens to come and try their hand at farm work. If those who are unemployed and upset about those "illegal aliens" who are cutting lettuce and picking strawberries, que se pongan a trabajar en el fil con las nalgas pa' arriba. ¿Aver cuantos Americanos van aceptar la invitación a trabajar en el sol?

Take note of the story on page 9. The small town of Fremont, Nebraska is latest city to decide that illegal immigrants should have no place in America. More and more we are seeing those who are concerned about the changing complexion of America rising up and expressing their fears by way of the vote. In other cities such as Farmers Branch and Hazelton, Pennsylvania, laws that we passed were eventually found to be flawed. But the bigger issue here is the growing fear among those who see or feel the country turning brown.

In the 1930s, in Europe, there

was a similar fear that grew and was fanned by a man who convinced a sizable number of people that certain groups of people were part of the reason for the problems of the day. You know who I am talking about and you know what happened. Te dejo con eso.

Page 11 has a story that was written by an high school student who hopes to study in **China**. Please read her story and help her if you can. This young lady is a very hard working student who we will hear from again. On page 13 is a story from another student who went on to graduate recently from medical school in **Galveston**. There are so many stories of students around the state who desperately want to make good on their dreams. The tragedy is that the major media likes to give priority to stories that involve violence, grief and corruption. I could spend all day complaining but like have already said, the reason I am in the newspaper business is because I want to help tell the good stories that are out there.

Cambiando de Tema

I am going to change the direction of my editorial and raise the issue of whether the Constitution is indeed a "living document." What does that mean and why might it be important? There is not going to be a lot of space on this page to engage in a full discussion, but I want to at least plant the idea and come back to

Editorial



Alfredo R. Santos c/s
Editor & Publisher

it in the next issue of **La Voz**. Those that argue that the U.S. Constitution is a living document come at it from two perspectives. First they say that the Constitution in accordance with long outdated views is often unacceptable as a policy matter, and thus an evolving interpretation is necessary. The second perspective relates to intent, and contends that the constitutional framers specifically wrote the Constitution in broad and flexible terms to create such a dynamic, "living" document.

I raise this issue because there is a movement to reinterpret or change the part of the Constitution (14th Amendment) that speaks to the question of citizenship and how it is acquired. More specifically, what is taking place around this idea is the effort to end the automatic granting of citizenship to babies who are born in the USA to parents who are not citizens. I invite readers to share opinions on this topic and we will include them in the next issue of **La Voz**.



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Friday, July 16	Open registration	11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

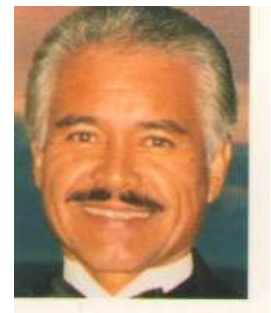
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12 Questions for Dr. Cynthia E. Orozco

Americans excluded Mexicans from **LULAC** in its early years. **LULAC** also initially excluded women until 1933. Whites in the Southwest had signs reading “No Mexicans, Negroes or Dogs Allowed.” These signs existed in **Austin**.

La Voz: What was the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement?

In Texas there was another movement since the 1920s.

Dr. Orozco: Most people have heard of the Chicano movement which was in the 60s and 70s. However, they are not aware of the other movement that existed before that. In **Texas** there was another movement since the 1920s. That effort was mostly against racial segregation and even lynching. I was sick and tired of people thinking **La Raza** was lazy and docile. Our ancestors did fight for their rights. **LULAC** and the **G.I. Forum** filed the **Bastrop** legal case in the 1940s that ended segregated schools for **La Raza**. Let's give **LULAC** credit.

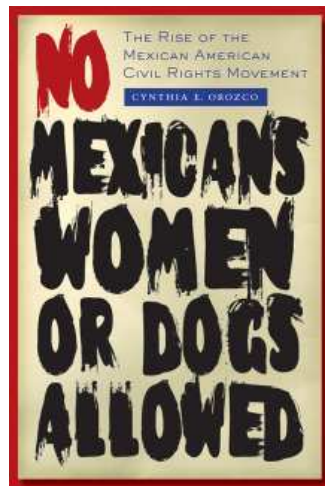
La Voz: We saw you at the **Texas LULAC State Convention**. How were book sales?

Dr. Orozco: The **Texas LULAC State convention** was well attended. Book sales were good. I would like every **LULAC** council to make sure each public library and university library has one. Likewise, young people need to learn they have so many opportunities today because **LULAC** has been opening doors since the 1930s getting rid of segregated schools and offering scholarships.

La Voz: What would you say is the most surprising response to your book thus far?

Dr. Orozco: The most surprising response to my book has been the

fantastic reception to the book in **Corpus Christi**, where **LULAC** was founded. **Dr. Nancy Vera**, a **LULAC** council president, organized talks for us at **Mary Carroll High School**, **Texas A&M at Corpus Christi University**, and the **Clotilde Garcia Library**. I got excellent TV and newspaper coverage. To top everything off **Selena's** father gave us a personal tour of the **Selena**



museum. Another surprise was the reception I got in **Santa Barbara, California** where there is no **LULAC** chapter; 100 people showed up!

La Voz: Can you tell about your next book project?

Dr. Orozco: I have several planned. One project is to write an autobiography stringing all my letters to the editor and editorials while I was college student. I was active in the Chicano and Chicana movements. Another project is to write a history of the **Lincoln County War**. I live in Billy the Kid country and I plan to revise that history to show it is Chicano & Chicana history. I will also write a survey history of **LULAC**.

La Voz: Share with our readers some of your academic background.

Dr. Orozco: My first year of college was in **San Marcos**. Then I followed my sisters to **UT Austin**. I began my research as a sophomore in college

with a 20 page paper. Then I wrote a senior honors thesis. I suggest undergraduates start original research early. Then I went to graduate school in **California**. I had good mentorship and support from Chicano male faculty. On my website **CynthiaOrozco.com** you can actually hear an interview that **Dr. Armando Gutierrez** conducted with me about my **LULAC** research in 1979. I was a senior at **UT**. I started attending **National Association for Chicano Studies conferences** when I was a junior and became a founder of the **Chicana Caucus** in 1984.

La Voz: Was the decision to come to **UT** your first choice?

I could not get into UT Austin when I was a freshman.

Dr. Orozco: I could not get into **UT Austin** when I was a freshman. I scored poorly on my **SAT**. I did not know that I should have prepared for the exam! These are basic things that Latino youth need to know. Regardless, I was a student in **San Marcos** and then graduated with honors from **UT**. I came to **UT** because it is a good school and because the movement was happening here in 1977. It died by 1978.

La Voz: Who would say influenced you the most with regard to pursuing a college education?

Dr. Orozco: My mother graduated from **Mercedes High School** in 1937. That was rare. She educated all of us; we are six college graduates. We all worked, we all got scholarships, we all got financial aid, we all benefitted from affirmative action. **LULAC** desegregated the “Mexican” school in **Cuero** in 1940. **LULAC** has been giving out scholarships since the 1930s. I want to see all those recipients give back to the community.

La Voz: I understand that when you were a high school student, you got

in trouble for a speech you gave. Can you tell us about that?

Dr. Orozco: Yes, I was Student Council President. My sister **Sylvia** helped me write my graduation speech. I argued for freedom of hair length for boys, more opportunities for minorities, and more opportunities for girls. I got fired from my **CETA** job by the high school principal afterwards. What he did was illegal but I am still glad I spoke out. Imagine people like **J. Luz Saenz** of **Alice**, a teacher and **LULAC** founder, getting fired repeatedly because he spoke out against racism.

La Voz: What went into your decision to head out to **California** to work on your Ph.D?

Dr. Orozco: I had a mentor. **Victor Nelson Cisneros** who was a Ph.D. candidate teaching history at **UT**. He pointed me towards graduate school in **California**. He said **UT Austin's** History Dept. was too backward in 1980. I would have been marginalized there. He was right. I graduated from **UCLA**. That was an excellent education. I still recommend that Tejanos and Tejanas leave **Texas** to study. There are still more opportunities in **California**. Look at all the open doors **LULAC** created for us; they have been filing lawsuits to provide access to education since the 1930s.

La Voz: There is a series called the **Handbook of Texas**. I understand you contributed a large number of the entries to that series.

Dr. Orozco: Yes, when I was a graduate student doing my book research I was hired by the **Texas State Historical Association** in 1988. I wrote 80 articles about Tejano/Tejana history for the encyclopedia called the **New Handbook of Texas**. I wrote the article about **Selena**, Mexican American women, **Eva Garcia** of **Austin**, **Mexican American Democrats**, **Mexican American**



Republicans, **LULAC**, and **Ladies LULAC**. All of this was original research. Much of our current knowledge of Tejano history was done for the **Handbook**. It also lead to a book called **Mexican Americans in Texas History** which I co-edited. This is the history that the **Texas State Board of Education** does not want in our Texas school textbooks!

La Voz: You are currently living and working in **New Mexico**. Tell us about work out there.

Dr. Orozco: Yes, I live in **Ruidoso, New Mexico**. I chair the History & Humanities Dept. there at **Eastern New Mexico University**. We organized a **LULAC** chapter there. It is hard to keep any organization going but the needs remain the same. Illegal deportations of undocumented workers is an issue in our community. **LULAC** will never die because discrimination keeps occurring and **LULAC** then appears in places like **Georgia** and **Tennessee**.

La Voz: Do you still have any ties to **Austin**?

Dr. Orozco: I have lived here three times—as an undergraduate, as a graduate student, and as a post-doctorate. I have spent thousands of hours in the **LULAC Archives** at **UT Austin**. I have also conducted research on Mexican Americans in **Austin**. My sister **Sylvia Orozco**, Mexic-Arte museum director, and mom live here so I still visit.

by **Alfredo R. Santos c/s**

This year, 2010, marks the 40th year I have been involved with community based newspapers. When I look back, *no puedo creer cómo se me han pasado los años*. It has indeed been a fast ride. But if you were to ask me about my career as a journalist, I would have to say that I am more of a community activist than a journalist, and that working on a newspaper is just my way of practicing community activism (*bueno, agarala como tu quieras*).

My first experience with newspapers was in 1970 in **Uvalde, Texas** during the **Chicano Movement**. I was seventeen and a member of the local **MAYO** (Mexican American Youth Organization) chapter. We had just started the **Uvalde** school walkout and over 600 students were boycotting classes and protesting against the poor education and mistreatment del Mexicano . A number of college students and activists from around the state came to **Uvalde** to help us organize and run the huelga schools that had been set up for us.

One of those who came was **Aurelio Montemayor**. I believe he was a **VISTA Volunteer** from **Laredo**. Soon after his arrival, he suggested we produce a newspaper or newsletter. He said the ability to tell our side of the story was important and a newspaper could

accomplish this. We had a meeting in the old Catholic church and he asked us to propose names for the publication. People called out different names and I suggested **Chicano Times**. Much to my surprise, when it came time to vote on a name, my suggestion was approved. (I still have a copy of our second edition.)

The school year came to an end and the school board had refused to listen to our demands. Unlike the **Crystal City** walkout, we had lost our bid to try and change the public schools in **Uvalde**. As punishment, many students were required to repeat the entire school year. Those of us who were upper classman were too embarrassed or humiliated to go back and we never graduated from high school.

I went to **California** with friends to work in the fields. One day I heard on the radio that one could go to college as long as they were 18. I had just turned eighteen so I went to **San Joaquin Delta College** in **Stockton, California** to see if this was true. Much to my astonishment, it was true. I had always thought that one needed a high school diploma in order to get into college. After enrolling and settling into school, I found out about the organization **MECHA** (Movimiento Estudiantil

Chicano de Aztlan. I joined the group and met **Tony Cisneros**, who was working for a community newspaper called **La Voz de La Raza**. He invited me to come and help and soon I learned how to put together a newspaper using the cut and paste method. We used to type stories on adding machine paper to get the column effect. In those days, there were no glue sticks, so we used **Elmer's** glue to paste in the columns. I worked on that paper until the summer of 1972 as a writer, production person and on the distribution team.

I graduated from **San Joaquin Delta College** and was able to transfer to the **University of California at Berkeley**. I don't know why, *no se por que*, but it never occurred to me to major in journalism. Instead, I studied economics. But while a student a **Cal**, once again I became involved with another community based newspaper; **La Voz del Pueblo**. I was only a helper and did not write very much. Again, I was on the

production and distribution team but I watched how the two main persons at the paper, **Agustín Gurza**, and **Ludy Tapia**, poured their hearts into producing a great little newspaper. Their specialty was interviews and they even did an interview with the wife of **Pancho Villa**. I believe her name was **Luz**. **Agustín** later went to work for the **Los Angeles Times** and **Ludy** I understand passed away at a young age.

Over the years, I began to write stories for friends who had their own publications. One story that comes to mind was the one I wrote for **Olga Muñoz Rodriguez** in the **Uvalde Times** in 1977. I had come back to **Texas** and she was just starting her newspaper. I wrote about the boy who disappeared in the park. That story generated a huge reaction from her readership. While many were shocked by what was in the story, others who spoke to me privately related incidents that had happened to them for which there was no logical explanation. People still talk about that story.

I spent the 1980s driving a taxicab in **Houston, Texas** and going to graduate

school. I also managed to continue writing stories for friends who ran different publications. The **Ocañas** brothers, **Santos** and **Gilberto**, had a little magazine they published on a quarterly basis. Another friend, **Blanca Hernandez Blanco** had a publication called **VIVA Magazine** that she got distributed through the now defunct **Houston Post**. She worked very hard to make that newspaper successful. It never occurred to me to charge for my stories. I just didn't have that mindset.

But that changed in 1990. A large magazine contacted me and asked me write a story about my years driving a taxi cab. I was told that I would be paid for this story. *A la madre*, I am going to be paid for writing a story? I thought about it and then jumped to it!

I worked for two weeks on that story. Day and night, I put my all into it. After I turned it in, the magazine decided that they didn't like it. What? Of course I disagreed, so I shopped it around and the **Houston Press** agreed to buy it. I was paid \$400.00 for that story. The story was called *Confessions of a Cabbie*.



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of Community Journalism

This was the story that really changed things for me.

The **Macintosh** computer was now getting really popular and I decided it was time to get into the publishing business. I started a publication called **La Politiquera**. I had picked up this name while working on a political campaign in **Brownsville**. Soon after I started publishing **La Politiquera**, my mother, who had become a school teacher late in life, asked why we couldn't have a bilingual newspaper in **Angleton, Texas**, the city where she was living. Being the good son, I said, "*Ama, there is no reason why this cannot be done.*"

So in June of 1990, **La Voz de Brazoria County** was launched. The only problem was that I would be leaving the state to enter a doctoral program at the **University of Delaware** in the fall. We decided to launch the newspaper anyway and I soon found myself working on **La Voz de Brazoria County** and **La Politiquera** from **Delaware**.

I would write the stories and send them to **Texas**. My mother and sister would sell the ads, do the layout

work and take it to the printer in **Pasadena, Texas**. They would then do the distribution all over the county. I would mail **La Politiquera** to subscribers by snail mail. We did this for three years until I came back to **Texas**.

In 1994, I was back in **Houston** and doing **La Politiquera**. **Edna Campos** was my Associate Editor and she really helped to make **La Politiquera** a success. Meanwhile, my mother had moved back to **Uvalde**. We decided to start **La Voz de Uvalde County** and once again, I would write the stories and editorials in **Houston**, get the paper printed and take it to **Uvalde** for distribution. I did this for two years



before my family and I made the move to **Uvalde** in 1996. In the meantime we put **La Voz de Brazoria County** on "vacation."

In 2002, I was drinking with friends and some how the discussion turned to the newspaper.

My "friends" complained that **La Voz de Uvalde County** was falling down. "*Se esta cayendo*" my friends would tell me. I asked, "*What do you mean 'se esta cayendo'?*" They said that I was not picking on the Anglos in town enough. They questioned my courage and commitment to social change and the **Chicano Movement** that we got into as teenagers in the 1960s. As the beers continued to flow we debated courage, dignity, ethics and huevos. Finally I said to them, "*Saben que? If you guys don't like what I publish in La Voz, why don't you buy the paper and then you can put what you want in the paper?*" Pues dicho y hecho! Not long afterward, they came back and told me they had gotten approved by the bank for a loan. We negotiated a price and timetable and I ended up selling **La Voz de Uvalde County** after 8 years of operation.

The following year I started a regional newspaper called **The Southwest Chronicle**. It covered 9 counties in **South Texas**. But after two years I shut it down when I accepted a job offer that brought me to **Austin** in 2004. Being new in town, I decided to lay low and just observe what was going on in the city. In 2005, there

was an incident where an **Austin Police Officer** shot and killed **Daniel Rocha** in **Dove Springs**. There was huge reaction in the community and I went to the big community meeting that was held at the **Dove Springs Recreation Center**. There were probably 400 people in the gym that day. I watched as different people took turns at the microphones yelling at the police and insulting elected officials. But what disturbed me the most were the comments and accusations were based on misinformation, disinformation and no information.

After I left the meeting I decided to get back into the newspaper business. In September of 2005, I started **La Voz de Dove Springs**. **Mr. Enrique Cantu**, who had sold ads for me in **Uvalde** was spending time in **Austin** with family members and agreed to sell ads here in **Austin**. He was a good salesman. Not long after starting **La Voz de Dove Springs**, I added **La Voz de East Austin**, **La Voz de Montopolis** and some others. I thought that doing newspapers by zip code might be more profitable. As it turned out, it was more profitable, but it was also more work. In 2007, I decided to consolidate them and publish just one newspaper, **La Voz de Austin**.

Today, we are publishing **La Voz de Austin** and have plans to expand into other counties. When I look back to 1970, I could have never predicted that I would still be involved with newspapers 40 years later. Yes, it has been a long and difficult road at times. It has meant staying up late at night writing stories, and working on the layouts.

And while selling advertisements has at times been difficult, I have learned to not be disappointed when people tell me no. In this business, you will ask ten people to buy an ad and nine of them will say no. But it is a percentage game. Eventually someone will say yes. In a way, you have to learn how to make failure your friend.

You have to keep yourself motivated if you want to survive. What has kept me in this business is the need to tell the other side of the story. When I look around at how Hispanics (today's term) are portrayed in the media, I still see that we make the papers as criminals, victims of crime or undocumented people who got caught. Few and far between are the positive or inspiring stories. Some people complain and protest with letters to the editor. But for me, I rather do something more substantive, so I publish newspapers. As long as the major media continues to report the way they do, there will a market for community based newspapers.

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United Farm Workers of America Launches “Take Our Jobs” Campaign”



The United Farm Workers of America has launched a called Take Our Jobs. This campaign is aimed at hiring U.S. citizens and legal residents to fill jobs that often go to undocumented farm workers. The effort spotlights the immigrant labor issue and underscores the need for reforms without which the domestic agricultural industry could be crippled, leading to more jobs moving off shore.

As part of the movement, the campaign is sending a letter to U.S. lawmakers, offering up farm workers who are “ready to welcome citizens and legal residents who wish to replace immigrants in the fields.” The campaign is encouraging Members of Congress to refer their constituents to vacant farm worker positions in locations across the country. All who are interested or unemployed and are legal residents or U.S. citizens are encouraged to apply.

 TAKEOURJOBS.ORG

I want to be a farm worker

First Name: Last Name:

E-mail: Zip Code:

SUBMIT

** Job may include using hand tools such as knives, hoes, shovels, etc. Duties may include tilling the soil, transplanting, weeding, thinning, picking, cutting, sorting & packing of harvested produce. May set up & operate irrigation equip. Work is performed outside in all weather conditions (Summertime 90+ degree weather) & is physically demanding requiring workers to bend, stoop, lift & carry up to 50 lbs on a regular basis

There are two issues facing our nation—high unemployment and undocumented people in the workforce—that many Americans believe are related. Missing from the debate on both issues is an honest recognition that the food we all eat - at home, in restaurants and workplace cafeterias (including those in the Capitol) - comes to us from the labor of undocumented farm workers.

Agriculture in the United States is dependent on an immigrant workforce. Three-quarters of all crop workers working in American agriculture were born outside the United States. According to government statistics, since the late 1990s, at least 50% of the crop workers have not been authorized to work legally in the United States. We are a nation in denial about our food supply. As a result the **UFW** has initiated the “Take Our Jobs” campaign. Farm workers are ready to welcome citizens and legal residents who wish to replace them in the field. We will use our knowledge and staff to help connect the unemployed with farm employers. Go to our website and Just fill out the form above and continue on to the request for job application.



Fremont, Nebraska Bans Renting to Illegal Immigrants

By Tanya Roth

On June 21st, voters in the town of **Fremont, Nebraska** voted to approve a city ordinance banning the rental of property to illegal immigrants. Will this type of law make **Nebraska** the new **Arizona**? State and national reactions in the next few weeks will tell. One thing is already certain, the **ACLU** has promised to mount a legal challenge to the ordinance.

The **Fremont** law, according to the **AP**, will require potential renters to apply for a license from the city. City officials will then be required to refuse to issue a license to any applicants found to be in the country illegally. Employers will also be required to verify an employee's immigration status via the federal E-Verify database.

The city's Hispanic community has grown quickly in the last twenty years as jobs at the local **Fremont Beef and Hormel** meatpacking plants have become available. Specifically, according to census expert David Drozd at the **University of Nebraska** at **Omaha**, the Hispanic population in **Fremont**, including both legal and illegal residents, rose from about 165 in 1990 to 1,085 in 2000. An estimated 2,060 Hispanics lived in the city last year.

Community attitudes about the law vary. Some who voted for it think it will make a dent in the growing national problem of illegal immigration. Supporter **Trevor McClurg** told the **AP**, *"I don't think it's right to be able to rent to them or hire them,"* **McClurg** said. *"They shouldn't be here in the first place."* Law supporter **Linda Nafziger** had a more pragmatic take on the law's effect. *"They'll just move somewhere else and be somebody else's problem,"* she said.

The city of **Fremont** is by no means alone in its attempt to control, by direct or indirect means, what officials see as the effects illegal immigration may have on their cities. As the **AP** notes, the cities of **Hazleton, Pa.** and **Farmers Branch, Tx.** have both passed ordinances prohibiting landlords from renting to illegal immigrants. Both laws were struck down by the federal courts and both are on appeal. As noted in a previous post on this blog, cities in **Southern California** have enacted ordinances prohibiting day laborers from soliciting work. Opponents say it is an attempt to hit at illegal immigration and at the free speech rights of the workers.

As for **Fremont**, the law will shortly face its first challenge. *"Not only do local ordinances such as this violate federal law, they are also completely out of step with American values of fairness and equality,"* said **Laurel Marsh**, executive director of **ACLU Nebraska**.



MALDEF to Receive Proceeds from Ry Cooder's New Single

Ry Cooder created his new single "Quicksand" in response to anti-immigrant law SB 1070 and the ongoing **Arizona** immigration battle. **SB 1070** requires police to demand 'papers' from people they stop who they suspect are "unlawfully present" in the U.S. As described by **Cooder**, "Quicksand" is a slow-burning rocker that tells the story of six would-be immigrants making their way from **Mexico** to the **Arizona** border. Today, **Ry Cooder's** "Quicksand" went on sale exclusively on iTunes, and **Cooder** has pledged to donate all proceeds from the song to **MALDEF**.

Thomas A. Saenz, MALDEF President and General Counsel, stated that *"Defeating Arizona's SB 1070 - and the potential copycat laws that have since been announced by unscrupulous legislators around the nation - will require a broad national community effort to reinforce the constitutional principles and values that characterize our nation. Our heartfelt thanks to Ry Cooder for being a leader in that necessary community effort."*

Cooder produced the 1996 album *Buena Vista Social Club*, followed by solo projects with **Ibrahim Ferrer** and **Manuel Galban**, of Los Zafiros. "Quicksand" features **Cooder's** son **Joachim** on drums, with backup vocals by **Lucina Rodriguez** and **Fabiola Trujillo** of the Mexican roots band **Los Cenzontles**. The artwork for the single features the piece "Nuthin' To See Here, Keep On Movin'!" by frequent collaborator **Vincent Valdez**. (See image below.)

"**The Devil's Highway** has been used by migrants traveling on foot for over 100 years," says **Cooder** of the journey depicted in the song. *"You should try it sometime. Out there, temperatures can get above 130 degrees. If you fall down, you have religious hallucinations, then you die, cooking from the inside out. If you get lucky, you might make it to Yuma, but then what?"* To show your support for **Ry Cooder** and **MALDEF**, visit the iTunes store to purchase **Ry Cooder's** "Quicksand"



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Texas State Hispanic Graduation Rate Continues to Excel

Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education Magazine ranked **Texas State University-San Marcos** one of the top 100 colleges for Hispanic degree earners. The publication releases an annual list of the top 100 four-year colleges and universities in the United States that conferred the most bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees to Hispanic students. The rankings are determined by the **National Center for Education Statistics**.

This year, **Texas State** ranked 13 for bachelor's degrees and 37 for master's degrees, moving up in ranking from the previous year. In 2009, **Texas State** awarded more than 1,200 Hispanic students these degrees.

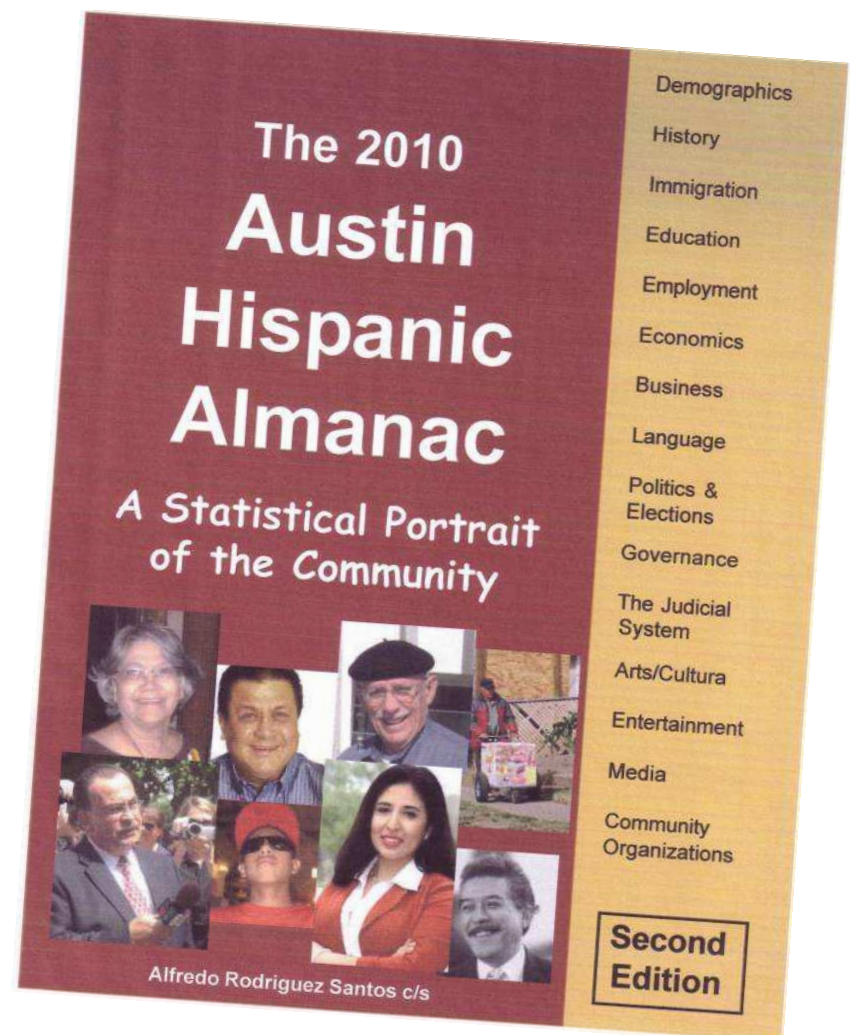
"At Texas State, we pride ourselves on educating one of the brightest and most talented groups of students in the state. We continually evaluate our academic programs to ensure they are meeting the needs and expectations of our student base," Texas State President Denise Trauth said. "One of our greatest priorities is providing a solid foundation for not only our Hispanic student population, but for all our students. This will ensure each is challenged and given the proper tools to advance in whichever career path they choose to follow."



Texas State is one of the fastest growing universities in the state, offering students access to hands-on research and top-notch educational programs. It is these attributes that earned the university a spot on this prestigious list. The **American Enterprise Institute** shows 40 percent of Hispanics in Texas graduate with a bachelor's degree within six years, compared to 45 percent of Anglo students. At **Texas State**, nearly 50 percent of Hispanics graduate within six years. In an effort to continue that growth, the university works daily to attract and retain a diverse student population while ensuring student success and ultimately graduation.

Texas State is on the fast track to becoming one of the largest public universities in the state to be designated a Hispanic-serving institution, meaning at least 25 percent of full-time students are Hispanic. **Texas State** continues to offer Hispanics and all its student base opportunities to further their education and open doors to advancement in their next stage of life.

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My Education Story and Hope

by Alesia Lujan-Hernandez

As a young Latina growing up in a single-parent, low-income household my odds of obtaining a better education were slim. My grandfather decided to stay in this country to raise his family in the hopes for a better life. Seeing my mother struggle everyday to provide for us made me realize how important an education is in order to better one's life.

In middle school, I was placed in the gifted and talented program for kids who had more than exceptional academic abilities. I was highly involved in my school with sports and after school programs. Although I was advanced in my academics, my school could only provide so much for me and I soon became aware of the struggles I would face to obtain a better education.

My middle school was one of the lowest performing public schools in **Austin**. While other students in my school got caught up in social distractions with the gang violence that would frequently occur, I spent my time studying so that when high school came I would be prepared because the chances of me getting into college were very slim.

At the end of my sixth grade year, a program called **Breakthrough** came to visit my middle school. **Breakthrough** is an educational

program that helps students of a minority to become first generation college graduates by helping them overcome the challenges of getting to college. I met the criteria and plan to be the first-generation in my family to obtain a college degree. In this program

I dedicated myself to learning; I have a willingness to learn; and I have dedicated time to take classes in the summer at **the University of Texas**. After being one of the 25 or so students out of 3 middle schools in **Austin** accepted as a student at **Breakthrough** and spending two summers studying at **U.T**, the program helped me gain admittance with a scholarship to **St. Stephen's Episcopal School**, one of the most prestigious private college prep schools in **Austin**.

In 2008, I graduated from middle school with honors, and received the **Hispanic Leadership Award**. Before entering **St. Stephens** in the fall, I was notified that I had been named a Bisell Scholar at **Phillip Exeter Academy**. I spent the summer at **Exeter** studying Russian, German, French and Chinese. It was there that I discovered my passion for languages.

Upon my return to **Austin** to begin my freshman year at **St.**

Stephens I realized the true difference in the education from public school to a private school. I also became very aware of the financial challenges. I entered as a boarding student since the school is far from where my mom lives in **Bastrop**. At **St. Stephens** I had homework which took at least 3 hours to finish, a new social setting, small classes of about 12-15 students. In my old middle school a teacher could go the whole year not knowing your name.

Adapting to the rigor of the academics was hard but I knew that if I wanted a better life than my mom and grandparents I had to work hard and keep focused in order to achieve it. After adapting to the academics there was the social scene, which was very much different than the wildness of the public school I had previously attended. At **St. Stephens** I was surrounded by kids who were focused on their education as I was, which made it easy to socialize.

I quickly joined many clubs and sports: field hockey, lacrosse, Chinese culture club, **FACES**, breakthrough mentor, choir, Korean culture club, and many others. I am now in the tenth grade and at the top of my class in Chinese.

Recently I was once again

notified that I had been accepted into a special program. This time I have been given the opportunity to study in **China**.

The program is called the **School Year Aboard Program**. There were hundreds

of students who applied and I am honored to have been selected. If everything goes according to plan, I will spend my entire junior year studying in **Beijing, China**. This opportunity will allow me to really improve my Chinese to a fluent level. I am honored to be one of the 22 students to have been selected to go to **China** and although I received a scholarship as I did for **St. Stephens** it does not cover all the expenses and travel.

The program tuition is \$44,950, which includes classroom instruction, academic counseling, medical insurance, public transportation in the host city, food, school trips, room, board, laundry and enrollment fee. So far everything is covered except for



\$3,000. I am trying to raise this money and this is why I have written to **La Voz de Austin** and asked for space to tell my story. My ability to go to China depends on external sponsors and donations.

Languages are my passion and I enjoy learning them above all else. All of my life financial problems have either held me back or made my decisions for me. This time I don't want my financial status to keep me from pursuing my passion, as it does to many people in my situation. I want to rise above the limitations and live up to my full potential.

Anything is appreciated and I have placed my website address at the bottom of this article.

<http://www.alesiafundforchina.myevent.com>

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Capital Metro hereby announces its Fiscal Year 2011 goal of twenty-three percent (23%) for Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) participation in federally funded contracts. A description of how this goal was established is available for public inspection Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Capital Metro Offices located at 323 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas for forty-five (45) days following this notice. Capital Metro will accept informational comments for a period of thirty (30) days following the date of this notice. Address comments to: Capital Metro DBE Officer 323 Congress Avenue, Suite 100 Austin, Texas 78701

Book Announcement The Directory of 100

A Guide to Community Based Latino Organizations
in Austin, Texas

The Mexican American Center for Community and Economic Development is pleased to announce the release of The Directory of 100 - A Guide to Community Based Latino Organizations in Austin, Texas 2010. The directory contains over 100 organizations.

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What Do You Know About Stroke?

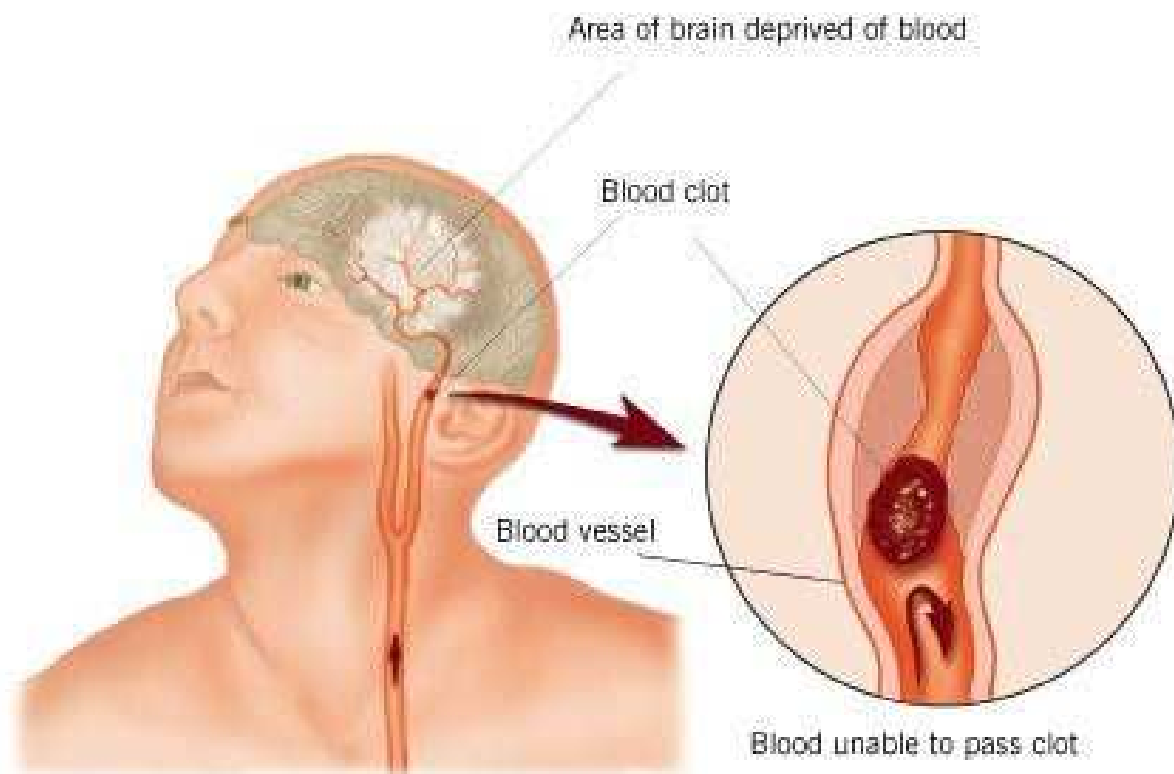
Stroke kills over 160,000 Americans each year. It is also a leading cause of long-term disability in adults, and the #1 reason why people are admitted to nursing homes.

Most Americans know that stroke is common, but they may not know much else about the disease. Unfortunately, this is a case in which ignorance costs lives. This is because a clot-busting drug treatment called tPA can dissolve stroke-causing clots and thus help decrease the terrible long-term effects of stroke in many people — but only if it is given as soon as possible after the stroke occurs.

In many cases, people who could benefit from tPA never receive it, because the people around them did not recognize the symptoms of a stroke and did not seek medical care immediately.

To address this problem, Lewis Morgenstern, M.D., and colleagues at the University of Michigan Stroke Program have created a test for people to take in order to find out how much they know about stroke.

When you have a spare couple of minutes, take the test. Hopefully, by the time you finish, you will have learned enough about stroke to know what to do in case you or someone you are with suffers a possible stroke.



Question 1: What is a stroke?

Answer: It's a brain emergency, just as a heart attack is a heart emergency.

Dr. Morgenstern explains: "A stroke is what happens in the brain when blood does not get to a part of the brain, and that part of the brain dies."

Question 2: Are all strokes the same?

Answer: No. Most are caused by blocked blood vessels in the brain, but some are caused by bleeding in the brain. No matter what the cause, strokes are emergencies that can kill or disable someone within hours.

Question 3: Are some people "destined" to have a stroke?

Answer: No. There's a lot you can do throughout life to reduce your risk.

Dr. Morgenstern explains: "Stroke is the most preventable of all catastrophic conditions."

Question 4: What are the signs that someone is having a stroke?

Answer: Any sudden changes in thinking, feeling, moving, speaking, understanding or seeing.

Dr. Morgenstern explains: "By definition, stroke symptoms occur suddenly and can come and go. The most common symptoms are sudden onset of weakness or numbness on one side of the body, difficulty in speaking or understanding, and losing vision in an eye, like a shade coming down from above in one eye. Strokes can also cause unexplained clumsiness, make a person drop objects, or cause someone to fall."

Question 5: What should you do if you think you, or someone near you, is having a stroke?

Answer: Call 911 immediately.

Dr. Morgenstern explains: "A stroke is a brain attack, and the faster a person gets diagnosed and treated, the better their chances will be. Don't wait, don't call your doctor's office first, don't drive yourself to the hospital. Don't think that it's not a stroke just because you don't have any of the risk factors. Get an ambulance, and fast."

Question 6: Does having a stroke mean you're definitely going to die or be disabled?

Answer: Not necessarily. Improved treatments are giving more people a chance to walk out of the hospital with minimal problems.

Dr. Morgenstern explains: "A percentage of the 720,000 Americans who suffer a stroke each year will die within hours or days after it occurs. And for those who survive it can be very disabling. But a sizable percentage of patients who have a stroke recover enough to function independently."

Question 7: Do only elderly people have strokes?

Answer: No. Although the risk of a stroke goes up with age, people of any age can suffer strokes.

Question 8: What are the factors that make someone more likely to have a stroke?

Answer: High blood pressure, smoking, diabetes, being overweight, having an abnormal heart-rhythm condition or other heart disease, or being related to someone who has had a stroke are all risk factors for stroke.

LULAC Scholarship Recipient

Kimberely Quintanilla Graduates from Medical School

Last month **Kimberely Quintanilla** of Houston, Texas, became **Dr. Kimberely Quintanilla**. As a graduate of **University of Texas Medical Branch School of Medicine Galveston**, she is the first in her family to graduate from college and become a physician. She is currently in residency at **Children's Memorial Herman Hospital in Houston**. The essay below was one of many she wrote in support of her request for financial aide.

As a child, I would fantasize that I was a doctor and that my dolls were my patients. Unlike other children, I enjoyed going to see my pediatrician. As soon as I would enter the clinic, a whole new world would enter my mind. I became the doctor and would go around the waiting room inquiring about the other children's conditions.

When it was my turn to see my pediatrician, he awaited to hear my analysis of the patients' in the clinic. As the years passed, my pediatrician began to tell everyone how I would become his biggest competitor.

Children are my passion and working with them is what I do best. I have always had a great interest in helping children be healthy. Since I was an undergraduate student, I have made an effort to participate in the various health fairs held in my community. During these fairs, I enjoy instructing the parents about healthy behaviors for their children.

Many of the families that attend these events are Hispanic which allows me to use my bilingual abilities to answer their questions and address any concerns regarding their child's development or health. While I have had to attend many hours of training for the various organizations that I volunteer for, those hours are paid back to me when I see the smiles on the children's faces and see their parents interested in the information being provided to them.

My career as a future pediatrician will not be restricted to serving communities in certain areas, but everywhere where health care will be greatly needed. I have learned that there is nothing better than to be able to have the power in your hands to offer some amount of happiness to children.

I realized this while participating in medical missionary trips to underserved areas in **El Salvador, Mexico, and Texas**. In **El Salvador**, I was greatly impacted by a pediatrician that I worked with because of her ability to handle, single-handedly, so many patients in one day without ever complaining.

There were many children suffering from illnesses such as viral hepatitis, parasitic infections, and failure to thrive. I helped explain to the parents the importance of good hygiene to help prevent and minimize the spread of diseases. Seeing the beautiful smiles of the children that we medically assisted made me realize that I will never regret becoming a pediatrician. Their joy is my happiness and their pain is my suffering, and I intend to keep helping more children within my reach.

Being able to help children of less fortunate families receive the medical attention they need is also one of my motivations for becoming a pediatrician. There are many families in U.S. whose children lack medical



Kimberely Quintanilla graduating



Dr. Kimberely Quintanilla

insurance because it is either expensive, or they do not qualify for it because they are not legal U.S. residents. I can relate to these families because of my own experience of never having medical insurance in my family. Medical insurance always seemed to be a luxury in my family, when it really is a necessity. I want to provide patients and their families with a sense of security by making them realize that there are physicians that truly care about helping them no matter what their race, ethnicity, or economic status might be.

In the future, I want to motivate other aspiring pediatricians to help with this mission I have set to accomplish in the medical field, turning it into a call to action. My mission in the medical profession will be to provide children with the best medical care under all circumstances and at all times. I believe there is no better power than to provide children with a better quality of life. I look forward to seeing my first patients as a resident in a residency program whose mission is teaching new pediatricians how to advocate for the health and well being of children and their families.

Calendar of Events

July 10th, 2010 - Mitote will be having their last show (at least for a good while) at Rabbit's Lounge (1816 East 6th Street). Joining the party will be DJ Chorizo Funk and special guests Erika González, Rene Valdez, Dava Hernández and local jaranero@s. Show starts at 9pm. No Cover.

July 10-12th, 2010 - National Council of La Raza Conference in San Antonio at the Henry B. Gonzalez Convention. See the ad on the back page for more information.

July 12 thru 17th, 2010 - The League of United Latin American Citizens invites you to participate in the **81st LULAC National Convention & Exposition, New Strategies for Community Empowerment: New Leadership through Action**, in Albuquerque, NM, July 12 through July 17, 2010. As the nation's premier Latino convention, the LULAC National Convention attracts more than 20,000 participants, including top leaders from government, business & the Hispanic community. For convention information and registration, contact the LULAC National Office at (202) 833-6130.

July 16th, 2010 - 15th Young Latino Artists Exhibition CONSENSUS OF TASTE Reception at the Mexi-Arte Museum 419 Congress Avenue Austin, Texas 78701 For more information call: (512) 480-9373

July 15 thru 17, 2010 - Critical Issues in Hispanic Health and Aging: Issues of Disability, Caregiving and Long-term Care Policy. This is an international conference on aging in the Americas and is the fourth installment of a successful series on health and aging in the Hispanic community. The conference will be held at the AT&T Executive Education and Conference Center located on the campus of The University of Texas at Austin. Start time is 1:00pm. For more information please visit www.utexas.edu/lbj/caa/2010cfp.php

July 22, 2010 - Distinguished Speakers Luncheon at the **Crowne Plaza Hotel Austin** 6121 North IH 35
Title of talk: The Economic Impact of Reducing Your Carbon Footprint. The city of Austin fosters a fast-growing clean energy industry that will have long term effects on the local economy. We want our members to be aware of these new opportunities and the impact they will have. Additionally, as our city makes great strides to implement clean technology and energy, the resulting carbon footprint will shrink. A carbon footprint is the total set of greenhouse gas emissions caused by an organization, event or product. Join us and learn what this means for the economy, local businesses, about the new job trends in clean technology. Keynote Speaker: Brewster McCracken Executive Director Pecan Street Project. Hosted by the **Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce**. For more information call: (512) 476-7502

July 28, 2010 - Graduate Portfolio Plática: Melissa A. Martinez at 12:00 noon in the **Cissy McDaniel Parker Dean's Conference Room** (SZB 238) in the **School of Education at The University of Texas at Austin**. "Traversing Literal and Figurative Borders in South Texas: Mexican Americans and College Choice" College choice is often described in terms of three-stages: predisposition, search and choice. Existing research, however, suggests this model does not account for all aspects of Latina/os' college choice experience. As such, this portfolio plática by **Melissa A. Martinez** presents findings of a dissertation study that sought to provide a deeper, more critical understanding of the college choice process of 20 Mexican American high school seniors from the South Texas Border through individual phenomenological, in-depth interviews and the use of a hybrid Chicana feminist and social capital theoretical lens. Sponsored by: The Center for Mexican American Studies, the College of Liberal Art



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**. 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** una lista de palabras en español con sus equivalentes en inglés.

Health	salud
Doctor	médico
Hospital	hospital
Surgery	cirugía
Needle	aguja
X-Ray	rayo X
Patient	paciente
Blood Pressure	tensión de sangre
Disease	enfermedad
Infection	infección
Nurse	enfermera
Oxygen	oxígeno
Heart	corazón
Liver	hígado
Brain	cerebro
Decisions	decisiones
Death	muerte

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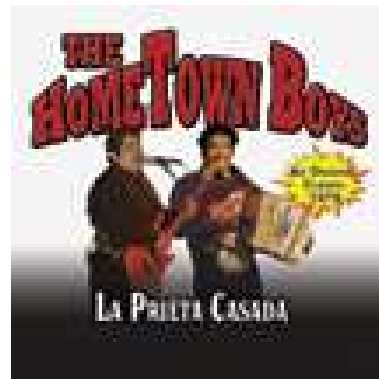
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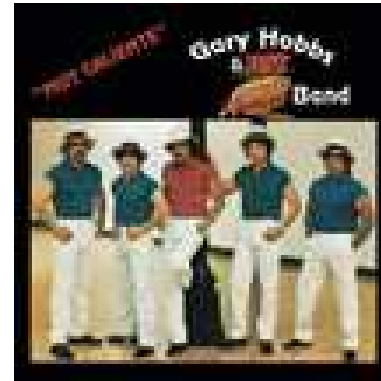
HAC-7518
Isidrio Lopez
"Sufriendo y Penando"



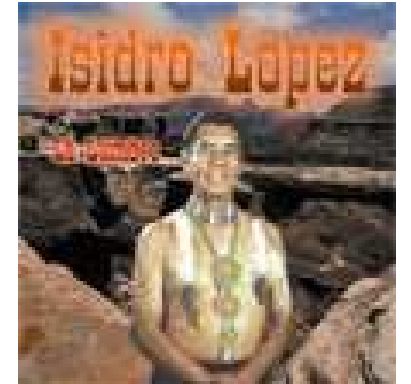
HAC-7522
Hometown Boys
"Cartas De Amor"



HAC-7864
Hometown Boys
"La Prieta Casada"



HAC-8055
Gary Hobbs
"Muy Caliente"



HAC-7668
Isidrio Lopez
"La Lumbre"



HAC-7521
Freddy Fender
"Amor Chiquito"



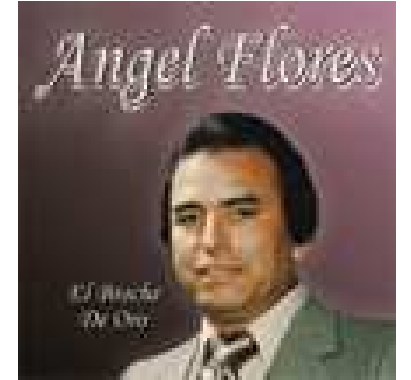
HAC-7728
Janie C. Ramirez
"Con Conjunto"



HAC-7710
Johnny Hernandez
"Poquita Fe"



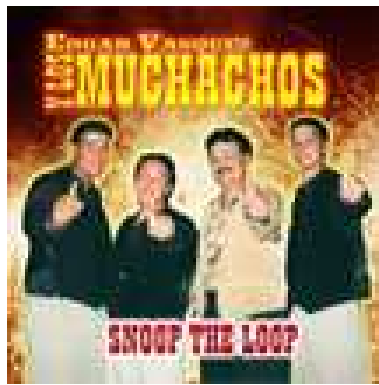
HAC-7620
Juan Guerrero y Los Sheekanos
"Far Out"



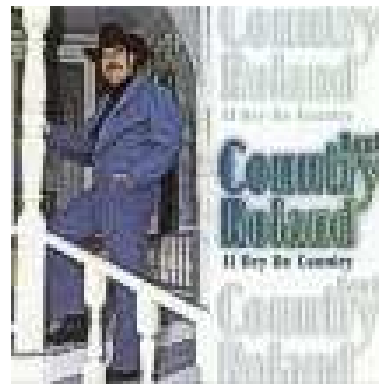
HAC-7686
Angel Flores
"El Broche De Oro"



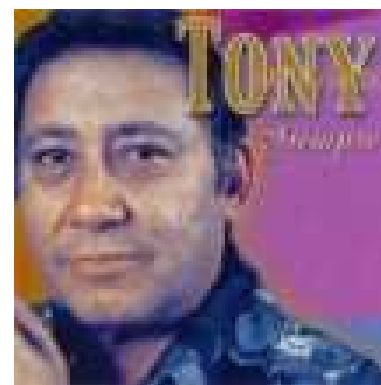
HAC-7738
Los Dos Gilbertos
"Amaneci En Tus Brazos"



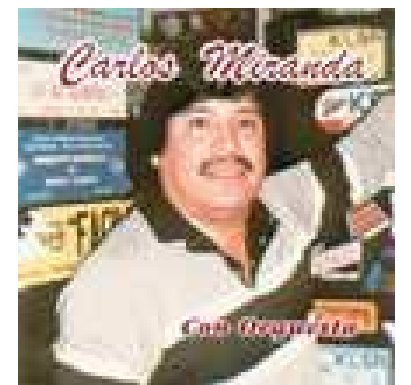
HAC-7856
Edgar Vasquez y Los
Muchachos
"Snoop the Loop"



HAC-7496
Country Roland Band
"El Rey De Country"



HAC-7517
Tony de la Rosa
"Siempre"



HAC-7732
Carlos Miranda
"Con Orquesta"

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¡Venga con toda la familia!

.....
10-12 de JULIO, 2010
SAN ANTONIO, TX
HENRY B. GONZALEZ
CONVENTION CENTER
.....

.....
Sábado 10 de Julio
10:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

.....
Domingo 11 de Julio
10:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

.....
Lunes 12 de Julio
10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
.....

**ENTRADA
GRATIS**



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