

# La Voz

Volume 3 Number 3  
A Bi-cultural Publication  
February/March, 2014

“

Once social  
change begins,  
it cannot be  
**REVERSED.**

You cannot  
uneducate  
the person  
who has learned  
to **READ.**

You cannot humiliate  
the person  
who feels  
**PRIDE.**

You cannot  
oppress  
the people  
who are not  
**AFRAID** anymore.

”

—Cesar Chavez  
(1984)

*March for Justice March 31st, 2014*



# People in the News



## Guillermo Rodriguez El Pistolero de Jimmy Kimmel

During the week of *South by Southwest* in Austin, Texas, the **Jimmy Kimmel Live Show** was broadcast from the **Palmer Center** in downtown Austin, Texas.

Appearing nightly with **Jimmy** was sidekick **Guillermo Rodriguez**. Who is **Guillermo**? **Guillermo** was a parking lot security guard at the **Hollywood Blvd** studios before being discovered. Now **Guillermo** has become a permanent nightly cast member on the show. **Guillermo** is originally from **Zacatecas, Mexico** and was born in 1971. From watching cars to being a regular on TV, you can bet his salary has increased. Avientate **Guillermo**!



## America Ferrera is Helen Chavez in the New Movie

**Georgine America Ferrera** (born April 18, 1984) is an American actress. She is best known for her leading role as **Betty Suarez** on the ABC television series **Ugly Betty** (2006–2010). Her portrayal garnered critical acclaim, and she won the **Golden Globe Award for Best Actress – Television Series Musical or Comedy**, the **Screen Actors Guild Award for Outstanding Performance by a Female Actor in a Comedy Series**, and the **Primetime Emmy Award for Outstanding Lead Actress in a Comedy Series**.

This year she will be appearing in the motion picture, **Cesar Chavez** as the wife of the legendary labor leader. The real **Helen Chavez** is now in her 80s and lives in **La Paz, California**, the headquarters of the **United Farm Workers Union of America**.

**Ferrera**, the youngest of six children, was born in **Los Angeles, California**. Her parents, **América Griselda Ayes** and **Carlos Gregorio Ferrera**, were originally from **Tegucigalpa, Honduras**, and immigrated to the United States in the mid 1970s. Her mother worked as the director of the house-cleaning staff for **Hilton Hotels**, and stressed the importance of higher education. When she was 7, her parents divorced and her father returned to **Honduras**. **Ferrera's** father died in 2010.

**Ferrera** was raised in the **Woodland Hills** section of **Los Angeles**, where she attended **Calabash Street Elementary School**, **George Ellery Hale Middle School** and **El Camino Real High School**. She entered the **University of Southern California** on a presidential scholarship, with a double major in theater and international relations and graduated in May of 2013.



## Rosario Dawson is Dolores Huerta in the New Chavez Movie

In the new movie about the life and work of **Cesar Chavez**, **Rosario Dawson** plays the role of **Dolores Huerta** who helped to co-found the **National Farm Workers Association** before it became the **United Farm Workers Union of America** in 1972.

**Dawson**, who was born in **New York City** was one year old, her mother married **Greg Dawson**, a construction worker, who "loved and raised **Rosario** as his own daughter"

As a child, **Dawson** made a brief appearance on **Sesame Street**. At the age of 15, she was subsequently discovered on her front porch step by photographer **Larry Clark** and **Harmony Korine**, where **Korine** lauded her as being perfect for a part he had written in his screenplay that would become the controversial 1995 film **Kids**. She went on to star in varied roles, ranging from independent films to big budget blockbusters including **Rent**, **He Got Game**, and **Men in Black**

**Dawson** is involved with the **Lower East Side Girls Club** and supports **Amnesty International**.



## Cristina Tzintzún Named Hero of the New South

**Cristina Tzintzún**, Executive Director of the **Workers Defense Project (WDP)** was named "Hero of the New South" by **Southern Living Magazine** in 2013. More recently her organization was featured in a major story in the **New York Times**.

**Cristina and the WDP**, an Austin-based nonprofit organization devoted to improving the working conditions of low-income and undocumented workers in **Texas** have had a number of successes in their fight for justice in the work place. Her organizations efforts have led to a federal investigation by **OSHA** into **Texas'** deadly construction industry, the passage of a state-wide wage theft law, and better, safer jobs for thousands of low-wage workers in **Austin** and **Travis**.

Founded in 2002, as the **Wage Claim Project** with group of **Casa Marianella** staff and volunteers, the project became **Workers Defense Project/Proyecto Defenso Laboral** in 2005. Now headquartered at 5604 Manor Road in **Austin, Texas**, the **WDP** is the go to place for workers to seek out help with wage theft and other work place issues. Para más información llame at (512) 391-2305.



## Michael Peña as Cesar Chavez in New Movie

**Michael Anthony Peña** is portraying **Cesar Chavez** in the new movie about the legendary labor leader's life which is set to hit movie theaters new month.

**Peña** is best known for his roles in the films **Crash**, **World Trade Center**, **Shooter**, **Observe and Report**, **30 Minutes or Less**, **Tower Heist**, **End of Watch** and **Gangster Squad**. He also starred in the movie **Walkout** where he played the role of **Sal Castro**. Born in **Chicago, Illinois** on January 13, 1976. **Peña** stated that he did not know too much **Cesar Chavez** and the farm worker movement before landing the role.

The producers of the film include **Diego Luna** as the director, **Gael Garcia Bernal**, and **Pablo Cruz** (all principals of **Canana Films**); **John Malkovich**, **Lianne Halfon**, and **Russell Smith**, writer **Keir Pearson**; and TV producer **Larry Meli**.

Also in the film are **America Ferrera** who plays the role of **Cesar's** wife **Helen**, and **Rosario Dawson** is cast as **Dolores Huerta** who co-founded the **United Farm Workers Union** with **Cesar** in the 1960s. This is the first "Hollywood" movie on the life and work of **Cesar Chavez** and was made with the permission and assistance of the **Chavez** family.

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# La Invitación

**EDITORIAL**

The Cesar E. Chavez Legacy and Education Fund is proud to help keep the legacy and dream of Cesar Chavez alive for future generations. The people of San Antonio have been very receptive to this yearly event and once again, we are proud to announce that the City of San Antonio is a co-sponsor of the official 18th Annual Cesar E. Chavez Legacy & Education Foundation March for Justice. This year, the Grand Marshall will be Dr. Ricardo Romo, President of the University of Texas at San Antonio. Once again, we will remember the beloved civil rights leader on a new route as we march down the newly named Cesar E. Chavez Blvd. - a testament to our perseverance to honor Cesar - ¡Si Se Puede!

Cesar E. Chavez is a great American hero and role model. Through his example of nonviolence, social justice, and his commitment to and the mistreatment of farm workers, improving their living conditions and bringing dignity to all workers in the United States, he will always be remembered in the hearts of the people.

There is no question in my heart, and in the hearts of the people who knew Cesar Chavez, which side of the struggle he was on. Cesar showed us through his courageous examples that, "Si Se Puede" (Yes We Can) achieves great accomplishment through unity, perseverance, hard work and a good education.

On behalf of all the Cesar E. Chavez organizing committees, we invite you to join us and march with us on Saturday, March 29th. A Pre-March Rally Early Worship Service and Community Program begins at 8:30am at the corner of Guadalupe and South Brazos Streets. The march to the Alamo begins at 10:00am

Please join us in keeping Cesar E. Chavez's vision and dreams alive and make them a reality through our actions in the march and throughout the year.

In Unity

Jaime P. Martinez

Organizer-Founder

The Cesar E. Chavez Legacy & Education Foundation



**Jaime P. Martinez**

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**Phone:** (512) 391-2305  
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Workers Defense Project  
5604 Manor RD  
Austin, TX 78723

# Ray Madrigal Wins 26 Counties in March

**Ray Madrigal?** Who? **Reynaldo Madrigal**, the guy running for Governor. Never heard of him. Really? Well, you are not alone. Most people in **Texas** have never heard of him either, yet on March 4th, 2014, more than 114,455 people or 20.9% of the Democratic voters who turned out to vote decided that he was their choice for **Governor of Texas**.



A quick look on the opposite page shows the 26 **Texas** counties that this municipal judge from the **Corpus Christi, Texas** area was able to win in the **Texas** primary. As one can see, most of the counties were along the **Texas/Mexico** border. His largest vote producing county was **Hidalgo County** with 18,907 votes. The county with the highest voter turnout in terms of percentage was **Jim Hogg County**.

When asked why he was running against **Texas Senator Wendy Davis**, **Madrigal** would respond, *"I am not running against Davis, I am running for Governor of Texas."* While many Texans might have been unaware that **Wendy Davis** had an opponent, **Madrigal**, a one time member of **La Raza Unida Party**, says, people shouldn't be afraid to run for political office. In 2002, he was the **Democratic Party** nominee for **Land Commissioner** and collected 303,142 or 37.67% of the vote in the primary.

**Madrigal**, who was born in **Runge, Texas** some 71 years ago, joined the **United States Army** at the age of 17 and served in **Europe**. He has worked over the years as a barber, photographer and is currently a municipal judge in **Seadrift**. Over the years he has earned two college degrees and in 1972, ran for justice of the peace under the **La Raza Unida Party** banner. Reflecting back on his days during the **Chicano Movement**, **Madrigal** said, *"We didn't have many Hispanic elected officials. We were not getting the proper attention and we felt change was needed."*

## Texas Gubernatorial Democratic Primary, 2014

Candidate	Vote %	Votes
Wendy Davis	79.1%	432,025
Reynaldo "Ray" Madrigal	20.9%	114,455
<b>Total Votes</b>		<b>546,480</b>

Now here come the questions. What do these Primary Election results mean? Do the 114,455 votes for **Ray Madrigal**, the candidate who virtually spent no money, and had no campaign apparatus to speak of, mean that some voters just don't like **Wendy Davis**? If so, that would mean that they knew something about **Wendy Davis** they didn't like. Or do the 114,000 votes for **Madrigal** represent Latino voters voting for a Latino simply because he is a Latino?

It is interesting to note that of the 26 counties that went for **Madrigal**, a vast majority of them had among the highest voter turn outs in their respective counties. It is also interesting to note that of the 26 counties that went for **Madrigal**, the average poverty rate was right at 26% which begs the question why would poor voters turn out to vote for a candidate like **Ray Madrigal**, a candidate who had virtually no chance of winning the Democratic nomination of his party?

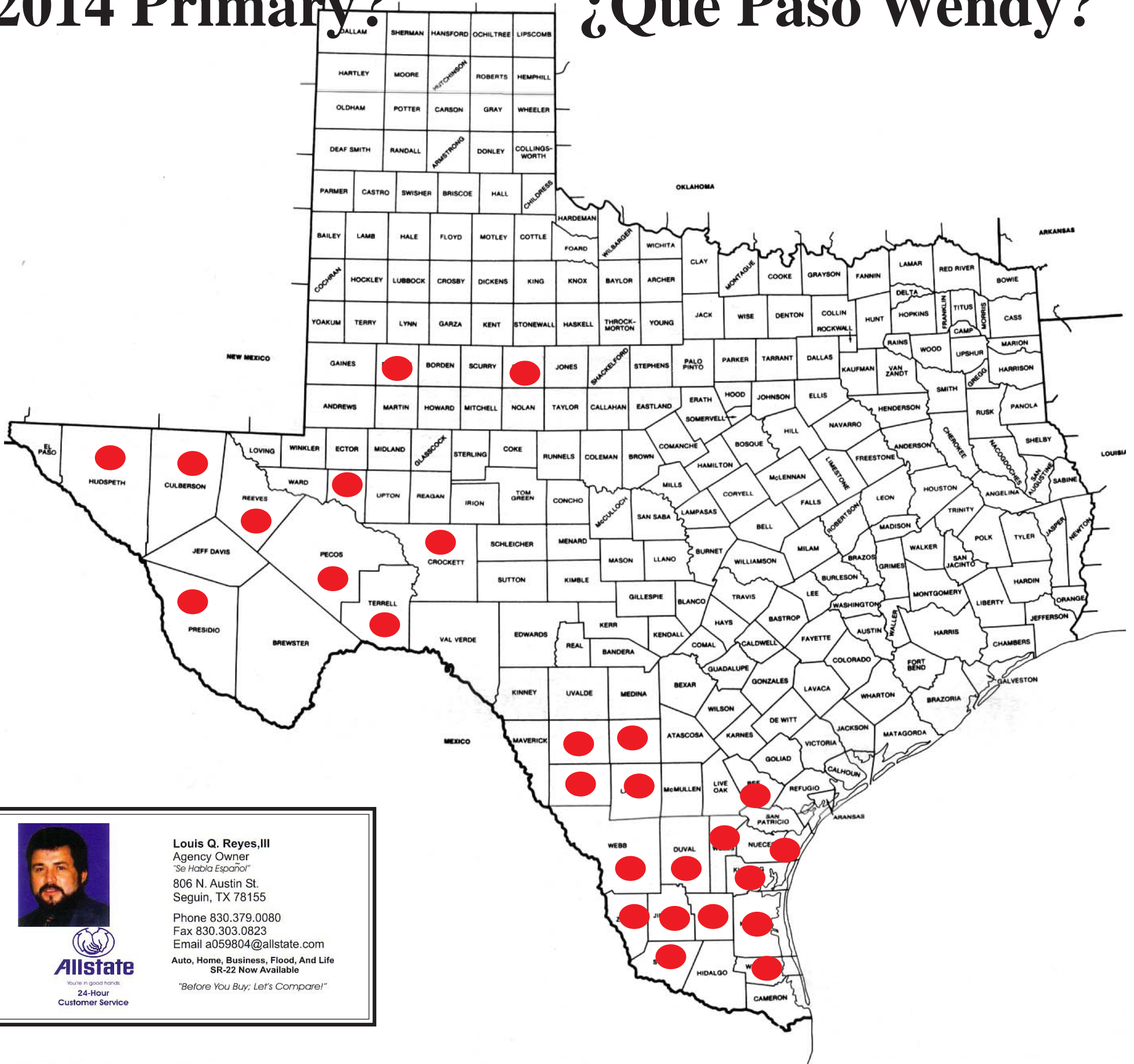
In the month's leading up to the March 4th Primary, activists from around the state inquired more than once about signs and other campaign material from the **Wendy Davis** campaign. Silence. When activists asked whether **Davis** might be visiting their part of the state, again, silence. But when it came to social media and requests for donations, it seemed like everyday messages were popping up asking for money. Toward the end it was reported that the **Wendy Davis** raised close to 12 million dollars. Now that **Wendy Davis** is the Democratic nominee going into the General Election, the question becomes what kind of campaign will she run? What is the **Texas Democratic Party** going to do to get the vote out in November?

Below is a table showing what happened in the March primary with regard to Spanish surname voters. A total of 5,084 Republican and Democrat candidates on the ballot. (There was no data from the Texas Secretary of State office for other parties.) The range of offices being sought are from Governor to Constable at the County level.

931 of the candidates had Spanish Surnames
4,153 did not have Spanish Surnames
3,339 of the candidates ran as Republicans
1,745 of the candidates ran as Democrats
305 of the candidates were Spanish Surname Female Democrats
57 of the candidates were Spanish Surname Female Republicans
477 of the candidates were Spanish Surname Male Democrats
92 of the candidates were Spanish Surname Male Republicans
568 of the candidates were Non-Spanish Surname Male Democrats
2,083 of the candidates were Non-Spanish Surname Male Republicans
392 of the candidates were Non-Spanish Surname Female Democrats
1,110 of the candidates were Non-Spanish Surname Female Republicans

# 2014 Primary?

# ¿Qué Pasó Wendy?



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# Battle of Medina

On Sunday April 6, 2014 from 2-4 P.M. at the Spanish Governors Palace in San Antonio we will be celebrating the 201st anniversary of the First Texas Republic. After a year of bloody warfare and after driving out all Spaniards in Texas, **José Bernardo Gutierrez de Lara** would proclaim our independence from Spain.

This first government has been formally recognized by the State of Texas by the 83rd Texas Legislature in a resolution brought before them by **State Representative Eddie Rodriguez** in H.R. 709.

Scheduled to speak are **State Representative Eddie Rodriguez**, **State Representative Mike Villarreal**, and History Professor from **Incarinate Word College, Dr Gilberto Hinojosa**.

If we do not keep our history alive no one will do it for us.

The event is free and open to the public

**Dan Arellano**, President

Battle of Medina  
Historical Society

# Profile

## Dan Arellano - *Activist Historian*

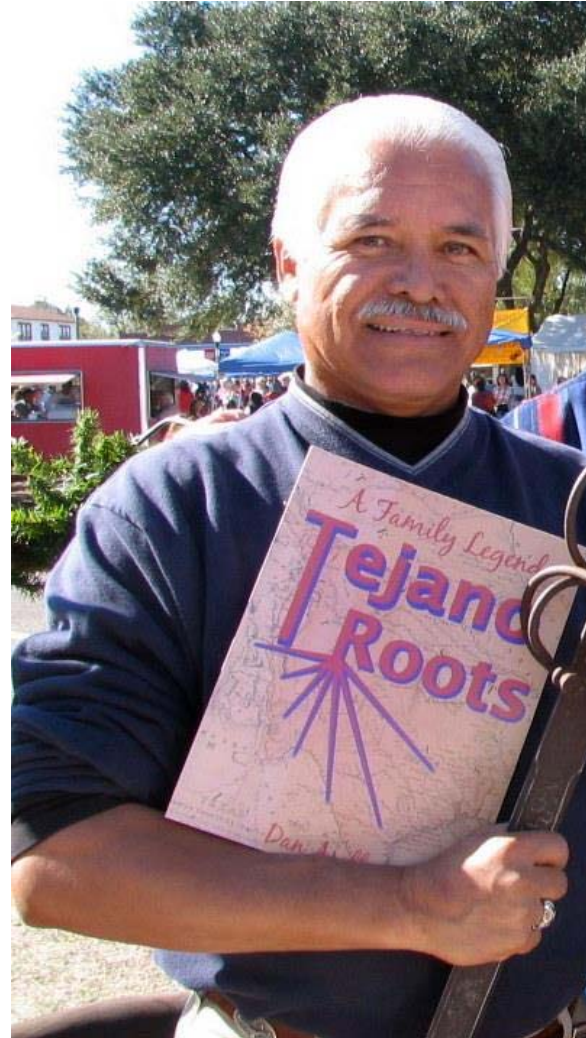
**Dan Arellano** es un historiador activista. Toma la historia y lo trae vivo a través de recreaciones, presentaciones de video, libros y conmemoraciones públicas en todo el estado. La pasión de **Dan** por compartir sus investigaciones se refleja cada vez que está en una reunión pública y hay una solicitud de anuncios. Casi sin falta, **Dan Arellano** se levantará de su asiento con las últimas noticias sobre próximos eventos.

Un original de Austin, **Dan Arellano** a veces no reciben el respeto y la atención que se merece. Muchas veces hay quienes apenas le dan la hora del día. Pero a su crédito, **Dan** es implacable y aunque hay solo cinco personas en un evento, el le hecha ganas como si fuera 500 personas delante de él.

Muchas personas no se dan cuenta, pero **Dan** pone su dinero donde está su boca. Si algo requiere financiación o si hay costos involucrados en la duplicación o la fotografía, **Dan** personalmente pone el dinero.

Monumento de los veteranos de Vietnam en **Eastside Memorial High School** que se erigió en 2011, fue el resultado de los esfuerzos organizativos de **Dan**. Actualmente está organizando un esfuerzo para construir un monumento a los soldados que sirvieron de **Travis High School** en Austin, Texas.

**Dan Arellano** cree que es importante saber y recordar las contribuciones de aquellos que han venido antes que nosotros. **Dan** es realmente un recurso valioso para la comunidad hispana en Austin, Texas.



**Dan Arellano** is an activist historian. He takes history and brings it alive through re-enactments, video presentations, books and public commemorations throughout the state. **Dan's** passion for sharing his research is reflected every time he is at a public meeting and there is a request for announcements. Almost without fail, **Dan Arellano** will rise from his seat with the latest news about upcoming event.

An Austin original, **Dan Arellano** sometimes doesn't receive the respect and attention he deserves. Many times there are those who barely give him the time of day. But to his credit, **Dan** is relentless and even if only five people were to show up to an event he organized, he will give it his all as if there were 500 people in front of him.

Many people may not be aware, but **Dan** puts his money where his mouth is. If something

requires funding or if there are costs involved in duplicating or photography, **Dan** personally puts up the money.

The Vietnam veteran's monument at **Eastside Memorial High School** which was erected in 2011, was the result of **Dan's** organizational efforts. He is currently organizing an effort to construct a monument to the soldiers who served from **Travis High School** in Austin, Texas.

**Dan Arellano** is unique in that he believes it is important to know and remember the contributions of those who have come before us. **Dan** is truly a valuable asset to the Hispanic community in Austin, Texas.

# The World War I Diary of José de la Luz Sáenz



José de la Luz Sáenz

The book cover on the right is that of a newly released English version of **José de la Luz Sáenz's World War I** diary which was first published in Spanish in 1933, with the title: Los méxico-americanos en la Gran Guerra y su contingente en pro de la democracia, la humanidad, y la justicia (San Antonio: Artes Gráficas).

For the past 12 years, Professor Emilio Zamora, from **The University of Texas at Austin** has recovered this important historical text. He has edited and translated the book (with the assistance of **Ben Maya**), an almost daily account of the horrific experiences of war.



**Sáenz** also points out throughout the diary that Mexican Americans made battlefield sacrifices so that their descendants could claim equal rights in their other fight at home.

## Who was José de la Luz Sáenz?

**José** was born in 1888, in **Realitos in Duval County**. His family moved to **Alice, Texas** in 1908 and José graduated from high school in 1908. In 1918, he volunteered for military service and participated in **World War I** in the 360th Regiment Infantry in **Europe**. This when he began keeping a diary.

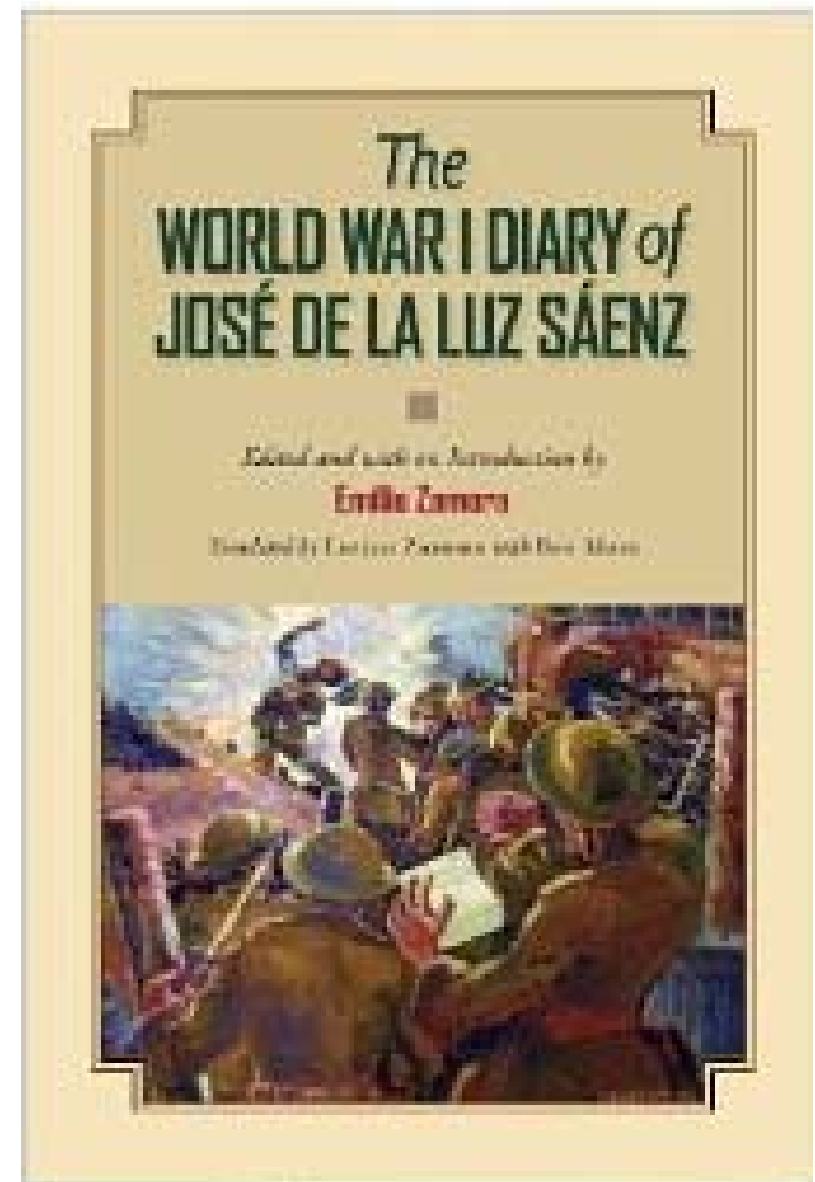
In his diary, **Sáenz** linked the American World War I "rhetoric of democracy" with the Mexican American struggle for civil rights. Upon his return from the war, **Sáenz** translated his experi-

ences and sacrifices—and those of the many other American soldiers of Mexican descent—fighting for democracy into a movement for Mexican American civil rights in **Texas**. **Sáenz** had an early involvement in the establishment of **LULAC**, the **League of United Latin American Citizens**. He was a member of the **LULAC Board of Trustees** between 1930 and 1932, and was president of the **McAllen** chapter in the 1930s. Through his numerous writings and his leadership in local activist organizations, **Sáenz** continued to battle discrimination.

During the Depression of the 1930s, **Sáenz** found employment with a relief agency and continued his forty-year career as a teacher and school administrator in places like **Moore, New Braunfels, San Agustín, Benavides, Premont, Peñitas, La Joya, Oilton, Edinburg, and McAllen**. He moved constantly because school officials would release him in reaction to his constant critiques against the segregation of Mexican children.

**World War II**—and the participation of his own children in the military—renewed his belief that Mexicans deserved equality because they were continuing to defend the constitutional principles of justice and democracy on the battlefield.

**José de la Luz Sáenz** died on April 12, 1953. He is buried at the **National Cemetery in Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio**. We honor him for his courage under fire and especially his dedication and contributions to the Mexican cause for respect and equal rights.



J. Luz Sáenz

Texas A&M University Press, Feb 15, 2014 - History - 528 pages

# 24 Servicemen Awarded the Medal of Honor



## Pfc. Leonard M. Kravitz

**Kravitz** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as an assistant machinegunner with **Company M, 5th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division** during combat operations against an armed enemy in **Yangpyong, Korea** on March 6 and 7, 1951.



## Staff Sgt. Melvin Morris

**Morris** will receive the Medal of Honor for his courageous actions while serving as commander of a strike force drawn from **Company D, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces**, during combat operations against an armed enemy in the vicinity of **Chi Lang, Republic of Vietnam** on Sept. 17, 1969.



## Cpl. Victor H. Espinoza

**Espinoza** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as an acting rifleman in **Company A, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division** during combat operations against an armed enemy in **Chorwon, Korea** on Aug. 1, 1952.



## Cpl. Joe R. Baldonado

**Baldonado** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as an acting machine gunner in **3rd Squad, 2nd Platoon, Company B, 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment** during combat operations against an armed enemy in **Kangdong, Korea** on Nov. 25, 1950.



## Staff Sgt. Felix M. Conde-Falcon

**Conde-Falcon** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as an acting Platoon Leader in **Company D, 1st Battalion, 505th Infantry Regiment, 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division** during combat operations against an armed enemy in **Ap Tan Hoa, Republic of Vietnam** on April 4, 1969.



## Spec. 4 Santiago J. Erevia

**Erevia** will receive the Medal of Honor for his courageous actions while serving as radio telephone operator in **Company C, 1st Battalion (Airmobile), 501st Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile)** during search and clear mission near **Tam Ky, Republic of Vietnam**.



## Sgt. Eduardo C. Gomez

**Gomez** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving with **Company I, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division** during combat operations against an armed enemy in **Tabu-dong, Korea** on Sept. 3, 1950.



## Pvt. Miguel A. Vera

**Vera** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as an automatic rifleman with **Company F, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division** in **Chorwon, Korea**, on Sept. 21, 1952.

## No photos for these soldiers

**Specialist Four Ardie R. Copas** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as a Machinegunner in **Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division** during combat operations against an armed enemy near **Ph Romeas Hek, Cambodia** on May 12, 1970. **Private Demensio Rivera** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as an automatic rifleman with **2d Platoon, Company G, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division** during combat operations against an armed enemy in **Changyong-ni, Korea** on May 23, 1951. **Private First Class Salvador J. Lara** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as the Squad Leader of a rifle squad with **2d Platoon, Company L, 180th Infantry, 45th Infantry Division** during combat operations against an armed enemy in **Aprilia, Italy** on May 27 and 28, 1944. **Sergeant Alfred B. Nietzel** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as a section leader for **Company H, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division** during combat operations against an armed enemy in **Heistern, Germany** on November 18, 1944.

## Spec. 4 Leonard L. Alvarado

**Alvarado** will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as a rifleman with **Company D, 2nd Battalion, 12th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile)** during combat operations against an armed enemy in **Phuoc Long Province, Republic of Vietnam** on Aug. 12, 1969.





# After Review of Their Files Shows Errors Made



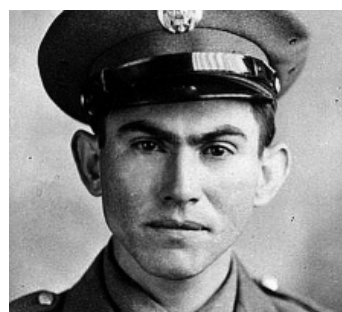
## Staff Sgt. Manuel V. Mendoza

Mendoza will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as a platoon sergeant with Company B, 350th Infantry, 88th Infantry Division during combat operations against an armed enemy on Mount Battaglia, Italy on Oct. 4, 1944.



## Sgt. William F. Leonard

Leonard will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as a squad leader in Company C, 30th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division during combat operations against an armed enemy near St. Die, France on Nov. 7, 1944.



## Pvt. Pedro Cano

Cano will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving with Company C, 8th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division during combat operations against an armed enemy in Schevenhutte, Germany on Dec. 3, 1944.



## Spec. 4 Jesus S. Duran

Duran will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as an acting M-60 machinegunner in Company E, 2d Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) during combat operations against an armed enemy in the Republic of Vietnam on April 10, 1969.



## 1st Lt. Donald K. Schwab

Schwab will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as the commander of Company E, 15th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, during combat operations against an armed enemy near Lure, France on Sept. 17, 1944.



## Pvt. Joe Gandara

Gandara will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving with Company D, 2nd Battalion, 507th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 17th Airborne Division during combat operations against an armed enemy in Amfreville, France on June 9, 1944.



## Master Sgt. Mike C. Pena

Pena will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as a member of Company F, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division during combat operations against an armed enemy in Waegwan, Korea, on Sept. 4, 1950.



## Sgt. 1st Class Jose Rodela

Rodela will receive the Medal of Honor for his courageous actions while serving as the company commander, Detachment B-36, Company A, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces during combat operations against an armed enemy in Phuoc Long Province, Republic of Vietnam on Sept. 1, 1969.

## Master Sgt. Juan E. Negrón

Negrón will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while serving as a member of Company L, 65th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division during combat operations against an armed enemy in Kalma-Eri, Korea on April 28, 1951.



## Sgt. Candelario Garcia

Garcia will receive the Medal of Honor for his courageous actions while serving as an acting team leader for Company B, 1st Battalion, 2nd Infantry, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division during combat operations against an armed enemy in Lai Khe, Republic of Vietnam on Dec. 8, 1968.



## Sgt. Jack Weinstein

Weinstein will receive the Medal of Honor posthumously for his courageous actions while leading 1st Platoon, Company G, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division in Kumsong, Korea on Oct. 19, 1951.



The official 18<sup>th</sup> Annual  
Cesar E. Chavez Legacy & Educational Foundation  
**MARCH FOR JUSTICE**  
Co-Sponsored by the City of San Antonio

"Bring forth song and celebration;  
So that the spirit will be alive among us."  
— Cesar E. Chavez



**In Memory of Abel Ortiz**

— A DAY OF SERVICE —  
**Saturday, March 29, 2014**  
[sanantonio.gov/chavezmarch](http://sanantonio.gov/chavezmarch)

Support the San Antonio Food Bank!  
Bring a canned good(s) to the March!

## La Vida de Cesar

A true American hero, **Cesar** was a civil rights, Latino, farm worker, community servant and social entrepreneur; a crusader for nonviolent advocate.

A second-generation American, **Cesar** was born on March 31, 1927, his family became migrant farm workers after losing their farm in the adulthood, **Cesar** migrated across the southwest laboring in the hardships and injustices of farm worker life.

After achieving only an eighth-grade education, **Cesar** left school to attend more than 30 elementary and middle schools. Although his intellectual curiosity, and was self-taught in many fields and well re-

**Cesar** joined the **US Navy** in 1946, and served in the Western Pacific service to marry **Helen Fabela**, whom he had met working in the settled in the East San Jose barrio of **Sal Si Puedes** (get out if you thirty-one grandchildren.

**Cesar's** life as a community organizer began in 1952 when he joined a prominent Latino civil rights group. While with the **CSO**, **Cesar** led campaigns against racial and economic discrimination primarily in served as **CSO's** national director.

**Cesar's** dream, however, was to create an organization to protect a discrimination he had shared. In 1962, **Cesar** resigned from the **CSO**, led the **National Farm Workers Association**, which later became the **UFW**.

For more than three decades **Cesar** led the first successful farm worker union, fighting for respect, fair wages, medical coverage, pension benefits, and humane working conditions and protections for hundreds of thousands of farm workers. Against previous efforts brought about the passage of the groundbreaking **1975 California Agricultural Labor Relations Act**, which gave farm workers the right to organize. Today, it remains the only law in the nation that protects farm workers.

The significance and impact of **Cesar's** life transcends any one cause. In addition to being a great humanitarian and communicator who influenced social justice and civil rights for the poor and disenfranchised in our society, he led a coalition of students, middle class consumers, trade unionists, religious leaders, and other community members.

A strong believer in the principles of nonviolence practiced by **Martin Luther King Jr.**, **Cesar** effectively employed peaceful tactics such as fasts, boycotts, and marches to affirm his personal commitment and that of the farm labor movement. In 1972, and in 1988, at the age of 61, he endured a 36-day "Fast for Life" for farm workers and their children.

**Cesar** passed away in his sleep on April 23, 1993, in **San Luis, Arizona**. More than 50,000 people attended his funeral services in the small town of **San Luis**, which he had planted his seed for social justice only decades before.

**Cesar's** life cannot be measured in material terms. He never earned money, and when **Cesar** passed, he had no savings to leave to his family.

His motto in life-"si se puede" (it can be done)-embodies the unconditional benefit. Since his death, dozens of communities across the nation have named public facilities, awards and scholarships in his honor, as well as an honorarium. He was posthumously awarded the **Presidential Medal of Freedom**, the highest honor in the United States, with permission from the **Cesar E. Chavez Foundation**.

# ar Chavez

er, and labor leader; a religious and spiritual figure; a  
t social change; and an environmentalist and consumer

, near his family's farm in **Yuma, Arizona**. At age 10,  
e Great Depression. Throughout his youth and into his  
fields and vineyards, where he was exposed to the

o work in the fields full-time to support his family. He  
ormal education ended then, he possessed an insatiable  
ad throughout his life.

c in the aftermath of **World War II**. He returned from  
vineyards of central **California**. The **Chavez** family  
(can), and would eventually have eight children and

ned the **Community Service Organization (CSO)**, a  
coordinated voter registration drives and conducted  
urban areas. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, Cesar

nd serve farm workers, whose poverty and disenfran-  
eaving the security of a regular paycheck to found the  
**United Farm Workers of America**.

orkers union in American history, achieving dignity,  
living conditions, as well as countless other rights and  
viously insurmountable odds, he led successful strikes  
s in the history of American agriculture. His union's  
**California Agricultural Labor Relations Act** to protect  
ects the farm workers' right to unionize.

se or struggle. He was a unique and humble leader, in-  
nced and inspired millions of Americans to seek social  
ty. **Cesar** forged a diverse and extraordinary national  
ous groups, and minorities.

ahatma Gandhi and **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**,  
strikes, and pilgrimages. In 1968 he fasted for 25 days  
ment to non-violence. He fasted again for 25 days in  
" to highlight the harmful impact of pesticides on farm

ona, only miles from his birthplace of 66 years earlier.  
town of **Delano, California**, the same community in

more than \$6,000 a year. He never owned a house. When

ommon and invaluable legacy he left for the world's  
have renamed schools, parks, streets, libraries, other  
acting holidays on his birthday, March 31. In 1994 he  
the highest civilian honor in America. Reprinted with

— COMING SOON TO MOVIE THEATERS —

## **CESAR CHAVEZ AN AMERICAN HERO 03 28 2014**

### **CECLEF PROCLAMATION AT CITY HALL WITH MAYOR JULIAN CASTRO & CITY COUNCIL**

*Wednesday, March 5 at 5 p.m.*

### **FOR THE LOVE OF CESAR ECUNEMICAL SERVICE, PASTOR-CHIEF APOSTLE ROSITA WILSON & GABRIEL VELASQUEZ**

*The Greater Faith Institutional Church  
3514 Martin Luther King Drive  
Friday, March 21 at 6:30 p.m.*

### **LABOR & COMMUNITY WREATH LAYING CEREMONY & TRIBUTE TO THE LEGACY OF CESAR E. CHAVEZ**

*1023 Guadalupe St.  
Saturday, March 22 at 2 p.m.*

### **FARM WORKER MASS FOR FARM WORKERS**

*San Fernando Cathedral  
Sunday, March 23 at 7 a.m.*

### **CESAR E. CHAVEZ STUDENT ART EXHIBIT**

*Art work by Columbia Heights Elementary Students of  
Harlandale I.S.D.  
Monday, March 24 from 4 - 5 p.m.  
3505 Pleasanton Rd.*

### **CECLEF SCHOLARSHIP FUND GALA**

*El Tropicano Hotel (Coronado Ballroom)  
110 Lexington  
Thursday, March 27*

*Welcome Reception at 6 p.m.*

*Dinner and Program at 6:30 p.m.*

- **Master of Ceremonies:** Antonio Guillen, News Anchor Univision (KWEX)
  - **Keynote Speaker:** Dr. Ricardo Romo, President, The University of Texas at San Antonio
  - **CECLEF Lifetime Achievement Award** to Tejano & Conjunto Legend Richard "Guero Polkas" Davila
  - **CECLEF Distinguished Service Award** to Gabriel Quintero Velasquez
  - **2014 Conscience Builder Award** to Pablo Schnieder
- Music & Dance to follow the awards program.**



*The official 18<sup>th</sup> Annual  
Cesar E. Chavez Legacy &  
Educational Foundation*

## **MARCH FOR JUSTICE**

*Saturday, March 29, 2014*

— corner of Guadalupe and South Brazos streets —

*8:30 a.m. Pre-March Early Worship Service and  
Community Program*

*10 a.m. March to Alamo Plaza*

— FOR INFORMATION CALL —

*The Cesar E. Chavez Legacy & Educational Foundation Office  
Official Headquarters for CECLEF Events  
(210) 228-3731 (Ask For Imelda Obledo)*

*For Scholarship Information:  
Ernest J. Martinez • sachavezfund@yahoo.com*



*Support the Food Bank and bring a can to the March to feed the hungry.*



BY ERNIE POWELL

Of all the stories I've held on to from my time working for **Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers**, the one I like to tell is not from the fields of **California** but from the mines of **Pennsylvania**. It involves not only **Cesar**, but also a helicopter and a man named **Flood**.

**I was inspired by some combination of President Kennedy's example,**

My journey to working with the farmworkers had been an indirect one. I grew up mostly in **Rialto, California**, where my first successful organizing project involved getting my fellow **Eisenhower High** students to stage a sit-down strike until we were allowed to wear T-shirts on hot days. From there, I was inspired by some combination of **President Kennedy's** example, the reading I did at **San Bernardino Valley College**, and my time as a **VISTA** worker to think about a career where I could help to change society. A **Presbyterian** pastor in **Colton** introduced me to the farmworkers movement, and soon I found myself part of the grape boycott. In the summer of 1968, I picketed with **Cesar's** nephew, **Freddy Chavez**, at **Ralph's** on **Vermont Avenue** in **South L.A.**

My final two years in college were at **San Diego State University**. During my second year, a tomato strike took place in **San Ysidro** in the southern part of **San Diego County**. I started volunteering to line up support for the strikers among church groups. After a few weeks, it turned into a full-time job, which led to me flunking out of school. The strike lasted for about nine months and after it ended, I moved north to **Napa Valley** to organize in the wine grape industry. After a few months, I was sent off to **Philadelphia** to work on the national lettuce boycott.

# Driving Cesar Chavez

## The Unforgettable Day I Took the Union Leader Through Pennsylvania Coal Country

I'd first seen **Cesar** in 1970 at the signing of the contract in **Delano, California** that ended the grape boycott. I later talked strategy with him during the tomato strike in **San Ysidro**. But going east brought us into closer contact. When **Cesar** came to **Philadelphia**, I would drive him to various meetings. A group of us went with **Cesar** to the **United Auto Workers** convention in **Atlantic City**. Another time, my colleagues and I drove him to **New York** for meetings, and

I got a glimpse of his sense of humor. As we drove up to a tollbooth on the **New Jersey Turnpike**, he asked me whether I had seen **The Godfather** and remembered the scene where **Sonny** got whacked at a tollbooth. Fortunately, I hadn't—because I was plenty nervous driving **Cesar** to begin with.

On these trips, he was very friendly and curious about our day-to-day work. He wanted to know

how the lettuce boycott was working. He loved talking about organizing and getting ideas about how to organize more supporters for the boycott. But he could also be very businesslike. **Cesar** had two beautiful dogs, **German** shepherds named **Boycott** and **Huelga**, who followed him everywhere. They were very well-trained security dogs that often walked beside **Cesar**. One day, **Cesar** was trying to start a meeting, but none of us would quiet down. All



\*CESAR CHAVEZ SPEAKS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE LATTIMER MASSACRE MEMORIAL, LATTIMER, PENNSYLVANIA. 9/10/1972 H. SCOTT HEIST/GLOBE PHOTOS, INC.

of a sudden, **Huelga** jumped up on a table and barked, loudly and with authority. The meeting started.

But the time with **Cesar** I remember best was in 1972, when he came to **Philadelphia**, and my colleagues and I drove him up to **Lattimer**, in **Pennsylvania** coal country. He had been invited to speak at an event with the **United Mine Workers**, an important opportunity to build solidarity with our brothers and sisters in the labor movement.

### **famous event in 1897 when sheriff's deputies shot down 19 striking miners as they marched . . .**

The occasion was historical—it was the 75th anniversary of a terrible and famous event in 1897 when sheriff's deputies shot down 19 striking miners as they marched in **Lattimer** to demand union recognition. According to **Michael Novak's** 1978 book **The Guns of Lattimer**, deputies had spent the morning joking about how many miners they would kill. Later that day, after a march and confrontation with authorities, the miners began to disperse—but the deputies began shooting, killing 19 people. Every miner who was fatally shot that day was shot in the back.

When we arrived, American flags were everywhere. Church chimes were playing union songs. **Cesar** began his speech by thanking all the attendees. He then walked the crowd through the tragic events of 1897, linking the struggle of those miners with today's farmworkers.

*"We know only too well the hardship and sacrifice of these mineworkers back on September 10, 1897. For here is a group of workers in America today whose lives so closely parallel the lives of those miners," Cesar said. "They too are immigrants; they too have strange-sounding names; they too speak a foreign language; they too are trying to build a union; they too face hostile sheriffs and recalcitrant employers; they too are non-violent, as these men were."*

He then inspired the crowd to think and act

toward the future. *"Let there be strength and unity in the ranks of labor throughout this land; let there be only one voice; let there be only one Lattimer; let there be peace; let there be justice; let there be love. Amen."*

At the end of the speech, the crowd jumped to its feet and applauded for many minutes. The spirit of solidarity that day—and **Cesar's** message of the universality of the struggle for decent wages, safe working conditions, and good benefits—was powerful.

But the speech was not the whole story. While were all still assembled, a helicopter appeared from over a mountain ridge. The chopper hovered above the crowd and gently landed—right into the audience. No one ran; they just moved out of the way. As the helicopter touched earth, a side door opened and out walked, down a ladder, **Congressman Dan Flood**.

**Flood** was a **Pennsylvania** native who had trained as a **Shakespearean** actor before finding the law and eventually politics. According to **William C. Kashatus' 2010** biography of **Flood**, he was an old-time mover and shaker on **Capitol Hill** who wore white linen suits, silk top hats, and dark flowing capes on the House floor. A former vaudevillian, he turned addresses and arguments into old-fashioned, stage-actor performances.

On this day in **Lattimer**, **Flood** seemed particularly exuberant. An account of that day in the publication **Out Now** matches my recollection of "the sudden arrival of a large green Army helicopter ... and out jumps this older fellow with a wax mustache wearing a red cape and tuxedo."

The audience erupted into a cheering frenzy, and as those cheers got louder, the congressman walked through the crowd, shaking hands, kissing babies, and saying hello. He got to the stage and enthusiastically shook **Cesar's** hand. He then sat next to **Cesar** and began hugging him, slapping his leg as a friendly gesture. **Cesar** accepted it all in a most kind manner. Then, a local group of union members marched to the

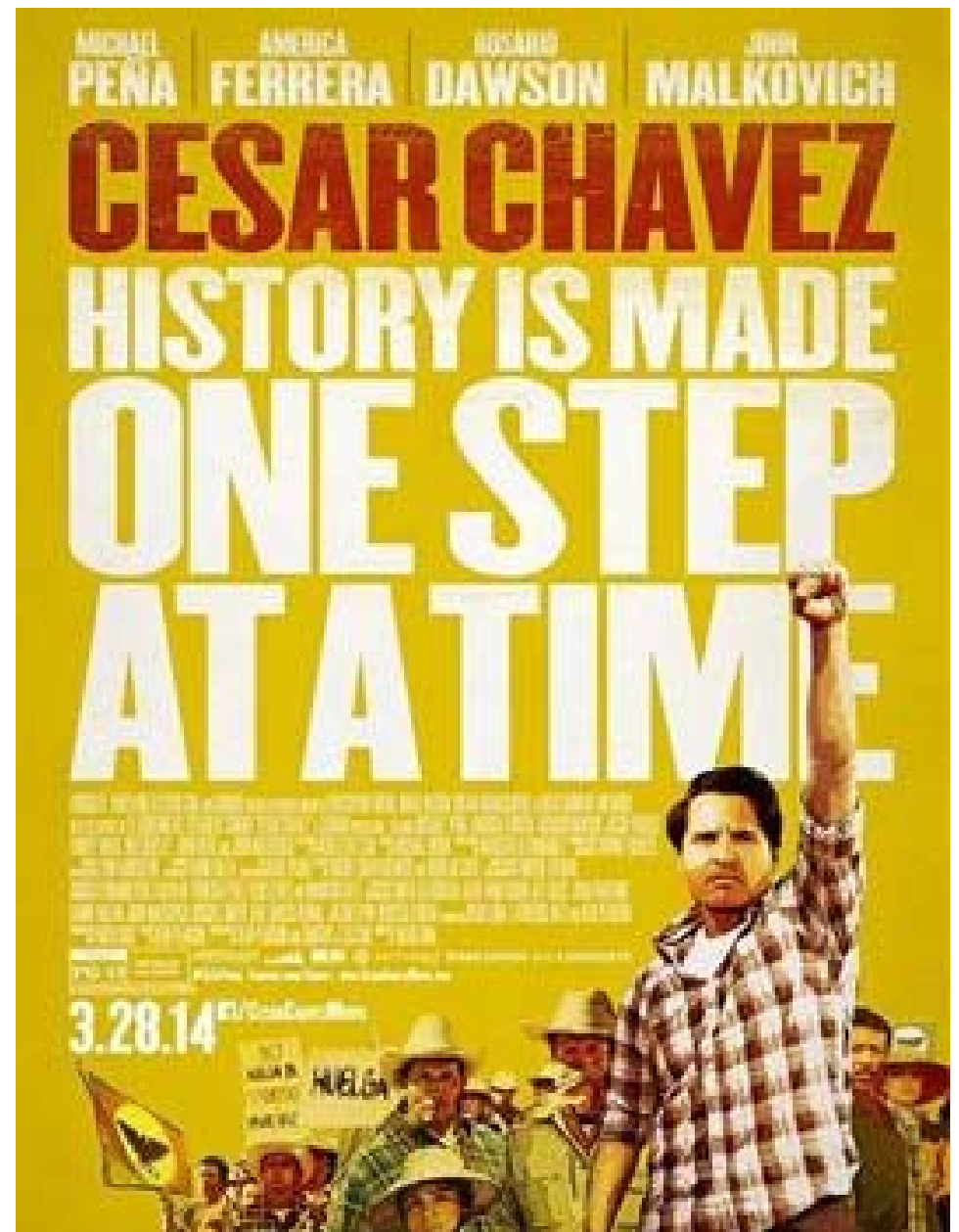
front of the crowd and played "The Star-Spangled Banner." A local clergyman said a prayer and—like clockwork—the union chimes on top of a nearby building played the **Woody Guthrie** tune "Union Maid."

**Flood** was introduced, and his first words, offered with dramatic flair, were as follows: "I have come here to praise **Cesar**." The crowd stood up and cheered. Again, **Flood**, arms raised and cape flowing from a light breeze, said, a second time, *"I have come here to praise Cesar!"*

No one within 50 miles of that stage remained

sitting. His showmanship, and the colorful nature of his dress and appearance, was incredible. **Flood** was beloved by the people he represented. And he made it abundantly clear that the leader of this robust, exciting farmworkers movement was a brother to every single person there.

It was a moment of labor movement unity, of profound connection, and of patriotism. It has never left me. I have told this story many times over the years. I had many great days as an organizer for the union, but none better than this one. This story first appeared in Zocalo Public Square



# Botas Picudas: New Style Emerges from Mexico

Mexican pointy boots (Spanish: Botas picudas mexicanas) are a style of pointed fashion boots made with elongated toes that are popular footwear for men in parts of **Mexico** as well as in the United States. The boots are said to have originated in **Matehuala** in the Mexican state of **San Luis Potosí** in 2009 and expanded expanded to parts of the United States where large numbers of Matehualan migrants live, particularly in **Dallas, Texas**, but also in **Tennessee, Mississippi** and **Oklahoma**.

The appearance of the pointy boots has coincided with the popularity of "tribal guarachero" music, hyphy tribal or tribal. Tribal music has been described as "a mixture of Pre-Columbian and African sounds mixed with fast cumbia bass and electro-house beats." Boys and men that wear the pointy boots have formed all-male troupes to compete in danceoffs at local nightclubs to tribal music. Participants in the contests spend weeks choreographing their dance moves and fabricating their outfits which commonly include "matching western shirts and skinny jeans to accentuate their footwear." In Matehuala, prize money ranges from \$100 to \$500. The prize often includes a bottle of whiskey.

The dance troupes have reportedly become so popular that they are being "hired to dance at weddings, for quinceañeras, celebrations of the Virgin of Guadalupe, bachelorette parties and even rosary ceremonies for the dead. Here in **Austin, Texas** las botas picudas can be found in stores in the heavily Hispanic neighborhoods of **Rundberg** and the **St. Johns** area.



ABOVE: Man on a bicycle in Austin, Texas going somewhere with his pointy boots.



## ¿Cómo Vez?



# World Theatre Day -SA

The **San Antonio Latino/a Theatre Alliance (SALTA)** is proud to announce **World Theatre Day -SA**, San Antonio's first celebration of this world-wide movement started in 1961 by the International Theatre Institute. In its inaugural year, **World Theatre Day - SA** will take place March 27 - 29, 2014 and will focus on Latina performance artists and local youth performance collectives that explore identity.

All events will take place at **Palo Alto College Performing Arts Center** located at 1400 W. Villaret Blvd. in San Antonio, Texas and are **FREE** and open to the public. For more information regarding **World Theatre Day - SA** or to schedule an interview with a participating artist, please contact SALTA at [salta.texas@gmail.com](mailto:salta.texas@gmail.com) or call **Marisela Barrera** at (210) 316-3980. SALTA advocates for independent artists and theatre arts organizations and serves to cultivate, promote and present Latino/a theatre in **San Antonio** and **South Texas**.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 2014

### TEATRO RASQUACHISMO AWARD CEREMONY & WORLD THEATRE DAY MESSAGE

Palo Alto's Auditorium

Reception starts at 6:30 p.m.

Program begins at 7:30 p.m.

**Dr. Tomás Ybarra-Frausto** joins us on World Theatre Day to receive SALTA's inaugural "Teatro Rasquachismo Award." This award will subsequently be presented annually by SALTA. The evening includes *actos* such as "The American Dream" by El Teatro de los Barrios, circa 1970 (performed by **Smiley Rojas** and **Juan Gutierrez**) and *La Chata* (played by **Dr. Rita Urquijo -Ruiz**). Community members will also share *testimonios* about the impact of **Dr. Ybarra-Frausto's** work. For **Ybarra-Frausto**, *rasquachismo* codifies all Chicano cultural production, including theatre, literature, and visual art. In addition, **Ybarra-Frausto** declares that while Mexican vernacular *rasquache* traditions may inform Chicano art, the *rasquachismo* that has evolved in the United States is a "bicultural sensibility." It is a theory that reflects his training as a scholar and Stanford professor of literature, along with his early and longstanding interest in visual arts. He lives in **San Antonio, Texas**.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 2014

### SWAN DAY PART 1

#### NEW WORKS

Support Women Artists Now Day

Palo Alto's Black Box Theatre @ 8 p.m.

SWAN Day/Support Women Artists Now Day is an international holiday designed to showcase the power and diversity of women's creativity. Featured artists include **Zombie Bazaar**, **Jo Reyes Boitel**, and Rebozos by **Carmen Tafolla**, directed by **José Rubén De León**.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 2014

### YOUTHTEATROINTERCAMBIO

Palo Alto's Auditorium @ 5 p.m.

Featured performances by youth performance collectives that explore identity: Centro Para la Semilla, SAY Si ALAS Youth Theatre Co., and the Guadalupe Cultural Art Center's Discover Animo and Teen Arts Puente Project. Following the performances, there will be a Youth Theatre Workshop facilitated by **Joel Settles**.

# Fotos de la Gente

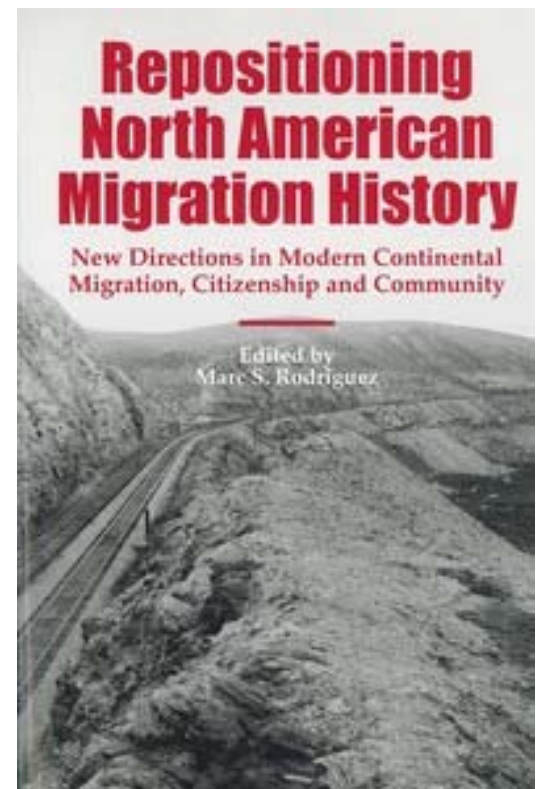


**ABOVE:** In this photo we see there are many ways to stand in line. Why stand and wait patiently for a long time when you can let your shoes do the job of holding your position in line? Pos si! It makes sense to me.



**ABOVE:** Look closely at the photo above and you will see that musical instruments have been fashioned out of cardboard. What this photo says is that when you are tired of working, there is always a way to make music and entertain yourself.

**RIGHT:** Repositioning North American Migration History New Directions in Modern Continental Migration, Citizenship, and Community Edited by Marc S. Rodriguez



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# Fechas de Marzo

**March 16, 1586** - **King Philip II of Spain**, orders the missionaries of **New Spain** to educate the Indians not out of charity but out of a sense of justice and obligation.

**March 09, 1707** - On this day in 1707, the **Ramón** expedition, with thirty-one soldiers and citizens, 150 horses, and twenty pack mules, left **Mission San Juan Bautista** for a trek north of the Rio Grande. **Diego Ramón** was sent on this excursion by **Coahuila** governor **Alarcón** to punish raiding Indians, to gather neophytes for the smallpox-ravaged **Rio Grande** missions, and to explore the region. After a successful expedition that reached up to the site of present-day **Webb** and **Dimmit** counties, **Ramón** and his men arrived back at **San Juan Bautista** on April 3, 1708.

**March 21, 1806** - **Benito Juárez García** is born in the village of **San Pablo Guelatao**, in the state of **Oaxaca**. **Juárez** becomes a distinguished and patriotic **President of Mexico**, loyal to the rights of all peoples and all nations, and dedicated to the pursuit of national justice and sovereignty.

**March 24, 1825** - On this day in 1825, the Mexican legislature, meeting in **Saltillo**, passed the **State Colonization Law** of March 24, 1825. The legislation was designed to bring about the peopling of **Coahuila** and **Texas**. It encouraged farming, ranching, and commerce. For a nominal fee, the law granted settlers as much as a square league (4,428.4 acres) of pastureland and a *labor* (177.1 acres) of farmland. Immigrants were temporarily free of every kind of tax. Newcomers had to take an oath promising to abide by the federal and state constitutions, to worship according to the Christian (i.e., Catholic) religion, and to display sound moral principles and good conduct. After accepting these terms and settling in Texas, immigrants earned the standing of naturalized Mexicans. Empresarios **Stephen F. Austin** and **Green DeWitt**, among others, started their colonies under this law.

**March 05, 1842** - On this day in 1842, Mexican general **Ráfael Vásquez**, with 700 soldiers, occupied **San Antonio**. Unable to raise an army in time to resist this invasion, the Texans surrendered and evacuated the town without a fight. **Vásquez** raised the Mexican flag over the town, and declared Mexican laws in effect. On March 9 the Mexican army abandoned **San Antonio** and began to withdraw to **Mexico**. The incident was part of a series of raids and counter-raids in 1842 as **Mexico** sought to recover **Texas** and the Texans fought to maintain their independence.

**March 9, 1916** - **Francisco Villa** makes a surprise attack at dawn on **Columbus, New Mexico**. **Villa's** foolhardy incursion results in retaliation on March 14 when **General John Pershing** enters **Mexico** with a "Punitive Expedition" to hunt for **Villa**. **Pershing's** expedition remains in **Mexico** until February 6, 1917. Expedition members include **Dwight D. Eisenhower**.

**March 04, 1933** - On this day in 1933, **John Nance Garner** of **Texas** left his position as speaker of the House to become vice president of the United States. **Garner** was born in 1868 in a log cabin near **Detroit, Texas**. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and moved to **Uvalde**, where he joined the law firm of **Clark and Fuller**. **Garner** served as a county judge and as a state senator before heading for **Washington** as a congressman in 1903. During his early years in Congress he adhered to his number-one rule for success: get elected, stay there, and gain influence through seniority. By 1909 **Garner** had become party whip, and he became speaker of the House in 1931. He campaigned for president in 1932 and, after throwing his support to **Franklin D. Roosevelt**, became FDR's running mate. **Garner** was a master of congressional politics and helped get much of the early **New Deal** legislation enacted, but he ultimately split with **Roosevelt** and the liberals over the court-packing plan and the direction of the Democratic party. **Garner** became a leader of the conservative Democrats, and, though he was reelected vice president in 1936, he worked against further **New Deal** legislation. After retiring from public life in 1940, **Garner** spent the rest of his years in **Uvalde** in relative seclusion. He died in 1967, a few days before his ninety-ninth birthday.

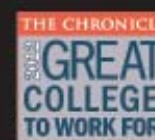


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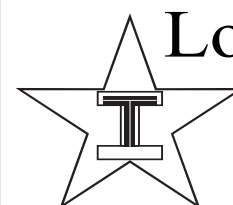
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# Poesia

## *Meanwhile, Aztlan*

Yes we all have our Whatevers, bills, family, y otras cosas pero

Meanwhile, Afganistan

Meanwhile, Darfur

Meanwhile, Siria

Meanwhile, Aztlan

First Stanza: South Africa/ South America struggle for class equality.

She moves to the head of the table, directed by eleven generations Manifest Destiny and stands there in the glow of birthday candles. sus ojos verdemar ven todo. No se les escapa nada. Me ven a mi y me estremezco.

Second stanza: England...England?, que es eso? Pues quien sabe? Who knows? Meanwhile, El Indio, equivocadamente nombrado "Indio" por Cristobal Colon sigue siendo el enemigo de el CIA, el FBI, y el Tio Sam.

She sits at the head of the table , now smiling and shy. Everyone prepares to sing.

Third stanza: The World, three young thieves slip through a window in the poor section of town. They take with them a black and white color T.V., a C.D. player and twelve dollars and seventy seven cents. No one hears them. No one sees them. And they never get caught for "that" crime.

She looks around at everyone, takes a deep breath and prepares to blow out the candles.

Fourth stanza: A little girl is crying because her mom is lying next to her, dead. Others are lying next to her, they too are dead. Other people mill around and give furtive glances at the camera lens. One woman hides her face in her hands and moves away into the crowd.

She now puts both hands on the table beside the three layer cake and blows. Her wish disappears into the cosmos. All the candles go out.

Meanwhile, Biafra

Meanwhile, Cuba

Meanwhile, Egypt

Meanwhile.....Aztlan

**Eduardo Cavazos Garza**

Eduardo Garza is the founder of the Jazz Poets of San Antonio

## Word Power

# *En las 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.

Today, I went to the store,

Hoy, fui a la tienda

but I could not find what I

pero no he podia encontrar lo que

needed, so I left and

necesitaba, asi es que me

went to another store.

fui a otra tienda.

It was at this other

Fue en esta otra

store that I found what

tienda que encuentre lo que

I was looking for.

estaba buscando.

The only problem was

El único problema era

that I had to spend

que tenia que gastar

twice as much as I wanted

doble lo que queria

to. The next time I go to the

La proxima vez que voy a la

store, I will plan more carefully.

tienda, voy a planear más cuidadosamente.

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# ¡Adelante!

Conference for **Bilingual & Dual Language Educators**

March 21<sup>st</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> – Austin, Texas

¡Adelante! is the first educator-led conference focused on Bilingual/Dual Language education in Central Texas. This conference will be a forum for educators to share their experiences with other educators, to disperse insight and innovations in teaching and learning that occur daily on campuses throughout the region, and to ignite conversations among educators about working with bilingual students, families and communities.

### Keynote Speakers



Angela Valenzuela, Ph. D



Kathryn Lindholm Leary, Ph.D



Leo Gomez, Ph.D

Register at [www.adelanteconference.com](http://www.adelanteconference.com)



TCC's address is 2405 Robert Dedman Drive and it is located on the southwest corner of Dean Keeton and Red River.

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# THE OFFICIAL 18<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL César E. Chavez March for Justice

Co-Sponsored by the City of San Antonio



Join us as we march from the Westside to the Alamo in celebration of the Life & Legacy of an Extraordinary Labor Human and Civil Rights Leader, César E. Chavez.

**ASSEMBLE AT AVENIDA GUADALUPE (Corner of S. Brazos and Guadalupe St.)**

**8:30 A.M. – Morning Program and Worship Service**

**10:00 A.M. – César E. Chavez March to the Alamo Begins**

**GRAND MARSHAL DR. RICARDO ROMO**

# SATURDAY MARCH 29, 2014

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR TO VOLUNTEER CALL

**Jaime P. Martinez**

Founder/ President/ Chairman of the Board  
**210-842-9339**, iueorg@aol.com

**Scholarships**

**Ernest J. Martinez**, Chairman of the Scholarship Fund  
**210-364-5506**, sachavezfund@yahoo.com

**March Line Up**

**Gabriel Q. Velasquez, V.P.**  
**210-823-6382**, gqvelasquez@gmail.com

**General Information**

**Imelda Obledo**  
Administrative Assistant to the President  
Office: **210-226-3731**, ccfreeimelda@aol.com



## *¡Sí Se Puede!*



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