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La Calle Culebra

Custom Made Piñatas by Las Princessas

Spurs en evento especial Retirarán el No. 9

Tony Parker lo uso en su Uniforme Durante 17 Temporadas en San Antonio

Por José I. Franco

The Culebra Street
Westside
A Unique Area

By Dr. Ricardo Romo

New WETC Campus

Pave-the-Way Commemorative Program

Fruta Nativa: Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii

By Emily Hoopingarner

Por Rachel Cywinski

By Isa Fernández

<u>LA PRENSA</u>TEXAS

This grass roots publication is the life source for a community that is not easily afforded viable access to diverse and accessible media. San Antonio and the surrounding counties have become accustomed to relevant news brought to them in both English and Spanish since 1913.

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WESTSIDE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The mission of the Westside Development Corporation (WDC) is to foster economic development, promote the development and redevelopment of real estate within its target area, create viable urban communities, and preserve the character, culture and history of the Westside.

The vision is a vibrant Westside community where people want to live, work, and visit.

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Let's Talk About it...

Passing Lanes

By Yvette Tello

Have you ever been in the passing lane with someone holding up traffic flow and wonder why they will not get out of that lane? Do you know it is common practice and law on some United States highways that the left lane is reserved for passing and faster-moving traffic, and that traffic using the left lane must yield to traffic wishing to overtake? Slow traffic must stay right. Do vou think there should be a bill aimed to keep slow drivers out of the left lane to curb road rage? Are you the slow driver on the left lane or are you the person getting the road rage? Let's talk about it.... #letstalkaboutit

Reggie Brown:

"Yesssss"

Patrick Southard:

"I will be honest, people in the passing lane playing pace car piss me off so much that I will shoot past them, get in front of them, then go 10 mph slower than them till they move over to pass me. Then I just gun it."

Rick Carter:

"That is provocative & illegal.. You will be reported to the police for reckless

endangerment. Just drive on & leave them be! Going 70 or more on 410 is technically speeding. Just cause someone wants to go 80 doesn't give them the right to tailgate, road rage, take the law in their own hands. They can drop their narcissism & go on.. Let the police handle it if they are breaking the law."

Frank Pancho San Miguel:

"Hell yeah some people are just ignorant."

Marie Araiza:

"Good point!!! That would be a great bill for all of us. Your topic is a good one to have someone listen about. #letstalkaboutit. Thanks"

Mary Svetlik Watkins:

"They'll ticket you on the toll loop thing around Austin if you hang out in the left lane."

Blue Rose Alvarez:

"If you're in the left lane and folks are passing you on the right, move over!"

Mike Tello:

"Passing is for passing, yes, but people think it's a fast lane and want to go faster. The speed limit is a

speed limit no matter what lane you're in. A driver can go 15 mph below posted speed limit if they want on any lane and you will not get ticketed. Don't believe, read the handbook or look at signs that give you the maximum and minimum speed."

Henry Medina Alvarez:

"I get road rage in HEB with a shopping cart!"

Benjamin Godina:

"Yup. Get out the way."

Anita Repya:

"I HATE when people do that. In some states, Michigan for one, it is illegal for slower driving in the left lane."

Sandra Cabello-Spratt:

"I've actually seen a cop pull over a person slowing traffic down on the fast lane."

Tonya Pant:

"Left lane should be for passing. If you're tying it up, regardless if doing speed limit or not, you should respectfully move right. If they choose to speed in left lane, they know the risks they are taking and it's for law enforcement to handle - meanwhile it's still "slower traffic keep right" (not - 'unless you're enforcing speed limit for other drivers') - you can get back in left lane after they pass. Let's start by focusing on those doing under 70 on 1604 in left lane."

John M Velasquez:

"I campaigned on this issue when I ran for Mayor in 2017 & 2019 and many other issues regarding traffic in San Antonio, Texas."



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About the Cover Artist

Ana Fernandez

Ana Fernandez is a multidisciplinary artist who explores the diverse landscapes of Latino communities in South Texas through landscape painting, portraiture and through her work as a street vendor in her food truck Chamoy City Limits.





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The Culebra Street Westside

A Unique Area

By Dr. Ricardo Romo

The Culebra Street corridor is the only community on the Westside where for over a half a century (1930-1980) Latinos, Blacks and Anglos lived in close proximity.

In the last fifty years the community has changed dramatically in terms of racial and ethnic mix, but the diverse history of the neighborhood is important. My mother, Alicia Saenz, grew up just south of Culebra Street and lived on Leal and Ruiz during the period 1930-1945.

Her dad, Jose Maria Saenz, lived on Ruiz most of his life, two blocks from his son Jesus Saenz, who worked for the railroad and as a garage mechanic before starting his own company, Saenz Electric. My mom's sister, Frances Gonzalez, lived four houses from their dad's house.

My grandfather's eldest son, Jesus Saenz, and his wife joined the Virgil Elizondo family as caretakers of Christ The King church on Leal Street. The Elizondos had a grocery store across the street from the church which was less than fifty yards from their home. Virgil Elizondo, who became a Catholic priest in the 1960s, went on to head San Fernando Cathedral. He also taught religion for many years at Notre Dame University. I recall going to watch movies in the Christ The King church yards. Along a tall church wall priests and nuns hung a large bed sheet and used a movie projector to show

However, before 1970, few Latinos lived north of Culebra. It was the old Northside. The neighborhood's two schools,

Mexican movies.

Horace Mann Middle School and Jefferson High School, enrolled a largely Anglo majority student population. Irving Middle School enrolled almost all Mexican American students, and the majority of Latinos from the neighborhood went to Tech High School.

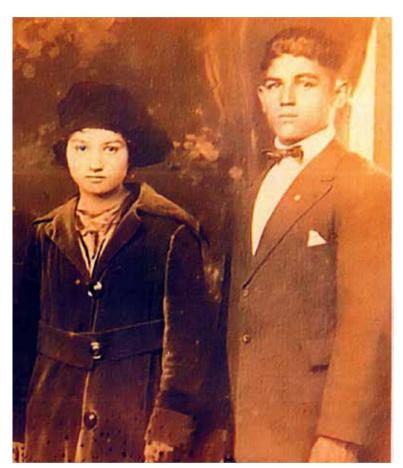
This Culebra Street corridor, which in the 1940-1970 era consisted of a vast area between Culebra on the north and Martin on the south, was bordered by Colorado Street on the eastern section and 36th street on the western side. This area remained largely segregated during this period.

In the pre Richard Nixon era, communities across the south vigorously sought to keep the racial divide or Jim Crow segregation in place. In 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court chipped away at segregation when it handed down the Brown vs. Board of Education decision making segregated schools illegal. The civil rights laws of the Lyndon Johnson administration followed, but southern states, Texas included, sought to turn the clock back on racial equality and social justice.

The Culebra Street corridor had a unique feature as a Westside community. Culebra Street was a major thoroughfare, but it also served as the racial and ethnic divide between Anglos and Mexicans in the city. Historian David Montejano, who grew up in the neighborhood south of Culebra Street, has elaborated on the growing racial tensions in that part of the city in the aftermath of the 1954 Brown decision. His essay on this topic appears in this issue of La Prensa Texas. The essay previously appeared in the Texas Observer.

Latinos began to cross to the northern side of Culebra Street in the mid 1950s to attend Horace Mann Middle School which was north of Woodlawn Ave. While my family lived on Monterey Street in the Westside, my parents insisted that my brother Henry and I attend Horace Mann instead of Irving Middle School. Henry and I arrived at Mann in 1956, the second year of the educational integration experiment. Most San Antonio schools were still segregated by residential boundaries for Latinos. Prior to 1954 Blacks attended segregated schools and were restricted from buying property in White neighborhoods. Schools such as Mann were more than 95 percent white until the school boundaries changed in 1955. The integration of San Antonio schools, which began in 1954, allowed students from the barrios to attend high schools outside of the Westside. In 1955 Horace Mann enrolled students from the Menchaca Courts (all Latinos) for the first time. The housing project, just south of Culebra Street near 24th had previously sent all of its students to Irving Middle School. In 1956, Horace Mann was over 90 percent Anglo and it seemed to me that less than 50 Latino students were enrolled.

The inclusion of Latino students from the southern side of Culebra Street at Horace Mann appears to have introduced social integration problems. The Garcia family which lived on Blue Ridge near the Menchaca Courts enrolled their oldest son Jesse at Horace Mann in 1957.



The following year the Garcia family attempted to enroll their younger son Eddie, but were told that the school district boundaries had changed and he would have to attend Irving.

The city bus which took us from the Westside to Horace Mann then went on to Jefferson High School. There were no African American students at Mann in the 1950s, but they were permitted to enroll at Jefferson High School. Our bus route took us past the Popular and Zarzamora Street intersection where African American students boarded our bus on their way to Jefferson.

Despite the limited attempts to desegregate San Antonio schools, the ethnic racial communities remained largely segregated. The African American community was concentrated in the area between Ruiz and Culbera, largely near the Zarzamora commercial district, known at that time as Lincoln Heights.

The origins of the African American community in the west end of San Antonio has an interesting history which may be traced to the immediate post Civil War era (post 1865) when Dr. Anthony Michael Dignowity, a physician and Czech immigrant, registered city land sales to Black families.

Dr. Dignowity, who built his home in the area that is now known as Dignowity Hills in the eastside of the city, was

CULEBRA



an abolitionist according to Everett L. Fly, San Antonio architect and historian. Fly has documented the sale of residential property in San Antonio to African Americans during the second half of the 19th century.

By the early 1940s, the African American community was centered in one large neighborhood surrounding Lincoln Courts, one of the city's segregated public housing units. Growing up, I visited my grandparents often and would spend the evenings playing basketball at Dunbar Middle School. There, on the basketball courts, I met a young Dunbar middle school student by the name of Warren McVea, who became a Texas football hero.

By the time Warren McVea finished high school, he was the African American community's most famous resident. Warren McVea lived two blocks from Dunbar Middle School and two blocks from my grandfather's house. In high school, McVea scored nearly 600 points over three football seasons, including 38 points in a playoff game with Robert E. Lee High School. McVea received 75 scholarship offers, most from out-of-state schools. but McVea's mother convinced him to stay in Texas. McVea is credited with breaking the color barrier in Texas college football when he enrolled at the University of Houston in 1964. At the University of Houston, McVea set a school record as a runner, receiver and kick return specialist with 3,009 career allpurpose yards. He played in the NFL for six seasons earning a Super Bowl ring in the Kansas City's Chiefs 23-7 victory over the Minnesota Vikings in 1970. The Culebra neighborhood produced many other well-known San Antonians. Over many years the Culebra corridor was home to Latino businessmen and women, musicians, and politicians, including former San Antonio mayor Ed Garza. Former City Councilwoman Mary Alice Cisneros lived in the Culebra Street corridor on Perez Street. Her parents, Porfirio and Annie Perez, raised nine children on income from a grocery store and bakery. They initially sold groceries out of the house, eventually opening the Perez Grocery Store in the late forties.

In a 2007 Texas Monthly story, Mary Alice told reporter Jan Jarboe Russell: "All nine children worked in the store, which became as famous for its role as a mom-and-pop bank and social service agency as it was for its pan dulce and barbacoa." Mary Alice told





Russell that as a young girl she remembered "helping customers translate their immigration papers, cashing checks marked with an X for neighbors who could not read or write, as well as stacking groceries, waiting on customers, and working the cash register." She met her future husband Henry Cisneros at a neighborhood baseball game when she was 12. They married seven years later.

The Culebra corridor community has been losing its diversity over the past 50 years and soon the neighborhood

will have almost a total Latino population. Located in the 78207 zip code area identified as one of the poorest areas of San Antonio, this region now has a public school enrollment that is 97.2 percent Latino.

The African-American population in the Culebra corridor resided largely in the area of Lincoln Courts (Zarzamora to 19th Street) and in the surrounding dwellings between Ruiz and Culebra. Drawing from U.S. Census data, it is estimated that African Americans in this community numbered

1,823 in 2014, a decline of five hundred residents from the previous count in 2010.

Most people consider the Westside a Latino community, but the African American residents have an important history in the Westside that should not be overlooked by historians. Moreover, the Culebra Street corridor is one of the culturally rich neighborhoods that has contributed greatly to the social fabric of the city.

Photos from the Dr. Ricardo Romo Family albums.

EVENTOS ESPECIALES

Spurs en evento especial Retirarán el No. 9

Tony Parker lo uso en su Uniforme Durante 17 Temporadas en San Antonio







Por José I. Franco

El guardia estelar francés William Anthony (Tony) Parker Jr., quien en la pasada temporada jugó para la franquicia Hornets de Charlotte, el 10 de junio de 2019, sorpresivamente anunció su retiro del baloncesto profesional en la NBA.

Parker, de 37 años de edad, en la primera ronda en el escaño 29 del Draft 2001 NBA fue elegido por los Spurs de San Antonio. Lo cual fue un excelente acierto de RC Buford, ahora jefe ejecutivo de la empresa Spurs Sports and Entertainment (SS&E), quien entonces de inmediato lo presentó al entrenador en jefe Gregg Popovich, que sin dudarlo lo preparo y le dio la oportunidad de ser el guardia titular de Spurs.

Tony Parker, tomó las oportunidades en serio y con su gran talento obtenido en el

representativo de la escuadra INSEP Paris (High School), logró acoplarse con el entonces capitán David Robinson y su segundo de abordo Tim Duncan.

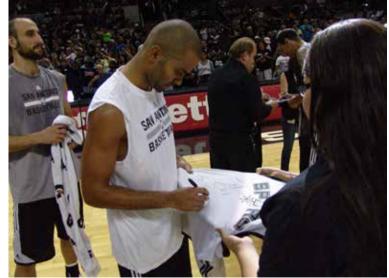
Spurs, han decidido realizar un evento especial para la fecha del lunes 11 de noviembre, cuando reciban al visitante equipo Grizzlies de Memphis, y al final cerrar con broche de oro, retirando el No.9 que Parker, que por 17 campañas consecutivas vistió en su uniforme en el periodo de 2001-2018.

El No. 9 de Tony Parker, será inmortalizado uniéndose a nueve basquetbolistas cuyas playeras con sus respectivos números se encuentran en exhibición en el techo del estadio AT&T Center. Spurs, orgullosamente ha retirado los números de los jugadores: James Silas (13), David Robinson (50). Johnny

Moore (00), Avery Johnson (6). George Gervin (44), Sean Elliott (32), Bruce Bowen (12), Tim Duncan (21), y el más reciente No. 20 que por 16 temporadas vistió en su playera el guardia argentino Manu Ginóbili.

Parker, dejó excelente foja con la franquicia Silver & Black, primero con 6,829 asistencias (récord personal y del club). Segundo, con más partidos jugados (1,198). Cuarto con 18,943 puntos anotados. Parker además ostenta en su vitrina trofeo de MVP en serie NBA Finals, así 4 argollas de campeón (2003, 2005, 2007, 2017). Con 6 elecciones al NBA All-Stars.

Junto a Duncan y Ginóbili, se adjudicaron ser nombrados "El Trio", por su valiosa aportación en el plan de juego que Popovich, tiene estipulado y lo cual actualmente mantiene en el planeta a San Antonio como



número 1, con 21 temporadas consecutivas clasificándose a la postemporada. (Fotos Franco).



New WETC Campus

Pave-the-Way Commemorative Program

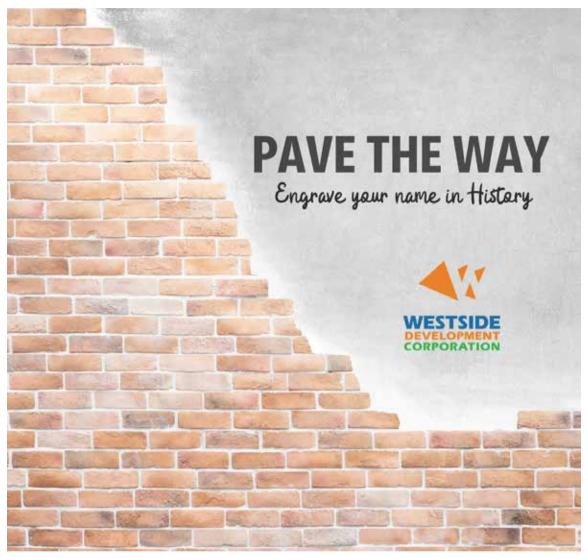
By Emily Hoopingarner

The Alamo Colleges will soon start construction on a new education center on San Antonio's West Side, near Highway 90 and Loop 410. The new Westside Education Training Center (WETC) will be twice the current size; therefore, doubling the programming and increasing access to higher education for area residents. The goal of the expansion is to fill a gap in the Alamo Colleges' locations. The West Side has two private four-year universities, but no community college.

Right now, WETC offers GED classes, English lessons, job certifications and some classes that transfer to the Alamo Colleges. But once the expansion is complete, the campus will offer dual-credit courses and enough courses for students to earn an associate degree at one of the colleges.

WDC is strategically assisting Alamo Colleges District to design and build this new state-of-the-art workforce training and college campus on the Westside with the secured \$23 million bond approved by the San Antonio voters in May 2017. WDC is also in the negotiation of additional property for the new WETC campus as well as helping businesses near WETC and along Enrique M. Barrera Parkway Historic Old Highway 90.

Currently, the new Site Plan Design is ongoing for the new campus facility with groundbreaking projected



Commemorative Brick/Paver pricing:

\$75 purchases a 4"x 8" brick (3 lines with 16 characters max per line)
\$175 purchases a 12" x 12" paver (9 lines with 16 characters max per line)
\$275 purchases a 16" x 16" paver \$275 (12 lines with 16 characters max per line)

in 2019 and a new campus opening in 2020.

The Pave-the-Way Program, created in 2018, provides an opportunity to honor or give thanks in a lasting and meaningful way through the purchase of a commemorative brick. These personalized, engraved bricks will be used in the construction of the new \$23 million WETC campus. This program is administered by the Westside Development Corporation, in conjunction with Edge-

wood Independent School District and Alamo Colleges. Program funds will be used to support both ongoing WDC workforce training programs, as well as new and improved workforce training opportunities in the arts, health care, and other job growth opportunities for Westside residents.

In 2015, the Westside Very Development Corporation (WDC) joined Alamo Colleges District, Edgewood Independent School District

(EISD), and the City of San Antonio (CoSA) as an official partner and stakeholder of the Alamo Colleges Westside Education and Training Center (WETC).

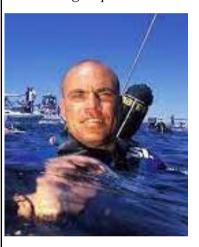
Link to access WETC Strategic Planning Report:

https://westsidedevcorp.com/wp-content/ uploads/2017/12/2014-WETC-Strategic-Planning-Report.pdf



By Leonard Rodriguez

This column highlights inspiring stories of Latino leaders. For more than 500 years, Latino men and women have positively influenced the face of United States society. Let us celebrate these outstanding hispanics.



Francisco Ferreras Rodriguez

On November 14th, 1993, in Freeport, Bahamas, Francisco Ferreras Rodriguez broke the boundaries of underwater and human capability when he dove 410 ft beneath the sea without air, establishing new depth and time world records. Clocked at 2 minutes and 9 seconds, he surpassed the limits that physical scientists thought possible for free diving. Born in Cuba, Rodriguez was a diving champion and competed as a member of the 1980 Cuban Olympic team. Now residing in Florida, Rodriguez is a scuba diving instructor and owner of Pipin's Divers, a diving company in his hometown of Key Largo.

Fruta Nativa

Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii: flores y verduras comestibles



Por Rachel Cywinski Miembro vitalicio de la Sociedad de plantas nativas de Texas Traducido del inglés al español por LPT

En todo Texas, Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii (símbolo del USDA MAARD) se llama comúnmente "gorro de turco" en inglés debido a la comparación de sus flores parcialmente abiertas con el tocado étnico usado en varios países, cuyo nombre, "turbante", se deriva de una palabra turca. Hay algunos apodos de plantas comunes que incluyen referencias étnicas o religiosas. Los botánicos han realizado esfuerzos concertados durante décadas para popularizar nombres alternativos para aquellos que se consideran despectivos. El "gorro de turco" no es uno de los objetivos del cambio.

Las malvas, como esta especie, y también todas las especies de hibisco, son parte de la familia de las malváceas. muchas de las cuales comúnmente se llaman tanto "malva" como "hibisco".

En español, Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii generalmente se conoce como "Manzanita". Pero si alguien se refiere a "Manzanita", no necesariamente se refiere a esta planta. El nombre común "Manzanita" se usa para describir casi cualquier fruto



Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii tiene hojas, flores y sombreadas.





Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii es comúnmente llamado "gorro de turco" frutos distintivos que brindan belleza durante todo el año en áreas en inglés y "Manzanita" en español, aunque Manzanita es también el nombre común para varias otras especies.

pequeño comestible de una planta nativa en el sur de Texas. Las personas de habla hispana en los EE. UU. Usan el apodo de "Manzanita" para referirse a casi 30 especies de plantas, incluida la cereza Malpighia glabra.

Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii es nativo del centro de Texas, a través de los Estados del Golfo; en Arkansas y Carolina del Sur. Se concentra fuertemente en el sureste de Texas, Louisiana, los bosques y palmerales del norte de Florida y el sur tropical de Florida. El rango nativo se extiende a las regiones más orientales y meridionales de México, Cuba y las Antillas.

El nombre de la variedad drummondii aparece en los nombres de varias especies nativas de Texas. El escocés Thomas Drummond documentó y recolectó especímenes de plantas mientras caminaba por los ríos Brazos, Colorado y Guadalupe durante 21 meses desde 1833 hasta 1834. Hay muchas especies de plantas con nombres científicos que incluyen referencias al primer botánico que comparte un registro formal de eso. especies. Botánicos como Drummond presionarían muestras de plantas entre papeles y las llevarían hasta la próxima vez que llegaran a una ciudad donde pudieran enviar por correo los especímenes prensados y secos para investigar colecciones en escuelas o museos. La gente aprendió acerca de las plantas en otros lugares visitando tales colecciones o estudiando dibujos de ellas.

En México, Malvaviscus arboreus var. Las flores de drummondii se han usado tradicionalmente para reducir la inflamación del estómago y promover la menstruación, de acuerdo con Texas Aggie Horticulture, que también explica que el ganado come las hojas de la planta.

Wild Edible Texas alaba la planta como "uno de los pocos comestibles silvestres de varias estaciones que nos da a los tejanos algo para picar casi todos los meses del año" al explicar que las hojas, flores y frutas se pueden consumir crudas o cocidas.

Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii es una importante planta de néctar para colibríes, mariposas, abejas, polillas e insectos. Las aves comen los insectos y la fruta de la planta, que también



Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii se propaga después de establecido, en muchos tipos y condiciones de suelo, aunque ocurre naturalmente en suelos bien drenados con humedad a la sombra de los árboles. Las plantas se trasplantan fácilmente y se comparten con vecinos o amigos.

comen los mamíferos. Los jardineros valoran especialmente la planta como una planta perenne que florece, proporciona néctar y frutas a la sombra. Por lo tanto, en las zonas urbanas se ve con frecuencia bajo los árboles en los paisajes. Allí proporciona un sotobosque verde persistente durante todo el año y destaca las flores y frutos ofrecidos durante todos los meses más cálidos, al tiempo que protege las raíces de los árboles de la compactación y el secado del suelo.

Los jardineros pueden per-

mitir que la planta se propague, o pueden trasplantar fácilmente ramas para compartir.

Perfil de la red de información de plantas nativas de Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii:

https://www.wildflower. org/plants/result.php?id plant=MAARD

Wild Edible Texas proporciona una receta de agua fresca utilizando Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii: http://www.wildedibletexas.com/2012/06/turks-cap. html?m=1



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LA CALLE

Crossing the Snake

By David Montejano

San Antonio native David Montejano is professor of ethnic studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He is the author of Anglos and Mexicans in the Making Of Texas, 1936-1986, and editor of Chicano Politics and Society in the Late Twentieth Century.

To a child in 1950s San Antonio, the segregation of Anglo, black and Mexican seemed like a natural division. I grew up in a West Side neighborhood in the Edgewood School District, one of the poorest in the state and later famous for its successful legal challenge of state education finance. My neighborhood was a poor, working-class enclave bracketed by poorer neighborhoods on three sides. Like much of the West Side, my barrio experienced annual floods and periodic gang violence. Menchaca Courts, a public housing project and base for the local youth gang, was a few blocks away. As adolescents, my brother and sister and I had a few run-ins consisting of rock-throwing and verbal insults with the young pachucos of Menchaca Courts.

On the fourth side, across a wide thoroughfare, was the middle-class, Anglo North Side. The avenue was Culebra, meaning "snake," an appropriate name for the line between Anglo and Mexican. I recall as much tension crossing Culebra and walking through the white neighborhood as when walking by Menchaca Courts.

My working-class neighborhood afforded views of economic contrast: a checkered pattern within the neighborhood as many families struggled to make ends meet, obvious poverty close by—and across the asphalt boundary of Culebra, what seemed like affluence.

In a curious way, my writing reflects this neighborhood perspective. Some 20 years ago, with Anglos and Mexicans, I addressed the racial boundary represented by Culebra Avenue. I wanted to unlock the mystery of segregation. Neither sociology nor history had much to say about this mystery back then. At the time, Texas history was dominated by the likes of Walter Prescott Webb and J. Frank Dobie. If Mexicans showed up in history texts. they usually made cameo appearances as bandits, criminals or immigrants. The absence of serious treatment had fostered a popular amnesia about the Southwest and its long Mexican presence. There was no sense of contradiction in "remembering the Alamo" and portraying Mexicans as immigrants. Prominent scholars—see Peter Skerry, Mexican Americans: The Ambivalent Minority, or Samuel Huntington, Who Are We?—have even questioned whether Mexicans experienced racial discrimination and deserved civil rights protections.

Given such ahistorical thinking, I wrote Anglos and Mexicans to establish the long Mexican presence and describe the changing relations between the two peoples since "the fall of the Alamo."

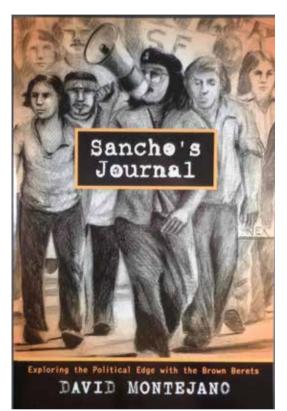
One insight came not from my doctoral program at Yale University, but from the city of New Haven where I lived. The people I identified as "Anglo" in Texas were not "Anglo" in Connecticut. My Italian-American friends, my Irish friends, my Jewish friends all distanced themselves from the term. Some were emphatic about the matter. In retrospect, this was a humorous realization, but for a 22-year-old Chicano from Texas, understanding that not all "Anglos" were alike—a misperception that issued from segregation itself—was an important discovery.

If the identity of "Anglo" carried no purchase in Connecticut, then it was a socialpolitical construction in Texas. If that were the case, "Mexican" identity was likewise a socialpolitical construction whose meaning could vary across space and time. The collapse of internal distinctions within the Mexican-American community—thinking all "Mexicans" were alike—was closely associated with the introduction of commercial agriculture in early 20th-century South Texas. The old Mexican ranch elite, which prided itself on its Castilian-European roots, had been displaced by the beginning of the century. The emerging elite was made up of newcomer commercial farmers from the Midwest and the South. Ignorant of Texas history, they drew no distinctions among social classes of the Texas-Mexican community, nor between Texas Mexicans and Mexican immigrants. A Mexican was simply a Mexican. The overlay of ethnicity with social class in the newcomer farm society, in which growers were "Anglo" and workers were "Mexican," created a sturdy, 20th-century foundation for segregation.

WHILE ANGLOS AND MEXICANS focused on the making of segregation, Quixote's Soldiers focuses on the social movement that brought down its last political vestiges. In this book, I highlight the struggle for political access and social equality by a mobilized Mexican-American community during the late '60s and early '70s. It is a narrative explanation of the sharp political challenge "from below" that upset the paternalistic rule of the Anglo elite, with repercussions for the rest of Texas and the Southwest. I argue that the organizing lessons learned in San Antonio continue to influence Latino politics throughout the country.

My experiences growing up in Texas led me to focus on street youths, or batos locos (crazy guys), who joined the Chicano movement. Given the popular image of these batos as gang members, their politicization intrigued me. As with my previous work, I can trace my fascination to autobiographical moments, in this case to my freshman year in college.

When I graduated from high school in 1966, I spent my freshman year at Southwest Texas State College (now Texas State University) in San Marcos. Though hardly more than an hour away by automobile, I felt I had traveled back in time. I was shocked by the blatant, oppressive segregation of the town. Perhaps better said, as an 18-year-old I was learning that segregation was not a natural phenomenon, but the accumulated result of policies and



social practices. San Marcos was a Southern town then, with a Western flavor. One incident introduced me to this reality.

As a friend and I walked toward a gas station one night, by the station's lights we could see five Anglos, in full cowboy attire and obviously drunk, pull in and demand service. The Mexican-American attendant, who had started to walk toward the car, declined to serve them after hearing racist insults. The cowboys got out of the car and threatened to show "the Meskin a lesson in manners." My friend and I, a short distance away in the shadows, had seconds to decide what to do. Out of the dark, in a wide circle, came about 10 pachucos. They took off their belts as they walked, picking up rocks and shouting insults. The cowboys climbed into the car as the 'chucos surrounded them and began to kick the automobile. It looked like

CULEBRA

the cowboys might get the lesson in manners. A couple batos looked for something to throw at the windshield. A cop pulled in, apparently in response to the attendant's call. I expected the worst for the batos, but he merely separated the groups and let them go their ways. As the cowboys pulled out, one halfway leaned out a window and shouted, "Remember the Alamo!" The batos responded with a volley of insults. The commotion died down, and the batos walked into the darkness.

The drama was surreal. It was one of those moments that reinforced my curiosity about racial and ethnic relations. The resistance shown by the pachuco youth made me realize my adolescent image of pachucos as delinquents was naive. This awareness informs and guides much of my analysis in Quixote's Soldiers.

I associate that summer in San Marcos with another moment. Striking farmworkers from the lower Rio Grande Valley marched through town, and I joined them as they made their way to the state Capitol for a Labor Day rally. It was my introduction to Austin. Later I transferred to the University of Texas, where I participated in the hectic movement of the late '60s. The anti-Vietnam War movement, the civil rights movement, and the emerging Chicano movement intersected on campus. Social change was all around. Those were frenzied, creative years. Some 30 years later, I have finally written my interpretation of that period—and finished answering the questions I grew up asking about segregation.

This article was originally published on Sep 22, 2010 for the Texas Observer and was reprinted with permission from the Author. https://www.texasobserver.org/crossing-the-snake/_

Custom Made Piñatas by Las Princessas

By Isa Fernández

Isa Fernández, MPA is a Legacy Corridor Business Alliance Program Manager at Westside Development Corporation, a freelance photographer and peace and justice advocate.

Mario and Consuelo Izarraras grew up making piñatas in their hometowns of Michoacán and Coahuila, Mexico. As children, both Christmas and New Year's celebrations were times when the family would create piñatas together. Consuela fondly remembers her father forming the base of the celebratory piñatas and her mother and siblings working together to add the intricate detail and decorations, a routine she and her husband of 24 years Mario follow today.

After moving to the United States, the artistic couple began selling piñatas in 1995 which were imported from their hometown. However, as demand grew and customers began asking for specific requests, the Izarraras began creating piñatas themselves, just as they had when they were children with their families. Challenging themselves creatively and meeting consumer demand, Mario uses bamboo to form the body and Consuelo decorates piñatas with colorful, light, sheered paper cut to create intricate piñata textures. Take any idea to the Izarraras, parents to three daughters (who inspired the business name "Las Princessas") and one son, and they will create a custom-made piñata down to the detail for you. This could be anything from a Trump rendering with its laughable (yet completely realistic) hot salmon pink skin tone and dingy, movable yellow hair, to a snarling Godzilla displaying its serrated teeth. There are guitars, dinosaurs of all shapes and sizes, various Disney princesses, even

iconic Spiderman in black and red suiting hanging upside down from the ceiling. There are standard sharks, donkeys, animals, sports items and many a decorative shape to choose from.

Las Princessas also sells custom-made centerpieces, balloons, confetti eggs, "articulos religiosos" and gifts at wholesale and retail prices. They offer party packages and provide a 10% military discount for active and retired military, as well as Facebook friends. Have a request for a specific piñata not already made? Take a photo and in one to two weeks, your piñata will be ready. Prices range \$5 to \$80 depending on size and intricacy.

Look for the cobalt blue and yellow castle-style building with lipstick red fort trim (with a cursive "Las Princessas" business sign across the front of the building) known for its façade of colorful hanging piñatas, pictured on this week's cover, painted by artist Ana Fernandez. The venue has also been used by filmmakers who too have been captured by its unique and colorful ambiance.

Location: 1306 Culebra Rd., San Antonio, TX 78201 Business Hours: Monday-Sunday, 9AM-6PM

Phone: 210-314-8005





FINANCIAL FOCUS

What Can a Financial Advisor Do for You?

By Edward Jones

Edward Jones is a licensed insurance producer in all states and Washington, D.C., through Edward D. Jones & Co., L.P. and in California, New Mexico and Massachusetts through Edward Jones Insurance Agency of California, L.L.C.; Edward Jones Insurance Agency of New Mexico, L.L.C.; and Edward Jones Insurance Agency of Massachusetts, L.L.C.

What does investing mean to you? If the word makes you think of transactions buying or selling stocks and bonds – you're looking at just part of the picture. To work toward all your goals, such as a comfortable retirement, you need a comprehensive financial strategy. And for that, you might need to work with a personal financial advisor. But what, specifically, can this type of professional do for you?

Here are some of the key services a financial advisor can provide:

• Help you invest for your retirement - An experienced financial advisor can look at all the relevant factors - your current and projected income, age at which you'd like to retire, desired retirement lifestyle - to help you determine how much you need to invest, and in which investment vehicles, to help you reach your retirement goals. To cite just one example, a financial advisor can review your employer-sponsored retirement plan and help you determine how to use it to your

greatest advantage.

- Help you save for college - Higher education is expensive, and costs are rising every year. If you'd like to help your children – or grandchildren – go to college someday, you need to save and invest early and often. A financial advisor can suggest appropriate college savings vehicles and strategies.
- Help make sure you're well-protected - If something were to happen to you, could your family maintain its standard of living? Or if you someday needed some type of long-term care, such as an extended stay in a nursing home, would you be able to maintain your financial independence, or would you be forced to rely on your adult children for help? A financial advisor can recommend and possibly provide suitable protection products and services for your needs.
- Help you adjust your financial strategy – Not much will stay constant in your life and that includes your financial strategy. Any number of events - a new child, a new job, a new retirement destination can cause you to adjust your investment moves, as will some of the factors influencing the financial markets - economic downturns, changing interest rates, new tax laws, and more. A financial advisor can help you change course as needed - and sometimes encourage you not to change course, when, in his

or her professional opinion, you might be tempted to overreact to some event or other.

While a financial advisor can help you in many ways, you'll need, above all else, to feel comfortable with whomever you choose. Ultimately, you'll want to pick someone who understands what's important to you, and who will follow an established process to create personalized strategies and recommend specific actions needed to help achieve your goals. And you'll want someone who will be with you in the long run – someone who will revisit your objectives and risk tolerance and who can adjust your strategies in response to changes in your life.

A financial advisor can make a big difference in your life. So, work diligently to find the right one - and take full advantage of the help you'll receive as you move toward your important goals.

For more information contact Ernest J. Martinez. 210-354-4915 or ernest. martinez@edwardjones.com





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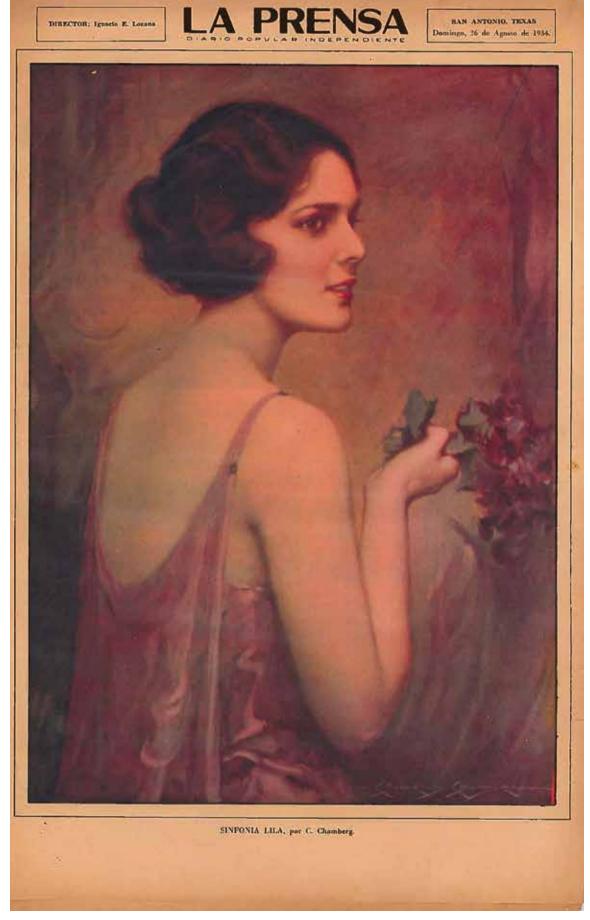
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Edward **Jones**'



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NOTICIA PUBLICA

AVISO DE DISPONIBILIDAD
PROYECTO DE EVALUACIÓN AMBIENTAL Y PROPUESTA
DE ENCONTRAR NO IMPACTO SIGNIFICATIVO (FONSI)
PARA EL DESEMPEÑO DEL AHORRO DE ENERGÍA EN
BASE CONJUNTA SAN ANTONIO (JBSA), TEXAS

La Fuerza Aérea de los Estados Unidos (Fuerza Aérea) ha preparado una Evaluación Ambiental (EA) que analiza los impactos de la implementación de Medidas de Conservación de Energía en JBSA, San Antonio, Condado de Bexar, Texas. La acción propuesta propone las siguientes medidas de conservación de energía: (1) hasta cinco tanques de almacenamiento de energía térmica en JBSA-Lackland; (2) conjuntos solares fotovoltaicos (PV) en la azotea de hasta 58 edificios en JBSA-Lackland y 13 edificios en JBSA-Sam Houston y un conjunto de marquesinas en el edificio de ingeniería civil JBSA-Lackland; y (3) microturbinas combinadas de calor y energía en JBSA-Lackland y JBSA-Fort Sam Houston y un sistema de almacenamiento de energía de batería, dos unidades de pico y un sistema de control de microrred en JBSA-Lackland.

La EA se preparó de conformidad con la Ley de Política Ambiental Nacional (NEPA), las regulaciones del Consejo de Calidad Ambiental y las regulaciones de la Fuerza Aérea que implementan la NEPA. La EA evalúa los posibles impactos de la acción y las alternativas propuestas, incluida la Alternativa de No Acción, en el medio ambiente humano y natural. Basado en el análisis en el EA, la Fuerza Aérea ha preparado un FONSI propuesto.

Se invita al público a revisar el Borrador de EA y el FONSI propuesto y enviar sus comentarios. Los documentos están disponibles para su revisión en línea bajo el título Documentos ambientales en https://www.jbsa.mil/Information/Environmental/ y en las siguientes bibliotecas:

signierites bibliotecas.				
JBSA-Sam Houston Library 3011 Harney Path Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234	JBSA-Lackland Library 1930 George Avenue Lackland Air Force Base, TX 78236	JBSA-Randolph Library 5th Street E Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150		
Parman Public Library	Henry Guerra Library	Schertz Library		
20735 Wilderness Oak	7978 W Military Drive	798 Schertz Parkway		
San Antonio, TX 78260	San Antonio, TX 78227	Schertz, TX 78154		
Universal City Library	Central Library	Converse Public Library		
100 Northview Drive	600 Soledad Street	601 South Seguin Road		
Universal City, TX 78148	San Antonio, TX 78205	Converse, TX 78109		

Los comentarios deben enviarse por correo al Sr. Jock Flores, 802 CES / CEIEA, 1555 Gott Street, JBSA Lackland TX 78236-5645, o por correo electrónico a jock.flores@us.af. mil. Los comentarios deben estar matasellados antes del 25 de septiembre de 2019.

AVISO DE ASESORÍA PÚBLICA: Los comentarios públicos sobre este Borrador EA se solicitan de conformidad con NEPA, 42 Código de Estados Unidos 4321 y siguientes. Todos los comentarios escritos recibidos durante el período de comentarios se pondrán a disposición del público y se considerarán durante la preparación de la EA Final. Proporcionar información de dirección privada con su comentario es voluntario y dicha información personal se mantendrá confidencial a menos que la ley lo exija. Sin embargo, la información de la dirección se usará para compilar la lista de correo del proyecto y si no se proporciona, su nombre no se incluirá en la lista de correo.





Cardenales Desplumó a las Águilas

de San Luis Indios de Nava y Piratas de Sabinas Toman Delantera en Playoffs del Sur y Norte

Por Sendero Deportivo

En la sexta jornada del béisbol sabatino Veteranos Verano 2019 en la liga independiente Potranco Baseball League con sede en el estadio del mismo nombre, los resultados estuvieron al orden del día.

Cachorros de Nava se impuso ante Sultanes con pizarra de 10 a 4 carreras, con derrota para el serpentinero izquierdo Moisés Cervantes que fue relevado por Jesús Lozano, quien logró detener la artillería y el plan de juego del timonel rival Alejandro (Rabanito) Becerra, quien se impuso ante el experimentado dueto de Gabriel (La Puntada) Ruiz Sr., y Toño (Pimpollo) García.

Por Cachorros una vez más sobresalió en el batero el utility Johnny López, quien dio de 4-2, con lo que sigue aumentando su promedio de bateo en la liga que presiden don Simón Sánchez y Eloy Rocha.

El campeón Broncos de Reynosa de los esposos Linda y Roberto Garza, con éxito retornó de su descanso derrotando 19-1 a los Potosinos. La victoria se la anotó Óscar (Giro) Rodríguez, quien hasta la cuarta entrada llevo el partido sin hit, admitiendo al final tres imparables en partido que finalizó por nocaut. La derrota fue para el abridor Alfredo Obregón, quien fue relevado por Baldo Montelongo, quien logró detener la ofensiva del campeón.

En el clásico Cardenales se impuso ante el sublíder Águilas de San Luis, al que desplumaron con pizarra de 17-13. La victoria se la agenció el lanzador relevista Víctor Vázquez en relevo al abridor Miguel Leija. La derrota fue para René Rodríguez quien tuvo relevo de Héctor Javier

Chapa. Cardenales bajo la dirección del manager Efraín Cruz Franco, puso su marca en 3-3, mientras que San Luis dirigidos por José Mendoza y Jesús Ramírez Sr., bajo su récord en 3-2.

Por Cardenales que estrenó uniforme blanco con logotipo dorado, sobresalió el tercera base Jaime Cárdenas, que bateo de 4-3 con 6 carreras impulsada, y el campo corto Jaime Rodríguez (La Crema), con jugada importante de doble play.

"Hicimos un plan diferente en nuestra estrategia defensiva y ofensiva. Gracias a Dios, ello nos ayudara en los siguiente partido por jugar en la segunda vuelta", dijo Cruz Franco.

"Fue un partido regular, estuvimos dos veces arriba en la pizarra, y lo mismo abajo del marcador. Tenemos equipo para competir en el playoff", apuntó Mendoza.

En los playoffs de la Zona Sur (final), el líder Indios de Nava del timonel Juan (Pachin) Martínez, se impuso ante Bobcats de John Guzman Sr., con pizarra de 7-5, con victoria para el lanzador Víctor Mateo y derrota para Jordan Hackett. Por Bobcats pegó jonrón Cameron Dulling. Indios dedicó su primera victoria del playoff a su jugador Rudy "Pee Wee" Barrientez, quien celebró cumpleaños.

La serie de gran final en la Zona Norte entre el campeón Piratas de Sabinas (dirigidos por Sergio De Luna), y Highsox del Marine, Eddy Rodríguez, concluyó con una espectacular serie de acciones en las que Piratas aprovecho para acumular carreras en la pizarra, en la cual estuvieron remando contra la corriente.

Por Highsox, comenzó lanzando Caleb Code quien dejó





el partido perdido, siendo relevado por Keith Vasquez, quien a la par aceptó cinco anotaciones y cuadrangular solitario ejecutado por Bryan Aguilar quien puso el marcador 9-4 carreras en el cierre del octavo episodio.

Highsox, en el cierre del noveno capítulo, respondió anotando su quinta carrera, dejando corredores en bases que prácticamente con ello pudieron haber enviado el partido a entradas extras.

Piratas se impuso con pizarra final de 9-5. Las series del norte y sur continuaran este domingo 25 de agosto, con el primer partido a las 11 a.m. Piratas vs. Highsox. 2:30 p.m. Indios vs. Bobcats.

"Nos faltó más ofensiva en el bateo. Errores nos hundieron, los Piratas hicieron buen plan de juego con corredores en bases", apuntó Rodríguez.

"Ya tenemos el primero de la serie. Así continuares ejecutando nuestro plan de juego, y en la defensa de nuestro campeonato. Highsox, es un duro rival, por lo que Piratas tendrá de nueva cuenta aprovechar todo lo que el béisbol nos dé", dijo De Luna.

En las fotos aparece el equipo Cardenales con sus directivos Efraín Cruz Franco y Nacho García. En la espectacular
jugada en la registradora, el
receptor de Piratas, Jonathan
Vaquera, se barrió tocando
el diamante, mientras que
el cátcher de Highsox, Troy
Losoya, dejaba escapar la
pelota, en lo que fue la jugada
más aplaudida por la base de
seguidores de ambos equipos.
(Fotos Franco)

The History and Legacy of Culebra Meat Market

By Melinda Gonzales

In 1983, the first and original Culebra Meat Market at 2800 Culebra Road opened its doors. Since then, the store has expanded to include 17 locations across San Antonio, faithfully serving their customers by remaining open 365 days a year, 7 days a week.

Barbacoa and Big Red are weekend staples at your nearest Culebra Meat Market, but all week long they serve carnitas and chicharrones, along with quality specialty cuts of meat such as finger ribs, polish sausage, rib bone-in brisket, and whole chickens. Seasoned cuts of meat are also available and save time for those who are ready to cook the meat right away.

Original owner, Ezequiel Ramirez, was born in San Jose Del Resplandor, Leon Guanajuato, MX. At the age of 16, he was taught the business of buying and selling of cattle by his father. Mr. Ramirez worked as a cattle broker until he was 30, then transitioned into the construction industry and continued his career in that field

after moving to San Antonio in 1968. More than 20 years later he returned to his true calling and opened Culebra Meat Market with his son, Javier Ramirez. He chose the original location because it was in the same neighborhood his family lived in.

Mrs. Sara Ramirez, the wife of Ezequiel, offered her complete support and was the backbone of the store's success. Javier's daughter Sara Ramirez says with a smile, "She would bring them to work and bring them food. To this day she still goes to the stores and checks-in."

Sadly Mr. Ezequiel Ramirez passed away in February of 2003, but the legacy of his business success has been carried on by his family. He and his wife had a total of 13 children, who all at one point or another have managed a Culebra Meat Market store. Currently, Javier continues to manage Culebra Meat Market #1 with his daughter Sara Ramirez, while other stores are managed by Javier's brothers Noe, Manuel, and Victor Ramirez.



Culebra Meat Markets feature a full-service Panadería (bakery) where you can pick up pan dulce (Mexican sweet bread), doughnuts, cookies, corn, and flour tortillas, and even tamales.

Shop for everyday food staples that include frozen foods, fresh produce, drinks, wines, dry goods, baking goods, and a full line of products under the popular and delicious Goya brand.

Don't feel like cooking? Most Culebra Meat Markets also offer an in-house taqueria, always ready to serve up your breakfast and lunch favorites.

The granddaughter of Ezequiel Ramirez, Sara Ramirez, sees the continued expansion of Culebra Meat Market into locations that are convenient for their customers. She

says, "We're here to serve San Antonio and our community." Be on the lookout for the newest Culebra Meat Market which is set to open in September off Southcross and I-35.

Business Hours Monday-Saturday 7 a.m.-10 p.m. Sunday 7 a.m.-9 p.m.

LA PRENSATEXAS

Like our Facebook Page

NON-PROFIT HIGHLIGHT

Hundreds of St. Mary's Students to Volunteer at Local Nonprofits

By Jennifer Lloyd

One of incoming students' first activities at St. Mary's University is to join about 800 St. Mary's community members — students, faculty, staff and alumni — to volunteer across San Antonio. The biannual service event called Continuing the Heritage took place last Saturday, Aug. 24.

The service event brings together the University community to volunteer for projects, such as cleaning up graffiti; improving nonprofit facilities through painting, yard work and office cleanup; sorting and organizing donations for various nonprofits; and working and spending time with children.

Texas First Lady Cecilia Abbott, honorary chair of the 2019 Governor's Volunteer Awards, and OneStar Foundation announced this month the 10 recipients of the 36th annual Governor's Volunteer Awards. St. Mary's University garnered the Higher Education Community Impact Award at the University level. This award honors the exemplary service of individuals, groups and organizations that have made a significant and measurable contribution to their communities through service and volunteering.

This follows recognition from Catholic Charities of San Antonio earlier this year, for which St. Mary's University earned the organization's Partner School Volunteer



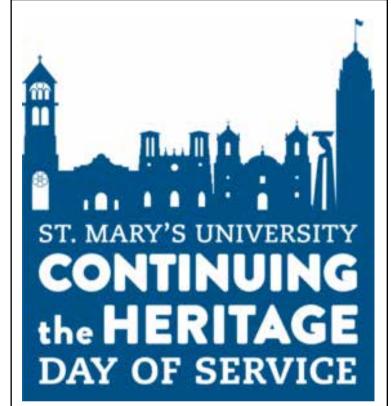
Recognition Award. In 2010, the University won the U.S. President's Higher Education Community Service Honor Roll's top-ranking Presidential Award.

Volunteers gathered on the Flex Field at The Park at St. Mary's at 7:30 a.m. for an opening ceremony, which featured breakfast and prayer, before beginning their morning of service. From 9 a.m. to noon, they served the following:

- Catholic Charities of San Antonio, at the Guadalupe Community Center, St. Stephen's, St. PJ's Children's Home and Seton Home; volunteers will clean up the food pantry, clothes closet and the community garden, sort donations and help beautify the campuses.
- No Graffiti SA, at several locations, volunteers will split into smaller teams to pull off stickers and paint over graffiti on dump-

sters, retaining walls, etc.

- Roy Maas Youth Alternatives, at various sites in San Antonio and Boerne, more than 140 volunteers will assist in multiple capacities from painting the Family Counseling Center and the gymnasium to sorting items at the Thrift Store.
- The Dream Center, at 2903 W. Salinas St., about 50 volunteers will help hand out food and clothing, paint and help with yard work.
- Haven for Hope, at 1 Haven for Hope Way, volunteers will assist with cleaning and maintenance efforts at the Courtyard and Transformational Campus.
- Family Services Association, at 3014 Rivas St., volunteers will assist with painting and play with children at the center.



The Office of Civic Engagement is now the Office of ...
Community Engagement at St. Mary's University!
The office has a new name with the same purpose: to build relationships through communication, action and education in our everyday lives with a continued focus on the common good.

WHY THE NAME CHANGE?

Community engagement is a social level of engagement (collectively building ongoing relationships for positive societal outcomes). Our office seeks to cultivate long-lasting change within communities, while offering students opportunities to engage in faith-based reflection. The new name better reflects the broad array of the work of this office and the initiatives we undertake while maintaining a focus on the heart of our mission: maintaining and strengthening the relationships in our community.

Community Engagement Office St. Mary's University Call 210-431-4396 engagement@stmarytx.edu



DoCC meetings 2nd Tuesday each month 6:00pm at CCDP Headquarters. Website: democratsofcomal.org

Comal County Democratic Party (CCDP) Headquarters

1592 W. San Antonio St, New Braunfels,TX

Phone (830) 620-5739 Website: comalcountydp.org Contact County Chairman, Bob Rogers

We welcome visitors at the CCDP Hqs and at all DoCC and DWCC meetings!

DWCC – Democratic Women of Comal County Website: democraticwomenofcomalcounty.com DWCC Monthly Meetings:

Canyon Lake
2nd Friday each month, 10:30am at Tye Preston Memorial Library in Canyon Lake.

New Braunfels 3rd Monday each month, 6:30pm at New Braunfels Public Library

Spring Branch/Bulverde - 4th Friday 6:00pm at River Crossing Clubhouse, 500 River Way, Spring Branch. (No meeting June 2019)







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Just a Thought

Culebra Corridor



By Steve Walker
Steve Walker is a Vietnam Vo

Steve Walker is a Vietnam Veteran, former Justice of the Peace and Journalist

The Bandera Road Corridor links northwest San Antonio (just inside Loop 410) and Leon Valley with Downtown San Antonio via Bandera and Culebra, connecting many crosstown routes with a direct path to the city center.

Around 1010 Culebra Road, for example, business or development opportunity along the busy Culebra corridor just blocks away from IH 10. 26,857 sq. ft. of land is at the corner of Culebra & N. Calaveras Street.

Although not ready for development yet, possible sale/leaseback or take over the ongoing business (equipment, tools negotiable) and start making money from day one! It just so happens I served not far from Culebra as a Judge in Precinct 2 off Bandera for four years.

Household income in the corridor is \$41,334, within a mile, \$52, 043 within 3 miles, and \$55,191 within 5 miles. The average age is 37.7. Within 1 mile in the corridor total population is 22,117, within 3 miles 196, 549, and 5 miles 437,815. The percentage of college degrees or above within a mile are 5%, 3 miles and 5 miles it is 9%.

Then there are the Culebra

meat markets founded in 1983. With 19 locations to serve you and more markets on the way you will have a choice. The Culebra meat market is considered more than barbacoa and Big Red on a Saturday morning. They advertise you will find meat, produce, bakery, taquería and a huge variety of Mexican products! There are plenty of stores to choose from. There is 2800 Culebra Road, 6060 Old Pearsall Road, 3017 Blanco Road, 6307 Walzem Road, 7605 Tezel Road, and 109 Latch Drive to name a few.

Did you know that Culebra Road intersects Texas State Highway Spur421, Farm to Market road 471 and Farm to Road 3487? I know I wasn't aware of it. Also currently there are a number of new homes for sale in Culebra Crossing, a neighborhood off Culebra Road near St. Mary's University for 108.73 to \$187,249.

School Districts off Culebra Road include North East Independent School District and Northside Independent School District. Public Libraries include Leon Valley Public Library, Great Northwest Branch Library, Forest Hills Public Library, Dolph Brisco Library, Potranco Library, Guerra Library, Bruce A. Garrett Library, Memorial Branch Library, Sarita Kennedy East Law Library, Westfall Branch Library and Maverick Library. Maverick is the library I spent time campaigning in front of when I ran for Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2 which was down the road. It was also one of the early voting spots that drew large numbers. Brings back memories for me for sure! Be assured the Culebra Corridor is doing well and shows no signs of letup in continuing to make the Culebra Corridor successful.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF 2019 TAX YEAR PROPOSED PROPERTY TAX RATE FOR BEXAR COUNTY

A tax rate of \$0.301097	per \$100 valuation	has been proposed for adoption by the governing body of		
BEXAR COU	NTY Th	is rate exceeds the lower of the effective or rollback tax rate,		
and state law requires that two public hearings be held by the governing body before adopting the proposed tax rate.				
The governing body of	BEXAR COUNTY	proposes to use revenue attributable to the tax		
rate increase for the purpose ofproviding effective, efficient, responsive and quality services to the citizens of Bexar County				
PROPOS	SED TAX RATE	\$0.301097 per \$100		
PRECEI	DING YEAR'S TAX RATE	\$0.301097 per \$100		
EFFECT	IVE TAX RATE	\$0.291696 per \$100		
ROLLBA	CK TAX RATE	\$0.340051 per \$100		
The effective tax rate is the total tax rate needed to raise the same amount of property tax revenue for BEXAR COUNTY from the same properties in both the tax year and the tax year.				
The rollback tax rate is the highest tax rate that BEXAR COUNTY may adopt before voters are entitled to petition for an election to limit the rate that may be approved to the rollback rate.				
YOUR TAXES OWED UNDER ANY OF THE ABOVE RATES CAN BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS: property tax amount = (rate) x (taxable value of your property) / 100				
For assistance or detailed information about tax calculations, please contact:				
Carlos Gutierrez, PCC				
Property Tax Division Director of Bexar County tax assessor-collector				
233 N. Pecos-La Trinidad, San Antonio, TX 78207				
210-335-6600				
taxoffice@bexar.org				
home.bexar.org/tax				
You are urged to attend and express your views at the following public hearings on the proposed tax rate: First Hearing: August 29, 2019 at 10:00AM at 100 Dolorosa St., Suite 2.01, San Antonio, TX 78205				
Second Hearing: Septen				
<u> </u>				

GO ABOVE AND BEYOND? PROVE IT!



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DEADLINE SEPT. 6



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Southside Medical 3750 Commercial Ave. San Antonio. TX 78221



Berto Guerra Jr. Clinic 5439 Ray Ellison Blvd. San Antonio, TX 78242



South Park Medical 6315 S. Zarzamora San Antonio, TX 78211



Palo Alto Clinic

9011 Poteet Jourdanton Fwy. San Antonio, TX 78224



Women's & Pediatric Clinic

3127 S.E. Military Dr. San Antonio, TX 78223



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5542 Walzem Rd. San Antonio, TX 78218

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