Join the State of Water Conversation this Friday presented by the West San Antonio Chamber of Commerce

Cardenales Doblego a Sultanes Highsox, Indios, Bobcats, Piratas se Adelantan en el Playoff Categoría Abierta

Texas Indigenous Roots and Mestizo Culture

Homelessness Open Discussion Coalition Meeting August 13 at Rita's On the River

Fruta Nativa: Diospyros Texana

Perspectivas Indígenas

By Veronica Lopez

By R. Eguia

Por Sendero Deportivo

By Dr. Ricardo Romo

Por Rachel Cywinski
Let’s Talk About it...

Dating Latino Men

By Yvette Tello

I was at the grocery store today and overheard a conversation. The ladies were in their 30’s. One mentioned that she didn’t date Mexican men because her mom told her they beat their women to keep them in line. The other young lady laughed and said that wasn’t true anymore. Those were the Mexicans from a long time ago. What do you think? Is there less domestic violence now than before? Is it a cultural issue? Let’s talk about it...

Barbara Ann Mendoza Mead:

“I’m 63 and when I was about 5 my mom brainwashed me into marrying only white men. She never told me why. The father of my first born, “Gonzalez” used to beat me and was a womanizer. So, I married a white man. He was no better. Lol. I think I’m just a bad picker...So, my cousins, who are Latino, never abuse their wives. I think it’s how you’re raised. All my cousins are educated and my aunts and uncles are top notch citizens. Just be a better picker. Lol. Better yet, let God do the picking”

Marty Mall Jones Morando:

“There’s domestic abuse in every race and age!”

Rebecca Perez:

“Domestic abuse happens to all racists and in all cultures. It’s not even how they are raised. Whether it be a man or woman, an abuser is an abuser. Abuse stops when the person decides to leave. What is sad is that most Latinos will stay in abusive relationship because they believe that you should stay by your spouse or partner no matter what the conditions are.”

Mary Svetlik Watkins:

“Men are going to beat women regardless of culture. I think. If you look at domestic violence reports is cross culture. Most Mexican women I know would hit back. There’d be three hits. He’d hit her. She’d hit him. He’d hit the floor.”

Lori Garcia:

“Domestic abuse does not discriminate against sex, race, religion or age. It doesn’t even care what your heart and spirit are like or how you treat others. Education isn’t even a factor. Domestic abuse is very much alive now as it was in the early years. There’s a new syndrome called malignant narcissism. It’s so insidious that the medical field has been overwhelmed by the number of victims, that they now have a new diagnosis for the victims as well. Treatment for Narcissistic Victim Syndrome is becoming more popular today as there have been more studies and treatment. The abuser is absent of conscience and boundaries. The abuse is limitless leaving the victim feeling powerless, depression, severe anxiety and fatigue. It’s worth looking into. There are many more debilitating and devastating effects of this abuse. Many people can relate when researching and educating themselves about this, thus taking the first step to breakaway and heal. I usually don’t put myself out there like this but I know you have a lot of readers and I’m using this platform in hopes of helping someone with my testimony. Finally, I can say that my God has helped me every step of the way and life is so good now. It can be for anyone else as well. Many beloved blessings to all!”

Gerard Bustillo:

“That’s so stereotypical, as well as when I wear my white tank top I sometimes hear “look he’s wearing a wife beater.”

Lilia Prado Rivera:

“Wow! It’s everywhere, women hit too.”
About the Cover Artist
Luis Valderas

By Centro de Artes
Luis Valderas received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Secondary Art Education from the University of Texas-Pan American. He is co-founder of Project: MASA I, II, and III, a national group exhibit featuring Latino artists and focusing in Chicano identities. He is also the co-founder of 3rd Space Art Gallery, a space devoted to representing current trends in the San Antonio visual arts scene, and A3—Agents of Change LLC, a public art community engagement collaborative.

His work has been exhibited at OSDE Espacio de Arte in Buenos Aires, Argentina and the Medellin Museum of Art in Medellin, Colombia, as well as at the Queens Museum, New York City, and the URC Arts Block in Riverside, California. His work has also been featured numerous books, including Altermundos: Latin@ Speculative Literature, Film and Popular Culture, Mundos Alternos: Art and Science Fiction in the Americas, Chicano Art for Our Millennium (2004), and Triumph in Our Communities: Four Decades of Mexican American Art (2005). His work has been acquired by numerous major collections, including UTSA, Arizona State University, The International Museum of Art and Science, Mexico-Arte Museum, The Art Museum of South Texas, Instituto for Latino Studies/Notre Dame, and the San Antonio Museum of Art.

Listen to Luis this Wednesday, Aug. 7 from 6-9 p.m. at the Artist Panel Discussion & Catalog Release at Centro de Artes.

The panel discussion will also feature artists Jose Balli, Anel Flores, Mari Hernandez, and Claudia Zapata, and moderated by Sarah Fisch.

Photos by Luis M. Garza. Visit this exhibition through Sunday, Sept. 29, 2019 at the City of San Antonio’s Centro de Artes Gallery, located at 101 S. Santa Rosa, 78207. The exhibit is free and open to the public.

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By Dr. Ricardo Romo

This year marks the 500th anniversary of the European exploration of the Texas coastline. In 1519 the Governor of Jamaica sent Spanish ships to map and explore the coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico. Their ships sailed along the Texas coastline eventually turning back toward the Caribbean when they reached Vera Cruz.

Today, nearly a million Latinos live in San Antonio, thus the majority of the city can claim a mixture of Spanish and Mexican Indian background. Upon the initial European discovery of the New World, more than 20 million Indians lived in Mexico and Central America. There are no accurate estimates for the number of Texas Indians in pre-European years, but we know this population was sizable and scattered in every part of the state.

Under New Spain’s governing model, only a few Spaniards, mostly male, immigrated to Mexico. The intermarriage between Spaniards and Indians was swift and by the middle of the 17th century the majority of Mexicans were of Mestizo heritage.

The Spaniards who conquered Mexico and Latin America planned for the Americas to be colonies whereby the natives would labor in the extraction of minerals and production of raw goods to enrich Spain. In less than two centuries, punishing labor, diseases, and warfare claimed the lives of the majority of Indians in Northern Mexico and Texas. John Philip Santos has spent the last quarter century studying various aspects of what he terms Mestizaje. He told Elaine Wolff in 2006: “We are all mestizo. Our heritage is global. It quarrels with borders; it quarrels with demarcations,” he says, echoing his mentor, Virgilio Elizondo, the San Antonio priest who in 1986 wrote The Future is Mestizo.

The first Tejano immigrants were Spaniards who landed in Texas with Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca in 1528. I suggest that they became Tejanos by virtue of living with the coastal Indians for an extended time, from 1528-1534. As was often the case among native people and Europeans, hostile Indians or foreigners were captured and enslaved. By numerous accounts, de Vaca lived among the Coahuiltecan Indians, a group which included no less than five different tribes.

In 1534, de Vaca escaped from his enslavement in the middle of the night and luckily came upon friendly Avavares Indians nearby. De Vaca and his companions were hosted by the Avavares until they crossed the Rio Grande and pressed forward in their journey to find their countrymen in the interior of Mexico.

De Vaca was America’s first major ethnographer and historian. In his journal, which he wrote upon his return to Spain, de Vaca referred to his initial capturers as the Mariame and Yguaze tribes.

Historian Donald Chipman noted: “The world of Texas Indians was irreversibly altered when Spaniards stepped into it in the first decade of the sixteen century. Europeans and indigenous cultures began three centuries of sporadic cooperation and conflict.”

In the Aztec capital and surrounding valleys of Mexico City, Spaniards found more than enough wealth and productive land to keep them occupied in Central Mexico. More than a 150 years passed before the Spanish Crown sent colonists to settle Texas. This settlement phase was extensive and Spain altered its colonization plan numerous times. The presence of friendly Indians along
the San Pedro Creek and San Antonio River convinced the Spanish Crown to establish a presidio and several missions in the region known as San Antonio de Bejar. W.W. Newcomb, an authority on the Texas Indians, noted that San Pedro Springs was a focal point of three or more affiliated Coahuiltecan bands known as the Payayas.

Don Domingo Teran de los Rios, the first governor of the Spanish province of Texas, kept a detailed diary of his travels and explorations into Texas in 1691. In his notes for June 13-14, 1691, for example, he refers to the discovery of “Arroyo San Antonio de Padua.”

The native people, he noted, called themselves Peyaye Indians and lived in what he called “rancherias.” There were hundreds of rancherias in this region. Among them lived the Coahuilteco Indians, who called the San Antonio River Yanaguana. (Pronounced Yanawana). Wana meant water.

In 1716, another military explorer, Spanish Army Captain Don Domingo Ramon, travelled from Coahuila to the Province of Texas and arrived on the banks of San Pedro Creek on May 14. He described San Pedro Springs in an entry in his diary, and then noted the discovery of Salado Creek two days later.

Captain Ramon described the region as having “hills, good pasturage, mesquite, and grapes.” Franciscan Friar Isidro Felix de Espinosa, who also travelled with Captain Ramon, added that the San Pedro Creek flowed into the San Antonio River. He commented on the richness of “nopales, poplar, elm, grapevine, black mulberry, strawberry, hemp, and medicinal herbs, fish and alligators.”

San Antonio was intended to serve as a halfway station for Spanish soldiers and missionaries traveling to East Texas. The French in Louisiana were determined to lay claim to Texas, and Spain intended to do everything in its power to keep French expansion in check. While Spain kept the French out of Texas, the Spanish missions and presidios in East Texas did not fare well. The Cad- dos and Atakapas Indians resisted living in the mission compounds and with the aid of western weapons acquired from their French neighbors in Louisiana, they forced the Spanish friars to give up on East Texas missions.

Failure in East Texas brought the Franciscans to San Antonio in 1720. The construction of an additional mission

on the San Antonio River south of Valero mission (which is the modern day Alamo) began immediately under the supervision of Father Antonio Margil de Jesus. The Payayas aided the Franciscans in the construction of missions and a presidio.

A historical account of this three hundred year period published by the Texas Department of Transportation, places the site for one of the five missions, San Jose Mission, on “the east bank of the San Antonio River about four and half miles distant from Mission San Antonio de Valero.” Many of the local Indians had tired of defending themselves from Apache and Comanche raids and sought refuge inside the gated San Jose Mission compound.

There is little that we know about the first site of Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo. A study published in honor of the U.S. Bicentennial in 1976 gives us some insight into the second site for San Jose noting: “Sometime between 1724 and 1727, Friars moved the mission to the west bank of the river.” Not stated in the U.S. government issued Bicentennial report was that the Friars at San Jose numbered less than five and without the local Indian population’s assistance, a mission could not have been moved.

The Texas Indian ranche- rias or communities disappeared by the middle of the 19th century as new settlers from North America claimed vast sections of land. While Indians resisted both Mexican and Anglo intrusions into their lands, they were ill equipped to fight with bow and arrows when western Europeans came with large guns, rifles, and cannons. Driven from their land, many of the Plains Indians moved north to the Indian Territory of Oklahoma. Their story is an American tragedy, much like slavery, and merits more research and study.

Today it is common to find families in southside communities surrounding the missions whose ancestors played an important role in the construction of the missions and chapels of that era. Many can trace their heritage to the first Americans and they are proud of their Indigenous roots and Mestizo culture.
American Indian Tribe Demands Full Archeological Study of the Alamo

Sign the Petition Today

The Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation, a tribe comprised of both direct lineal descendants and members with historic cultural affiliation ties to the Coahuiltecan Indians who lived at, got baptized in, and were buried at Mission San Antonio de Valero (the Alamo) during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries demanded a comprehensive archeological study at the Alamo Plaza site. The tribe is also demanding a seat at the table with project developers of the major renovations, dubbed the Alamo Redevelopment Master Plan Project and scheduled for completion in 2024.

Read their official statement below:
“Despite the designation from the Texas Historical Commission (THC) as a Historic Cemetery on May 10, 2019, concessions from THC in at least two letters to the Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation expressing that it has “no doubt there were hundreds of individuals buried in and around Mission San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo) during the Spanish-colonial era” and numerous evidence presented by the Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation to the THC outlining the historical significance of the dead buried on the sacred ground. The THC today voted to deny the Alamo Defenders application for the Unverified Cemetery Designation of the Mission San Antonio de Valero.

We are demanding that a 3rd party be appointed, independent of the City of San Antonio, Texas General Land Office and Alamo Trust Inc., to conduct:
1. A Comprehensive in-depth archival report
2. A Comprehensive archeological Historic cemetery delineation report

We demand that Lineal Descendants of the people buried at the Alamo be consulted with and new Human Remains protocols be developed with their input. Also to be included on the Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee.

We ask that all City of San Antonio residents call your city and state representatives and demand that San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo) cemetery be provided with all the protections that other Historical cemetery are provided across Texas.

Since 1994 the Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation has fought for the return of ancestral remains around San Antonio and we will not give up our fight to ensure all repatriations are honored and we are able to rebury our ancestral remains if human remains are discovered at the Mission San Antonio de Valero. We hope that the City of San Antonio as land owners move forward to ensure our history is never forgotten.”

Visit the link to sign the petition: http://chng.it/MQHNnxfW
Por José I. Franco

En un ambiente deportivo y social, el beisbolista fronterizo (de Laredo, Texas), Tomás Rodríguez, Jugador de cuadro del club súper campeón Broncos de Reynosa SA (categoría Veteranos), y Alejandro (Rabanito) Becerra, dueño, manager y jugador del club Cachorros de Nava, en sus respectivas celebraciones de sus cumpleaños, emocionados por separado recibieron felicitaciones y fueron reconocidos por su brillante trayectoria en el rey de los deportes.

Los eventos se dieron el pasado sábado 27 de julio en el complejo social y deportivo Potranco, donde después que sus equipos (Broncos) y (Cachorros), se enfrentaron en el clásico sabatino de la categoría Veteranos Verano 2019.

Los estimados esposos Linda y Roberto Garza, gerente general y manager de Broncos, con anticipación hicieron participar al cumpleañero Tomás (quien arribó a la edad de 48 años), su hermano Óscar (Giro) Rodríguez, compañeros de equipo y su base de seguidores, para que los acompañaran durante el festejo que consistió de una rica cena, con pastel y el tradicional tema “Happy Birthday to You”. Por su lado el timonel Becerra, recibió sorpresiva tertulia en su honor que le fue organizada por su esposa Alma González, su hija Ángelica, quien presentó a los invitados a su hijo Alan Correa (de dos meses de nacido), y a su esposa Juan Correa.

Rabanito Becerra, en su delicioso pastel apagó velas con el número 60, su familia y jugadores le cantaron “Las Mañanitas”, y posteriormente disfrutaron de la cena que les fue preparada especialmente por su buen amigo Víctor Silva, propietario de “Tacos al Minuto”.

“Nuestra organización tiene el orgullo de contar en la alineación titular con los servicios de Tomás Rodríguez, quien es un elemento ejemplar y de gran calibre beisbolero”, dijo el timonel Garza.

“Agradecido por este convivio, en Laredo (el viernes) la pase feliz al lado de mi familia, y ahora no queda más que seguir adelante cumpliendo con Broncos, equipo con el que he tenido la fortuna de ser campeón en cuatro de sus seis campeonatos ganados en Colt 45 Oldtimers Baseball League y Liga Potranco”, apuntó Rodríguez, quien en el pasado playoff con su potente bateo contribuyó para que Broncos ganara su sexto trofeo que ahora luce radiante en la vitrina de los esposos Linda y Roberto Garza. Alejandro Becerra, que goza de popularidad en el béisbol regional Veterano Independiente, y quien en varias ocasiones ha logrado armar contundentes novenas que le han dado el honor de coronarse campeones, con su humildad personal, agradeció las finas atenciones que su esposa Alma, familiares, jugadores y damas le dieron durante su colorida fiesta.

“Al finalizar el partido (contra Broncos), no esperaba nada de este gran ambiente. Por lo que estoy agradecido y contento con mi familia, jugadores, seguidores de Cachorros de Nava, y señoras (algunas de ellas esposas de jugadores), que hicieron posible el excelente ambiente y sobre todo gracias a Victor Silva (El Tacos Tado Al Minuto), que le dio el sabor al evento”, indicó Becerra.

En las fotos aparecen Tomás Rodríguez, acompañado de su compañero Henry Pichardo, quien pegó dos vuelacercas dedicadas a su cumpleaños y su hermano Óscar (Giro) Rodríguez, quien se encuentra jugando su segunda temporada con Broncos y un campeonato ganado. El cumpleañero fronterizo Rodríguez, acompañado de su esposa Alma, su hija Ángelica, nieto Alan Correa y damas que lo felicitaron. Becerra, acompañado por jugadores e invitado posando con su pastel. (Fotos Franco).
By Veronica Lopez

An aquifer, plentiful rivers and creeks, a pipeline and a prospective desalination plant. This is not the first line of a bestselling book or movie. This could instead be perceived as a link in the historic progression of events unfolding in the close-knit community of San Antonio, Texas.

We are reminded that for centuries before these same water resources provided our ancestors with a foundation on which to grow, share and thrive, a representation of our culture, but today many residents and experts alike believe that water is leveraged as a commodity. While other equally distinct community leaders believe water to be a predictor of our community’s livelihood so the case to procure and develop legitimate water resources is also viewed as realistic.

This concept alone was enough motivation for the West San Antonio Chamber of Commerce (WSACC) to gather the three leading water CEO’s of our community to ask them about their individual organizational water management plans, their perspective on long term growth and how they intend on dealing with the tough decisions that lay ahead. Three key questions amongst the many other contentious questions surrounding their organization plans.

When asked, a hand full of the San Antonio business community can easily recall the last eight years of regional water contamination, droughts, major storms and a variety of natural disasters. Our questions only provoking unnerving memories of doubt and uncertainty for their small business futures within Bexar County. More than half polled admitted to being so wrapped up in the day to day that they had no idea of the meetings, whitepapers or reports related to questions surrounding any strategic plans for our drinking water or areas of recreational use related to water. A small portion kept up but was not directly involved and an even smaller amount felt they had the pulse of the issues and could potentially influence but did not wish to engage any further.

Might there potentially be a water shortage in San Antonio’s future? Could something so vital as our drinking water be at risk for the residents of Bexar County and the surrounding areas? As the city approaches growth beyond its boundaries should we lay claim and manage the outer areas? The questions are endless and the statistics will be readily available as we make more inquires on water’s impact on today’s business community and future generations of residents.

During this years’ Sustainable Saturday – water forum, which has been recorded in full and posted to social media, multiple expert panelists joined members of the West San Antonio Chamber of Commerce to discuss the role each of us plays in protecting our environment and the future of San Antonio. These same experts have consistently re-iterated the increasing frequency and severity of climate change. For example, we are currently experiencing one of the highest precipitation levels our city has seen in a very long time. Yet we are also seeing record-breaking temperatures across the nation. While our city has been able to adapt, many others have suffered from damage to their roads and infrastructure. Companies with employees who predominantly work outdoors are enforcing procedures to protect employees against harm from heat. These experts also agree there are more changes yet to come.

Severe heat, torrential rains or drought impacts the environment, which alters water levels and its reliability for the residents and businesses within Bexar County. State of Water is a long-overdue conversation intended to invoke thought along with uptake in engagement from our community at large.

“As we experience increases in population, technological developments, and socio-economic changes,” WSACC President Kristi Villanueva says, “I invite our neighborhoods and business owners to reengage in the conversations, renew your faith in the process and strive for responsible change to leave behind a better tomorrow for our youth.”

Chairman Rudy F. Rodriguez said, “The individual support of our shared community is essential and company engagement key to the transformation of our city’s future.”

The WSACC invites you to join us on August 9th, 2019 at 11:30 AM at the Westin Riverwalk Hotel for this insightful panel of water resource experts:

- Mr. Robert Puente, President & CEO of the San Antonio Water System;
- Mrs. Suzanne Scott, General Manager of San Antonio River Authority; and
- Mr. Roland Ruiz, General Manager of the Edwards Aquifer Authority

The discussion will be moderated by: John Bailey, American Cities Climate Change - San Antonio Climate Advisor with the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and Kristi G. Villanueva, President/CEO of the West San Antonio Chamber of Commerce

The leadership of the West San Antonio Chamber of Commerce believes in engaging in productive dialogue with fact-based information that includes the perspectives of business owners, neighbors and community leaders. By bringing these various perspectives to the table we can strategically address concerns and recognize the importance of the topic at hand.

For information on WSACC Chamber initiatives, volunteer opportunities and to purchase tickets, please visit www.WestSACHamber.org/Events or contact our office by phone at 210-229-1266 or via e-mail info@westsachamber.org.
By Jennifer Lloyd

The brutal reality of the American Southwest included Indians captured by the Spanish or by other Indians and kept or sold as slaves. Along with providing historical context, the forthcoming book, “Slavery in the Southwest: Genízaro Identity, Dignity and the Law,” frames — for the first time — legal approaches to alleviate the badges of servitude that still linger among descendants of the slaves, known as “Genízaros.”

The book by St. Mary’s University School of Law Professor Robert William Piatt Jr., J.D., and University of New Mexico Associate Professor Moises Gonzales will be published in late July by Carolina Academic Press. The price of the 262-page book is $35.

“The book is the first time that anyone has prepared a comprehensive legal analysis of the rights of the Genízaros,” Piatt said. “The legal analyses, however, are only presented after we open the readers’ eyes to the extensive history and legacy of Indian slavery.”

“We also will help readers understand the deep cultural ties, which have been preserved among Genízaros over centuries,” he said.

Piatt specializes in constitutional law, professional responsibility in the law and Catholic legal perspectives. He has published and been cited on a broad range of human rights subjects including gender, immigration, minority rights, human trafficking, legal education, Catholicism, constitutional law and equal protection.

Gonzales is an Associate Professor in Community and Regional Planning at the School of Architecture and Planning at the University of New Mexico. As a Genízaro heir of two land grants in New Mexico, Gonzales has published articles and a book on the history and culture of Genízaro settlements. He is a danzante, or ritual dancer, of the Matachin and Genízaro Apache-Comanche traditions.

For more information about the book, please visit Carolina Academic Press.

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.

Solomon Trujillo

Solomon Trujillo grew up in a Mexican-American family in Wyoming, where he played with his father’s Band, Sol Trujillo, and his Mariachi Brass. After earning his MBA, he began his career with Mountainville and Wyoming in 1974. Joining U.S. West, Trujillo became a director-level manager at 25. Seven years later, he became the youngest officer in the U.S. West history. In July 1995, Trujillo became president and chief executive officer. During his tenure, he oversaw a $9 billion company with more than 51,000 employees and telecommunication services to more than 25 million customers in 14 States. Active in the Hispanic community, he served as a chairman of the Tomas Rivera Center and is a member of the corporate board of advisors for the National Council of La Raza.
Live Action Dora Honors Indigenous Culture

Mexican Comedian Eugenio Derbez and Peruvian Actress Isabela Moner
Share their Experience with the Film After the San Antonio Preview Last Week

By R. Eguia

Nickelodeon delivers a family fun live-action Explora Dora this summer. Our favorite bilingual baby appears on the big screen exploring the High School jungle and its indigenous people.

Dora’s parents, played by Eva Longoria and Michael Peña, are Explorers and study the jungle and its history rigorously. “We are explorers, not treasure hunters,” is a catchphrase that will stick with children who watch the film.

The Anthropologist perspective informs a lot of real history in the jungles. Audiences learn about the Andean talking knots called Quipo, various jungle animals and Dora even speaks the Incan language Quechua, in addition to bursts of Spanish throughout the film.

The Environmental urgency message is predominant in the film and the writers really take the cake on the visibility of these issues and making them accessible to children in a hilarious way.

The classic nickelodeon high school drama model is ever-present in the film, focusing on messages of being yourself and enhanced with bursts of songs, awkward teen romance, and the classic dance numbers.

My favorite character was Abuela who only spoke Spanish and delivered a warmth that we can all relate to. Chile con Carne jokes made audiences laugh just as much as when Dora breaks the fourth wall and speaks through the camera to ask, “Can you say severe neurotoxicity?”

The San Antonio preview screening at Santikos Silverado theatre was packed with kids ready to see Dora. Right before the movie started Isabela Moner, the actress that plays Dora entered the theatre to greet the people in the theatre. She was warm and funny, taking popcorn from some of the kids in the front row and on her way out she said, “Que Viva Peru!”

The Peruvian actress seemed to find the perfect role to celebrate her origin and adjacent cultures. I think the film did a great job of bringing larger issues to children with the classic characters we have grown to love. Boots was really adorable CGIed and Swiper delivered the comedy we expected. You can see Dora and the Lost City of Gold this weekend. Visit our website to watch our interview with the Cast Stars, Eugenio Derbez and Isabela Moner.
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.

On March 28, 1830, the US Congress passed the “Indian Removal Act” signed by President Andrew Jackson beginning the violent, forcible “relocation” of nearly 125,000 Native Americans, comprised of Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, Chickasaw and Creek tribes. Many walked on foot, some bound in chains, from their ancestral lands to a less prosperous location in order to provide economic opportunity to affluent landowners who pillaged towns, stole livestock, burned homes and towns and committed mass murder in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. This shameful, horrific history is known as the “Trail of Tears and Death” because thousands died of disease, starvation and exposure to extreme weather while being forcibly relocated by landowners with the assistance of the U.S. military from 1838-1839.

The quest to use what land Native American groups have for economic benefit continues today. The Dakota Access oil pipeline, commissioned during the Obama Administration, was built beneath the primary source of drinking water and sacred Native American sites. The pipeline has drawn international scorn and years of protest, one protest lasting memorably for months. Camped protesters were made to disperse by pipeline contract security which employed the forceful use of violent dogs, pepper spray and powerful water guns to scare protestors away. As of June 2019, the Dakota Access pipeline is planning to nearly double its capacity, increasing environmental and cultural degradation.

With Native American tribes boasting nearly a quarter US onshore oil, gas and coal, nearly 18 million acres of forest lands of timberlands and woodlands and 65 percent of “unimproved” earth and gravel, business endeavors are likely to continue happening. The Department of the Interior estimates these “undeveloped reserves” could generate nearly $1 trillion in revenues. For more information on protecting Native American land and the Dakota Access pipeline, please visit - https://bit.ly/2K62QBV.

(Trail of Tears Map is depicted to the Right here)
Leaving Your Job?  
What Happens to Your 401(k)?

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.

If you’re in the early stages of your working life – or even in the not-so-early ones – the chances are pretty good that you will change jobs at some point. When that happens, you’ll probably leave a few things behind – but will one of them be your 401(k)?

Of course, you wouldn’t really forget about your 401(k). (It does happen, however – over the period from 2004 through 2013, more than 25 million people left at least one 401(k) or similar plan behind when they left their job, according to the U.S. Government Accountability Office.) But you will have to do something with your account.

Essentially, you have four choices:

• You can cash out your 401(k). It’s your money, but if you take it out before you reach 59 ½, you will owe federal income taxes, plus any applicable state and local taxes.

Also, you will likely be charged a 10% penalty for early withdrawal. Perhaps even more important, if you liquidate your 401(k) when you change jobs, you’ll be reducing the amount you’ll have left for retirement.

• You can leave your 401(k) with your old employer. If your former employer permits it, you can leave your 401(k) intact, even after you move to a different job. This might be appealing to you if you like the investment choices in your account, but you won’t be able to make any new contributions. Plus, you won’t face any immediate tax consequences.

• You can move the money to your new employer’s 401(k). You can consolidate your old 401(k) with one offered by your new employer, if allowed. You won’t take a tax hit, and you might like your new plan’s investment options. And you may find it easier to manage your funds if they’re all held in one place.

• You can roll your 401(k) into an IRA. You don’t need the permission from any employer – old or new – to move your old 401(k) to an IRA. Your money will continue to grow on a tax-deferred basis, and an IRA offers you a virtually unlimited array of investment options – stocks, bonds, mutual funds and so on. You can make either a direct or indirect rollover. With a direct rollover, the administrator of your old 401(k) sends your money directly to the financial provider that holds your rollover IRA. No tax is withheld because you never actually take possession of the money. With an indirect rollover, you’re technically withdrawing the money and moving it to the IRA provider yourself. (You’ve got 60 days to make this transfer.) You will face a withholding of 20% of your account’s assets, but you may be able to recover most of this amount when you file your tax return. Still, for the sake of ease of movement and avoidance of all tax issues, a direct rollover may be more advantageous.

Which of these options is right for you? There’s no one “right” answer for everyone. You’ll have to consider several factors, and you’ll certainly want to consult your tax professional before making any decision. But in any case, do whatever you can to preserve – and hopefully grow – your 401(k) assets. You’ll need these resources to help fund the retirement lifestyle you want and deserve.

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

Ernest J Martinez
Financial Advisor
1344 S Flores St
Suite 205
San Antonio, TX 78205
210-354-4915

www.edwardjones.com
THIS DAY IN LA PRENSA HISTORY

By Jessica Duran

Growing up in San Antonio from the age of 5, all I’ve known is the greatest era in Spurs franchise history and one of, if not the greatest trios of all time in NBA history – Tim, Tony, Manu, led by Coach Pop. Those three and Pop could be known as the Four Horsemen.

While all three players have made an impact on the city of San Antonio...
ATTENTION ALL DBE SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Harper Brothers Construction is requesting bids from Subcontractors and Suppliers for the City of San Antonio Harry Wurzbach (Austin Hwy Improvements) Project. Electrical, Striping, Landscaping, Seeding, SW3P, Trucking, Barricades comprise needs for the project. All inquiries shall be directed to 210-740-0099 Attn: Carlos Benavides. All quotes shall be in our office by 2pm on Aug 12th. Please email quotes to: bidssa@harperbro.com or fax: 210-740-0056. Harper Brothers Construction is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

State of Water
AUGUST 9, 2019 @ 11 AM
THE WESTIN RIVERWALK

Featuring

Robert Puente
President & CEO
Suzanne Scott
General Manager
Roland Ruiz
General Manager

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Por Sendero Deportivo

Los Cardenales doblegaron a Sultanes en el circuito Veteranos Verano 2019 Liga Potranco. Los pájaros rojos con su lanzador estelar Jaime Garza, se alzaron con la victoria con pizarra de 15 a 5 carreras. Por Cardenales se anotó el salvamento Ernesto “La Chona” Velázquez, serpentinero ex profesional quien cerró contundentemente el partido.

Por Sultanes, lanzaron Elías Contreras, Ruperto Ortega, Pedro Torres y Jesús Lozano, en el bateo del cuadro ganador destacaron Víctor Vázquez con 3-4, Lalo García pegó triple e imparable. Nacho García, con jít produjo par de anotaciones. Por Sultanes, Ortega, dio de 3-4, por igual su compañeíro César Muñoz 3-4. Sultanes en su alineación tuvo al tercera base Saúl Navejar y al jonronero Pedro Torres, quienes comenzaron a carburar para que el club regiomontano recupere terreno bajo la dirección de Gabriel Ruiz Sr., Toño (Pimpollo) García y Ruperto Ortega. Cardenales, con sus directivos Efraín Cruz Franco y Nacho García, celebraron en grande el triunfo que fue aplaudido por su base de seguidores.

Broncos apaleo 17-8 a Cachorros de Nava. Henry Pichardo de Broncos dio dos jonrones uno de ellos con la base llenas, siendo felicitado por el manager Roberto Garza. Por Cachorros del Rabanito Becerra, el jardinero central Johnny López, sobresalió con tres imparables, lo cual aumento su promedio de bateo. Red Sox con su as del pitcheo Chris Lee y relevo de José Espinoza, dejaron en el terreno de juego al debutante San Luis. Erick Montes, capitán de Red Sox, bateo de 4-5 con tres carreras impulsadas y dos anotadas. Gran victoria para los directivos Pedro Espinoza y René Juárez, que van invictos con 4-0.

En los playoffs de la categoría Abierta dominical (Potranco Independent Baseball League) 2019, en la primera ronda se registraron los siguientes resultados: Highsox del Marine, Eddy Rodríguez, derrotó 7-1 a los Broncos de Reynosa SA. El pitcher ganador fue el abridor Keith Vasquez, con relevos de Onassis Sirrett, quien en tres entradas ponchó a 8 broncos, cerrando el combate Gabriel Raygoza, su compañeíro Gabriel Montía, pegó jonrón con dos compañeíros abordo. La derrota fue para Omar Solis (de Broncos). “En el segundo partido no permitiremos que Broncos tomé ventaja, ese será nuestro plan en la ofensiva y defensiva”, dijo Rodríguez. “No tuvimos bateo oportuno, hicimos buenas jugadas desde el principio. Todavía tenemos la oportunidad de emparejar la serie”, apuntó Garza.

Bobcats blanqueo 10-0 a Leones, con victoria para Jordan Hackett. Indios de Nava doblegan 17-9 a Calaveras con victoria para el lanzador izquierdo James Santillán. El campeón Piratas de Sabinas, doblegó 10-4 a las Águilas. Sergio Macías cuarto bate de Piratas con jonrón puso la pizarra 10-3. “Comenzamos la serie con el pie derecho, en el segundo partido trataremos de acabar con el duro rival (Águilas). Piratas seguirá defendiendo el banderín por lo que resta de la postemporada”, indicó Sergio De Luna, manager de Piratas. Algunos jugadores de Águilas, indicaron que hicieron buenas jugadas, pero quedaron cortos tras no concretar en su ofensiva.

Rol de juegos del playoff: Potranco Baseball Field. Campo 2, a las 11 am Águilas de Luis Cerros vs. Piratas de los hermanos Guerrero. 2:30 pm Highsox vs. Broncos. Campo 1 a las 11 am Calaveras vs. Indios de Nava del timonel Juan (Pachín) Martínez y su experto coach Rudy Barrientes. 2:30 pm Leones vs. Bobcats de Johnny Guzmán Sr. Suerte y adelante con su excelente disciplina deportiva. En las fotos aparecen: Base de seguidores de Piratas, la cual irá en aumento en cada partido a jugarse en los playoffs. Johnny López, de Cachorros de Nava, anclado en la primera base cubierta por el coach de Broncos, Rick Felán. Sergio Macías, captado en el home plate tras pegar jonrón, siendo felicitado por el capitán Brayan Guerrero y compañeros. (Fotos Franco)
By Steve Walker

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

When you think of homelessness, you might think of indigent men or women panhandling on the streets of San Antonio. It could also be defined as living in housing that is below the minimum standard or lacks security.

Many people are also defined as homeless if they are: living on the streets; moving between temporary shelters, including houses of friends, family and emergency accommodation; living in private boarding houses without a private bathroom and/or security.

The legal definition of homelessness varies from country to country, or among different jurisdictions in the same country or region. According to the UK “homelessness charity crisis, a home is not just a physical space: it also provides roots, identity, security, a sense of belonging and a place of emotional wellbeing.”

The United States government homeless definition, also include people who sleep in a public or private place not designed for use as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings. Usually persons who are homeless are most often unable to secure adequate housing due to lack of steady income, and the ability to maintain the status quo. Homelessness and poverty are interrelated.

A job loss, family tragedy, or unexpected illness can happen to anyone. Families without a safety net of community support and financial resources are particularly vulnerable when a crisis occurs, and many wind up homeless—doubled up with another family, sleeping in their car, or staying at an emergency shelter.

This is a very different face of homelessness than the stereotype of single adults on the streets. The fact is, families with children are the fastest growing segment of the homeless population. Many are hard-working parents earning minimum wage. Most have not had the opportunity for an education or vocational training. And sometimes they cannot work because the cost of childcare or transportation is unaffordable.

Obviously there is also a major impact on children. School districts in San Antonio on the Westside alone have identified large numbers of homeless students as other parts of town have done so. For most of these children, homelessness is not a brief or singular episode but a recurrent experience, fraught with educational and emotional setbacks that can affect them forever.

School transfers are common, and missed school days, poor health and nutrition, plus enrolment numbers change from day to day. With constantly changing schools, classmates, and teachers, these children lack access to a quality education. Yet education is the key to overcome their dire circumstances, escape the poverty cycle, and eventually obtain a job that pays a living wage.

A Closer Look at Four High-Need Zip Codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Median Household Income</th>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
<th>High School Graduation Rate</th>
<th>Health Insurance Uninsured Rate</th>
<th>Housing Burden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>78207</td>
<td>$24,706</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78211</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78202</td>
<td>$24,001</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78208</td>
<td>$24,104</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A z-score analysis was used to determine high need zip codes. A zip code was identified as high need if the mean value was significantly higher (z-score more than 1.96 standard deviations) than the mean of all zip codes for each non-data category: poverty rate, unemployment rate, uninsured rate, median household income, first time home buyer, student debt, and family income.

On any given day, San Antonio’s homeless population consists of approximately 2,743 individuals. However, nearly 50% of San Antonio’s population is living with no savings, putting them at risk of becoming homeless. Many of the homeless gravitate to the downtown area and the Westside. Having said all that, homelessness needs to be eradicated on the Westside and all of San Antonio.
By R. Eguía

Next Tuesday, August 13, Last Chance Ministries Senior Pastor, Jimmy Robles will host the first meeting to develop a community coalition focused on developing a strategic plan to aid in homeless in San Antonio. The meeting will take place from 11:30 am to 1:00 pm at Rita’s On the River, 245 E Commerce St, San Antonio, TX 78205.

Last Chance Ministries is developing a Coalition in collaboration with The VicTORIous Point Initiative, to allow for networking, open discussion, and development of an action plan on homelessness in San Antonio. The coalition will foster a working environment where the project can be viewed from all community aspects. All perspectives and experiences are welcomed in order to build a more informed strategic plan.

Senior Pastor, Jimmy Robles wrote the following letter to the community:

“In 2019, South Alamo Regional Alliance for the Homeless estimated that nearly 2,900 people in Bexar County were counted as homeless. Our community has been blessed to be a birthing ground for initiatives that have set a great standard of care to address this community concern. However, the task ahead of us continues to be monumental.

Last Chance Ministries is a congregation that serves in the West Side of San Antonio. Homelessness and financial disparity is a social concern that we see daily. Current church initiatives seek to address some of these disparities. Last Chance Ministries hosts a food pantry every Tuesday. Services such as food, clothing, and showers for displaced individuals are also available at our site on Poplar and Zarzamora. Last Chance Ministries would like to expand the services we provide by pledging to an initiative to end homelessness. The VicTORIous Point Initiative seeks to provide for the basic need of shelter, allowing an individual to work towards developing the skills to become financially independent.

Last Chance Ministries is aware that this initiative can only be accomplished by other partners. We seek to work with community members and leaders to develop a program that can address this social concern. Your insight and experience is vital to the development and execution of a program. This initiative takes the model of Tiny Home Communities and applies it to address Homelessness. It is a first of its kind in Bexar County.”

Please confirm your attendance to attend the first meeting. Confirmation of Attendance can be done via email at: lastchanceministries316@gmail.com.
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)
Fruta Nativa

Diospyros texana

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

Mantener una fruta suave y madura de Diospyros texana en la boca, incluso por un momento, es una experiencia tan rica como para cerrar para siempre cualquier interés en comer caña de azúcar refinada. La dificultad es conseguir esa fruta deliciosamente madura de color ciruela purpura-negra antes de las aves. Pero con una cosecha abundante, suficientes frutos pueden madurar juntos para que los humanos y la vida silvestre los compartan.

Para aquellos que no están dispuestos a dejar tales manjares al azar, engrapar una bolsa de papel alrededor de la fruta en maduración facilita la cosecha. Otros cubren ramas enteras con redes después de polinizar los brotes de salvaguardar todas las frutas.

Diospyros texana (símbolo USDA DITE3), comúnmente llamado “Texas Persimmon” o “Chapote”, es una especie con árboles femeninos y masculinos separados. Solo los árboles femeninos dan fruto. Por esta razón, las personas que los compran en los centros de jardinería a menudo compran plantas que son lo suficientemente maduras para ser etiquetadas, ya sea que sean frutales o que compartan polen. Los árboles comienzan a fructificar después de 5-6 años de crecimiento.

Al planificar el sitio de las semillas, muchas personas comenzarán varios árboles con la esperanza de obtener al menos un árbol femenino que dé fruto y un árbol masculino para polinizarlo. Los científicos han descubierto que la fruta tiene un químico que impide que las semillas crezcan después de que se elimina la pulpa de la fruta.

San Antonio está en el corazón de la población de Diospyros texana. Al igual que algunos otros árboles nativos del sur de Texas, Texas Persimmon es de hoja perenne en la parte sur de su rango y caducifolio más al norte. Muchos árboles Chapote en San Antonio tienen aproximadamente la altura de Laurel Sophora secundiflora de Texas, pero el árbol prospera particularmente en suelos alcalinos delgados y puede ser el doble de alto en otras regiones.

La investigación arqueológica limitada ha revelado los usos de los nativos americanos además de comer las frutas. Paul Hamel y Mary Chilostkey, autores de plantas Cherokee y sus usos, una historia de 400 años, descubrieron que Cherokee usó la fruta, que es altamente astringente madura, para tratar las úlceras bucales y los hemorroides; y masticó la corteza para aliviar la acidez estomacal.

Se han encontrado herramientas hechas de la madera en cuevas de los ríos Río Grande y Pecos. Diospyros texana es un ejemplo de la familia de plantas que incluye a Diospyros ebenum, nativo de Florida. Cuando los árboles maduros de estas especies han depositado suficientes desechos en la madera dura para desarrollar troncos grandes, la madera es de color negro. Muchos humanos se sienten atraídos por Diospyros texana debido a su corteza gris lisa que se puede ver bien porque las ramas no son mucho más altas que los humanos.

Texas Persimmon es un ejemplo de una planta nativa que los humanos desplazan constantemente con una planta ornamental exótica; específicamente Crape Myrtles que tienen una corteza de aspecto similar pero no tienen valor para la vida silvestre nativa. Diospyros texana es el huésped larval de dos mariposas nativas: Grey Hairstreak y Henrys Elfin.

Diospyros texana es uno de los árboles recomendados en la guía de plantación de árboles de la CPS Energy. La Red de Información de Plantas Nativas tiene un perfil de planta para Diospyros texana: https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DITE3

Para mariposas y polillas de América del Norte para la mariposa henrici Elfin Callophrys de Henry: https://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/species/Callophrys-henrici

Perfiles de mariposas y polillas de América del Norte para la mariposa henrici Elfin Callophrys de Henry: https://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/species/Callophrys-henrici

El jugo de fruta es una raya reveladora de color negro-púrpura donde se consumen las frutas. Los humanos han usado el jugo para tener otros alimentos.

Diospyros texana tiene semillas delgadas que germinan naturalmente solo después de que se elimina la pulpa de la fruta.

Un árbol maduro en Brackenridge Park es parte de un sotobosque natural en el bosque ribereño del río San Antonio.

Los racimos de frutas inmaduras y maduras son visibles en los árboles femeninos a principios del verano.
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  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

- **Noemí Galván Eling Clinic**
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