

# THE RIGHT THING

Latino Community News On the Right Side of Things  
Volume III, July 2017

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**Independence Issue**

**HAPPY 4TH OF JULY**

**Quando, Quando  
Quando...  
Puerto Rico  
Statehood?**

**Senate Bill 4:  
Biting the Hand  
that Feeds America**

**In Defense of Our Country:  
Latino Medal of Honors**

**Feliz 4 de Julio Jorge, Tomas,  
Benjamine, y los de mas!**



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## Meet the Editorial Board



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*If you would like to submit an article for consideration, please email the Editorial Board at the email address below with your name, contact information, and the topic of discussion. All entries are welcomed and encouraged.*

Email: [therightsideofthings@gmail.com](mailto:therightsideofthings@gmail.com)



## Cartas Marcadas via Carmona

By Chris Carmona  
@CarmonaForTexas



### Salud Latinos y Otros:

Once again it appears we have been able to achieve our goal of publishing our 3<sup>rd</sup> issue of the Right Thing. Trying to meet deadlines in order to have our "Independence Issue" brought new challenges.

One should agree the southern hemisphere has had a series of revolutions, more so recent than those across the "pond". Considering the existence of the Aztec, Mayan, Inca, and other empires that preceded, is it possible, our descendants had their own revolutions or fights for independence?

When addressing war and serving our country. We all concur that Latinos willingly enlist, perhaps more than other ethnicities. The question was posed in a recent Editorial

Board meeting. "What war of the United States of America did we first see a Congressional Medal of Honor winner that was Latino?" Our contributing writer and former airman Eusebio looked into that. His results are rather astonishing.

As we discuss independence, we also include a piece on the recent vote by the Puerto Rico citizens to become our 51<sup>st</sup> state. Here again, friction ignites dialogue as a people quest for a national identity comes to the forefront.

The "hot" political button? The possibility of City of Houston elections this November 2017 awaits the Texas Supreme Court decision to hear and potentially reverse a decision on term limits. A decision that favors Latinos? Yes, if reversed Latinos will have an opportunity to elect new Latinos to the City Council rather than wait additional years. The City of Houston currently only has one recognized Latino councilmember out of 16 members.

On this patriotic day so cherished by us all, as the streets, the courts, digital screens and social media are filled with protests, marches, allegations, a tint of revolution lingers.



Photo Credit: Lindale Park Parade July 4, 2016

So, let's bring on the pomp, the patriotic tunes, the fireworks that mimic what inspired Frances Scott Key. May the flags flutter, the aroma of sizzling bar-b-que be carried by the winds and let us enjoy the freedom we live. Let us be at peace with civil pride and may God Bless America.

- FIN -



## Puerto Rico Statehood..... Again?

By Orlando Felix  
Guest Column

Less than a month ago, the citizens of Puerto Rico voted for statehood. In 1898 Puerto Rico became a colony of the United States. Previous to its current status the U.S. President would appoint Puerto Rico's top official. It was in 1946 when the first Puerto Rican was appointed Governor of Puerto Rico, until the first elections were held in 1949, when they elected their first governor. Within the last month, representatives of the people of Puerto Rico appeared before the decolonization committee of the United Nations to request the President of the United States expedite the self-determination process for Puerto Rico.



Photo Credit: Society of Puerto Rico, Greater Houston

The Archipelago of Puerto Rico is the smallest of the Great Antilles and enjoys a rich and diverse culture. Puerto Ricans are a blend of Spanish, Taino Indians, and West African cultures. Puerto Ricans receive recent influences from the United States and neighboring Latin American and Caribbean countries. Puerto Rico is a self-governing Commonwealth, an independent territory of the United States. There are two major political parties, the Partido Nuevo Progresista and the Partido Popular Democrático. Any one of these two parties have been governing Puerto Rico since 1952. Puerto Ricans have one or a combination

of three political ideologies: a self-governing territory of the United States, independence and statehood.

The US Census Bureau reports that 83% of Puerto Ricans living in the United States ages 5 and older speak English proficiently, of whom 53% are bilingual in Spanish and English, and another 30% speak only English fluently with little proficiency in Spanish. The other 17% speak only Spanish fluently and report speaking English "less than very well" with little proficiency in English, compared to 34% of Hispanics overall who reported doing so.

Numerous Puerto Ricans born and raised in the United State mainland and Puerto Rico have made notable contributions. For Puerto Rico, there is no lacking of talent and cultural contributions, one instantly thinks of Carlos Beltran, el

### Harris County Hispanic Latino Population

Mexican 1,250,401	Colombian 22,342
Honduran 47,067	Venezuelan 8,012
Panamanian 2,327	Peruvian 6,624
Costa Rican 2,063	Argentinean 4,700
Uruguayan 1,324	Ecuadorian 3,726
Paraguayan 205	Chilean 1,987
Other Cent. Am 1,131	Bolivian 1,740
	Other S American 295
Puerto Rican 21,110	
Cuban 14,655	
Dominican 3,940	
Spaniard 10,904	
Spanish 6,106	
Spanish American 438	
Other Hispanic Latino 95,407	

Gran Combo, or Rita Moreno. Puerto Ricans seems to exceed in all areas including our nation's military, media, music, sports, art, education, and science.

Due to the unique relationship with the United States, Puerto Ricans can move from Puerto Rico to a U.S. state as easy as it is for a Texan to move to any other state or territory of the Union. The Texas Triangle is home to over 81 thousand Puerto Ricans in the Lone Star State. This area includes Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Dallas, and Killeen. Ranking number 27<sup>th</sup> in the nation,

the Houston Greater Area is home to close to 30 thousand Puerto Ricans.



Photo Credit: La Hijas de Boriken

In Houston, we have a diverse Puerto Rican community, including all political ideologies. Puerto Rico being a U.S. territory, exposes its citizens to a traditional U.S. culture. Puerto Ricans in the mainland of the United States tend to be the most "Americanized" of all major Hispanic groups. In Houston, we have non-profits corporations like the Society of Puerto Ricans of Greater Houston, Los Parranderos de Clear Lake, Las Hijas de Boriken and restaurants like TexChick, Senor Carlos and El Caldero Boricua that help us preserve and never forget the Puerto Rican Heritage and Spanish language.

Recently, Puerto Ricans residing in Puerto Rico went to the voting polls to determine if they wanted to change the current political status. They were afforded the opportunity to choose between statehood, free association/independence or the actual territorial status. Of those citizens that decided to exercise the right to vote, 97% voted for statehood. Non-statehood supporters alleged that they boycotted the referendum by not voting. According to the Puerto Rico Elections Commission

they have 2,260,804 citizens registered to vote. The Commission however did not report how many of the 2,260,804 registered voters still live in Puerto Rico and were eligible to vote. What is clear is that the vast majority of the Puerto Ricans that voted that day demanded a change. The voters asked their leaders to transition from the current political formula to statehood. Now it is up to the executive leadership in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Congress and the Puerto Ricans in the United States to transform the mandate a reality.

-FIN-

## Menudo with a Side of Politics

By Sam Rosas

The Civil Rights era of the 1960's resulted in political gains for minorities. In Houston names like Ben Reyes, Al Luna, Leonel Castillo, Roman Martinez, Diana Davila, and Felix Fraga championed the voice of the Latino community.

This period also brought out recognition of Latino restaurants and bars where it was common for Latino politicians to frequent and be seen. Among the better known Mexican food establishments were Doneraki's, Velia's, the Rio Posada, and Merida's. Social drinking was predominately at places like the Mariachi Bar, Jellos, and the Island Club. One never knew what the discussions might be about politically.

Some of these eateries no longer exist. Doneraki's and Merida's continue but have reduced their political activity, as management is being transferred to their children. Moving up and dominating their place is Dona Maria's Mexican Restaurant at 2610 Navigation Blvd.

Originally opened in the late 1972, the restaurant was taken over by Juan and Anna Hernandez in 2006.



Juan is the political beacon attracting the power brokers and operators of both parties. Any day and every day you will find elected officials within the confines of the small house structure, dining on a traditional menu of what to most Latinos consider good home cooking.



Photo Credit: Herlinda Ibarra

Hernandez was drawn into politics when he was a fireman seeking a promotion. Criteria and testing were obstacles for minority firefighters. Here is where Hernandez began to experience and recognize the realities of government policy. During this time Hernandez would first encounter a fellow firefighter Mario Gallegos, Jr. Along with

Gallegos the Houston Hispanic Firefighters Caucus would be organized and forge the way for bilingual pay, career advancement and union organized goals. Gallegos would be lured into the public spotlight eventually becoming the "patron" of the Latino politics. Hernandez would act as his point man, relaying information to Senator Gallegos on a daily basis. In a time before the computer and cell phones Hernandez's network had its ear to the ground.

Juan's more recent activities continue to extend into the political arena. For the past four and a half years he has become active in the Denver Harbor Civic Club in Houston's east side. His 42 years residency there has given him the opportunity to understand the local needs and neglect. He often feels the efforts are as he refers to it, "moving an inch at a time". He believes perhaps they have cried "wolf" too many times and no one is seriously listening anymore.



Photo Credit: Herlinda Ibarra

It was back in the 70's when Latinos also had undergone such a phase growing discontent with the leadership they elected. The result of that was the creation of the Raza Unida Party. It was a statewide political party with a mission of electing new Latinos to represent the needs and agenda of the Latinos. If you ask Hernandez what are the problems and solutions of the Latino political figures, he would sum it up with the following:



**Egos:** They see themselves as bigger and more important than what they are.

**Too many running:** As the years progress we find more and more Latinos wanting to run. This often dilutes the Latino vote and allows others to be elected.

**Not united in the community:** Even the Latino community is divided. We don't rush to the aid of our own.

**Find leaders:** Latinos in public office in Houston has taken several steps back. We have fewer elected officials than when we came of age in the 70's. Leaders need to be identified, groomed and their campaigns financed.

Hernandez is a veteran of life and somewhat an urban legend. He may not flinch no more, as he has witnessed much of the hardship and injustice of life. Concerning politics, one might say he's been served more than his portion. While many businesses discourage direct political activity, fearing they will lose customers, it is the daily special at Dona Maria's. Republican, Democrat, left or right everyone is always welcome at Dona Maria's. The Mexican charm in combination with politics fits well here. Even if you're not into politics so much, the food is simply great.

-FIN-



Photo Credit: Rafa Garcia

**HAPPY 4th of JULY  
CELEBRATE AMERICA'S FREEDOM!**

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## The Congressional Medal of Honor: The Latino Role

By **Bernardo Eureste,**  
**Veteran, Sergeant, USAF, 1963-1967**

**The Congressional Medal of Honor Awarded  
to 60 Latino/Hispano Military Personnel**



ARMY COASTGUARD/NAVY/MARINES AIR FORCE

As we get ready to celebrate the 241<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the founding of our country, the United States of America, this 4<sup>th</sup> of July, we give thanks to all veterans who have served in the nation's military and special thanks to the 3,515 who distinguished themselves by acts of valor to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

In this brief script we honor the 60 Latinos/Hispanos who have earned this prestigious award for risking their lives above and beyond the call of duty against enemies of the United States.

This is the first in a six part series to tell you a bit about each one of these American heroes.

Seaman Phillip Bazaar (Navy) was awarded the Medal of Honor during the American Civil War for actions on January 15, 1865 in a naval assault on Ft. Fisher in North Carolina.

Sergeant Joseph H. De Castro (Army) was awarded the Medal of Honor during the American Civil War for actions on July 3, 1863, during the Pickett's Charge engagement in the 3 day Battle of Gettysburg, the battle that turned the tide in the Union's favor in the 5 year American Civil War.

Seaman John (Juan) Ortega (Navy) was awarded the Medal of Honor during the American Civil War for actions taken as part of raiding parties from the USS Saratoga in the South Atlantic Blockade along the Carolinas coast during 1864.





Private Frank Silva (Marine Corps) was awarded the Medal of Honor during the Boxer Rebellion for actions taken in Peking China June 28, to August 17, 1900 where Silva and other Marines, sailor and soldiers provided protection to the various legations in Peking during the Rebellion. Private Silva was the first Mexican American to be awarded the Medal of Honor. He was born in Haywards, California.



Private David B. Barkley Cantu (Army) was awarded the Medal of Honor for services rendered on November 9, 1918 during World War I when he died after swimming with another soldier the Meuse River in north eastern France to gather intelligence on enemy positions on the other side of the river. Private David B. Barkley Cantu used his Anglo father's last name to gain entry into the Army for service on the battle front. France awarded him the Croix de Guerre and Italy the Croce al Merito di Guerra. Private Barkley was born in Laredo, Texas.



Staff Sergeant Lucian Adams (Army) was awarded the Medal of Honor for actions he took on 28 October 1944 in World War II near the town of Saint-Di near the Mortagne Forest in central France where he led a charge after members of his unit were killed and injured trying to open up a supply route through German lines and single handedly knocked out three German machine gun nests, killing 9 enemy soldiers, capturing two and vanquishing a specialized enemy force armed with automatic weapons and grenade launchers. Staff Sergeant Lucian Adams was born in Port Author, Texas.



Private Pedro Cano (Army) was awarded the Medal of Honor for actions he took near in the two day battle in Hurtgen Forest near Schevenhutte, Germany, west of Cologne in December 1944. With his group pinned down, Cano advanced alone knocking out four enemy emplacements on the first day and on the second day knocked out

three more enemy emplacements. All together, in these two days, Private Cano killed 30 enemy combatants. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Army's second most prestigious award for those actions, receiving this award by mail after he had returned stateside from war injuries suffered shortly thereafter. On March 18, 2014, President Barack Obama awarded Private Pedro Cano the Medal of Honor for Private Cano's heroic military actions in 1944. Private Cano became a U.S. Citizen in 1946 and died an early death in 1952.



First Lieutenant Rudolph B. Davila (Army) was awarded the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action, on 28 May 1944, near Ardena, Italy when he opened up a machine gun position to rain fire on placed German machine gun positions. Lieutenant Davila was wounded during the fire fight, but continued to engage the enemy. His actions brought much needed heavy gun support to a rifle company and eliminated four enemy machine gun positions. For these actions Lieutenant Davila was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. On June 21, 2000, President Bill Clinton bestowed the Medal of Honor on Lieutenant Davila. Lieutenant Davila is recognized as a Spanish-Filipino, born in El Paso and entered the Army out of Los Angeles.



Private Joe Gandara (Army) was awarded the Medal of Honor in recognition of his heroic actions on June 9, 1944, in Amfreville, France. When German heavy gun fire pinned his unit down for four hours, Private Gandara single handedly advanced toward the enemy and knocked out three German machine gun positions where he received mortal wounds. On March 18, 2014, President Barack Obama awarded Private Joe Gandara the Medal of Honor for his heroic military actions in 1944. Private Gandara was born in California.



Staff Sergeant Marcario Garcia (Army) was awarded the Medal of Honor in recognition of his heroic actions in the vicinity of Grosshau,



Germany, on 27 November 1944. As an acting squad Leader, Sergeant Garcia, with his company pinned-down from withering fire, being injured in that fire fight, single handedly attacked a German machine gun position destroying the position and killing three enemy combatants and upon re-joining his company, again attacked a second German machine gun position, killing three more enemy combatants. Staff Sergeant Macario Garcia was born in Mexico and joined the Army out of the Ft. Bend County area.

- Fin -

## Policing SB4: Unwriting an “Un”righting Law

By Chris Carmona and Sarah Verret

The Immigration and Naturalization Service was created in 1933 and existed for another 70 years. A major role of the service was to limit and control illegal entry into this country. As lax as the department was, the population of undocumented foreigners became unmanageable. Few complained as the benefits of cheap labor and profit quenched the greed of others at all levels. Today, we are the subject of the neglect and lack of enforcement which was allowed. Acts of the criminal element, primarily terrorism, now makes the undocumented the “whipping boy” of our era. Texas recently passed Senate Bill 4 (SB4), also known as the Sanctuary Cities Bill, and there has been growing concern amongst city leaders and



Photo credit: Houston Police Department

law enforcement about how this will impact their local affairs.

We were able to catch up with Chief Acevedo and ask a couple of questions to bring light to the impact of the whole SB4 issue.

**Q: “Being Latino, do you feel some people automatically feel you’re bias towards applying or supporting SB4?”**

**Acevedo:** “I really take offense to that assumption. I’ve been arresting people of all ethnicities, all my life. I’ve been chasing them down, arresting them, booking them without regard to their ethnicity. And I will continue to do so. I am equally concerned with bringing them to justice, resolving the offense for the victims also without regard to their ethnicity.”

**Q: “Is the discontent by SB4 opponents focused on the wrong portion of its intent? There seems to be lots of individual incidents that many focus on. This could be anything from an immigrant being arrested and deported for domestic violence or an immigrant being assaulted while in detention.”**

**Acevedo:** I see my role as the law enforcer. Some individuals or groups may approach it as a social issue, religious offence, even racial profiling. In my career as a peace officer I have had to learn the legal restrictions of the law and operate within that structure. In enforcing the law, situations arise where emotions can contribute to irrational and often unpredictable actions.

Our interview concluded with a discussion on enforcing SB4 and police having discretion on determining who to arrest. Here we learned of the complications that will bring on additional manpower hours, just to process a potential offender. Consultants and embassies must be notified. Uncooperative detainees add to the cost and legwork. The biggest factor here, as Chief Acevedo outlines is cities like Houston cannot simply afford to do the work for the Feds.

In a written testimony to the Texas Senate Com-



mittee on State Affairs, the newly appointed Houston Chief of Police, Art Acevedo on February 1, 2017 submitted the following correspondence. The members of the State Affairs Committee include:

Joan Huffman, Chair (R) Houston

Bryan Hughes, Vice-Chair (R) Mineola

Brian Birdwell (R) Granbury

Brandon Creighton (R) Conroe

Craig Estes (R) Wichita Falls

Eddie Lucio, Vice-Chair (D) Brownsville

Jane Nelson (R) Flower Mound

Charles Schwertner (R) Georgetown

Judith Zaffirini (D) Laredo

We have highlighted in "red" portions of the text as it conveys specific concerns of Chief Acevedo as the proposed legislation applies.



Photo Credit: Houston Police Department

February 1, 2017

The Honorable Joan Huffman, Chair, The Honorable Bryan Hughes,

Vice-Chair, and Honorable Committee Members of the Senate

Committee on State Affairs:

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to provide this written testimony to this esteemed legislative body. I regret not being able to appear in person, but as you know, Super Bowl LI will be

held in the city of Houston in three days, which requires the mobilization of all Houston Police Department personnel. This topic is very important to me, but it is all hands-on deck this week and I would be remiss in my job as leader if I left my post in Houston during these events. Once the Super Bowl is over, I look forward to visiting with members of this committee on this topic and other issues of interest to law enforcement.

The Houston Police Department (HPD) appreciates the opportunity to provide our law enforcement perspective with regard to Senate Bill 4 which in general terms calls upon local law enforcement agencies to become more involved in the enforcement of federal immigration laws.

Illegal immigration is an issue being extensively debated at the national and local level. Options on how to address this complex issue differ greatly and emotions run high, with extremes existing on either side of the debate. Illegal immigration is an issue that affects our nation as a whole and any solution should begin first at the federal level with securing the borders and increasing enforcement by federal agencies.

The City of Houston is the fourth largest city in our nation and is the most diverse, comprised of citizens, non-citizens, legal residents, visitors and undocumented immigrants. Local enforcement of immigration laws raises complex legal, logistical and resource issues for local communities and their police agencies, which must protect and serve all members of our community.

The Houston Police Department works tirelessly to make our community safer by arresting those that commit criminal actions that threaten our community. We specifically target those individuals committing violent crimes, regardless of their immigration status. The Houston Police Department works cooperatively with our federal partners, including the Immigration and Customs Enforcement, I.C.E., to disrupt violent street gangs that threaten our communities. We work in conjunction with all federal agencies to arrest those that are involved in human trafficking. If federal agencies file criminal charges on any person,



HPD will arrest the subject regardless of immigration status. What I do not want my officers doing is inquiring about the immigration status of every person they come in contact with, or worse, only inquiring about the immigration status of persons based on their appearance for reasons discussed below. Senate Bill 4 will lead to just this kind of result, which will not be productive.

The demands on law enforcement by SB 4 will tax the already limited resources of law enforcement. The law provides no new funding for the additional burdens associated with increased investigation, record keeping, documentation and detention of persons based on their immigration status. The Houston Police Department on average responds to 1.2 million calls of services, makes 400,000 traffic stops and actively investigates 150,000 crimes. Applying the additional procedural requirements noted above is likely to require a substantial amount of additional resources to specifically deal with immigration issues and make the department less effective by deviating from our primary mission.

The states waiver of governmental immunity for counties and municipalities is very alarming. The committee substitute for Senate Bill 4 waives immunities for counties and cities if they release a person under certain conditions. This waiver of immunity will cause potential liability even for inadvertent or neglect actions if the person is the subject of a federal detainer.

Police agencies face increased workloads and demands and shrinking budgets. Instead of providing funding to allow local agencies to comply with the new demands of this law, it threatens to take away existing state funding. The Houston Police Department currently receives approximately three million dollars in state funding through grants. Like many police agencies, existing state funding is used to meet existing crime fighting demands of preventing and solving violent crime and property crime. These funds are needed to put more officers on the streets of Houston, protect our neighborhoods, investigate and prevent murders, rapes, assaults, robberies, burglaries, and provide for homeland security efforts. It seems clear that there is a call by some for local police to become more involved in en-

forcing federal immigration laws. To comply with these requirements means stretching already limited resources. Taking away existing funding from law enforcement would do nothing to make our local communities safer.



Photo Credit: Houston Police Department

Local law enforcement agencies such as the Houston Police Department have worked very to build trust and a spirit of cooperation with immigrant groups through community based policing and outreach programs. Under the current climate of distrust of law enforcement, the Houston Police Department is working extremely hard to build and maintain trust, communication and stronger relationships with minority communities. Broad mandates for local law enforcement to take a more active role in immigration enforcement will further strain the relationship between local law enforcement and the diverse communities they serve. This will lead to less cooperation from members of the community and foster the belief that they cannot seek assistance from police for fear of being subjected to an immigration status investigation.

We have clear need to foster trust and cooperation with everyone in our communities including immigrants regardless of their immigration status. Assistance and cooperation from immigrant communities is especially important when an immigrant, whether documented or undocumented, is the victim of or witness to a crime. All victims, regardless of immigration status, must be encouraged to file reports and come forward with information. Their cooperation is needed to prevent



and solve crimes and maintain public order, safety, and security in the whole community.

Ultimately, the proposed bill would negatively effect and undermine the level of trust and cooperation between local police and immigrant communities. An undocumented immigrant will not come forward and provide needed assistance and cooperation if he or she is concerned that they will be deported or subject to an immigration status investigation. Distrust and fear of contacting or assisting the police may develop among legal immigrants as well. Undoubtedly even legal immigrants would avoid contact with the police

for fear that they themselves or undocumented family members or friends may become subject to immigration enforcement. Such a divide between the local police and immigrant groups would result in increased crime against immigrants and in the broader community, create a class of silent victims and eliminate the potential for assistance from immigrants in solving crimes or preventing crime.

Finally, law enforcement must be able to direct the efforts of its officers to meet the needs of the community it serves. Senate Bill 4 prohibits policies that would allow law enforcement professionals from determining the best use of its limited manpower. This bill would take away the ability of police chiefs to prioritize their enforcement efforts, which impedes their ability to make the community safer.

At a time of strained law enforcement critically low jail and prison bed space, a focus on violent criminals, human traffickers, gun traffickers, sex traffickers and members of organized crime syndicates is critical. Requiring local law enforcement to prioritize immigrant efforts, without adequate funding or increased support from involved governmental agencies, will eventually erode trust and ultimately lead to increased insecurity and diminished public safety.

Sincerely,

**Art Acevedo**

**Chief of Police**



Photo Credit: Houston Police Department

Like other issues with the Trump administration, SB4 is headed to the courts. It's created division amongst the people, it is a loaded question for many politicians, and for certain it cannot be swept under the rug. Until there is a verdict, we must rely on the framework our forefathers drafted, which keeps us a democratic society.

-FIN-



Photo Credit: Lindale Park Parade, July 4, 2016



## Hispanic/Latino Political Groups and Contacts in Harris County

Individuals interested in becoming involved with the local Hispanic political events and elections can contact any of the groups listed below:

### **Republican National Hispanic Assembly**

Marissa Rummell, Chair

[Rnha.org](http://Rnha.org)

### **Texas Federation of Hispanic Republicans**

Artemio "Temo" Muniz, Chair

Facebook/Texas HRs

### **Republican Hispanic Citizens in Action**

Bernadette McLeroy, Chair

[Rhia.org](http://Rhia.org)

### **Harris County Republican Party**

Engagement Committee

Julio Torres 281.628.0603

[Torresjc76@Yahoo.com](mailto:Torresjc76@Yahoo.com)

### **Harris County Tejano Democrats**

Daniel Vasquez, President

281.415.4532 [hctejano@yahoo.com](mailto:hctejano@yahoo.com)

### **Latino Legal and GOTV organizations**

LULAC Dist. VIII

Antonio Maldonado [lilacd8.org](http://lilacd8.org) 713.695.5980  
832.250.8134

P.O.Box 8620 Houston, Tx. 77249

### **Mi Familia Vota**

7500 Bellaire Blvd. Suite 762/BB24

Houston, Tx. 77036 281.501.1018

### **MALDEF**

110 Broadway Suite 300 San Antonio, Tx. 78205  
210.224.5476

### **SW Voters Registration Education**

Antonio Gonzalez [agonzalez@svrep.org](mailto:agonzalez@svrep.org)

320 El Paso Street San Antonio, Tx. 78207  
210.992.0225 [svrep.org](http://svrep.org)

### **NALEO** [www.naleo.org](http://www.naleo.org)

1415 N. Loop West Fwy. Suite #1020 Houston,  
Tx. 77080

### **Battleground Texas**

Oscar Silva [www.BattlegroundTexas.com](http://www.BattlegroundTexas.com)

1643 E. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street Austin, Tx. 78702

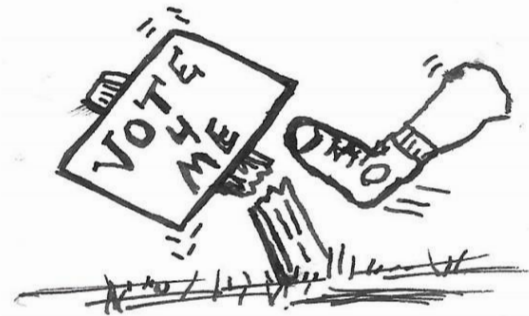


Photo Credit: Rafa Garcia

**Editor's note: The information provided is what was available at the time of printing. It is our intention to update the list in future publications and to place it on our web page.**

## Houston Astros Swinging Big and Latinos are Loving It

By Chris Carmona

As they call their names, we start to dance because the salsa music comes on over the mega sound system and all of the fans can expect the next batter up to be of Latino decent. As the Houston Astros continue to dominate the American League in the standings and still maintain the best record in Major League Baseball, more and more people are paying attention to the superstars of the team. After a quick glance, it is easy to see that two of those star players are Latinos Carlos Correa and Jose Altuve.

The 2017 Racial and Gender Report Card by Dr. Richard Lapchick, Mark Mueller, Todd Currie and Destini Orr stated that the increase of Latino players in MLB is a welcome trend among fans and among the league, as MLB had the highest percentage of Latino players on the opening day rosters this year at 31.9 % up from 28.5% in 2016. But with this increase in Latino player, the number of Latino players making the All-Star team appears to be decreasing year over year, as this year there are only 17 players, compared to previous years where the number reached up to 27 players.

This is an exciting year for Astros fans, and it makes it even better that we can be proud of the successes of our fellow Latinos using their platform of success to also go back out and reach their communities like never before. With a core group of stars set to be a part of this team for a long time, we can continue to expect good things from these players on and off the field for the years to come.

-FIN-



Photo Credit: Rafa Garcia



# GO



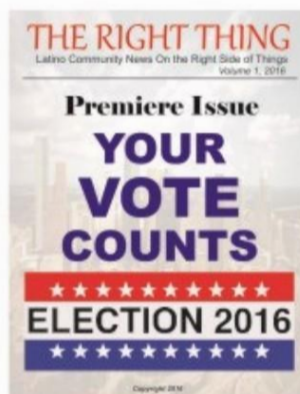
# STROS!

Wishing the team a great rest of the season.

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# Politically: Who has the Latino Voter's ear? **WE DO!**



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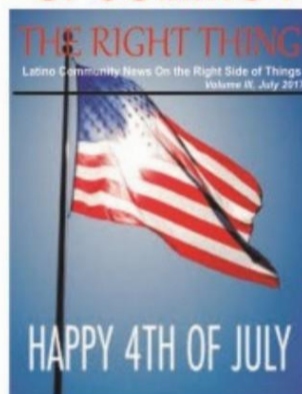
*Are Latinos Party loyal?*

*What are the Latinos  
essentials and basic staples?*

*Why do Latinos resist  
assimilation?*

*What are the Latino's  
motherland connections?*

## UPCOMING PUBLICATIONS



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# Nov. 2017 Municipal, School Board & College Elections

## Aldine ISD

3 Rose Avalos  
4 Conception Esparza  
5 Steve Mead  
6 Kimberly Brooke

## Alief ISD

4 Dedre Jefferson  
5 Nghi T. Hu  
6 Sarah B. Winkler  
7 Tiffany D. Thomas

## Channelview ISD

6 J. Kyle Campbell  
7 Raquel Dobbins

## Houston I.S.D.

3 Manuel Rodriguez  
5 Michael Lunceford  
6 Holly Maria Flynn Vilaseca  
7 Anne Sung (open)  
8 Wanda Adams

## Spring I.S.D.

4 Rhonda Faust  
5 Rhonda Newhouse

## Houston Community College

1 Anna Eastman  
4 Dr. Carolyn Evans Shabazz  
5 Robert Glaser  
9 Chris Oliver

## City of Houston

The status of the City of Houston elections is currently being challenged in court. If the case is heard and the status reversed, these are the posts with incumbents or open seats.

Mayor	Turner
Comptroller	Open
Council Dist. A	Open
Council Dist. B	Open
Council Dist. C	Open
Council Dist. D	Boykins
Council Dist. E	Martin
Council Dist. F	Le
Council Dist. G	Travis
Council Dist. H	Cisneros
Council Dist. J	Open
Council Dist. I	Gallegos
At-Large District 1	Knox
At-Large District 2	Open
At-Large District 3	Open
At-Large District 4	Edwards
At-Large District 5	Open

The Right Thing does not endorse candidates, bonds, nor issues.  
We only encourage you to vote.



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