HIST 5345 ORAL HISTORY PROJECT
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Transcript

INTERVIEWEE: Samuel Hernandez
INTERVIEWER: Savanha Esquivel, Shina Shayesteh
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SAVANHA ESQUIVEL:	This is Savanha Esquivel, a graduate student of Texas State University. Today is November 17, 2016. I am interviewing for the first time Samuel Hernandez. This interview is taking place in my office in the basement of Taylor-Murphy at Texas State University. This interview is being conducted by the oral history course as a requirement to gain experience in oral history. So thank you for agreeing to do this interview with us. I want to start off by asking you to maybe describe not in great detail, but an overview of your childhood and where you come from and maybe where your parents come from.	00:07
SAMUEL HERNANDEZ:	Okay. My name is Sam Hernandez and I was born in Austin, Texas and my parents—my mother was born in Copeland, Texas. My father was born in Austin and I've lived in Austin all my life up until about fourteen years ago I moved here to San Marcos.	
ESQUIVEL:	Nice. What made you move to San Marcos?	
HERNANDEZ:	Affordability. We were looking for a bigger house because I have six children and we couldn't find anything in Austin. We wanted to just stay central and so we had been to San Marcos many many times so.	
ESQUIVEL:	Growing up in Austin, what area did you grow up in?	
HERNANDEZ:	In East Austin.	
ESQUIVEL:	In East Austin? Could you describe the street you grew up in or the neighborhood you grew up in?	

HERNANDEZ: Well, I lived right off I-35 [Interstate 35]. About two blocks east of I-35 and about a block from the river, or now it's called Town Lake.

ESQUIVEL: Town Lake?

HERNANDEZ: Yeah, I think it's called Town Lake now.

ESQUIVEL: When you uh—

HERNANDEZ: —or Ladybird Lake.

ESQUIVEL: Yeah, I think it's Ladybird Lake but I thinks it's Town Lake as well maybe. I don't know. We can check. Yeah. (laughs)

HERNANDEZ: Yeah, we lived in a predominantly Mexican American neighborhood.

ESQUIVEL: As you were growing up did you see the neighborhood change or has it stayed Mexican American?

HERNANDEZ: No, not now. People are being driven out by uh—you know that's the problem that we had. We couldn't find a house in that area because they were unaffordable for us at our income levels. So many people have been driven out now. I've seen a bunch of new construction—

ESQUIVEL: —It's changed?

HERNANDEZ: My brother still lives in that neighborhood and every time I go visit him I see more and more Anglos as opposed to Mexican Americans.

ESQUIVEL: When you grew up in Austin what school district or what school did you attend?

HERNANDEZ: I attended Johnston High School it was the predominantly Mexican American school. There was a lot of segregation back then. I wasn't part of the bussing. That was way after I went to school.

ESQUIVEL: What were the years you attended school?

HERNANDEZ: From 1960—well, I first went to a Catholic school—elementary school, I went to a Catholic school and then in the eighth grade I went to—in the 9th grade I went to

Johnston High School, public school. It was 1962 and I actually dropped out of high school in 1966.

ESQUIVEL: Why did you drop out of high school?

HERNANDEZ: Why? Because I wasn't doing well in school and I was having problems at home. I was hanging out, you know, with a group of other people that weren't doing—they were getting into drugs and stuff and, you know, I was having problems with my parents like a lot of kids do and I didn't have a job so I joined the Marine Corps. I dropped out of school and joined the military.

ESQUIVEL: Nice. Did you leave Austin for the Marine Corps? Was it—

HERNANDEZ: Yeah, I went from here to San Antonio and then we flew from San Antonio to San Diego. I did my basic infantry training in San Diego.

ESQUIVEL: Nice.

HERNANDEZ: In Camp Pendleton. My military time—I spent about a year in North Carolina, Camp Lejeune. I did a thirteen-month tour of Vietnam in 1967 to 1968.

ESQUIVEL: When you came back to Austin was it while the anti-Vietnam protests were still going on or was that after?

HERNANDEZ: Well, they were still going on because we were still in Vietnam at the time. I came back in 1968. I got out of the military in 1969 and the demonstrations were still going on and there was a lot of animosity towards veterans that were coming back. I remember feeling real bad about the war myself after I found out what was really happening and I just discarded all my military gear, my uniforms and stuff. I didn't want to have anything to do with the military and, yeah, there was a lot of things going on then. You know, there was a lot of discrimination too.

ESQUIVEL: Can you describe maybe some of the areas of discrimination you faced?

HERNANDEZ: Well, when I came back, you know, Austin has a lot of companies—when I was in the military I completed my GED. Cause I didn't have a high school diploma. My job in the Marine Corps was supply administration. You know, I did well enough to get a job as a supply clerk

doing requisitions and stuff. When I came back I wanted to get a job—I needed to get a job and I applied at all the tech companies.

ESQUIVEL: Um-hm.

HERNANDEZ: There was Tracor, Texas Instruments, Motorola, IBM and nobody would hire me. I had to leave town. I had to go to Texas City to work in construction.

ESQUIVEL: Why do you think they weren't hiring you? Do you think it had to do—

HERNANDEZ: Well, the excuse they told me was that I didn't have a high school diploma. Which, I told them, you know, I completed my term in my service, you know, supply administration. I can learn. But—

ESQUIVEL: The opportunity wasn't there?

HERNANDEZ: That was—I guess the criteria was at least a high school diploma and I didn't have one so. But—

ESQUIVEL: —makes it hard to try to kind of progress if they're not accepting of it. I know some research that I've done on your brother and the organizations that he worked with. Can you maybe describe how—or what you saw? And I know you were involved with it as well but maybe give like a brief history of the creation of an organization that you guys worked in?

HERNANDEZ: Okay, my brother was co-founder of the Austin chapter of Brown Berets and the chapter was actually founded before I came home from the military. For several years I didn't get involved because I came home shortly after that I got married. Actually I went to live in Texas City.

ESQUIVEL: Where's Texas City?

HERNANDEZ: Texas City is south of Houston. Between Galveston and Houston

ESQUIVEL: Okay.

HERNANDEZ: There's a lot of construction work down there so pretty good being in a construction job. My dad was over there working so he got me into the union other there, cement mason's union. So I really wasn't involved with the

forming of the organization but after a few years I did become involved and a lot if it had to do with trying to promote the community, trying to help children identify and be proud of who they were. We had a lot of children, you know—we had a lot of poverty in the neighborhood so we would try to help them out a lot with Christmas parties. We had a little center that was funded by a church, we'd take them on field trips. You know, some of these kids had never been outside their neighborhood, really, 10:00
because they couldn't afford to go to the caverns that are outside of Austin or even to come here to the Aquarena Springs thing. So we would help them. At our center we would help residents who needed help with their—like a lot of them couldn't read or write in English so we would help them. We had people that would help them read their letters and send responses. There was a lot of effort put into organizing neighborhoods against the downtown encroachment in our area.

ESQUIVEL: Was the city welcoming to the organization? Was the community welcoming?

HERNANDEZ: No, no. The city was not welcoming. You know we were called hoodlums. They were trying to make us look bad all the time. But we had a bunch of marches against police brutality, against the neighborhood being taken over by the downtown businesses. We were pretty successful. In fact, there are still a couple of people in the Rainey Street area that haven't sold out but eventually they probably are but we were able to get them enough information to were if they could hold on they were going to make a lot more money.

ESQUIVEL: What kind of crowd were the organizations composed of? Was it young people, older people, was it—

HERNANDEZ: The neighborhood associations were older people. Mainly people that owned their own homes in the neighborhood. Like in the Rainey Street area the president of the association there was Pete Martinez. He was in his sixties when we were organizing. We had a lot of support and the reason we had a lot of support was because in the early 70s there was an event called Aqua Festival and they had drag boat racing right there on—actually right across from where my house used to be. And these boats were very loud. Well, during that time they had these community

development block grants that were being distributed to the cities for economic development.

ESQUIVEL: Was that maybe like an area of land offered to—can you explain what that is?

HERNANDEZ: Well, what it was—they were grants sent from the federal government to neighborhoods for communities to develop their communities. They could help with making loans to people to set up their businesses, infrastructure, you know, lights, sidewalks, things like that, which created jobs for the neighborhood. Along with that they set up an advisory committee, which I was a part of.

ESQUIVEL: What was the name of the committee?

HERNANDEZ: It was the CDC, the Community Development Advisory Committee and we held a bunch of needs assessments gatherings throughout our neighborhood to ask the people what they wanted to do with these funds so we could present it to the city. And, you know, people wanted police protection, they wanted more lights in the streets, they wanted sidewalks, they wanted more safety, they wanted the roads repaired and one thing they didn't want was the boat races there. They didn't mind—well the Aqua Festival was on the other side but the boat racing was on our side—the noise. So they didn't want that there and that's how we began organizing the neighborhood associations. In all these meetings all the people that lived in this area did not want those boat races there so we started an effort to get them to sign petitions to remove the boat races.

ESQUIVEL: Did you guys approach the city council or did you do it through protests?

HERNANDEZ: We approached the city council but we were not being heard. We made our presentations and we presented our petitions and nothing was done. It wasn't until we started organizing demonstrations.

ESQUIVEL: Could you maybe describe one of the demonstrations?

HERNANDEZ: What we would do is whenever they had the boat races we would go and picket the entries to the parks and kind of block traffic, you know, civil disobedience, carry signs. What happened one time, I don't remember the date, there

was a demonstrations and the police were there and they kind of started attacking the demonstrators. In fact, my brother and I were jailed for demonstrating. We were picked out as the leaders.

ESQUIVEL: Was it the fact that the police knew who you were and were targeting you?

HERNANDEZ: The police knew who we were because we had been previously been demonstrating against them for police brutality issues in the community so they knew who we were and the day after we were arrested twice as many people came out to demonstrate. So that's when we began organizing the neighborhood associations. Some of those elderly people who became leaders in the neighborhoods came out and their families came out.

ESQUIVEL: Why do you think that the city ignored—they ignored it until it was a physical—

HERNANDEZ: They ignored it because the neighborhoods—they ignored the people. It's all about businesses; it's all about money. Some people were standing to lose money if this drag boat-racing thing didn't happen. Some people stood to lose money. It has a lot to do with greed. And the city council, I don't know what they stood to gain but—

ESQUIVEL: Profits as well maybe?

HERNANDEZ: Yeah. You know, my brother and his efforts—he got together with some people at the University of Texas, some professors, and they were able to find out information about this twenty year plan that the city had. And it's like an ongoing—every year they update it. And it had to do with the redevelopment of downtown, which direction the development was going to go. That's how we found out they were planning to really develop East Austin into like an amusement park type place. Actually, Fiesta Gardens—do you know Fiesta Gardens?

ESQUIVEL: Uh-hm.

HERNANDEZ: That used to be a neighborhood and they used the power of eminent domain to, kind of, grab some of the properties in that area and start turning it into an area for amusement at the cost of people. When they did that people hardly any money at all out of it. They were taking advantage of

people. The students from the University of Texas did a lot of work. Students and I think there was a professor.

ESQUIVEL: Were there organizations on campus that maybe leaked into the community?

HERNANDEZ: Yeah. There was MEChA [Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán], I think.

ESQUIVEL: What does MEChA stand for? Like Mexican-American—

HERNANDEZ: It's Mexican American—I don't know.

ESQUIVEL: That's fine.

HERNANDEZ: I just remember them being MEChA. This has been so many years ago.

ESQUIVEL: No, I understand I know when—

HERNANDEZ: But there was a lot of church people—a lot of churches, Presbyterian churches in particular that were willing to help us. There were a lot of students from the University of Texas. My wife now, actually, we met doing volunteer work there. She's a journalist. Actually she's a Ph.D. She works here at the college. 20:00

ESQUIVEL: What's her name?

HERNANDEZ: Joanne Salas.

ESQUIVEL: Joanne Salas?

HERNANDEZ: She works here at the counseling center. Actually, we were both active. She helped produce a little newspaper we would distribute to the neighborhood for free.

ESQUIVEL: What was inside of it?

HERNANDEZ: Information about what was going on, events that were coming up, accomplishments for the neighborhood residents. Just any information we thought people wanted to know. Especially about what the city was doing as far as—

ESQUIVEL: —development?

HERNANDEZ: Yeah.

ESQUIVEL: Do you remember what the name of the newspaper was or what you guys called it?

HERNANDEZ: It started out as a newspaper called La Viso and then they changed the name to La Concensia.

ESQUIVEL: Okay. What is La Concensia connected to? What's the translation of that?

HERNANDEZ: The conscience. Your conscience. If you have a conscience. It's having—being able to identify with certain people I guess, I don't know. That's what we would say is *necesitas tener consencia*. [you need to have a conscience.] Which is care about what's going on in your neighborhood.

ESQUIVEL: I know through my research—I read about you and Paul's arrest. I also read about a hunger strike that occurred?

HERNANDEZ: Yes. When we were arrested we started a hunger strike.

ESQUIVEL: What were the charges for the arrest?

HERNANDEZ: Resisting arrest. For them grabbing us. Once they grab you if you make any motion you're automatically resisting. So they charged us with resisting arrest. They eventually let us out I think because of the hunger strike—the boat race thing was an international event so it got a lot of media attention. When we did our hunger strike the media kept picking it up and they eventually let us out about a week later, I think.

ESQUIVEL: This seems very, I feel like I see reoccurring issues now starting to come back up.

HERNANDEZ: Yeah. I was talking to my wife about that and I said man but you know, Growing up in East Austin, we were always harassed by the police. I remember after I joined the Marine Corp and I got back home on leave—and we didn't have a phone at home. A poor household, but there was a payphone on of East 1st street and Waller, there was a little hamburger joint there and a payphone. One night, I went there to call a girl, I talked to a girl and I was there for a few minutes and then the police came and just stopped. They took me out of the phone booth and then they asked me what my name was. I told them my name and showed them I.D. and they arrested me, because they

said I had warrants. I didn't have—I didn't drive, so I—my mom the next day called the recruiting officer and supposedly they arrested me because I had the same name as somebody else. Which I thought was pretty weird because I didn't know anybody else with my name, my age.

There was another time I was walking—I was living in South Austin and I was walking down South Congress and a policeman came and pulled me over and asked me a bunch of questions. I asked him why I was being detained and he said because there was a robbery and he told me which convenience store it was and he says that I fit the description. So after he let me go I went back to that store and I asked the guy had there been a robbery there and there had not been a robbery there.

ESQUIVEL: And this, do you think this was a single incident towards you? Or maybe like a larger part of the community?

HERNANDEZ: It was profiling. You know this has been going on forever in the neighborhoods and the poor neighborhoods, and the neighborhoods of color. Another time, I had a job and I was married. I bought a car and it was a brand new car. Again I got pulled over just for them to ask me for my papers for the car because they didn't believe it was my car. And you know, they would just profile, hoping to find drugs or whatever.

ESQUIVEL: And I know you said you went to, you were in school in Austin. Did you feel any—maybe any discrimination or prejudice within the school system there?

HERNANDEZ: Not really, I didn't feel the discrimination. I didn't feel it until after I came out of the military, or I didn't realize it. I wasn't looking for it. It wasn't until I started looking for work and couldn't get jobs that I felt I should have been able to get because of you know my military duty and stuff. Then I started feeling discriminated then I realized about those times that I got pulled over and stuff and discriminated against. Yeah and even in my job working with the State Controller's office. I mean I did get a job working in a warehouse and trying to get, I did go back to school.

ESQUIVEL: When did you go back to school?

HERNANDEZ: Okay, in nineteen, I got out of the military in 1969 and in 1971 I went to visit my school. I ran into this lady that used to be a counselor and she had become the register and she told me I could go back to school and get paid for it through the VA. So she helped me do all the paper work and stuff and got me back in school and in 1972 I actually graduated.

ESQUIVEL: Where did you graduate from?

HERNANDEZ: Well, it was through Johnston, but the ceremony—my last summer I had to go to summer school—was at McAllen, but it was a Johnston ceremony, but it was the summer time yeah so I did graduate. When I started working Controller's office, in the warehouse, it was hard to get a job to advance yourself or for me. I begged to get a job because working in a warehouse—we were moving all the furniture. Moving the offices from one place to another, just a lot of hard, backbreaking work. I would see the computer people and all they would come and do is just disconnect everything and roll the cables up and we were the ones that had to come behind them and pick them up and carry them. Back then these computers weren't small (laughs) and I always felt like I could do that work. I begged and pleaded—asked people for help to you know get into that tract, the IT tract. I never—it was so hard. Every time I'd hear, Well there's nothing I can do. Well there is things that people could do but they're not willing to go out on a limb for you.

ESQUIVEL: But you did eventually get into a tech position.

HERNANDEZ: Yeah, I did and the reason was because there was a controller that was office elected his name was John Sharp and he brought in people—he was from South Texas and he brought in people from South Texas—Mexican 30:00
Americans in his administration. And talking to my boss was one of those individuals that came from the Valley. He listened to me and he was able to get me an interview. But, that was like twelve years after I had started trying to get into IT and once I got in I'd learned the job. I could do it and right now I'm getting ready to retire. Fixing computers or troubleshooting problems is just not a problem for me (laughs) you know, it's a natural thing now. I've always felt growing up that I could learn things, especially mechanical, technical things because my dad used to love to tinker and you know I took after him so—

ESQUIVEL: Do you think if they offered, if they had offered courses, maybe that would focus on those areas when you were in high school that you would of stayed with that?

HERNANDEZ: Yeah and the only thing that Johnston offered was printing, to become a printer, a bricklayer, a mechanic, and I think they had construction, framing.

ESQUIVEL: They're all kind of manual labor jobs.

HERNANDEZ: Yeah, yeah, so, yeah you know—did you ever work for Phyllis?

ESQUIVEL: Yeah (laughs).

HERNANDEZ: Yeah I thought she was kind of discriminated against.

ESQUIVEL: Yeah I think she was as well.

HERNANDEZ: Yeah.

ESQUIVEL: How long did you—you work at the Texas State Library for the computer lab correct?

HERNANDEZ: Okay, yeah I work for ITS now but I was working for the library for about seven years. And for the last three and a half years I've been working for ITS but yeah I worked for Phyllis.

ESQUIVEL: Did you kind of feel, and I know this is still present, because it obviously is but did you ever feel some discrimination from within, just like the Texas State system, or within.

HERNANDEZ: Well, because I applied for one, after about I was here two years I started applying for jobs because I wasn't getting along with Phyllis. And you know, I think I got one interview, even within my own department there was a job for, at the library and the job went to the brother of the person that left the job.

ESQUIVEL: I think that's called nepotism. (both laugh)

HERNANDEZ: I don't know what, but yeah, I thought that was—well here I was working at the library and I think he was

working at Texas State somewhere but he was in the English department or something.

ESQUIVEL: Okay, yeah

HERNANDEZ: So, they already had—they didn't even give me the curtsey of an interview or anything.

ESQUIVEL: I don't know why'd they even have people apply if they're not going to (laughs) offer that.

HERNANDEZ: So, yeah, yeah it's a—

ESQUIVEL: Yeah I think that you've gone very far from what maybe they would of expected the Chicanos to go.

HERNANDEZ: Oh yes.

ESQUIVEL: From what they provided them with.

HERNANDEZ: Yeah.

ESQUIVEL: Did—

HERNANDEZ: Yeah a lot of them in fact, there was about eight or ten of us that worked in the warehouse and I'm—that I know of, the people that were there at the time, I'm the only one that I know that was able to get out of there. Everybody else is still stuck there or they retired, from the warehouse. Yeah, I just, I had the motivation to—what gave me that motivation was when I was working in construction in Galveston. We were building a high-rise and there was an elevator shaft they were pouring concrete around the clock in the winter time and I had to be out there the graveyard shift and I had to be out there. Yeah, that was very hard, cold, very difficult for me so I— that's when I decided I didn't want to work hard. I told my dad after a year, I said this is not for me I'm going back to Austin. So I got a job with an insurance company and did a bunch of other things.

I took care of my grandfather for like five years before he passed away. So living with him, taking care of him, and I was actually self-employed before I started working with the Controller's office because you know business was pretty good but then the economy crashed in the 1980s. There was no work and I needed to work. That's when I

got a job at the state, because I actually—I had given up looking for jobs that you know I felt wouldn't get hired because I never got hired before. I didn't get hired the first time, but luckily there was a—the person at HR, one of the people at HR—I had gone to the Catholic school—the elementary Catholic school with—so when there was another position open she called me and said, There's another position open and you're welcome to try. So that time I did get it. So, yeah, it's always been through the help of people because on your own it's hard to do it on your own you have to network and stuff. But yeah the motivation was there for me, to not work hard, to try to—you know I knew there was a way that you could work and make good money because I did like thirty-six hours at ACC, credits, and then I did three hours here at Texas State and then I quit school.

ESQUIVEL: School's hard. (laughs)

HERNANDEZ: (laughs) School is hard.

ESQUIVEL: (laughs) It's really hard.

HERNANDEZ: But yeah, I mean I'm intelligent enough that I can learn things and stuff and I knew it, but yeah I'm, I'm pretty proud of me and where I'm at now you know considering all the barriers.

ESQUIVEL: Do you, is there anything that you might want to speak more to? Is there anything you want to talk about? (laughs) I'm giving you the opportunity to maybe talk about a topic or something that you want to—that I've missed and have not asked.

HERNANDEZ: Well I having gone to Vietnam and coming back, you know I suffer from PTSD, so I get real nervous, real anxious among people. I cannot get in front of more than three or four people without getting—just totally freaking out so—that's, because I have a hard time speaking and so at work people will tell you I'm very quiet. You know I just do my work.

ESQUIVEL: Yeah.

HERNANDEZ: And when I'm spoken to I respond so that, it's hard for me to just come up. I was listening to PBS last night and they were having a thing about, what was it, the Civil Rights Movement—and I was listening to these people and they talked so elegantly and I wish I could do that but I can't.

So when you ask me to speak it's very difficult for me. I can respond to questions and stuff it's a little easier and I think some of it has to do with the PTSD. Some of it—for a long time I could not—you know working at the Controller's office I was afraid of people just walking, you know towards me.

SHINA SHAYESTA: Do you mind if I ask something?

ESQUIVEL: No, you want to ask?

SHAYESTA: This is Shina Shayesta I'm also a graduate student. I've been here this whole time (laughs) in the interview, but if you don't mind I'd like to ask, was the PTSD something that developed immediately after you came back? Or, has it—

HERNANDEZ: I, I, there was a lot of anger when I came back and a lot of fear, a lot of you know it seemed like it pretty much right after I came back I got into a lot of drinking and doing drugs and stuff. So yeah and I went through two, I'm on my third marriage now, but this time I've been married thirty-two years almost. So yeah. 40:00

SHAYESTA: Well I was curious so when you're taking part in demonstrations and things like that, did the PTSD ever factor into that?

HERNANDEZ: There would be some times when I would be in gatherings and somebody would say something and I would—rage would come over me and grab—sometimes I would grab people. I mean I didn't really hurt them but it just seemed like my anger was magnified and especially when people were criticizing or trying to a put us down.

Yeah I have a lot of anger at police. In 1980, we were in, we call it Chicano Park now, which is the Fiesta Gardens area they didn't have all the—well they did have all the streets but there was a minor accident and so the police came and there was a female officer. She was taking information down. And then right after that, two more police cars came to a screeching halt right where all the people had gathered and they started pushing people out of the way. You know, telling them to get back. And then there was a commotion further up from us and the police started going that way so the crowd started going and I did to and I was right behind the police and somebody threw a

bottle from the crowd and struck a police officer in the head and broke the bottle and that police officer turned around and he had a Billy-club in his hand, so he started swinging at me. It turned into a riot. The police cars—the windshields were shattered, their tires were slashed and what happened—I grabbed the policeman and brought him down to the ground, and then other people came and pushed me out of the way and I don't know what they did to the policeman. But anyway, I went to the police department to file a complaint and was arrested for assault on a police officer, aggravated assault on a police officer. I was charged with hitting a policeman with the bottle, and other police testified against me.

I had to go to trial. I had to hire a lawyer and I went to trial and it was a hung jury, there was one lady, it was a white lady, that believed me and didn't believe the cops and she didn't give into the rest of the jury. So it was a hung trial but then they told me they were going to retry me again and my lawyer didn't, he told me he couldn't take the case unless I paid him. And I didn't have any—I already spent like three thousand dollars, which is much more than I had to borrow. I didn't have the money so I had to plea. So that makes me very, irritated with police and they did that a lot of people—I didn't hit the policeman with the bottle and I was not guilty, but I had to do five years' probation. I had to pay the probation officer a visit. See this is when my PTSD kicks in.

ESQUIVEL: Well I'm going to thank you for agreeing to do this interview with us. We're almost at maybe an hour and I don't want to keep you from (laughs) whatever you may have to do tonight you don't have to describe it whatever your plans were.

HERNANDEZ: Well I wish I could of given you more information.

ESQUIVEL: No, everything was great. Anything and everything is important.
You did great.

HERNANDEZ: I was real nervous.

SHAYESTA: You did great. 44:45

End of Interview