



Volume 14 Number 11
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La Voz

Free
Gratis

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**En palabras
hay poder**



Amalia "Molly" Santos
July 10th, 1926
November 6th, 2019



Regina Romero Elected Mayor of Tucson, Arizona

On November 5th, the voters of **Tucson, Arizona** turned out and voted Three-term **Councilwoman Regina Romero** as their new Mayor. She will take office next month.

Romero defeated independent **Ed Ackerley** and **Green Party** candidate **Mike Cease** by a comfortable margin with roughly 87,000 ballots cast. **Romero**, 45, is the first woman to hold the city's top elected job and will be the second Hispanic to be elected mayor of **Tucson** since the **Gadsden Purchase**.

An inspiring speaker **Romero** said: *"At a time when our national politics have been sown with division, Tucsonans remain united by our shared desire to promote a safe, just and sustainable city that provides economic opportunity for our families and future generations. This movement is open to everyone — whatever your background, whatever your party, whoever you voted for — let's work together! We will always be one Tucson — somos uno,"*

Regina Romero is the youngest of 6 siblings born to immigrant farm workers in **Somerton, Arizona**. She graduate of the **University of Arizona** in 2000 and picked up a post-graduate certificate from **Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government** in 2013.

People in the News



Judge Alfred G. Leal Passes Away in Houston, Texas

Judge Alfred "Al" Garcia Leal, 75, passed away on Thursday, October 31, 2019. A native Houstonian and son of a refugee of the **Mexican Revolution**, **Judge Leal** graduated from the **University of Houston**. Shortly after graduation, he was drafted into the **4th Infantry Division of the Army** and serve as a combat medic in **Vietnam**.

Upon his return, he went to law school and graduated from **University of Houston School of Law**. In 1979 he was appointed to serve as a Municipal Court Judge and, three years later, was elected Judge of Harris County Criminal Court at Law No. 9, where he had a reputation for presiding with fairness, integrity and a deep respect for the law.

Always working in service to his community, over the years **Judge Leal** served as a **Precinct Judge**, **State Democratic Executive Committee member** and an active member of the **Mexican American Bar Association of Houston**, while also supporting community organizations such as **Wesley House**, **Communities in Schools** and the **Houston Hispanic Forum**.

† 1944-
October 31st, 2019



Nelson Rodriguez Passes Away in Ft. Worth, Texas

Born and raised in **Harlingen, Texas**, **Nelson Rodriguez** was the son of **Benjamin** and **Aurora Rodriguez**. He began his entrepreneurial career as a 10 year old shoeshine boy in **South Texas**. He worked in the family grocery store throughout his youth and returned to manage the family business after completing his Bachelors degree in Psychology from **The University of Texas at Austin**.

In addition to his obligation to the family business, **Nelson** succeeded in running an award-winning **South Texas** weekly newspaper, as well as worked to organize other entrepreneurs to form the **United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (USHCC)**. At the age of 27 years, he served as the first Chair and President of the organization.

One of his mentors, **Joe Vasquez**, also known as **Lone Eagle**, once told **Nelson** he liked people who had "the gift". Early on, **Lone Eagle** knew that **Nelson** had the gift, and that he'd known it since their first meeting. **Nelson** didn't know what he was talking about at the time, but later he learned that **Lone Eagle** was talking about what he called "the ability to see."

† January 24th, 1952
October 22nd 2019



Sunny Ozauna Back with a New Release

Chicano soul groundbreaker **Sunny Ozauna** has released new music, and we couldn't be more stoked.

Released earlier this month, the single currently available online features the bluesy rocker "Giving It Up for Your Love" backed with "I'm So Glad." The A side, written by Dallas-born **Jerry Lynn Williams**, was made famous in 1980 by Fort Worth bluesman **Delbert McClinton**.

He started singing with **Jimmie Lewing** in **Palacios, Texas** as an American musical group in 1959 and later became known as **Sunny & the Sunliners** after moving to **San Antonio, Texas**. The group's members were all Chicano with the exception of **Amos Johnson Jr.**, and their style was a blend of rhythm and blues, tejano, blues, and mariachi.

In 1963, **Huey P Meaux**, a producer from **Louisiana** and owner of **Tear Drop Records**, had them record a remake of **Little Willie John's** 1958 hit, "Talk to Me, Talk to Me". The single went to No. 4 on the Adult Contemporary chart, No. 12 on the US R&B Singles chart, and No. 11 on the Billboard Hot 100 in October 1963.



Rosie Castro Keynote Speaker at LatinaCom Event

Civil Rights activist **Rosie Castro** was the keynote speaker at the first **LatinaCom** Conference in **Houston, Texas** held on November 9th, 2019.

LatinCon 2019 is a gathering of powerful women bringing awareness, education, and advocacy to current topics affecting Latinx women. Their mission is to bring women together to inspire them through workshops and panel discussions that are socially relevant and dynamic. **LatinaCon** had panels addressing topics ranging from Advocacy and Law, Afro-Latina Identity, Latinx Mental Health, and Latinas in Education.

Latinas Rising is an organization focused creating social change in the latinx community. They seek to educate and advocate on a variety of social justice topics such as, latinx mental health, violence against women, education, and civic engagement. They believe all Latinx stories are important and choose to celebrate Latinas working, "boots on the ground."

To learn more about this group and their work visit their Facebook page at **Latinas Rising**.

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Pensamientos

It is with a heavy heart that I share with readers of La Voz Newspaper that my mother, Molly Santos, the founder of La Voz has passed away at the age of 93. She lived a long life and there were many ups and downs. But she persevered and kept going. Many times in her life she was told no, que no puedes, que no puedes porque eras una mujer. But my mother marched like they say, to the beat of a different drummer. Her story can be found on pages 6 thru 13 in this issue of La Voz.

In her final weeks she let it be known that she was ready to go. She was not ill, she was not in any pain. And so she basically stopped eating and stopped talking. She was alter towards the end but did say she was ready. We will be having a memorial mass for her in Uvalde, Texas toward the end of the month. Mama, gracias por todo. We will indeed miss you and we will never forget you.

Editorial



Alfredo R. Santos c/s
Editor and Publisher

La Raza Round Table



Where friends and enemies come together for breakfast tacos every first and third Saturday and discuss the important issues of the day. We meet at Resistencia Book Store, 2000 Thrasher. in Austin, Texas 78741 at 10:00am.



Workers Defense Project

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Más Noticias



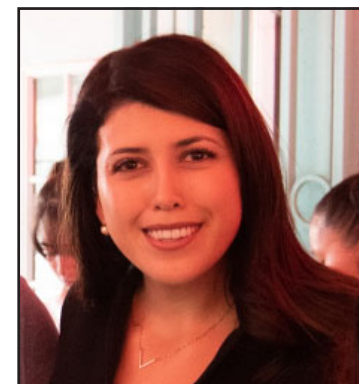
Rebecca Flores Recognized

Congratulations to **Rebecca Flores** for receiving a **Lifetime Achievement Award** from **La Union del Pueblo Entero (L.U.P.E.)** in the **Rio Grande Valley**. She is our lead organizer for the **#BoldBorderAction for Justice and Compassion** in **Laredo, Texas**. Visit www.interfaithwelcomecoalition.com or the Facebook page.



David Chincanchan Announces his Candidacy for Austin City Council

Chincanchan, who works as the Chief of Staff for **Austin City Councilman Pio Renteria** is a long time resident of **Dove Springs** and has served as the head of the **Austin Tejano Democrats**. He says his experience and insight into city government makes very qualified candidate for the **District 2** position. **David** is a graduate of **The University of Texas at Austin**.



Vanessa Fuentes is Thinking About Running for City Council

Fuentes, who is originally from **Brady, Texas** currently works for the **American Heart Association**. In recent months she has been working hard to raise her community profile and says she has been getting a lot of calls from neighbors encouraging her to run. **Vanessa** is a graduate of **The University of Texas at Austin**.



Movement to Draft Delia Garza for Travis County Attorney

Mayor Pro Tem **Delia Garza**, who represents **District 2** on **City Council**, announced that she would not be seeking reelection in 2020. A number of community activists have been working to "draft" **Garza** for the **Travis County Attorney** position since **David Escamilla**, the current Travis County Attorney has decided not to run again. **Garza** says she has still not made up her mind.



The University of Texas at Austin Voces Oral History Project Moody College of Communication

by Olga Campos Benz

Celebrates 20th Anniversary

*He wasn't an imposing man standing just over 5 feet tall, but **Jesse T. Campos** will always be remembered as a giant among men because of his patriotism, civic duty and WW II military service.*

That's the first line of a recent essay I wrote about my father who proudly served in the **U.S Army** during **World War II**. However, most textbooks and public-school curriculum fail to mention the contributions of my dad and his two brothers, **Manuel** and **Antonio Campos**, or any of the estimated 250,000 to 750,000 Latino men and women who also served.

Which is why the *Voces Oral History Project* was launched in 1999 by **Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez**, a Journalism professor at **The University of Texas at Austin**.

Since then, more than 1,250 interviews have been conducted by journalism students and other volunteers. Originally it was called the *U.S. Latino and Latina WWII Oral History Project*, but the name was shortened when the project expanded to include **Korean** and **Vietnam** war experiences. *"It's not just about their military experiences. It's also about the many contributions made to the American way of life and it's really important for us to make sure that those contributions are not left out,"* said **Rivas-Rodriguez**.

As a TV reporter, I met **Rivas-Rodriguez** in 2007 when I interviewed her about a grassroots protest called, *Defend the Honor*, which challenged filmmaker **Ken Burns'** documentary about **WWII**

that was about to air nationally on **PBS** without a single mention of Latinos. 14-hours and not a single Hispanic image or name! It was if we didn't exist. **Burns** at first refused, but sponsors recognized the factual error and additional footage of Latinos was included after all.

Upon **Maggie's** encouragement I interviewed my father in 2007 and learned he drove an amphibious assault unit during landings in the **Pacific**. *"The first landing was **Makin Island**, and that's when I was wounded. They took me to the hospital. I had been hit in my leg,"* he told me. He suffered a second wound to the same leg during a landing at **Bougainville Island**. While hospitalized he happened to run into his brother, **Manuel**, a Marine. He and his brothers were featured in the October 8, 1945 edition of the **Baytown Sun** under the headline, *"Three Campos Boys Fight All Over the Globe"*.

My 96-year old Uncle **Tony** was also interviewed about his experience parachuting across enemy lines in **Southern France** in 1944. He also recalls his efforts later in life fighting for the advancements of Latinos. He and my dad served as lead plaintiffs in federal lawsuits challenging representation in **Houston & Baytown** which led to the adoption of single-member districts and paving the way for Latinos to win elections.

On Nov. 10, the *Voces Oral History Project* will celebrate its 20th anniversary with a special

program from 2 to 6 p.m. at the **LBJ Presidential Library**. The event, which is free and open to the public, will feature special guest **Juan Gonzalez**, the co-host of *Democracy Now!* and author of *"Harvest of Empire: A History of Latinos in America."* Many of the men and women whose personal stories have been recorded will be present as well as many of the students who conducted the interviews.

More recently, contributions in the areas of political and civic engagement have also been captured including that of the co-founder and Editor of *La Voz*, **Alfredo Santos**, who became involved in the Chicano movement to correct the inequities and discrimination Latinos faced in all walks of life during the late '60's and '70's.

Today, the project has more than 10,000 digitized archival photographs and more than 1,200 recorded interviews, which are housed at **UT's Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection**. Over the years, the project's interviews have helped bring three dramatic plays about the **WWII** Latino experience to the stage. Its photos have been featured in museums and documentaries, and its research has also produced five books. School teachers turn to the materials for use in their classrooms and academic scholars consider *Voces* a valuable research tool.

It's my honor to serve as Chair of the Host Committee for the **Voces 20th Anniversary** event. I encourage everyone to attend the anniversary celebration during which a major announcement will be made about the project's future. Registering at bit.ly/vocesat20.

Last year, I interviewed my mother, **Esther Campos**, who at age 89, is considered a pioneer in the field of public education and who was elected to the **Houston ISD School Board** when she should have been thinking about retirement. I'm proud of the contributions made by my relatives and even more proud of the critical gap *Voces* fills so that future generations will know the stories of who we are and how we have collectively enhanced the American story for the better. Our story is not over. With your participation and financial support, it is just beginning!



ABOVE: Jesse T. Campos



ABOVE:
Dr. Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez

The Life and Times of

by Alfredo R. Santos c/s

On the morning of Wednesday, November 6th, my family and I went to **Angleton, Texas** (Just South of Houston) to bid farewell to my mother. She had been in declining health and different family members had increased the frequency of their visits in recent weeks to help build her spirit.

We arrived at her place around 11:30am. She was not really awake and was breathing with some difficulty. She acknowledged my daughter's greeting and reached out to squeeze her hand. I called out to her but wasn't sure she heard me. "Ama . . . ama. Aquí estamos. Nos venimos a verte." She didn't really respond. After sitting by her bed for a while **Diana, Sandra, Yleana** and I went into the living room.

Sandra, the lady who has helped to care for my mother, along with my sister **Dolores**, gave us an assessment of how she seemed to be doing. After a while, **Sandra** went back into my mother's bedroom and immediately returned to tell us that my mom didn't appear to be breathing.

We rushed into her bedroom and quickly realized that she had indeed passed away. The clock read 2:10pm, mere minutes after we had left the room. Needless to say, we were stunned. My mom had a do not resuscitate order, so we respected her wishes and quietly said our final goodbyes.

No matter how much one thinks they are prepared for the passing

of a loved one, the shock of the moment can leave one speechless.

As the tears flowed and the disbelief sank in, we knew the moment had finally come. We knew which phone calls had to be made and what had to be done. My other sister **Molly Ann** and I had previously discussed how we were going to handle my mother's death. We agreed that her life, including her death, should be a celebration. My mother lived a long life, 93 years, and it was one filled with many challenges and even more accomplishments.

But if you knew my mother, you knew she always enjoyed a good party. In fact, we told her several years back, "Mom, when you pass, we are going to celebrate your life. We are not going to cry too much because you have accomplished so much in life despite all the obstacles that you have had to overcome." She agreed that life had dealt her some low cards, but reminded us, "It's not the cards you are dealt, it's how you play them."

Her Early Years

Growing up in **Uvalde, Texas** during the Depression taught her to do without, to improvise and to

be resourceful. These values formed part of her character and taught her how to be a survivor. Her family had a little one room grocery store on **Ft. Clark Road** called *La Revolución*. As a kid, she worked there with her mother



ABOVE: This photo was taken in 1929. From left to right: My mother and her siblings: Amalia (Molly) Rodrigo (Lito) and Juan. Elia had not been born yet.

selling whatever the neighborhood needed. She was especially good at selling candy. Her father worked at the local ice plant.

She told us how all the kids in the neighborhood would play in the streets and at one another's houses, playing marbles, *trompos* and hide and go seek. She also recalled with much joy that as the sun would set and darkness arrived, **Pepa**, a

family member on her father's side who lived in one of the small house next door, would gather all the kids on the front porch and tell ghost stories. The kids would cringe and hold on to each other as **Pepa** used the cover of darkness to drive up the spookiness of her stories.

At **Sacred Heart Catholic School**, where she was a student, she recalled how the nuns would tie her left arm behind her back and force her to write with her right hand. Mama was naturally left-handed, and her handwriting had this forever strange slant because of what the nuns had inflicted upon her. She made it to high school, but like many Mexican American kids at the time, she dropped out to help her parents and siblings.

In 1943, at the age of 17, she went to work at a popular department store in downtown **Uvalde** called **Rowlands**. She worked in various parts



June 10th, 1926
November 6th, 2019

of the store and proved to be a valuable employee. She worked for **Mr. Rowland** for 8 years and during this period, she was fired several times for being late. She would show up late, and **Mr. Rowland** would say, "Molly, go home, you are fired!" She would leave, walk home and then come back the next day, on time, and **Mr. Rowland** would say, "Ok Molly, you are hired."



Molly at 17 years of age.

Molly Rodriguez Santos

In 1949, she became the **Fiestas Patrias Queen** in Uvalde. Her mother, **Doña Lolita**, made her dress. From photos that we have, you can tell my mother like to have a good time, but more importantly, she wanted everyone around her to have a good time.

From Texas to California

In 1951, my mother married my father **John G. Santos** at **Sacred Heart Catholic Church** in **Uvalde**. My father, who had moved to **Stockton, California** with his family in the 1940s, had stayed in contact with my mother and came back to marry her. They drove back to **California** in a two-ton truck that my grandfather needed in **California** along with his two dogs: **Sooner** and **Later**. (My grandfather was in the sheep shearing business.)

My mom always described going to **California** as an eye-opening experience. It was the first time she ever heard of pizza, and certainly had never eaten pizza before going to **Stockton**. Perhaps the wonder of pizza never subsided for her as the food would become a treat often shared with her grandchildren as time went on.



I was born the following year in 1952. My sister **Molly Ann** was born in 1953. My parents were trying to live the American Dream. They bought a house, they both worked, and we were a happy family. We even had a television and my sister and I would wake up early on Saturday mornings to stare at the TV screen until regular programming began. Back then they played cartoons all morning.

My mother worked in a department store in downtown **Stockton** and my father worked at local cannery. In November of 1957, my parents welcomed our third sibling, my brother **Tommy**. My father was always into cameras, especially

movie cameras. As a result of this hobby, there are hours of 8 millimeter films of us growing up.

By the mid 1950s, there were many members of the **Santos** family living in **Stockton**. After the war (WWII) they followed my grandparents out west, bought homes and began families. Family gatherings on Sundays were a big deal.

My Father is Sick

In 1958, my father became ill. The doctors were unsure of what ailed him. My mother recalled in an interview a few years ago, "**Junior** (my dad's nickname) began to not feel well around the first of the year. He complained of headaches every other week. I remember, one Saturday he was in the bathroom, his favorite spot to read the newspaper, and he called me." He said, "I'm having a headache and it's really bad." I told him, "Get up and go to bed. I told him that I would call the doctor the first thing Monday morning. It was indeed strange because he had never experienced any illness before."

On Monday morning I called the **Richmond Plant** where he worked and notified them that **John Santos** was sick and I, his wife, was taking him to the doctor. The appointment was set for 10:30 Monday morning. After the examination the doctor said that he had to go to another doctor for another consultation. He said he couldn't tell us anything just yet. He gave **Junior** some pills for two or three days, and after three days he called us with the prognosis. He told us it was not very good.

Mama continued, "For the next three months April, May, and June, Grandma and I were taking him to **St. Joseph's Hospital** for blood transfusions every day. It was in the middle of June when the doctor told us that what he had was a very rare disease of the kidneys. His body was not responding to medicine or blood transfusions."



Molly's wedding party from left to right: Irene Tafolla, Nena Ramirez, Molly Rodriguez Santos, John Garza Santos, Baltazar Ramirez and Elia Rodriguez.

The Life and Times of

My Father's Passing

On July 19th, 1958 my father passed away. He was 31 years old. That day the telephone rang early, it was my grandmother. My mother exchanged a few words with her and left the house immediately. After a while, she and my grandmother returned. **Molly Ann** and I greeted them as they came through the front door. My mother said in a low voice, "Come with us into the bedroom." We went into the bedroom and sat on the twin beds. My grandmother sat next to me looking down and was weeping quietly. My mother, who was sitting across from me said in a soft but strong voice, "Your father died this morning."



Molly Ann and I were too young to fully grasp the enormity of what she just told us. We just sat there and stared at the floor. My mother, at the age of 31, was now a widow with three small children.

Starting Over

After the death of my father, my mother said she felt like she was in a daze. Many people were offering her advice. "Maya, (my mother's nickname) *debes de considerar . . .*" or "You need to . . ." She revealed to me once the extreme disappointment and the pain she felt when she had to make the telephone call to **Texas** to tell her mother what happened.

"Mamá, se me murio Junior. Hicieron todo lo posible para salvarlo, pero no pudieron."

"Maya, es tiempo que regresas a Uvalde."

Grandma Lolita, who only spoke Spanish, said in between the tears and despair, "Pues **Maya**, es tiempo que regresas a **Uvalde**. Aquí te podemos ayudar. Ya sabes que puedes contar con nosotros."

They stayed on the phone a little while longer and my mother said she would need some time to think about what she was going to do.

The relatives in **Stockton** wanted her to

stay. They too offered to help my mother, but there was one offer she did not appreciate. One couple, told her they knew life was going to be hard for her to raise a family as a single woman and that they would be willing to take my litter brother **Tommy** "off her hands." My mother told me she stared at them in disbelief. In fact, she said she took offense at the offer and told them, "No one is going to break up my family!" After a few months, my mother sold our house on **Del Rio Drive** and moved to another part of

Stockton. We enrolled in a new school and made new friends, but things were still not going well emotionally for my mom. The following year, in 1959, she decided we were moving to **Texas**. It was time to go home. Her mother, brothers and sister all lived in **Texas**. She decided she was going to start over.

The Train Out of Stockton

I remember the trip to **Texas** vividly. We took the train from **Stockton** to **Los Angeles**. My grandparents came with us. I didn't know until the last moment that we were going to **Disneyland** for a few days. My mom, who had

After **Disneyland**, my grandparents accompanied us to the train station, but they were returning to **Stockton**. We would be heading to **Texas**.

Uvalde, Texas

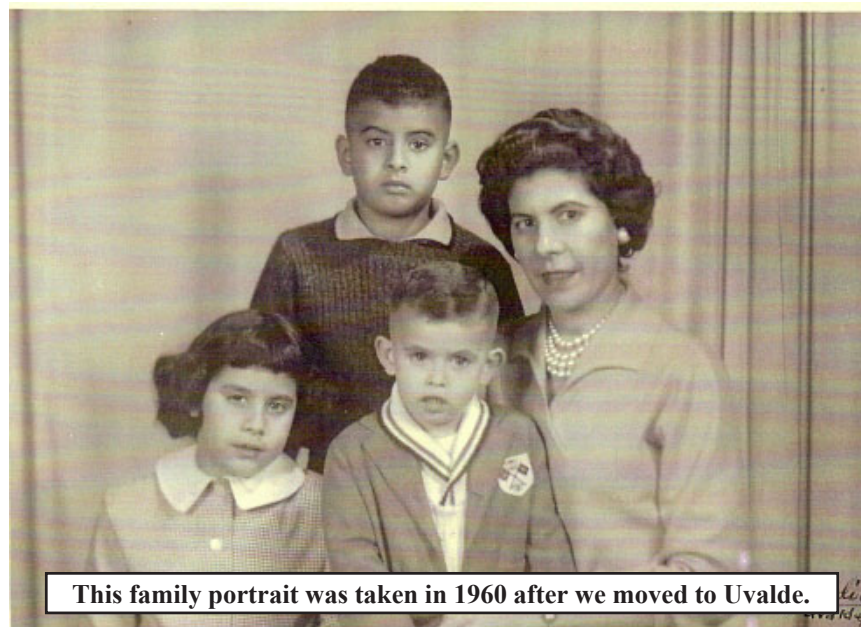
When we arrived a bunch of relatives were waiting for us at the **North Uvalde** station. We loaded up my **Uncle Lito's** car and stayed with my **Grandma Lolita** for a few months. Eventually, my mother rented a house few doors down from her good friends **Nena** and **Balta Ramirez**, who were in my parents wedding. My mom said

make friends and discover our new community. One of the first things that we were introduced to were *raspas*. I never seen one in **California**. The other thing that was new to me were **Frito Pies**. Again, I never had seen these in **California**.

One day we went to a place called **Garner State Park**. I had never seen anything like it. I can't recall if we stayed overnight, but I do remember that we went in my **Aunt Elia's** blue station wagon. It was

at **Garner Park** that my mom saved **Tommy's** life. We were in a small paddle boat in the middle of the river. There were maybe five people on the boat, too many in retrospect. **Tommy**, who was maybe 3 years old, slipped off the boat into the water. We yelled, "Mama! Tommy is under water!" Without any hesitation, my mother performed an Olympic swan dive the likes of which I had never seen before. In a few seconds she came to the surface towing my little waterlogged brother and handed him to us. **Tommy**, gasping for air, didn't know whether to cry or smile.

In 1961, my mother married **David Diaz** from **Hondo, Texas**.



This family portrait was taken in 1960 after we moved to Uvalde.

picked up a passion for cameras from my father, shot footage of us during the trip. We stayed in a motel nearby and had a good time.

the rent was \$35 dollars a month. **Molly Ann** and I enrolled in school and again proceeded to

Molly Rodriguez Santos

Second Marriage

They had known each other for some time prior to her marriage to my father. **David** worked as a barber in the **Chicago** area and visited his hometown of **Hondo** often. After a short romance they married, and we moved to a little town outside of **Chicago**. It was there, in 1963, that my little brother **David** was born. The marriage didn't work out and the following year my mother returned once more to **Uvalde** where my sister **Dolores** was born in September of 1964. Now there were five of us.

Mom Builds a New House

My mother was working at **Lowes Furniture Store** in **Uvalde** and one day told my **Uncle Rodrigo** (Lito was his nickname) that she was going to build a house. He told her, "*Maya, como vas hacer eso? No tienes esposo. Tienes cinco de familia.*" My mom was used to people telling her what she couldn't do, but she had a "*si se puede*" attitude long before it became popular.

Mom had learned the basics of finance and got approved for a home loan. She bought half an acre of land out on **Ft. Clark Road** for \$1,500 and hired a local contractor by the name of **Gilbert Haynes** to build her a house with central air. Central air was a big deal back

then. We moved in the Fall of 1965.

Mom Spilled the Beans

In 1965, that the school district in **Uvalde** built **Anthon Elementary School** on the Westside of town. One day in early August, Mama was at work at **Lowes Furniture** and this man named **Happy Schawe** came into the store looking for **Bill Jaegli**, the store manager.

Mr. Schawe was the Pearl Beer distributor in Uvalde.

She looked out from behind the office wall and could see **Mr. Schawe** pacing up and down the floor. He appeared to be upset. **Mr. Schawe** was the **Pearl Beer** distributor in **Uvalde**. When **Mr. Jaegli** greeted him, he let it be known that he was indeed upset because he had just learned that his children were going to have to attend this new school on the Westside of town.

Mr. Schawe lived over by the county fairgrounds which was on the Westside of town, and most of the kids who were going to attend this new school were **Mexican Americans**. **Mr. Schawe** did not like that. He went on and on about the **Mexicans** and the kind of education his own kids were going to receive. My mother overheard all of this.

That evening an insurance agent by the name of **Fito de la Garza** was making the rounds collecting monthly premiums. He stopped at our house and mother shared with him what she had overheard. After **Mr. de la Garza** finished his rounds, he went over to the **American Legion** for a cold one.

And it was here that he in turn shared **Mr. Schawe's** feelings about having to send his kids to **Anthon**. Back in the 1960s, **Uvalde** still had a lot of *cantinas* on Main Street, *cantinas* that gave their business to beer distributors such as **Mr. Schawe**. The word soon spread about how "unhappy" **Happy Schawe** was about **Mexicans** in **Uvalde** and a general sentiment arose that if he felt that way about **Mexicans**, then maybe **Mexicans** should feel the same way about **Pearl Beer**.

The Pearl Beer Boycott

Within a short time, the sales of **Pearl Beer** in **Uvalde, Texas** dropped significantly. When the main office back in **San Antonio** saw the declining figures in the sales reports, they sent out their management team to investigate. It was then that they learned about the **Pearl Beer Boycott**. What they never learned was the identity of the person who spilled the proverbial beans. It was **Molly Santos**, my mother. This event cost **Mr. Schawe** his beer distributorship.

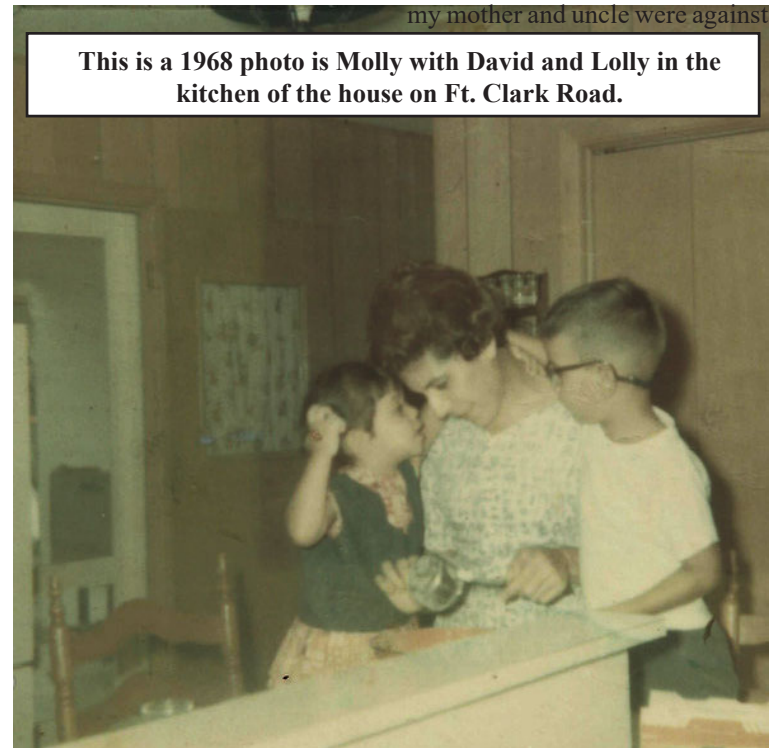
The Chicano Movement

Rogelio Muñoz and **Amaro Cardona**. **Richard Nevarez**, a friend of mine, insisted that all his friends go to the meetings that were held on **Nicolas Street** in an old two-story building.

My mom quickly let it be known that she did not approve of me attending these meetings. She and my **Uncle Lito** often told me that we were naive and being used by the adults. She thought the group was communist. At the time I couldn't really defend myself intellectually. I did not have the vocabulary nor knowledge to explain how I felt. But I believed there were things in **Uvalde** that were not right.

When the school walkout took place in **Uvalde** in April of 1970, my mother and uncle were against

This is a 1968 photo is Molly with David and Lolly in the kitchen of the house on Ft. Clark Road.



The Life and Times of

it. Again, they felt we were being used by the adults. In fact, my mom would attend the anti-walkout parent meetings in the old church hall and didn't allow **Molly Ann** or the others to participate in the walkout.

After the walkout I headed out to **California**, where I managed to get in the local community college. It was at this time, that my mother started taking classes at **Southwest Texas Junior College** in **Uvalde**.



Molly Ann would write to me and in her letters, she began to tell me how much mom was changing. Mom was now getting involved in community affairs. She was writing articles for a local Chicano newspaper called *Arriba El Barrio*. She was on the radio giving endorsements to **Mexican American** candidates running for school board. Mom had become a Chicana activist!

In early 1972, Mama wrote me a letter saying she and the rest of the family were coming to **Stockton** for the summer. She and my sister **Molly Ann** wanted to take classes at the community college in **Stockton** where I had been attending. Back then community college was basically free. I enrolled them with no problem. Mama shared with me how she had come to learn that it was indeed important to speak up when one saw something that was not fair. She said she realized that what we were yelling and protesting about

did have merit, but that she was afraid at the time of losing her jobs or getting blacklisted. This was a sentiment shared amongst a lot of people in **Uvalde**.

Before the summer ended, and her classes were over, she took a trip with me to the **San Francisco Bay Area**. We went to visit the **University of California-Berkeley** where I had been accepted as a junior for the Fall of 1972.

Mama finished up her course work at **Southwest Texas Junior College** and graduated in May of 1973. She then applied and was accepted to the **University of Houston**. She picked this school because it was close to **Angleton, Texas** where my aunt **Elia** lived. Mama felt that if she lived close to **Elia** and something were to happen, she would have someone close by who could help. Mama commuted to the **University of Houston**. **Tommy, David** and **Dolores** attended the **Angleton** public schools and **Molly Ann** was attending **Southwest Texas State University** in **San Marcos, Texas**.



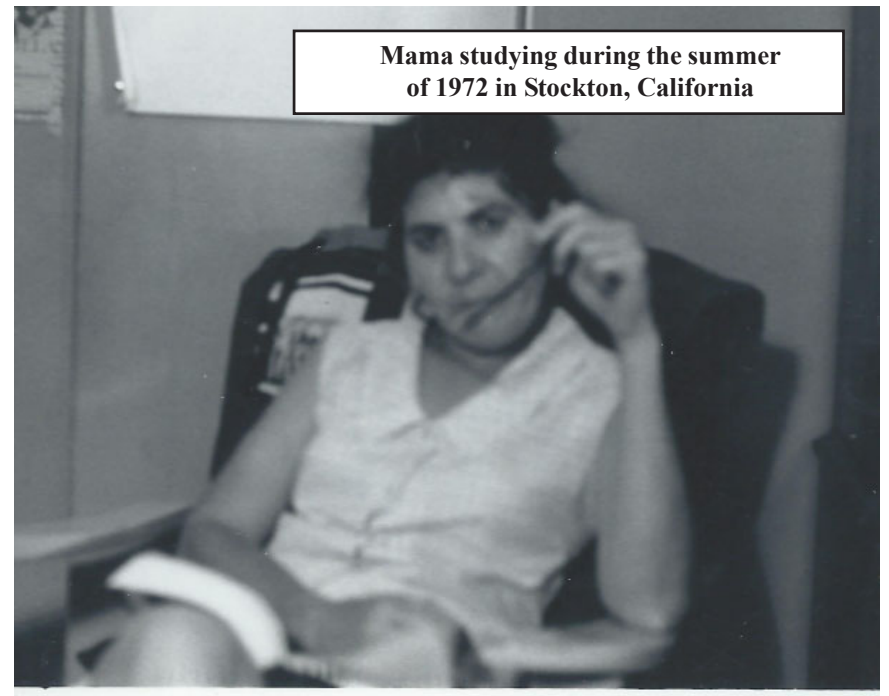
Mom graduated from the **University of Houston** with a degree in Education in 1975. She was 49 years old. Her dream was to become a schoolteacher in **Uvalde**.

Right after she graduated she took a teaching job in nearby **Rosenberg**. It wasn't until the following year that she was ready to go back to **Uvalde**. Many positions had become available in the school district in **Uvalde** and this provided the opportunity my mother was waiting for.

In an interview done in the 1990s, Mama told me that **Mr. Byrom**, the superintendent of the **Uvalde School District** saw her in the building and stopped to talk to her. She told him that she had graduated from college and was now a **Texas** certified teacher and she was applying for a classroom teaching position.

"Look Molly, you are wasting your time. We are never going to hire you to work in this school district and you know why!"

She said **Mr. Byrom** invited her to come into his office. He told her to close the door behind her and said "Look Molly, you are wasting your time. We are never going to hire you to work in this school district and you know why!" As my mother sat there listening to these stinging words it broke her heart



Mama studying during the summer of 1972 in Stockton, California

for **Mr. Byrom** was effectively killing her dream. She knew it was her community activism that had blacklisted her in **Uvalde**. With no hope of getting a job in **Uvalde**, my mother instead found a teaching job in nearby **La Pryor, Texas**.

A Broken Christmas

That Christmas of 1976, my grandmother **Anita** and I drove from **California** to **Texas**. We had made this journey several times before. We enjoyed coming back to **Uvalde** to visit with friends and catch up on the latest news.

It was a few days right after Christmas that my mother suddenly announced that **Tommy**

was leaving for **Angleton**. My **Grandma Anita** asked why, and my mother told her that she just couldn't make it economically in **Uvalde** and she wasn't going to commute to **La Pryor, Texas** every year.

She said that she had acquired a house right across the street from **Elia** in **Angleton** and that as soon as the school year was over, she was moving everyone back to **Angleton**. **Tommy** was leaving to find a job and live in the house. Then a few days later, she told us that **Molly Ann** was also leaving for **Angleton**. She was to find a job and help **Tommy** establish the new house on **Perry Street**.

Molly Rodriguez Santos

The following week my grandmother I returned to **California**. We talked at length about what was happening to my mother and the rest of the family. We were very concerned. I took my **Grandma Anita** to **LAX** and she flew back to **Stockton**. At that time, I was in graduate school at **UCLA** and lived in **Culver City**.

The following week my grandma **Anita** called me crying on the phone. She told me how bad she felt about **Tommy** and **Molly Ann** leaving in the middle of Christmas. She said she did not realize how bad things had gotten for my mom back in **Texas**. My grandmother told me that she was flying back to **Texas** and would go to **Angleton** to stay with **Tommy** and **Molly Ann**. I also felt terrible about what was happening back in **Texas** and after a few months I decided I was needed more in **Texas**, so I dropped out of **UCLA** and went home.

The school year ended in May and I helped with packing up the house in **Uvalde**. We had one large U-Haul Trailer two vehicles to make the trip back to **Angleton**. Mama sold the house in **Uvalde** about a month later. I don't recall my mom being bitter about what happened to her in **Uvalde**.

She got a job with the **Angleton** school district as a bilingual teacher for the fall of 1977. **Molly Ann** had graduated from college in **San Marcos** in 1976 and was

living in nearby **Lake Jackson, Texas**, **Tommy** was going to the community college in **Alvin, Texas** and **David** and **Lolly** (my sister **Dolores**) were students in **Angleton**.

Unforeseen Events

Two events in the 1980s really tested my mom's resolve and courage. In the fall of 1980, she called me in **Houston** to tell me that **Molly Ann** had been in a serious automobile accident in **Mexico**. She had a head injury and had been transported to a town called **Dolores Hidalgo** in the state of **Guanajuato**.

We agreed that we should leave immediately to see how we could help her. **Arturo** and **Sylvia Muñoz**, good friends of my mom from **Angleton** drove us to the **Intercontinental Airport** in **Houston**. We flew to **Monterey, Mexico**, fixed our travel documents, then quickly caught another flight to **Mexico City**.

Arriving at midnight, we took a bus to **Dolores Hidalgo** and arrived at 6:00am. My mom had an address and we waited until daylight to begin searching for the house where **Molly Ann** was staying. Once we found her, she told us that the doctors had told her to be cautious for the next two weeks; No sudden movements and no traveling. I stayed in **Dolores Hidalgo** for three days, but my mom stayed for the entire two weeks and then brought **Molly Ann** back to the United States.

The second event which tested my mom was **Dolores'** motorcycle accident in 1983. **Dolores** was riding on the back of a friend's motorcycle just South of **Angleton** when they hit a car head on, and she was thrown more than 50 feet and landed on her back with a broken pelvis and a massive head injury.

At the first hospital, they did their best to stabilize her and then called for a helicopter to transport her to **John Sealy Hospital** in **Galveston, Texas**. We found out later that the reason they sent her to **Galveston** and not **Houston**, where the best medical treatment

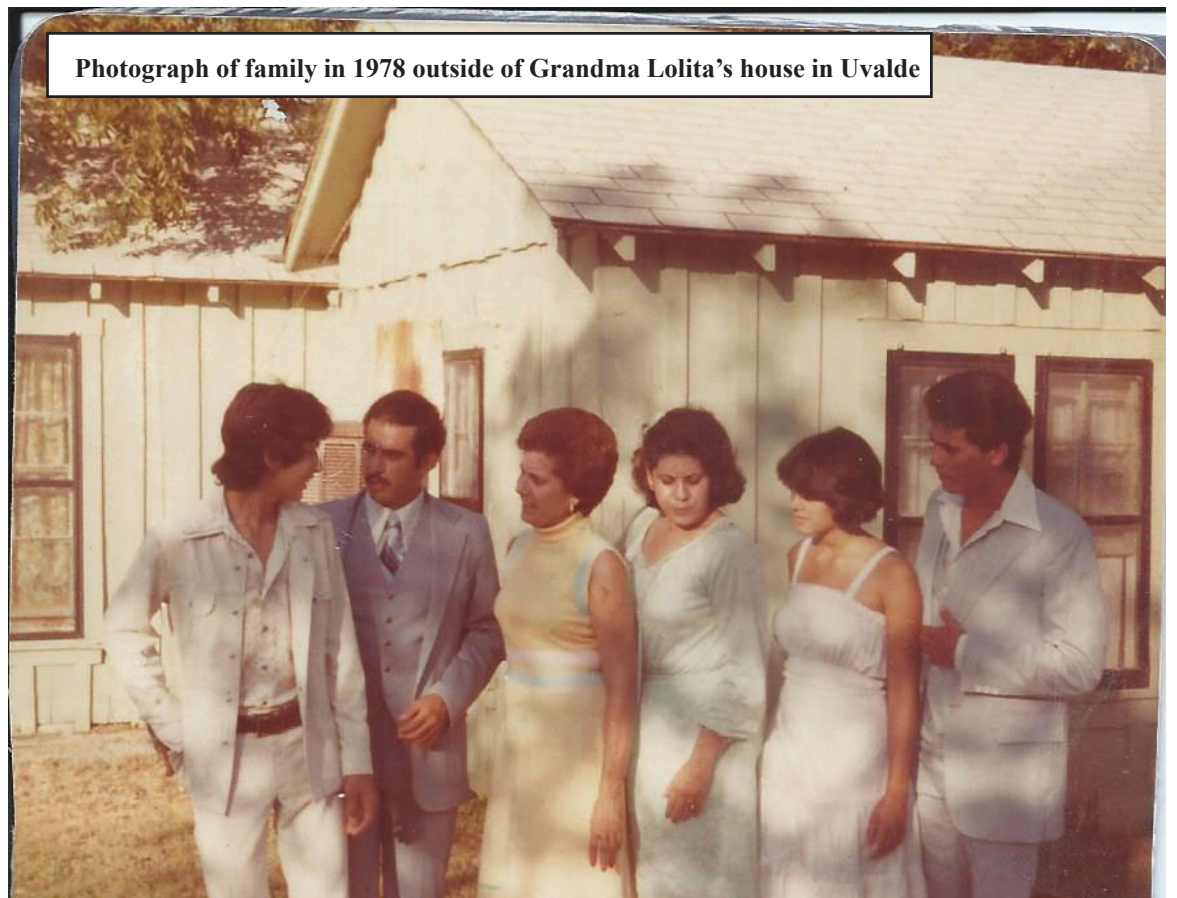
in the world could be found, was because they didn't think she had any insurance coverage. And the reason they didn't think she had any insurance coverage was because she was a Mexican.

My mom was furious. She was furious because she had always been a big believer in insurance and always had us covered when we lived under roof. **Lolly** spent almost three months in a coma at **John Sealy**. My mother withdrew all of teacher retirement funds to live off while she did everything to help **Lolly** recuperate. **Lolly** for her part had to learn how to walk and talk all over again. My mom

eventually went back to teaching but spent all extra time working with **Lolly** and her rehabilitation efforts.

It was also during this time that mom decided she was going to be a real estate agent. She took some courses and passed the required exams. The next thing I knew, my mom was selling houses in **Brazoria County** and not only that, she was great at it. She taught school in the day and in her extra time, she sold houses. She soon found out that she was the only bilingual real estate agent in the county. And when people found that out, the phone never stopped ringing.

Photograph of family in 1978 outside of Grandma Lolita's house in Uvalde



The Life and Times of



The other events that marked the 1980s for my mom were the marriages of **Molly Ann** and **Tommy**. **Molly Ann** was the first of the siblings to get married. She married **Dr. Gary Buckley** in 1984. They moved to **Lawton, Oklahoma** where **Gary** had taken a position as chemistry professor and administrator at **Cameron University**.

Tommy was the second one to get married. He married **Nelly Treviño** in 1989. She went on to become an attorney in **Houston**. My mother took pride that they had found life partners, and at the end of the 1990s she had become a grandmother.

La Voz de Brazoria County

As my mom entered the 1990s she was now in her 60s. I had started a publication in **Houston** called **La Politiquera** and was working as a

political commentator at a radio station. One day in April while visiting her in **Angleton** and telling her about my publication she all of a sudden asked, "Why can't we have a bilingual newspaper in **Angleton**?" As innocent as the question might have sounded, it was a full of complications. Number one, who was going to produce it? How was it going to be financed? Who was going to sell the ads? I couldn't do it because I had just been accepted to graduate school at the **University of Delaware** and would be leaving in the fall.

We continued to talk about the idea of a bilingual newspaper. We looked at the pros and cons for a few weeks and then decided to go for it. My mom said we should call it **La Voz de Brazoria County**. I agreed. We didn't have a computer at the time and so we went to **Kinkos Copy Centers** in **Houston**

and rented computer time. We hired a friend to do the layout and in June of 1990, **La Voz de Brazoria County** made its debut. My cousin **Rudy Santos** was running for **Angleton City Council** at the time and so we put him on the cover. Mama was very proud of this publication. And because she was in the real estate business, the newspaper became the

perfect place to list homes she had for sale at no cost to her. Mama would later say that part of the reason for starting the newspaper was to give **Lolly** something to do when she got better.

That fall, I left for graduate school, would write stories from **Delaware** and send them to **Angleton** by snail mail. My mom would sell ads and find other stories. It was very taxing on everyone trying to produce a newspaper in this manner, but we did it.

That Christmas my **Uncle Richard** out in **California** found out what we were doing and learned that we didn't have a computer. He bought us a brand-new **Apple McIntosh** computer that cost around \$2,000 at the time. With a computer in the house, it became much easier for my mom to build ads and write stories.

Richard was always generous, and we were forever grateful to him for this gesture.

More Unforeseen Events

In 1991 tragedy struck our family once again. My grandmother **Anita** in **California** had a stroke in April. My **Uncle Richard** called me in **Delaware** and asked me to come to **California** to help care for my grandmother. I took incompletes in my classes and flew to **California**. My mom joined me in **Stockton** the following week.

While we were in **Stockton**, attending to my grandmother we

received word that **Tommy** was in the hospital in **Houston**. It turned out he had a brain tumor and surgery was required. Again, my mother and I found ourselves scrambling to get to the airport in **San Francisco** to fly back to **Texas**. **Tommy** was scheduled to have surgery the next day. The doctors in **Houston** said that while the surgery was successful, they couldn't be sure of the future. They gave **Tommy** five years to live. (Recently he celebrated his 62nd birthday.)

Alfredo and Molly Santos holding the first issue of **La Voz de Brazoria County** as it came off the printing press.



Molly Rodriguez Santos

Molly distributing the first issue of *La Voz de Brazoria County*.



For Mom dealing with so many of her children's health issues was indeed draining but she never complained and she never lost faith. In fact, I think she began going to church even more because she knew that the fate of her children was in the hands of God.

I came back from Delaware in 1993 and married Diana Luna, an educator and fellow activist from San Antonio, Texas. Mama caught the bouquet at the wedding and lo and behold she decided to get married again. This time she married Emerjildo Gallarado from Uvalde, Texas in 1994.

They had known each other for years and he was recently widowed. My mother moved back to Uvalde and joined Nancy

Zapata selling real estate in Uvalde. It was not long after that we decided to start another newspaper, *La Voz de Uvalde County*. Now we were running two newspapers. Again, my mom's talent for selling ads paved the way for success with both publications.

In 1996 I made the decision to move my family to Uvalde. A friend who had become the superintendent of the La Pryor school district offered my wife and I teaching positions and we accepted. Doing *La Voz de Uvalde County* became much easier being in Uvalde. After several years of being married, Emerejildo Gallardo and my mom divorced.

In 2003, she left Uvalde for the final time and returned to Angleton. Lolly, who had married

Stacy Miller bought mom's house on Perry Street in Angleton. Mama joined another real estate firm and helped run *La Voz de Brazoria County*. Next year, will mark the 30th year that we have been operating *La Voz Newspapers*. By being back in Angleton, mama was also able to spend more time with Tommy.

My mother went into "retirement" in 2011. She was now 85 years young. Her health was good, she had conquered colon cancer and it was often said by her doctors that she would live a long life. It was not uncommon to see my mother in the evening with a glass of wine and a cigarette sitting in the kitchen contemplating life. She always found time to read and loved going through newspapers and magazines looking for ideas for the newspaper.

Her passing and the passing of her sister Elia Santos earlier this year, represent the end of a generation. They were the children of Dolores and Nazario Rodriguez who immigrated to the United States in the 1920s.

We are of course going to miss Mama. She was indeed the spirit and the light of our lives. She made it well known that she was never fond of the idea of getting old and took great pride maintaining herself, body and mind. She knew her time was coming to an end and stated so on several occasions. She left this life the way she always

lived it, on her own terms and on her own timetable. She will be fondly remembered by all her family, but especially by her children, and grandchildren. She gave so much of herself and I am sure Mom will be remembered by all those whose lives she touched or influenced. We will never forget her.



Family Members at a Party in 2016: From left to right: Marilou Santos Garcia, Irene Santos Keaton, Rodrigo Rodriguez, Elia Santos, Rudy Santos, Molly Santos, Gracie Santos Egan, John Rodriguez, Lorenda Rodriguez Nerison, and Dolores "Lolly" Diaz Miller.



ABOVE: Brothers and Sisters: Juan Rodriguez, Amalia R. Santos, Rodrigo Rodriguez and Elia Rodriguez Santos. (1977)

New Book

Texas Town Legends. By Olga Muñoz Rodríguez.

ISBN: 978-1-951088-07-1 \$24.95

This book is published jointly by Floricanto and Berkeley Presses.

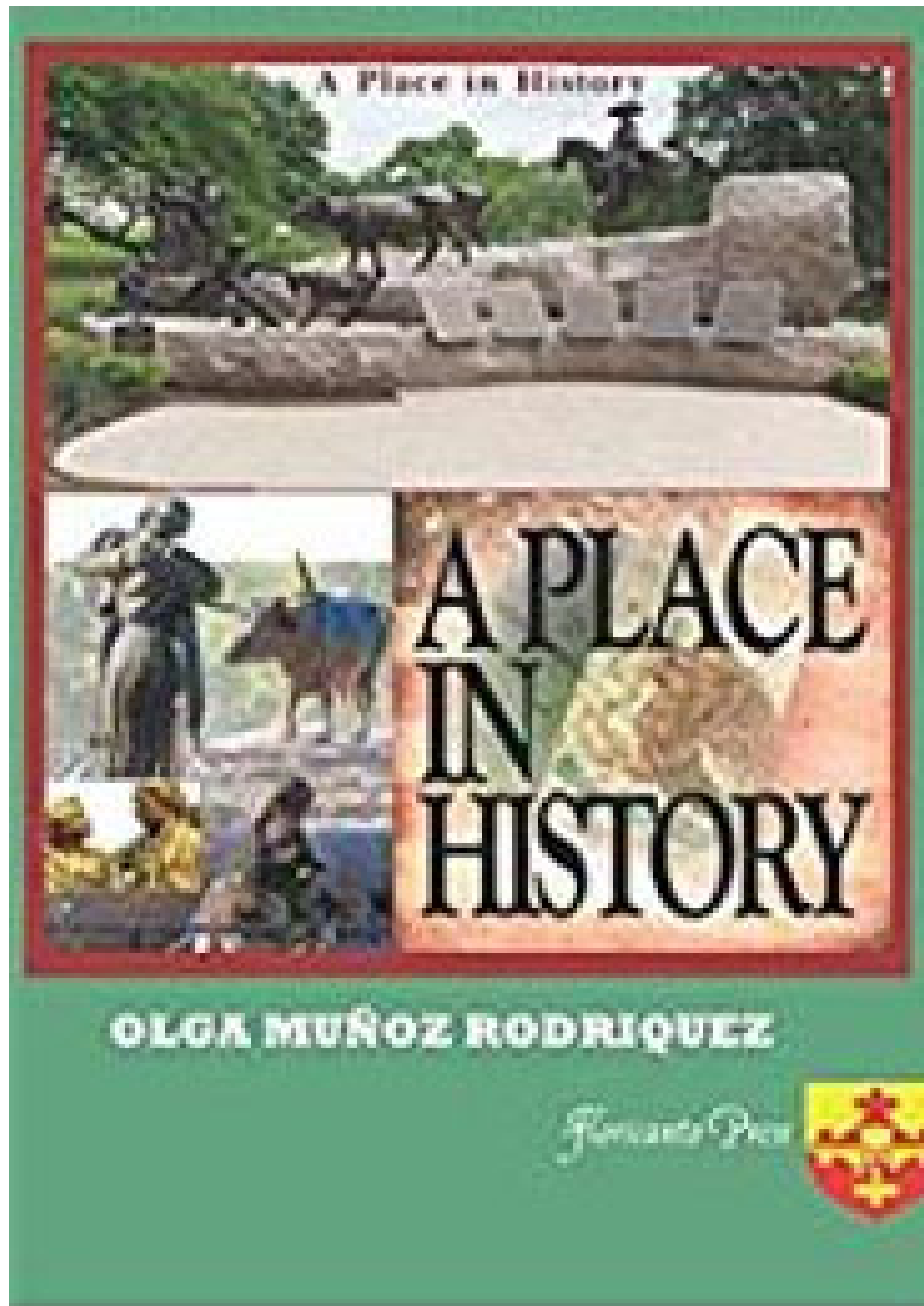
The book is also available through Amazon Books.

Texas Town Legends is a book written by **Olga Muñoz Rodríguez**, a former resident of **Uvalde, Texas** who now resides in **San Antonio, Texas**. The book is being published by **Floricanto Press** and **Berkeley Press**.

Olga was the founder and publisher of a bilingual weekly newspaper, *El Uvalde Times* which had a brief existence, from November 1977 to March of 1980 and resurrected as a monthly tabloid published from **San Antonio** from 1991 to 1992 for about fourteen months. The newspaper was dedicated to political issues of the day, events important to the *mejicano* community of **Uvalde**, boasting as “the only bilingual newspaper in the Wintergarden area”.

It was when the second version existed that the publisher received a request to interview World War II veteran, **SSG Guillermo “Willie” De León**. Realizing she did not have time to sit with **Willie** and document his stories, she purchased a tape recorder and some cassette tapes and asked him to talk to the recorder as if she was there with him. Because **Willie** agreed to do this, sitting alone in his room, we now have the recordings on CDs and the book *Texas Town Legends*. The CDs will be donated to the **El Progreso Memorial Library** in **Uvalde** for everyone to enjoy because it was Willie’s gift to us. It is the past existing through his voice in our today and it will be there for future generations to hear.

Part I of the book is based on **Willie’s** stories from his adolescence years in the 1930s when he and his friends were impacted by the Great Depression and then the vision of hope and dignity of **President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal**. Working in the **Civilian Conservation Corps** camps, the young men became aware of the realities that held *mejicanos* back in their hometown, the inequalities in education, their inability to participate in local government, and the humiliation their ancestors had suffered. When the war started, they realized the CC camps was, to them, a preparation for military service and a prelude to much greater challenges. The young men that left their isolated existence in a small town for military training and later to fight in distant lands in the cold and bitter terrain of Europe were to be “tried by fire”. For **Willie** and his friends, family and life at home became a fading memory as their main concern was to stay alive. **Willie’s** memories of those years are stories of the war about “our *mejicano* soldiers” now alive in the recordings and now in this book.



National Chicano Student Walkouts Conference

University of Texas at San Antonio - Downtown Campus & Our Lady of the Lake University

November 20-22, 2019

In the late 1960s and early 1970s Chicano students in the Southwest walked out and boycotted classes to force educational and social change. **The National Chicano Student Walkouts Conference** will be held in **San Antonio** November 20-23, 2019 to honor the striking students who risked it all to achieve equality and social justice for La Raza.

The Conference will focus on the history and advancement of education and economic opportunities for La Raza. It will bring together faculty, academic researchers, community leaders and the striking students to reflect, analyze and assess the impact that the protests had on improvement of educational and economic opportunities for Mexican Americans.

Oral histories will be collected and archived, a selected collection of Conference papers will be published and a scholarship program designed to motivate current youth to pursue post-secondary education as scholars of the Chicano Movement will be initiated.

The Conference is free and open to the public. There is no registration fee. However we request that you register if you plan to attend to help us manage planning. A box lunch will be available November 21 and 22 for \$15 each day. If you want lunch please pay the appropriate amount with your registration. For more information visit the website:

<https://chicanohistorytx.org/program/>



ABOVE: Student marching on a picket line during the 1970 Uvalde Public School Walkout

NATIONAL CHICANO STUDENT WALKOUTS CONFERENCE

November 2019 - San Antonio, Texas

School Walkouts in Texas

Strikes - Boycotts - Blowouts

Schools have been the site of many demonstrations, boycotts, strikes and walkouts over the years. The issues behind these events have varied but it has almost always been because of a perceived or real injustice. On these pages is a working list of Texas school walkouts/boycotts/strikes over the years. I am working on a full description of each walkout but am always looking for anyone who has any personal information on any of them.

1910 - The longest school boycott on record took place in San Angelo, Texas. The parents kept their children out of school for four years. They were protesting the Anglo school board's insistence that the Mexican children attend separate schools. The parents said no, they are going to go to school with everyone else. Dr. Arnoldo de Leon, a retired professor at San Angelo State University has researched this event.

1930s – Walkout in Mission, Texas. (Still being researched)

1940s - The late Leonel Castillo, who grew up in Galveston, Texas, spoke once of a walkout in his high school in the 1940s. Not much is known about this event.

1956 – Walkout in San Juan, Texas

1962 – Walkout in Sonora, Texas. Lasted 45 minutes. Issued involved something having to do with cheerleaders. Dr. Alma Perez says the students met under a flagpole for 45 minutes.

1963 - Amancio Chapa, Jr. from the Rio Grande Valley said there was a walkout in 1963 in La Joya, Texas. It lasted one day. The students were trying to stand up for a teacher who had been fired. (Her name was Olivia Hinojosa.)

1966 - In the Handbook of Texas there is mention made of a school boycott by Mexican American students in Alice, Texas to protest discrimination.

1968 – Walkout in Edcouch-Elsa school district in the Rio Grande Valley. Attorney Chuy Ramirez is currently researching this event. This walkout received much in the way of media coverage.

1968 – Walkout in the Edgewood School District in San Antonio, Texas. Walkout at Lanier High School in San Antonio in the Spring of 1968. Manuel Garza and others in San Antonio, Texas have organized commemorations about these walkouts.

1969 – Walkout in Abilene, Texas. Lasted 10 days [Started in December 1969. It was reported in the TEXAS OBSERVER, December 5, 1969, p. 4.](#)

1969 - Walkout in Robstown, Texas.

1969 – Walkout in Crystal City, Texas. Started December 9th, 1969. Ended January 7th, 1970. School board agreed to the students demands. Much has been written about this walkout and how it sparked the rise of the Raza Unida Party. This is the most widely known walkout.

1969 -Walkout in Kingsville, Texas. It started on April 14th, 1969 at Gillet Junior High School.

1970 - Lamesa, Texas walkout. [This is reported in the Texas Observer, January 23, 1970, p. 6.](#) The reporter for these stories was Nephtali De Leon.

1970 -Walkout in Uvalde, Texas. This walkout lasted 6 weeks. Students presented 14 demands to school board. Board refused to negotiate. More than 600 students involved. School board finally agreed to settle with MALDEF, which was representing the students, in 2016. (46 years later) Dr. Juan Sanchez wrote a journal article titled: Walkout Cabrones that appeared in

1970 – Walkout in Houston, Texas. Dr. Guadalupe San Miguel Jr. wrote a book titled: Brown, Not White: School Integration and the Chicano Movement in Houston. In the early 1970s, thousands of Mexican-origin students, parents, and community members participated in legal and political actions against the Houston public schools. Their actions were sparked by the school district's effort in 1970 to circumvent a desegregation court order by classifying Mexican American children as "white," integrating them with African American children, and leaving the majority Anglo children unaffected by the court order.

1970 Walkout in Victoria, Texas on September 16th 150 plus students

1971 – Walkout in Waco, Texas. Lasted one day

1971 – Walkout in San Marcos, Texas. Lasted one day. Involved more than 600 students On May 5th, 1971, the Mexican American community staged a one day boycott to make its dissatisfaction know with the state of education in San Marcos ISD. Approximately 2,000 students out of 4,655 stayed out of school. In March of 1972, another school boycott was called. This one was led by youth and lasted four days. Approximately 500 students gathered at the Southside Community Center on Guadalupe Street.

1971 – Walkout in Lubbock, Texas. Students wanted to go to Fiestas Patrias celebration and were not allowed to be excused to attend the parade.

School Walkouts in Texas

Strikes - Boycotts - Blowouts

1971 Walkout in Austin, Texas

1972 – School Boycott in Robstown, Texas

1972 Walkout in Corpus Christi, Texas 150 students Lorenzo Cano

1972 – Walkout at Southside High School in San Antonio, Texas

1974 – Walkout in Hondo, Texas. More than 200 students involved

1974 – Walkout in La Pryor, Texas, Aurora Najera Alejandro Perez are sources of information on this event.

1989 – Walkout in Austin High School in Houston, Texas. Students were protesting lack of books, etc. On Friday, October 20, 1989 up to 1,000 students walked out of class and talked to reporters. One week later, on Friday October 27, HISD superintendent Joan Raymond announced that Urbina would be reassigned to administrative duties.

1997 In response to the establishment of a stricter dress code, 200 students at Holmes High School walked out in protest (some also threatened to burn the Texan and American flags). Fifteen of these students were suspended. Again, the inconsistency in punishment is evident. Students at Holmes were suspended for their walkout, while students at Lanier were not. This has also been true of the protest marches throughout the San Antonio schools. Some schools have suspended students, and other schools such as Lanier have given unexcused absences.

2006 - Thousands of students walked out of schools to protest immigration legislation that was pending in Congress. Below is a short list of schools/cities where walkouts took place.

Bastrop, Texas	3-31-06	125 students
Round Rock, Texas	3-30-06 3-31-06	100 students citations issued
Deady Middle School	Houston	
Madison High School	Houston	
Milby High School	Houston	
Jeff Davis High School	Houston	
Eishenhow High School	Aldine	
Fort Bend County		
Pasadena, Texas		
Pearland, Texas		

Baytown, Texas

In Austin, Texas students walkout of school and marched to the Texas

Lanier High School - A student name Luis Orozco led 400 students who marched to the Texas State Capitol. In an interview he stated that he used his cell phone to spread the

word about the walkout

McCallum High School

Travis High School

Johnston High School

Del Valle High School

Stephanie Mandujano was the leader

VALLEY MORNING STAR
Your Freedom Newspaper
Hedburg, Texas, Friday, November 13, 1988
13th Daily - 13th Sunday
4th Page

Action May Be Spreading Over Valley

Edcouch-Elsa Student Revolt Continues With Rally Today

BY AMERICANS
Massive Bombing Hits Reds

Bomb Scare On Thursday Believed Hoax

Jack Forrester Is Found Guilty

Strange New Medicine Is Discovered

Blustery, Hot Today

Valley Marine Vietnam Victim

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Edcouch-Elsa Student Revolt Continues With Rally Today
Students in several town groups refused to attend classes Thursday in the Edcouch-Elsa school system. The leaders of the protesting group presented 15 demands upon school authorities.

Bomb Scare On Thursday Believed Hoax
A bomb scare that shook the Edcouch-Elsa school system Thursday night, turning about 20 school buildings empty, was a hoax, school officials said today.

Jack Forrester Is Found Guilty
EDCOUCH-ELSA, Texas (AP) — A jury has found Jack Forrester guilty of first-degree murder in the slaying of a woman in a small town in Texas.

Strange New Medicine Is Discovered
A strange new medicine, which is said to be able to cure a wide variety of ailments, was discovered by a group of scientists in a small town in Texas.

Blustery, Hot Today
Blustery winds from the north, with rain and some heavy clouds, will keep temperatures in the 60s and 70s today.

Valley Marine Vietnam Victim
A Valley Marine, Lance Cpl. Charles "Bud" Smith, was killed in action in Vietnam last week.

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Comisión De Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas



AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA RENOVACIÓN PERMISO NO. WQ0014126001

SOLICITUD. Canyon Regional Water Authority, 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, Texas 78130, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para renovar el permiso de Solicitud de Tierra (TLAP) No. WQ0014126001 de la cual autorizar la disposición de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 64,000 galones por día a través de la superficie de riego de 45.1 acres de tierra que no tenga acceso al público. Las aguas residuales domésticas de la instalación de tratamiento y disposición final de la zona se encuentra en 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, en Condado de Guadalupe, Texas 78130. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 8 de agosto de 2019. La solicitud de permiso está disponible para ver y copiar en el Canyon Regional Water Authority, 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, Texas. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico del sitio o la instalación ubicación general se proporciona como una cortesía y no como parte de la solicitud o aviso. Para conocer la ubicación exacta, consulte la aplicación.

<https://tceq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=db5bac44afb468bddd360f8168250f&marker=-98.067777%2C29.653333&level=12>

AVISO ADICIONAL. El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha determinado que la solicitud es administrativamente completa y conducirá una revisión técnica de la solicitud. Después de completar la revisión técnica, el Director Ejecutivo puede preparar un borrador del permiso y emitirá una Decisión Preliminar sobre la solicitud. El aviso de la solicitud y la decisión preliminar serán publicados y enviado a los que están en la lista de correo de las personas a lo largo del condado que desean recibir los avisos y los que están en la lista de correo que desean recibir avisos de esta solicitud. El aviso dará la

fecha límite para someter comentarios públicos.

COMENTARIO PUBLICO / REUNION PUBLICA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos o pedir una reunión pública sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de una reunión pública es dar la oportunidad de presentar comentarios o hacer preguntas acerca de la solicitud. La TCEQ realiza una reunión pública si el Director Ejecutivo determina que hay un grado de interés público suficiente en la solicitud o si un legislador local lo pide. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

OPORTUNIDAD DE UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO. Después del plazo para presentar comentarios públicos, el Director Ejecutivo considerará todos los comentarios apropiados y preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos esenciales, pertinentes, o significativos. A menos que la solicitud haya sido referida directamente a una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso, la respuesta a los comentarios y la decisión del Director Ejecutivo sobre la solicitud serán enviados por correo a todos los que presentaron un comentario

público y a las personas que están en la lista para recibir avisos sobre esta solicitud. Si se reciben comentarios, el aviso también proveerá instrucciones para pedir una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo y para pedir una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso. Una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso es un procedimiento legal similar a un procedimiento legal civil en un tribunal de distrito del estado.

PARA SOLICITAR UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU SOLICITUD LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre, dirección, y número de teléfono; el nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad/actividad con respecto a la instalación; una descripción específica de la forma cómo usted sería afectado adversamente por el sitio de una manera no común al público en general; una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho en disputa que usted presente durante el período de comentarios; y la declaración "[Yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado". Si presenta

la petición para una audiencia de caso impugnado de parte de un grupo o asociación, debe identificar una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; identificar el nombre y la dirección de un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; proveer la información indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y su distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; explicar cómo y por qué el miembro sería afectado; y explicar cómo los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de todos los períodos de comentarios y de petición que aplican, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y cualquier petición para reconsideración o para una audiencia de caso impugnado a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración durante una reunión programada de la Comisión.

La Comisión sólo puede conceder una solicitud de una audiencia de caso impugnado sobre los temas que el solicitante haya presentado en sus comentarios oportunos que no fueron retirados posteriormente. Si

se concede una audiencia, el tema de la audiencia estará limitado a cuestiones de hecho en disputa o cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho relacionadas a intereses pertinentes y materiales de calidad del agua que se hayan presentado durante el período de comentarios. Si ciertos criterios se cumplen, la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

LISTA DE CORREO. Si somete comentarios públicos, un pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, la Oficina del Secretario Principal enviará por correo los avisos públicos en relación con la solicitud. Además, puede pedir que la TCEQ ponga su nombre en una o más de las listas de correo siguientes (1) la lista de correo permanente para recibir los avisos de el solicitante indicado por nombre y número del permiso específico y/o (2) la lista de correo de todas las solicitudes en un condado específico. Si desea que se agregue su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envía por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Principal de la TCEQ.

INFORMACIÓN DISPONIBLE EN LÍNEA. Para obtener detalles sobre el estado de la solicitud, visite la base de datos integrada de comisionados en www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cid. Busque en la base de datos utilizando el número de permiso para esta aplicación, que se proporciona en la parte superior de este aviso.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN A LA AGENCIA. Todos los comentarios públicos y solicitudes deben ser presentadas electrónicamente vía

Comisión De Calidad Ambiental De Texas

AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA RENOVACION

PERMISO NO. WQ0014126001

<http://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/o> por escrito dirigidos a la Comisión de Texas de Calidad Ambiental, Oficial de la Secretaría (Office of Chief Clerk), MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Tenga en cuenta que cualquier información personal que usted proporcione, incluyendo su nombre, número de teléfono, dirección de correo electrónico y dirección física pasarán a formar parte del registro público de la Agencia. Para obtener más información acerca de esta solicitud de permiso o el proceso de permisos, llame al programa de educación pública de la TCEQ, gratis, al 1-800-687-4040. Si desea información en Español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También se puede obtener información adicional de Canyon Regional Water Authority a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando al Sr. David Davenport Gerente General al 830-609-0543.

Fecha de emisión: 9 de Octubre, 2019



Austin welcomes
La Sensacion de Nuevo Leon
The MONTERREY PROJECT

Only \$10

Only \$10

THE Texas CLUB

Austin, Texas
plus **KATEYLN PEREZ**
This years runner-up - 2019
Tejano Idol
Place: The Texas Club In Austin, Tx.
Friday November 15th

\$10 before 10 p.m.
Pre-Party 7pm to 9pm
autographs and more

KATELYN





Brad Urrutia



Bianca Garcia



Johnny O. Limon



Bino Cadenas

Carlos D. Garcia accepting for
Marina GarciaAna Rodriguez DeFrates accepting for
Dyana Limon-Mercado

Habla con Orgullo

Legado, Liderazgo, Latinidad.

From Paul Saldaña

Thank you to our **HABLA** familia for joining us this evening at our **Annual HABLA con Orgullo Awards!**

This annual event is personal to me and I'm honored and proud to be able to organize this celebration **Con Todo Corazon!**

With a city population now approaching nearly 1 million people and Latinos representing nearly 40 percent of the total, it's fair to say that we are no longer invisible in Austin. The stories of our Latino ancestry, history, experience and how we have influenced the city is inspiring.

And the stories of the Latino leaders, organizations, campaign and causes that we recognized tonight exemplifies that when we work together as a community all things are possible.

Congratulations to ALL of our 2019 HABLA con Orgullo Nominees and Winners!

- Latina Community Leader – Demonstrated and proven leadership, advocacy, and action on behalf of Austin's Latino community - **Bianca Garcia**

- Latino Community Leader – Demonstrated and proven leadership, advocacy, and action on behalf of Austin's Latino community - **Bino Cadenas**

- Latina Elected or Appointed Official – Demonstrated and proven leadership, advocacy and representation on behalf of Austin's Latino community - **Dyana Limon-Mercado**

- Latino Elected or Appointed Official – Demonstrated and proven leadership, advocacy and representation on behalf of Austin's Latino community - **Brad Urrutia**

- Latina Legend – Has made a significant impact to our Latino community and exemplifies Legado, Liderazgo y Latinidad improving our overall Latino quality of life in Austin - **Marina Garcia** (Carlos D Garcia, Victor Garcia)

- Latino Legend – Has made a significant impact to our Latino community and exemplifies Legado, Liderazgo y Latinidad improving our overall Latino quality of life in Austin - **Johnny O. Limon**

- Latino Community Organization – Outstanding organization, advocating, serving the needs, and/or making a positive impact on our Austin Latino community - **Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (GAHCC)** Luis Rodriguez Novert Mo Morales Vanessa Fuentes Luz Lopez-Guerrero, Raquel Valdez Sanchez Mary Lou Lugo

- Latino Campaign/Cause – Outstanding advocacy initiative or cause during the last year having an impact on our Austin Latino community - **RAICES** (Ana Maria Rea)



Congrats to the **GAHCC** for being awarded **HABLA's** "Outstanding Latino Community Organization"! The slate of honorees was Top Notch and the **GAHCC** stands on the shoulders of all the Latino Organizations in the ATX that do such good work!! Big Shout out to the Board for working so hard this year and **Luis Rodriguez** and his team!!

THANK YOU TO OUR AMAZING SPONSORS!

- Las Comadres Network
- Juan In A Million
- HABLA
- Tito's Handmade Vodka
- Saldaña Public Relations
- Congressman Lloyd Doggett
- Judge Brad Urrutia, 450th District
- Central Health
- Kennon Wooten for Judge
- Constable George Morales, Travis Co. Pct. 4
- Margaret Moore, District Attorney, Travis Co.
- Mayor Pro Tem Delia Garza
- Maria Cantu Hexsel for Judge



UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON - VICTORIA

Aviso de Reuniones Públicas

Plan de Vía Pública de Brazoria County 2020

El Consejo de Área de Houston-Galveston (H-GAC) invita a los residentes del Condado de Brazoria, propietarios de negocios y funcionarios electos a asistir a una reunión pública y proporcionar información sobre el Plan de Vía Pública de Brazoria County 2020.

MARTES 12 de noviembre de 2019

6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

Lake Jackson Civic Center

333 TX-332

Lake Jackson, TX 77566

JUEVES, 14 de noviembre de 2019

6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

Nolan Ryan Community Center

SH 35 at Childress Dr.

Alvin, TX 77511

El Condado de Brazoria, el Departamento de Transporte de Texas y el Consejo del Área de Houston-Galveston establecieron una alianza para examinar en colaboración las necesidades actuales y futuras de transporte del Condado de Brazoria y desarrollar un plan de transporte.

El plan de transporte propuesto es un plan a largo plazo (de más de 50 años) que identifica los lugares y el tipo de instalaciones de carreteras que se necesitan para satisfacer el crecimiento de la población proyectado a largo plazo en el condado. El plan no es una lista de proyectos de construcción, sino más bien una herramienta para que el condado pueda preservar los corredores futuros para el desarrollo del sistema de transporte cuando sea necesario.

Habrán personas que hablan Inglés y español para recoger información y responder a preguntas. Las reuniones consistirán en una breve presentación a las 6:00 P. m. seguida de una jornada de puertas abiertas. Para más información, visite www.h-gac.com o llame a Carlene Mullins al 713-627-3200.

H-GAC proporcionará adaptaciones razonables para las personas que asisten a las funciones de H-GAC. El personal de H-GAC debe recibir las solicitudes de personas que necesiten adaptaciones especiales 24 horas antes de la función. La reunión pública se llevará a cabo en inglés y las solicitudes de intérpretes de idiomas u otras necesidades especiales deben realizarse al menos dos días hábiles antes de una función. Por favor llame al 713-993-2437 para asistencia.



Brazoria County
Hispanic
CHAMBER of COMMERCE

"Empowering Economic Development"

NOTICIA PUBLICA

INFORME ANUAL DE EVALUACION DE RENDIMIENTO CONSOLIDADO (CAPER)

El Informe Consolidado de Evaluacion de Rendimiento Anual 2018 del Condado de Brazoria estara disponible para revision y comentarios en el Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario del Condado de Brazoria ubicado en 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas, 77515 de 8 am a 5 pm, lunes a viernes, noviembre 15 – diciembre 3, 2019. Se alienta al publico que revise y aporte su opinion sobre este documento. Una audiencia publica se llevara a cabo para recibir comentarios y aporte, el miercoles, noviembre 26, 2019 a las 5:30 pm en la sala del edificio Anex del Condado de Brazoria ubicado en 1524 East Mulberry, Angleton, Texas. Cualquier otro comentario puede ser recibido contactandose con Nancy Friudenberg, del departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario del Condado de Brazoria, 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas, 77515 o al (979) 864-1860.

Este lugar es accessible para personas con discapacidades fisicas. Discapacitados, personas que no hablan ingles, que necesitan asistencia con lenguaje de señas y/o cualquier otra persona que necesite adaptaciones especiales y que deseen asistir a esta audiencia publica deben comunicarse con Nancy Friudenberg al (979) 864-1860, antes de la audiencia publica para que se realicen las adaptaciones. .

Para información general, por favor llame a Nancy Friudenberg al (979) 864-1860. Además, pueden presentarse observaciones por escrito al Departamento de Desarrollo de Comunidad del Condado de Brazoria, 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas 77515 o por fax al (979) 864-1089. Por favor de enviar cualquier comentario antes de las 4:00 p.m. del 3 de diciembre del 2019.

For general information, please call Nancy Friudenberg at (979) 864-1860. Also, written comments can be submitted to the Brazoria County Community Development Department, 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas 77515 or by fax to (979) 864-1089. Please submit any comments by 4:00 pm December 3, 2019.



INTOCABLE RECIBE CODICIADA PLACA DE PANDORA POR 1 BILLÓN DE TOCADAS



INTOCABLE se encuentra de gira con su más reciente álbum *Percepción* y estará presente la próxima semana en la 20ª entrega del Latin GRAMMY.

Durante un magnífico concierto anoche en el **Dolby Theatre** de **Los Ángeles**, INTOCABLE fue gratamente sorprendido por **Marcos Juárez**, director de **Música Latina de Pandora**, quien les otorgó la codiciada placa por 1 Billón de Tocadas.

"Intocable es sin duda uno de los grupos norteno / tejano más innovadores e impactantes de los últimos 30 años y sus contribuciones al crecimiento y desarrollo de la música regional mexicana les han acumulado una enorme base de fieles seguidores en ambos lados de la frontera." Dijo Juárez. "Alcanzar mil millones de giros en Pandora no es poca cosa, y solo un grupo selecto de artistas han superado este hito, lo que es realmente un testimonio del amor y el apoyo de su audiencia a través de los años. Es un placer presentarles este reconocimiento". Concluyó.

"Estamos más que honrados de recibir este reconocimiento. Es sorprendente pensar que hemos jugado mil millones de veces en la plataforma. Nuestro más sincero agradecimiento a Pandora y especialmente a los fanáticos por su constante dedicación y apoyo". Dijo Ricardo Muñoz, vocalista principal del grupo.



Comisión De Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas



AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA RENOVACION

PERMISO NO. WQ0014872001

SOLICITUD. Canyon Regional Water Authority, 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, Texas 78130, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para renovar el Permiso No. WQ0014872001 (EPA I.D. No. TX 0131351) del Sistema de Eliminación de Descargas de Contaminantes de Texas (TPDES) de la cual autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 100,000 galones por día, con los lodos de las disposiciones de la tierra aplican el agua de los lodos de tratamiento de 31 acres de tierra. La instalación de tratamiento de aguas residuales domésticas y el sitio de aplicación de lodos se encuentran en 383 High Point Ridge, Seguin, en el condado de Guadalupe, Texas 78155. La ruta de descarga es desde el sitio de la planta hasta un afluente sin nombre; desde allí a Tidwell Creek; desde allí a Sandies Creek; desde allí al río Guadalupe debajo del río San Marcos. TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 8 de agosto de 2019. La solicitud para el permiso está disponible para leerla y copiarla en Canyon Regional Water Authority, 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, Texas. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación es proporcionado como una cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o del aviso. Para la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud.

<https://tceq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=db5bac44afbc468bbddd360f8168250f&marker=-97.821853%2C29.452804&level=12>

AVISO ADICIONAL. El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha determinado que la solicitud es administrativamente completa y conducirá una revisión técnica de la solicitud. Después de completar la revisión técnica, el Director Ejecutivo puede preparar un borrador del permiso y emitirá una Decisión Preliminar sobre la solicitud. **El aviso de la solicitud y la decisión preliminar serán publicados y enviado a los que están en la lista de correo de las**

personas a lo largo del condado que desean recibir los avisos y los que están en la lista de correo que desean recibir avisos de esta solicitud. El aviso dará la fecha límite para someter comentarios públicos.

COMENTARIO PUBLICO / REUNION PUBLICA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos o pedir una reunión pública sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de una reunión pública es dar la oportunidad de presentar comentarios o hacer preguntas acerca de la solicitud. La TCEQ realiza una reunión pública si el Director Ejecutivo determina que hay un grado de interés público suficiente en la solicitud o si un legislador local lo pide. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

OPORTUNIDAD DE UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO. Después del plazo para presentar comentarios públicos, el Director Ejecutivo considerará todos los comentarios apropiados y preparará una respuesta a todo los comentarios públicos esenciales, pertinentes, o significativos. **A menos que la solicitud haya sido referida directamente a una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso, la respuesta a los**

comentarios y la decisión del Director Ejecutivo sobre la solicitud serán enviados por correo a todos los que presentaron un comentario público y a las personas que están en la lista para recibir avisos sobre esta solicitud. Si se reciben comentarios, el aviso también proveerá instrucciones para pedir una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo y para pedir una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso. Una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso es un procedimiento legal similar a un procedimiento legal civil en un tribunal de distrito del estado.

PARA SOLICITAR UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU SOLICITUD LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre, dirección, y número de teléfono; el nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad/ actividad con respecto a la instalación; una descripción específica de la forma cómo usted sería afectado adversamente por el sitio de una manera no común al público en general; una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho en disputa que usted presente

durante el período de comentarios; y la declaración "[Yo/nosotros] solicito/ solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado". Si presenta la petición para una audiencia de caso impugnado de parte de un grupo o asociación, debe identificar una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; identificar el nombre y la dirección de un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; proveer la información indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y su distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; explicar cómo y porqué el miembro sería afectado; y explicar cómo los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de todos los períodos de comentarios y de petición que aplican, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y cualquier petición para reconsideración o para una audiencia de caso impugnado a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración durante una reunión programada de la Comisión.

La Comisión sólo puede conceder una solicitud de una audiencia de

caso impugnado sobre los temas que el solicitante haya presentado en sus comentarios oportunos que no fueron retirados posteriormente. **Si se concede una audiencia, el tema de la audiencia estará limitado a cuestiones de hecho en disputa o cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho relacionadas a intereses pertinentes y materiales de calidad del agua que se hayan presentado durante el período de comentarios. Si ciertos criterios se cumplen, la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.**

LISTA DE CORREO. Si somete comentarios públicos, un pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, la Oficina del Secretario Principal enviará por correo los avisos públicos en relación con la solicitud. Además, puede pedir que la TCEQ ponga su nombre en una o mas de las listas correos siguientes (1) la lista de correo permanente para recibir los avisos de el solicitante indicado por nombre y número del permiso específico y/o (2) la lista de correo de todas las solicitudes en un condado específico. Si desea que se agregue su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envía por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Principal de la TCEQ.

INFORMACIÓN DISPONIBLE EN LÍNEA. Para obtener detalles sobre el estado de la solicitud, visite la base de datos integrada de comisionados en www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cid. Busque en la base de datos utilizando el número de permiso para esta aplicación, que se proporciona en la parte superior de este aviso.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN A LA

Comisión De Calidad Ambiental De Texas

AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA RENOVACION

PERMISO NO. WQ0014872001

AGENCIA. Todos los comentarios públicos y solicitudes deben ser presentadas electrónicamente vía <http://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/o> por escrito dirigidos a la Comisión de Texas de Calidad Ambiental, Oficial de la Secretaría (Office of Chief Clerk), MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Tenga en cuenta que cualquier información personal que usted proporcione, incluyendo su nombre, número de teléfono, dirección de correo electrónico y dirección física pasarán a formar parte del registro público de la Agencia. Para obtener más información acerca de esta solicitud de permiso o el proceso de permisos, llame al programa de educación pública de la TCEQ, gratis, al 1-800-687-4040. Si desea información en Español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También se puede obtener información adicional de Canyon Regional Water Authority a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando al Sr. David Davenport Gerente General al 830-609-0543.

Fecha de emisión: 11 de Octubre, 2019



Challenge Studio Incubator

Apply at SmallBizAustin.org

Intensive incubator that supports entrepreneurs as they create a business to help solve a social challenge in:

- Food Security & Nutrition
- Environmental Quality

Information Session: November 14





Now Hiring

Communications Director

Jolt is seeking a full-time Communications Director who will craft and execute the organization’s communications strategy across all platforms, spur content creation and storytelling, and manage Jolt’s brand.

- Essential duties and responsibilities may include, but are not limited to the following:
- Craft overarching narratives that align and articulate the values, strategy, and structural change sought by Jolt
 - Develop new communications partnerships to advance organizational mission and program objectives
 - Expand and deepen Jolt’s online presence, paying particular attention to the growth and engagement of the Latino community and greater Texas
 - Ensure the voices and stories of Jolt are heard and reported on by news media
 - Manage the Digital Media Content Specialist to advance the goals of the communications department

- PERSONAL SKILLS & QUALIFICATIONS:
- Fluency in Spanish and English, verbal and written
 - A strong commitment to social, racial, and economic justice and progressive political change
 - Flexibility to work outside normal business hours that include evenings and weekends, and work extended hours to accomplish the requirements of the position
 - Minimum 5-years communications experience
 - 2+ years experience in formal supervision of staff
 - Capability to work against urgent deadlines and manage challenging political messaging situations

REPORTS TO & LOCATION This full-time position reports to the Executive Director and will be based out of Austin, or Dallas, TX.

COMPENSATION Salary commensurate with education and experience. Competitive benefits.

Project Manager

Jolt Initiative is seeking a well-organized individual with experience managing teams and projects to become its next Project Manager. The Project Manager oversees complex projects, creating alignment on benchmarks and goals, delegating tasks based on job descriptions and expertise, and ensuring all projects are delivered on time and under budget.

The Project Manager will dedicate 75% of their time to Movement Mujeres, a joint project of Deeds not Words and Jolt Initiative, that seeks to lift up the leadership of women of color in Texas. The other 25% will be spent on ongoing organizational priorities.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES & DUTIES
Essential duties and responsibilities may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Oversee the Movement Mujeres fellowship to ensure it fulfills its mission and achieves its outcomes, including:
 - Supervise the two-year fellowship program that will attract women of color leaders from across Texas
 - Oversee the successful coordination and delivery of quarterly fellowship gatherings
 - Collaborate with Deeds Not Words to develop the quarterly curriculum
 - Coordinate with the Deeds Not Words Policy Advocate and other partners to identify key intervention points, and with the organizing team at Jolt to engage members

REQUIREMENTS
-Minimum 3-years project management experience

REPORTS TO & LOCATION This position reports to the Organizing Director. This full-time position will be based in Austin, Dallas, or Houston, Texas

Austin Office
512-234-3568
4704-B E. Cesar Chavez, Ste. 1
Austin, TX 78702

Word Power

En las palabras hay poder

No one can ever argue in the name of education, that it is better to know less than it is to know more. Being bilingual or trilingual or multilingual is about being educated in the 21st century. We look forward to bringing our readers various word lists in each issue of **La Voz**.

Nadie puede averiguar en el nombre de la educación que es mejor saber menos que saber más. Siendo bilingüe o trilingüe es parte de ser educado en el siglo 21. Esperamos traer cada mes a nuestros lectores de **La Voz** una lista de palabras en español con sus equivalentes en inglés.

Carrots	Zanahorias
Lettuce	Lechuga
Apples	Manzanas
Celery	Apio
Strawberries	Fresas
Oranges	Naranjas
Grapes	Uvas
Tomato	Tomate
Radish	Rábano
Peanuts	Cacahuetes
Cauliflower	Coliflor
Farm Workers	Campesinos
Union	Unión
Contract	Contrato
Strike	Huelga
Boycott	Boicot

La Voz Newspapers is Looking for Writers

Have you ever thought of sharing your thoughts with others? Here is an opportunity you should think about. We are looking for writers. What you do is send in an idea you have been thinking about and we discuss it. Once we agree on a couple of basics you work on your story. You send it in and we pay you. We pay ten cents a word. If you write a story that is 100 words, you make \$10.00. If you write a story that is 1,000 words, you make \$100.00. Easy money if you like writing. And remember, you do not have to be an expert writer. You just have to be able to put down the bones, we will help you with the make up. Contact us, 512-944-4123.

We are also looking for newspaper distributors. Give us a call.

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Stephanie Solis

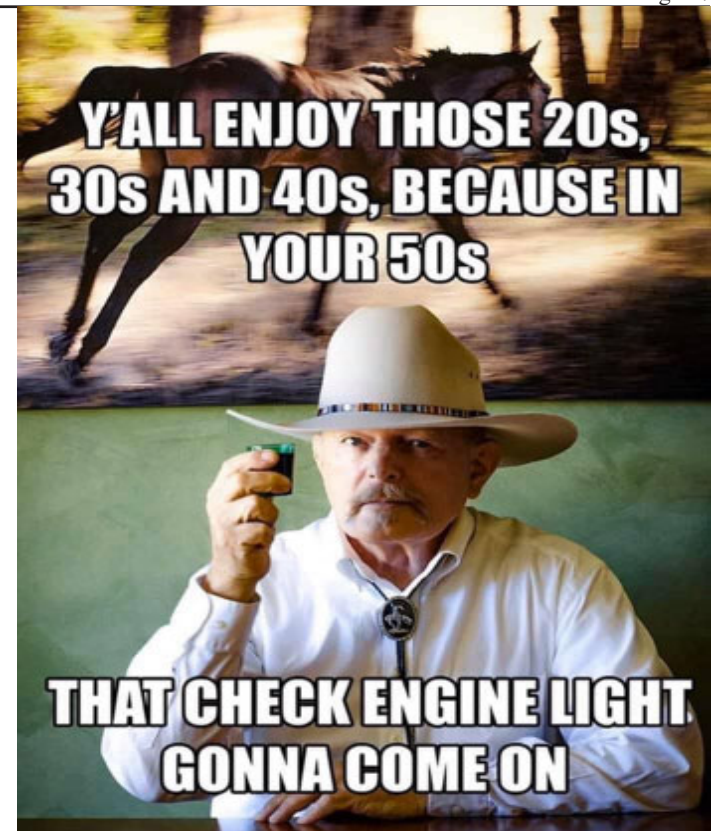
- Stucco / Stone / Cmu / Masonry
- Multi-Family Homes

Cell: (737) 400-3812
ssserdan@gmail.com



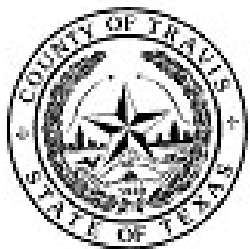
La Voz Busca Escritores

¿Has pensado alguna vez en compartir tus pensamientos con los demás? Aquí esta una oportunidad que deberías pensar. Estamos buscando buscando para escritores. Lo que tienes que haces es enviar una idea que has estado pensando y lo discutimos. Una vez que estamos de acuerdo en los elementos fundamentales, usted empieza a trabaja en su historia. Cuando lo acabas, lo mandas y te pagamos. Pagamos diez centavos por palabra. Si escribes una historia que tiene 100 palabras, haces \$10.00. Si escribes una historia que tiene 1,000 palabras, haces \$100.00. Es dinero fácil si te gusta escribir. Y recuerda, no tienes que ser un escritor experto. Sólo tienes que ser capaz de dejar los huesos, te ayudaremos con el maquillaje. Llameno en el, 512-944-4123



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¿TIENE CURIOSIDAD SOBRE SU ESCUELA DE MEDICINA? VISITAS GUIADAS DISPONIBLES AHORA.

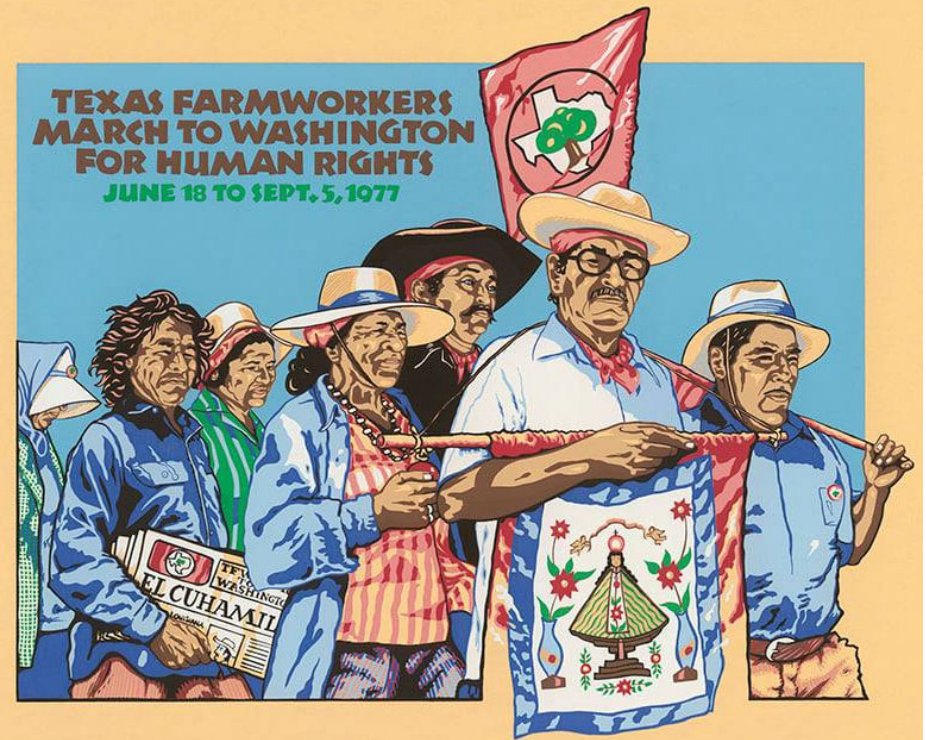
A través de recorridos públicos mensuales, los visitantes pueden explorar el Edificio de Aprendizaje de la Salud de la Escuela de Medicina Dell y aprender sobre el creciente Distrito de la Salud de Austin. Los recorridos públicos se llevan a cabo cada tercer jueves del mes a las 10 a. m., y están disponibles en inglés y español. Hay opciones de recorridos en grupo disponibles para organizaciones de salud o de estudiantes.

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The University of Texas at Austin
Dell Medical School



Hasta la Gloria, by Luis Guerra, © 2017 • giclée (40th Anniversary edition of 40) • 18 x 22.5 in.

A few facts about the Vietnam wall.

There are 58,267 names on the wall.

39,996 were just 22 or younger.

8,283 were 19. 33,103 were 18.

12 were 17 years old.

5 soldiers were 16.

There are 3 sets of fathers and sons on the wall.

31 sets of parents lost 2 of their sons.

997 were killed their first day.

1,448 were killed on their last day.

8 women were on the wall, nurses.

244 soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor during the war and 153 of them are on the wall.