Let us not allow the cold-blooded murder of Vanessa Guillen to ever be forgotten! Let us not allow Vanessa’s death to be in vain! Let us celebrate her young, beautiful life as a catalyst to fight the injustices against females in the military. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assaults, and Sexual Discriminations are NOT a thing of the past, they are as prevalent in our US Military today as ever before!

We as a community must demand and expect Honor, Equality, and Justice for all from our Military. How can the US military protect the security of our country from the enemy, when you cannot support, defend, and protect Vanessa Guillen from one of your own?

The Murder of Vanessa Guillen was the worst heinous crime ever. Not only from the two animals that murdered Vanessa, but to all those who turned a deaf ear to Vanessa Guillen. The US Military must be held responsible for the lack of accountability when it comes to female complaints of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Discrimination, and Sexual Assaults. We must demand Respect, Transparency, and Accountability.

As we celebrate the 4th of July, let us continue to fight for Justice for All females in the military in honor of our very own Vanessa Guillen.

Silvia R. Treviño

On behalf of Harris County Precinct 6 Constable Silvia Treviño, I offer my sincere condolences and prayers to the Family and Friends of Vanessa Guillen.
Tejano music pioneer Manuel “Cowboy” Donley passed away on June 28, at 92 years old. Donley earned the title “Godfather of Tejano Music” after a decades-long career as a singer, multi-instrumentalist, arranger and composer.

Manuel Donley’s contributions to Austin’s music scene have been recognized in various ways throughout the years. In 2010, he was featured in a groundbreaking Austin History Center exhibit Mexican American Firsts: Trailblazers of Austin and Travis County, which celebrated the lives of Mexican Americans who were the first to make advancements in their fields.

In 2014, Donley was a recipient of a National Heritage Fellowship, the nation’s highest honor in the folk and traditional arts. Hikers on the Trail of Tejano Legends can find a community park dedicated to Donley and his brother Robert near the former Holly Power Plant.

Donley’s name was engraved on the MACC’s Pétalos wall sculpture when he received the Lifetime Achievement Award in 2012. He will always be remembered in our community.

Se nos fue el Cowboy

You might have already heard that Mr. Ramon Galindo passed away on Thursday, July 2nd, he was 99 years of age. According to Mr. Galindo’s daughter, Josie Galindo Caballero, his body will lie in repose at the Cook Walden Capital Parks Funeral Home located at 14501 N IH 35 in Pflugerville. Visitation will be on Thursday, July 9th from 6p.m. - 8p.m. and funeral services will be on Friday, July 10th at a.m. followed by graveside services which will held right next door to the funeral home.

The actual funeral will be available via Virtual site for anyone who can not attend due to COVID 19 or other personal reasons. It is noted that the actual graveside service will not be included in the Virtual viewing. According to Josie, the obituary which will appear in the local newspaper and will include the link to the Virtual Site or you can get it in the Cook Walden Funeral Home website once the obituary appears on their site.

As you all know, Mr. Galindo was one of 32 Mexican American First Trailblazers of Austin and Travis County that the Austin History Center honored in 2010. Within less than a week, we have lost two extraordinary gentlemen, Manuel Cowboy Donley and now Ramon Galindo, who did so much for Austin’s Mexican American community. We must also acknowledge that within the past few years, we lost three other well noted Austin Trailblazers, Gus Garcia, John Treviño and Richard Moya, who now are up in heaven strategizing and politicizing what they feel the future of Austin’s Mexican American community should be.

The doors of heaven have now opened wide again and Manuel “Cowboy” Donley has entered, lovingly strumming his guitar, playing and singing Un Rinconcito en Cielo. Ramon Galindo will soon follow with his video camcorder ready to document heaven’s history.

GOD BLESS THEM ALL!!

Gloria Espitia

First Latina Graduates from Stanford 100 Years Ago

When Helen Gertrude Dominguez, a transfer student from Occidental College, first set foot on campus in 1918, Stanford was days away from an outbreak of flu that would leave 12 students dead. But Dominguez made a footprint in her own right – on June 21, 1920, she would become the first Chicana/Mexicana to graduate from Stanford.

A member of the Gamma Phi Beta sorority, Dominguez was active in drama. A 1920 Daily article praised her comedic role in Punchinello, the Peddler: “Dominguez, as Margot, with her witticism and constant admonitions, supplied much of the comedy part, and showed herself most capable in that line.” Dominguez earned her bachelor’s degree in English and later worked for the Pasadena, California, school system. She died in 1987 and was inducted posthumously into the Stanford Alumni Multicultural Hall of Fame in 1996. Read this article and more on the Stanford magazine website: https://stanfordmag.org
Pensamientos

Otra vez aquí estamos con La Voz Newspaper. Quiero decir que it has been a real challenge to produce a newspaper in these pandemic times. Uno casi no puede salir por el peligro del Corona virus. La otra cosa that is making the newspaper business difficult during these times is the distribution. Many of the places where we use to drop the newspaper are now closed. So we have had to come up with new places. We are doing it, but it has been a challenge.

Bueno, changing the subject. In this issue of La Voz you will find a story by Alicia Perez-Hodge on the efforts of several local community organizations to help address the Corona virus impact specifically on the Latino community. Please read about their work on pages 6 and 7. Also in this issue of La Voz you will find a story on Little Joe Hernandez and the new book that has come out on his life. This year Little Joe will hit the big 80 years old and he is still going strong. Check it out.

The other article we wish to call to your attention is the story on pages 12 and 13. In this story we take a look at voting precincts in the 78702 zip code. For years, this zip on the Eastside of Austin has been part of what is/was considered the heart of the Hispanic community. With the ongoing gentrification over the last 20 years, things are changing. In addition to a reduction in school enrollment in the 78702 zip code, there appears to be a reduction in what are referred to as the 3 “Ps”: Presence, Participation and Performance with respect to Hispanic voters and candidates. Take a look and judge for yourself.

Lastly, I want to comment on the issue of getting arrested. I have been arrested twice, once for suspicion of car theft when I was 17 and a marijuana possession when I was 22. In both incidents the charges were basically dropped. But what I want to say is that when I was being arrested, I never thought of struggling or resisting the police officers. I knew that if I did it would only bring me more problems. So what is up with people today who are getting the cuffs slapped on their wrists that they think resisting is going to somehow have a good outcome? It’s not complicated, when you are busted, the game is over. As we used to say in the days before cell phones, drop a quarter and call your lawyer.
TEXAS -- Jolt Action, a progressive civic engagement organization focused on building the political power and influence of young Latinos in Texas, is joining the Stop Hate for Profit boycott of Facebook advertising services.

We stand alongside a powerful coalition including ADL, Color of Change, Common Sense, Free Press, LULAC, Mozilla, the NAACP, National Hispanic Media Coalition and Sleeping Giants joined together in solidarity with organizations and individuals who have been the targets of racism, antisemitism and hate buoyed by Facebook’s failure to stand against bad actors on its platform. Together, we have outlined immediate next steps Facebook can take that would result in real progress. The following is a statement from Antonio Arellano, Interim Executive Director of Jolt Action, a Texas Latino voter organization:

“We demand accountability from the world’s largest social media platform, the implementation of new systems and protocols to promote decency, and removal hate groups that promote white supremacy, militia, antisemitism, violent conspiracies, Holocaust denialism, vaccine misinformation, and climate denialism. Despite the fact that Facebook is the preferred social media outlet of Latinos, the platform continues to recommend or otherwise amplify groups or content from groups associated with hate, misinformation, or conspiracies to users.

“Growing anti-Latino and anti-immigrant sentiment perpetuated by the president has found a home on Facebook. This online vitriol has had real-world consequences that have led to violence and tragedy as we saw with the devastating El Paso Walmart shooting in 2019. Jolt focuses on uplifting the powerful voices of young Latinos. As a modern civic engagement organization, we are innovating what democracy looks like by embracing social media to mobilize a digital generation to action. We recognize that the changes we demand are necessary in order to advance our society and to promote opportunity, prosperity and equality for all.”

Founded in 2016, Jolt Action is a progressive civic engagement organization focused on building the political power and influence of young Latinos in Texas. Jolt Action’s initiatives are focused on community organizing, leadership development, voter engagement, and multi-issue advocacy. Through these efforts, Jolt Action serves to elevate the community’s collective voice to engage and transform our democracy. Jolt’s high school and university chapters across the state mobilize around issues such as student debt, racial and immigrant justice, healthcare reform, and climate change. To learn more, visit jolttx.org.
Inglés en la pandemia

Dr. Humberto Caspa

Uno de los grandes sueños de las personas que llegan a Estados Unidos es hablar inglés como una persona que ha nacido en este país. Lo cierto es que es muy difícil o tal vez imposible lograr ese cometido. Si la persona llega en su niñez o adolescencia, es muy probable que asimile el acento norteamericano, pero si llega pasado los 20, entonces la situación se torna muy difícil y es casi imposible hablar como Robert de Niro o Julia Roberts.

La exuberante actriz colombiana Sofía Vergara posiblemente llegó a Florida en sus 20s. Su acento pronunciado como también el hablado desarticulado del idioma inglés han sido motivos de burla de comediantes como Ellen DeGeneres y Jay Leno.

Empero, esas debilidades no han sido impedimentos para que Sofía Vergara se convirtiera en toda una diva de Hollywood. Ahora bien, si arribaste a los Estados Unidos pasado los 30, entonces va a ser necesario que implores a Peitho, diosa de la persuasión y la oratoria, que te dote de nuevas cuerdas bucales. Las que tienes, están totalmente acostumbradas a los sonidos de tu lengua materna y resulta imposible modificárselos y adecuarlos a la emisión de otro tipo de sonidos.

Sin embargo, no todo es color de hormiga. Fareed Zakaria de CNN, quien nació en Bombay, India, se ha convertido en uno de los conductores más conocidos de la televisión estadounidense. Su acento es minúsculo, pero su coherencia al hablar inglés es impresionante. En nuestro ámbito, la cantante Shakira también ha logrado sobrellevar algunos problemas de dicción en sus nuevas canciones en inglés.

¿Cómo es que algunas personas extranjeras llegan a hablar inglés sin acento? Muchos especialistas de idiomas comienzan que se necesita de un método y la práctica constante de emitir sonidos en este idioma; es decir día y noche, incluyendo en los sueños. Felizmente para todos los que estamos interesados en mejorar nuestro inglés, existen muchos profesores youtuberos que se han convertido en verdaderos gurús del idioma.
The Corona Virus or also called COVID-19 is here among us. The deadly virus has claimed 125,539 Americans as of June 28, 2020. In Texas, during the same time period, 2,388 Texans died from COVID-19. In Austin, the death toll to date is 128 and the virus is not done yet. Latinos in Austin have been the hardest hit by the COVID-19. While Latinos are only thirty-four (34%) of Austin’s population they are, fifty-five percent (55%) of all reported COVID-19 cases, sixty-five percent (65%) of hospitalizations and forty percent (40%) of all deaths caused by the virus. The graph to the right illustrates COVID-19 cases in Travis County. The green or top line is the trajectory of COVID-19 in the Latino population.

While the City of Austin, Travis County and the Travis County Healthcare District have launched COVID-19 services and programs, more is required. Latinos in Austin must be engaged to solve the problem in their own community. The Austin Latino Coalition (ALC) is activated to fight COVID-19.

The Austin Latino Coalition (ALC) was established in 2013 as an alliance of Latino organizations and individuals to promote civic involvement and self-determination by Latinos in the City of Austin. ALC members include approximately a dozen community-based organizations and many more dedicated individuals who have joined to advocate for issues that improve the quality of life for the Latino community and all of Austin. Paul Saldana, co-founder of the Hispanic Advocates Business Leaders of Austin (HABLA) called ALC together to address the disparate impact of COVID-19 in the Latino community.

ALC met with the Mayor, City Council and the Travis County Healthcare District to advocate for the appointment of a Latino Task Force to address COVID-19 and the development of a long term strategic plan to mitigate and prevent the spread of the virus in the Latino community.

Austin Latino Coalition expected, it inspired our group of volunteers to work even harder to develop our own mitigation plan and campaign in an effort to save lives in our community. The work will continue, we will work with government as well as the private sector to, conduct testing, provide masks, sanitizers and disseminate information on COVID-19 prevention measures and services.”

Organizations within ALC have already coordinated several events and provided PPE to Austin front line workers and their families. On June 20, 2020 the Financial Literacy Coalition of Central Texas under the direction of Lourdes Zuniga conducted a pilot program for testing front line construction workers for COVID-19. They partnered with the US Hispanic Contractors Association to recruit and inform workers of the free testing.
FIGHTING COVID-19 IN THE LATINO COMMUNITY
Austin Texas

Frank Fuentes, Chairman of the US Hispanic Contractors Association commented on the event, “This testing event has been a success, we had about 300 people show up to get tested and they were here early.” So far this year, Fuentes said his association has tested 2,500 workers in Travis and Hays Counties and distributed an estimated 30,000 masks to front line workers.

Another ALC partner organization was the Latino Healthcare Forum. Promotoras from the Forum distributed bi-lingual COVID-19 prevention information and were there to answer any questions in Spanish or English. Even the Catholic Diocese of Austin contributed offering Sacred Heart Catholic Church as a test site. Zuniga, the coordinator for the testing event confirmed that two hundred seventy three (273) individuals were tested for COVID-19. Zuniga went on to say, “We are grateful to Mayor Adler for his support and City of Austin for the funding.” Putting on this event was hard work but as Zuniga stated, “it was a labor of love and a real community effort. We hope to do it again soon.”

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) Council 650 and 4221 joined the Austin Latino Coalition to help with COVID-19 prevention. Gloria Leal Ehrle, Attorney and President of Council 650 and Alicia Perez-Hodge, Vice President for Council 4221 received a donation of 1000 masks from the Tzu Chi Buddhist Foundation to be given to and distributed by the Consulate General of Mexico, Austin.

LULAC’s Gloria Leal who received the protective equipment stated, “the Tzu Chi Buddhist originally from Taiwan giving much needed masks to the Mexican Consulate is a real testament to international collaboration and LULAC is glad to be part of the battle against COVID-19”.

Another partner in the Austin Latino Coalition is the Hispanic Advocates Business Leaders of Austin. HABLA broadcasts on Facebook every Thursday 1-2pm. The HABLA show will have a COVID-19 update on a weekly bases. COVID-19 has been devastating to the Latino community in Austin and it will not get better unless our gente does their part to protect themselves.

The Austin Latino Coalition will continue to battle COVID-19. Nuestra gente, los Latino, tienen que cuidarse y lavarse las manos frecuentemente, usar cubrebocas and y mantener distancia social apropiada. Para mas informacion visiten Facebook HABLA, US Hispanic Contractor Association o email el Austin Latino Coalition austinLatinoCoalition@gmail.com.
THE AUSTIN AREA RESEARCH ORGANIZATION IS A NETWORK OF 110 CENTRAL TEXAS LEADERS

AARO has published an open letter to Central Texans.

AARO’S COMMITMENT TO RACIAL TRANSFORMATION

AARO’S PLEDGE

AARO will:

- Shift from shaking our heads in disbelief, to lifting our voices in opposition.
- Shift from avoiding racism to confronting it.
- Shift from simply being non-racist to being anti-racist.

Please read the full letter by visiting: aaroregion.com
For millions of Chicanos throughout the United States, the name Little Joe y La Familia brings back not only fond memories and reminiscent smiles of smoky dance halls and close friends, it also reminds us of the music that became the soundtrack of our lives growing up during the turbulent years of the Chicano Movement.

Little Joe, whose full name is José María Del León Hernández will turn 80 years old on October 17th, 2020. And after sixty plus years of pounding the highways, playing small American Legion halls in Southwest Texas, marching with Cesar Chavez and the farm workers out in California and performing all over the world, he is now the subject of a recently released books.

Emma González’s new book, which is on the cover of this issue of La Voz is titled Little Joe, ¡No Llore Chingón! In the book Little Joe shares what is was like to grow up dirt poor in Temple, Texas as the seventh born of 13 children. He recounts his days of picking cotton to help support the family in central Texas. But he also notes there were also some good times. He recalls, that his mother, Amelia De Leon, was a trained pianist. “My dad and aunts all played instruments and sang. We’d go to parties that would last until three in the morning.”
Emma González’s new book, which is on the cover of this issue of *La Voz* is titled *Little Joe, No Llore Chingón!* In the book *Little Joe* shares what it was like to grow up dirt poor in Temple, Texas as the seventh born of 13 children. He recounts his days of picking cotton to help support the family in central Texas. But he also notes there were good times. He recalls, that his mother, Amelia DeLeon, was a trained pianist. “My dad and aunts all played instruments and sang. We’d go to parties that would last until three in the morning.”

*Little Joe* describes his cousin, David Coronado, as the one who got him to join the “Latinires” as a guitar player. *Little Joe* says of those early years, “it was just multicultural music in two languages. As the only non-African-American family in a “totally black” neighborhood, all I heard every day were black artists. At home, it was country music’s three ‘greats: Hank Williams, Thompson and Snow. It was always part of the atmosphere.”

In an interview with the *Stockton Record* in California, *Little Joe* said he was greatly influenced by Beto Villa, the originator of orquesta Tejana that generally featured trumpets and saxophones. Many years later *Little Joe* would meet Tony “Ham” Guerrero from San Angelo, Texas, who had professional training as a musician and would be responsible for beefing up the horn sections of *Little Joe’s* band.

In the early 70s, *Little Joe and the Latinires* were on tour in Northern California where the Chicano Movement was going strong. He remembers being struck by all the people who were involved in the boycott of grapes and the anti-war movement. It was in California that *Little Joe* made his connection with Cesar Chavez and the farm worker’s movement. In fact, *Joe* and the band, relocated to California, changed the name of the band to *Little Joe y La Familia* and played many benefits for the union.

After returning to Texas in the mid-70s, *Little Joe* came back a different person. He continued to play and release albums. An alternative version of his classic hit *Las Nubes*, contained lyrics that alluded to the predicament of Ramsey Muñiz, the former Raza Unida Party candidate for Governor of Texas who landed in prison. *Little Joe* also became involved in getting people to register to vote and after being diagnosed himself with diabetes, he began to promote for more awareness about this disease and its impact on Mexican Americans.

*Emma González* book also shares *Little Joe*’s professional success throughout the years including the many awards he brought back to Temple, Texas. In 1988, he won a Grammy for an album titled: *Timeless*, in 1993, his album *16 de Septiembre* earned a Grammy Award for Best Mexican-American Performance.

In 2005, at the 48th Annual Grammy Awards, *Little Joe* won another Grammy for *Chicanismo*. At the 50th Annual Grammy Awards, it was *Little Joe* again with a Grammy. In 2010, at the age of 70 years old, *Little Joe* came back to Texas with another Grammy, this time for an album titled: *Recuerdos*.

*Little Joe*’s style over the years has been called Tejano, Tex-Mex, Norteno, Chicano, and La Onda. He told the *Stockton Record* in 2015 that originally, “It was just multicultural music in two languages.” He has said he is inspired by jazz: “I love jazz. If I could have been a jazz musician, I would have preferred that.” *Little Joe* has been known to infuse his music not
Little Joe y La Familia

only with jazz, but also country, pop and classical music. One of his most popular recorded songs, “Las Nubes,” incorporates violins and other strings.

Little Joe says in the book which runs more than 300 pages, “I realized that we all have an expiration date. I figured I better get this done now. I also wanted it to be written in a way for people like myself who don’t read much or have a certain understanding level. I’m a seventh-grade dropout. I grew up with discrimination and oppression and racism — everything this country has to offer to minorities. It’s important for me to let people know that the Little Joe they see onstage having fun, singing, accepting awards, comes from literally a dirt floor. I was born in a three-wall, dirt-floor car garage.”

The book covers a lot of ground, starting with his grandparents leaving everything behind during the Mexican Revolution for a new life in Texas. It moves through his parents’ courtship, his own upbringing, musical success, political awakening and his own family. The death of his brother, Jesse, is the book’s emotional center.

“When you get to be my age, just getting to this point in life is success enough.” He says. “The book is about a lot of things: politics, tragedy, love, sacrifice and commitment. But it’s about nuestra gente (our people.) It’s about our culture, our heritage, about who we are.”

Some of the book’s most vivid moments are Little Joe’s encounters with racism, sometimes within his own community. His early band the Latinaires featured black performers, including Bobby Butler, and they regularly confronted racism on the road. “This was an incident in Midland, Texas. I won’t forget that event where a Mexican restaurant refused to serve Bobby. We’d just get up and walk out,” He says. “We slept in a lot of parks, on the side of the road. One for all and all for one.”

Today, Little Joe remains a vocal advocate for equal rights. He regularly speaks out on racism and has publicly supported Black Lives Matter when other major Tejano artists have stayed glaringly silent. He performed virtually for the Texas Democratic Convention and was an ardent supporter of Beto O’Rourke.

Those stances sometimes earn Little Joe Hernandez disapproving remarks from fans on social media. But he has no intention of keeping quiet. “Knowing that just makes me more willing to do that. I need that kind of fuel to keep me going. But it is ignorance,” he says. “People always would advise me for years, ‘If I were you, I wouldn’t do this, I wouldn’t do that. You shouldn’t talk politics.’ Well, I’m damn glad you’re not me because I do what I do.”

And in between so many moments of struggle and calls to action, Little Joe shares sweet stories of his childhood, the rich smell of his mother’s fideo, a traditional Mexican noodle soup, simmering on the stove. “I’m so lucky, man, that my wife, knows how to make a mean fideo. The aroma, every time it’s being cooked, I always think about my mom and those hot evenings in this tiny kitchen with a little two-burner stove. She’d be there sweating over these big dishes of fideo,” Little Joe says. “I’ll eat it anytime, day, night, morning with anything or without. If there’s not a spoon around, I’ll just slurp it. I love that stuff.”

To purchase a copy of this book visit: ‘¡No Llore, Chingón! An American Story — The Life of Little Joe’ by Emma Gonzalez; $35; shoplittlejoe.com
An Overview of the 6 Voting Precincts in Zip Code 78702

124  126  426  427  438  439
The Three (3) “P” of La Politiica: 
Presence, Participation and Performance

Cuando tu amigo te dice que he had a “good time” at the dance el sabado, you can/should ask him: ¿Tuviste al baile? (Yes or No) (Just to make sure you heard correctly) Second question, did you dance? (Again, si o no) And finally, you can ask, are you a good dancer? (This is determined by the number of dances danced, the number of different dance partners, the collective “feel good factors” and the net result of the evening.

En la politica we should ask the same types of questions. Are you registered to vote? (Yes or no) Did you turn out to vote? (yes or no) And finally how did the candidates you voted for fare? (Did they win or lose?) The data presented below will assist you in performing a similar assessment of what will take place this coming July 14th, 2020, the Joint Primary Election Runoff and Special Election.

### Voter Presence, and Participation in March, 2020 Primary in Travis County in 78702

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precinct</th>
<th>Total Reg Voters 2020 in 78702</th>
<th>Total Voter Turnout in 2020 Primary</th>
<th>Percent Turnout in Primary</th>
<th>Spanish Surname Registered Voters in March 2020</th>
<th>Spanish Surname Voter Turnout in March Primary</th>
<th>Gender Split Female/Male</th>
<th>Spanish Surname Turnout by Party Vote in March</th>
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<td>6,552</td>
<td>1,107</td>
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<td>1,162</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>139/148</td>
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<td>6,471</td>
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<td>84/63</td>
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<td>304</td>
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<td>32/20</td>
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<td>154/143</td>
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### Selected Candidate Performance in March, 2020 Primary in 78702

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<th>Precinct</th>
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<th>213</th>
<th>9.38%</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>3.51%</th>
<th>56</th>
<th>6.16%</th>
<th>27</th>
<th>5.08%</th>
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<td>Mary &quot;MJ&quot; Hegar</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>22.29%</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>23.37%</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>24.74%</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>25.96%</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>28.06%</td>
<td>338</td>
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<td>126</td>
<td>Laurie Eiserloh</td>
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<td>866</td>
<td>41.50%</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>34.93%</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>41.38%</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>38.73%</td>
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<td>810</td>
<td>38.81%</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>48.25%</td>
<td>376</td>
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<td>325</td>
<td>32.96%</td>
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<td>30.21%</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>31.67%</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>33.92%</td>
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**SOURCE:** Travis County Clerk’s Office Election Division, 2020
Oklahoma voters approve
Medicaid expansion at the ballot box

State Question 802 went down to the wire in Oklahoma with the ‘yes’ votes leading the ‘no’ votes with at 50.5%. SQ 802 will provide health care to more than 200,000 low-income Oklahomans without health insurance.

The vote is largely a referendum on the Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare. It was approved by Congress a decade ago, and it’s been eight years since a Supreme Court ruling made expansion optional, an option that Oklahoma’s Republican governors and legislative majorities repeatedly rejected.

“We won’t shy away from bringing home federal dollars for transportation or federal dollars for storm damage, but for whatever reason, we’ve said, ‘No, no, no, we don’t want to bring these dollars home for health care,’” said Amber England, the SQ 802 campaign manager.

England said the frustration of watching more and more states be able to provide more people with health care, while Oklahoma, with the nation’s second-highest uninsured rate did nothing is what launched the SQ 802 effort. “This movement has been about Oklahomans coming together to do something that politicians simply didn’t have the courage to do,” she said.

Supporters overcame a state Supreme Court challenge and then collected a record number of signatures, arguing the state was losing out on a billion in federal matching dollars each year -- and that’s the state’s share, $100M to $200M -- would easily be made up for in improved overall health and new jobs. Opponents including Gov. Stitt argued forcefully against it, as recently as Tuesday afternoon, saying the state can’t afford it.

“We actually have a $1B deficit we’re facing next year, so you’re either going to raise taxes, which I’m never going to be for that. The only other option would be to take that out of other state agencies,” Stitt said.
In the early 1960s, Rudolfo Anaya was teaching high school during the day and writing at night, struggling to find the voice that would bring his first novel alive. And then, as he told C-SPAN in 2013, one night he felt a presence in the room with him. “And I turned, and I saw this woman, this old woman standing by the door. And she asked me, ‘What are you doing?’ And I said, ‘I’m writing a story,’ and she said, ‘You’ll never get it right until you put me in it.’ And I said, ‘Who are you?’ And she said, ‘Ultima.’ And that’s how that vision of the healer, the curandera came to me, and she filled the novel with her soul.”

That novel was Bless Me, Ultima. It's the story of a young Mexican American boy growing up in New Mexico in the 1940s, and the curandera, Ultima, who becomes his mentor. Much of the language and imagery comes from Anaya’s own childhood in that same time and place. He struggled to find a publisher — mainstream publishing houses shied away from the novel’s mix of English and Spanish — but was able to put the book out through a small California press, Quinto Sol, in 1972.

Bless Me, Ultima wasn’t like anything else that had come before. It inspired a generation of Chicano writers; Anaya was invited to speak at college and university campuses all over the country, and eventually started a creative writing program at the University of New Mexico. He branched out into mysteries and children’s books later in his career, but Ultima remains his best-known work.

It’s also his most challenged work — multiple school districts have attempted to ban the book for its non-Christian spirituality, sexuality, violence and explicit language. “What is it about literature that makes people fearful?” he asked the Albuquerque Journal in 2013. But Ultima’s power endures; it was made into a movie in 2013.

In 2016, Anaya was awarded a National Humanities Medal “for his pioneering stories of the American southwest.” Anaya died at his home in New Mexico after a long illness, his niece told The Associated Press. In a statement, New Mexico Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham said, “Rudolfo Anaya, perhaps better than any other author, truly captured what it means to be a New Mexican, what it means to be born here, grow up here and live here.”
On this day in 1948, Raphael O’Hara Lanier, who had earlier served five years as dean of Houston Colored Junior College and more recently as United States Minister to Liberia, became the first president of the Texas State University for Negroes (now Texas Southern University).

The university was established by the Fiftieth Texas Legislature on March 3, 1947. The intent of the legislature was to offer the state’s black citizens a university equivalent to the University of Texas, in accord with the “separate but equal” principle of segregation. Lanier had a record of leadership in higher education, which made him a good selection for the new university.

His administration, however, was troubled with both internal and external difficulties. As president, he had to face divisiveness between students who opposed a separate black college and wished to attend the University of Texas and students who pushed for the establishment of a first-class, yet segregated, black university.

Local newspapers launched a series of attacks on him throughout his tenure, alleging poor administration, unskilled personnel, fiscal irresponsibility, communism, and general confusion on campus. Lanier opposed the autonomy of the law school on campus, feeling that it would generate the perception of two separate universities. A local American Legion post called for the governor to start an investigation of the university.

In 1953 a committee of Houston citizens was appointed to study the situation and report to the governor. The committee reported that the charges were unfounded, and that under Lanier’s leadership the university had expanded in terms of student enrollment, curriculum, and physical facilities. The report, however, stated that the existence of two leaders, Lanier in charge of academics and John Robinson in charge of fiscal matters, was awkward. Robinson resigned. Despite the difficulties he faced, the university not only survived, but grew under Lanier’s leadership. Nevertheless, after seven often turbulent years at Texas Southern, he left the presidency. There has been some debate over whether he resigned freely.
AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PÚBLICA

PLAN CONSOLIDADO 2020-2024 Y PLAN DE ACCIÓN
DEL CONDADO DE BRAZORIA

Audiencias públicas se llevarán a cabo el miércoles 15 de julio del 2020 a las 5:30 pm y el miércoles 22 de julio del 2020 a las 9:00 am en las oficinas del Condado de Brazoria en el edificio East Annex ubicado en 1524 E. Mulberry, Angleton, Texas. Si ahí un cambio a las audiencias públicas al caso sobre el COVID-19, los cambios serán dirigidos en la página de red del Condado. El propósito de estas audiencias serán para recibir comentarios y aportaciones ciudadanas sobre el Plan Consolidado 2020-2024 y el Plan de Acción 2020. El Condado anticipa recibir fondos del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los EE.UU en la suma de $1,813,500 bajo el programa CDBG, $528,049 bajo el programa de HOME y $152,584 bajo el programa ESG durante el programa año 2020.


El lugar es accesible a personas con discapacidades físicas. Personas incapacitadas, que no hablan inglés, usan lenguaje de señas y otras personas que necesitan adaptaciones especiales y desean asistir a esta audiencia pública, deben comunicarse con Nancy Friudenberg al (979) 864-1860, antes de la audiencia para que el alojamiento sea disponible.

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 31 de julio del 2020. Para información general, por favor llame a Nancy Friudenberg al (979) 864-1860.

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 July 31, 2020. For general information, please call Nancy Friudenberg at (979) 864-1860.
¡En 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 nuestros lectores de La Voz una lista de palabras en español con sus equivalentes en inglés.

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M.J. Hegar
for United States Senate
Vote in the Run-off July 14th