

Solamente El Que Carga El Saco Sabe Lo Que Lleva Adentro

La Voz

Free/Gratis

Volume 20 Number 7
A Bi-cultural Publication
July, 2025



**Texas State
Representative
Gina Hinojosa**



**LULAC District VII Director,
Alicia Perez-Hodge**

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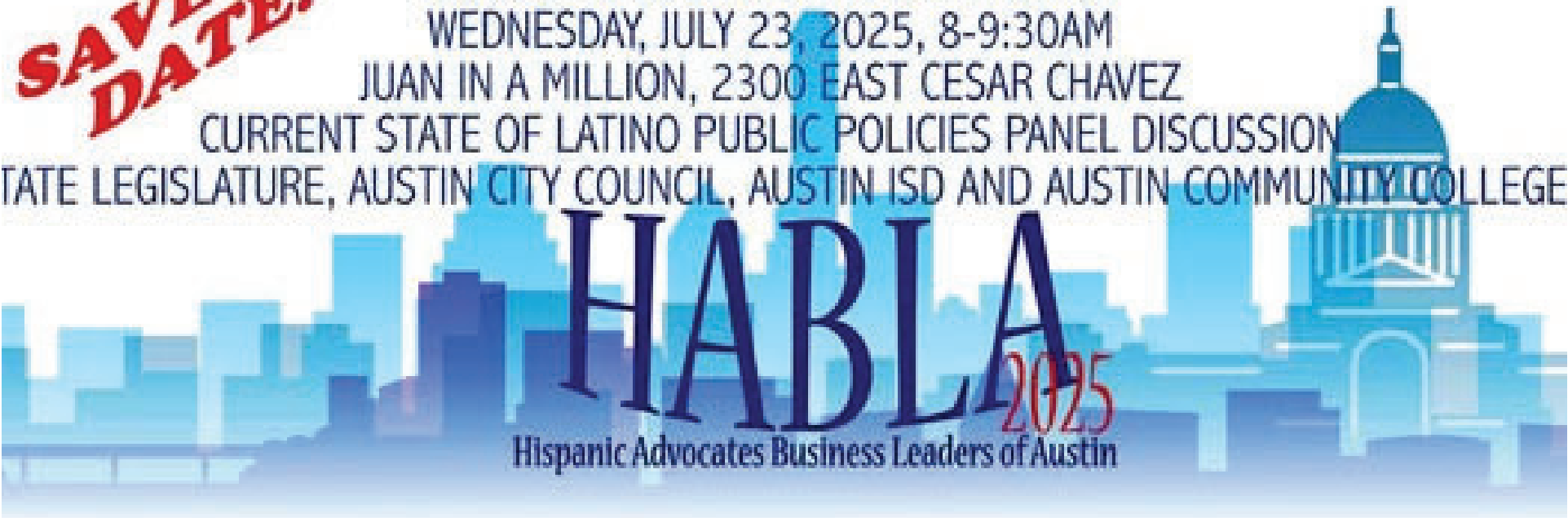
CURRENT STATE OF LATINO PUBLIC POLICIES PANEL DISCUSSION

TATE LEGISLATURE, AUSTIN CITY COUNCIL, AUSTIN ISD AND AUSTIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HABLA

2025

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ABOVE: While the two women above are all smiles, it would be a grave mistake for anyone to think that they are harmless strawberry pickers. **Texas State Representative Gina Hinojosa** and **LULAC District VII Director Alicia Perez-Hodge** are among the hardest working individuals who are not afraid to stand up for social justice issues in the community and around the state. Both were present and participated in the No Kings Day event at the State Capital.

THE NO KINGS PROTEST RALLY IN AUSTIN, TEXAS

On a pleasant Saturday afternoon on June 14, 2025, Austin participated in a nationwide 'NO KINGS' protest rally along with 2,100 other cities and towns and 5,000,000 others citizens across the U.S.A.. It's estimated that the Austin rally, held on the Texas Capital grounds, drew over 20,000 citizens to exercise their first amendment rights. The "NO KINGS" rally in Austin was the result of a coalition of 29 plus organizations dedicated to civic engagement and the preservation of democracy, stated Sophia Mirto, one of the major organizers and President of the Hands Off Central Texas coalition. The rallies represented a collective mobilization of individuals and grassroots organizations to protest against Trump's influence and his attacks on democratic norms. Many Latinos attended the rally to protest the militarization and the brutality of mass deportation.

Protesters in Austin represented a diverse group of people. Citizens of all ages and colors, students, veterans, faith leaders, activists and everyday citizens joined the protest with their signs to send a message to the Trump administration. Speakers at the rally included, Councilmembers Jose Velasquez and Chito Vela, Mayor Pro-tem Vennessa Fuentes, State Representative Lulu Flores and Travis County Judge Andy Brown among others. The crowd at the Texas Capital was fully engaged and non-violent. Following are some pictures of the "No Kings" protest rally and some quotes from follow Tejanas and American patriots attending the protest.

EDITORIAL



**Alfredo Santos c/s
Editor and Publisher
of La Voz Newspapers**

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UT journalism professor selected for the Texas 10 shares storytelling journey

Kathryn Thompson, General Life&Arts Reporter June 26, 2025 from The Daily Texan

Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez, professor in the **School of Journalism and Media** and founder of the oral-history project **Voces**, sits among this year's **Texas 10** — an annual **Texas Exes** award honoring 10 professors who leave a lasting mark on students.

A former staffer for *The Daily Texan* and one of only three UT alumni among this year's honorees, she has spent decades championing Latino voices and helping students find their own.

The Daily Texan: What does it mean to you to be recognized with a **Texas 10** award, especially as someone who studied at UT and now teaches here?

Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez: I'm in my 27th year of teaching, so it feels full circle. Being able to teach at the place (where) I got my bachelor's degree and (teaching) journalism, which is my biggest passion, means a lot to me. Over the years, students have told me how much they've learned in my classes and how much it has meant to them. But to be publicly acknowledged means a lot, especially at this point in my career.

DT: When in your journalism career did you decide to become a professor?

MR: I was a real dyed-in-the-wool journalist and thought I would be in the newsroom and just die in the newsroom and be carried out (of there). In my last job, I covered the **United States-Mexico** border, and I was on the road half the time, sometimes more than that. I wanted to be able to be with my kids at night and tuck them in and be more present.

DT: Your project, **Voces**, preserves Latino history through oral storytelling, while journalism often focuses on the present. What do these two forms

of storytelling share, and how do they inform each other?

MR: There's a lot of crossover between journalism and oral history. Some of the best interviewers that I've worked with weren't oral historians to begin with. ... As you're doing an interview, you're thinking on lots of different levels and that does not come naturally. ... Not all journalists are great interviewers. Some journalists are really good factual interviewers, and some are really good at

getting the emotional (aspect), but oral history combines those skills. There's so much cross-pollination between journalism and oral history.

DT: How does your work with **Voces** reflect **UT's** role as a Hispanic-serving Institution?

MR: I didn't appreciate how the **Voces Oral History Center** has been a home to many of our students. But

last year, when we celebrated our 25th anniversary, I interviewed former student interns and was surprised to learn that much of what they learned about the Latino experience in the U.S. was from the research and interviews they did for our project. So, yes, absolutely, **Voces** has helped make our campus a more welcoming place for our Hispanic students. It demonstrates that the Latino perspective is valued and respected.

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The University of Texas at Austin |
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School of Journalism and Media professor, Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez poses for a portrait inside of her office on June 26, 2025.



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

Memories of the VISTA Minority Mobilization Program and of An Earlier Self

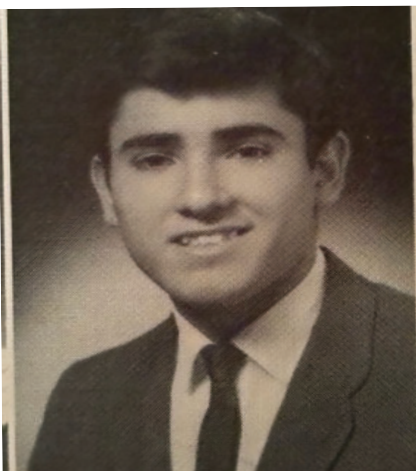
Austin attorney **Ruben Barrera** has been an activist since he was a teenager. He is passionate about social justice issues and is quick to lend a hand and get involved in community issues. A few year back, he sat down and reflected on some of his early experiences in an article that was published by **Jesus “Chuy” Ramirez** in his journal, ***Ibero Aztlan***. Below is an abbreviated version of that journal article.

by **Ruben Barrera**

As I read about the rounding up of people by ICE agents in public places and private work sites, I am reminded of questions and concerns I had as a Vista volunteer in the 1960s. It was the fall of 1966, the beginning of my senior year of high school when all seniors had to see the high school counselor to discuss career plans. I was the first in my family to graduate from high school and I wanted to attend college, but I did not have any idea where to begin. Maybe now, I hoped, was when I could learn how to enroll into college.

When I told the counselor of my plans, he immediately recommended I join the Army. No, I told him, I did not want to join the Army. But why not, he asked? I do not want to go to Vietnam, I said, and I was hoping you could help me get into college. If you do not want to serve your country, he glared, I cannot help you. That was the last time I saw him, and it was the beginning of an awareness, an awareness that there was something wrong. I had gone against the script of what was handed down to me. I had stepped outside the role of what was expected of me. I was not expected to go to college, but to enroll in the Army.

Despite the school counselor's unwillingness to help me, I still managed to get into college in the



ABOVE: Ruben Barrera at 17 years old

fall of 1967. As a student at the **University of Texas at Austin**, I joined the **Mexican American Student Organization (MASO)**. As a member of **MASO**, I met future Mexican American leaders like **David Montejano** and **Alex Moreno**. It was also in **MASO** where I and two other students, **Alberto Garcia** and **Robert Perkins**, were recruited to be part of a special **VISTA** program, the **Minority Mobilization Program**, to serve in Mexican American communities.

VISTA's lofty mission was to end poverty in America. The typical **VISTA** volunteer in the sixties was a white college student assigned to poverty-stricken areas and being involved in tutoring, literacy programs, health centers, recreation centers, counseling, and GED programs for the poor. But the **MMP** volunteers did not fit this image. First, we were not white college students. We were from “barrios,” Mexican American communities. We knew the language. We knew the culture and the heritage of our people. This is what made the **MMP** special.

We were recruited because we did not need to spend time learning about our people, our language and our culture. A second characteristic of the **MMP** volunteers was that we did not want to be social workers. We were not there to be tutors, recreational leaders, and GED teachers. And third, we did not see poverty as the problem. As we gathered in **San Antonio** for training that summer of 1968, there were approximately 50 of us, I could see we all had the same awareness—something needed to be done. But what needed to be done was still not clear. But in the training, an answer emerged.

San Antonio was the staging ground for the Chicano Movement in Texas

The genius of the **MMP** for the volunteers began with the training that took place in **San Antonio**. At that time, **San Antonio** was the staging ground for the **Chicano Movement in Texas**. And it was in **San Antonio** where we were able to touch something bigger than what we had ever understood. It was there where we were submerged



ABOVE: Left to right, Ruben Barrera and Jose Uriegas.

to thinking about the self-determination and empowerment of ourselves as **Chicanos**. It was there where we met and heard the ideas of leaders of powerhouse organizations, such as the **Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF)**, **Mexican American Unity Council**, **San Antonio Neighborhood Youth Organization** and the **Mexican American Youth Organization**.

These “brown prophets” were not colorblind and were not preaching integration and equality. They instead advocated for the empowerment, control, and self-determination of **Chicanos**. Their message was clear. We were not going to **Chicano** communities to eliminate poverty but were going there to empower communities for self-determination.

Our mission was to train **Chicano** leaders in the barrios to take over and make their own decisions. I can hardly overestimate the influence of this training on our minds. The trainers had a powerful belief in the importance of what they were doing and had a powerful talent for making us believe in what we needed to do. I was fascinated by the people I met there, **Jose Uriegas**, **Mario Compean**, **Ignacio Perez**, and **José Angle Gutierrez**, men who believed and lived their beliefs. They went straight to what we as trained volunteers needed to do, and then they released us.

Recordando Mis Tiempos Organizando Con VISTA

We scattered over 5 areas of Texas: **San Antonio**, the **Rio Grande Valley**, **Houston**, the **Laredo/Del Rio** area and **El Paso**. I found myself in the **Rio Grande Valley** in mid-summer 1968. Submerged working with migrant communities known as colonias, I and fellow MMP volunteers, **Homer Mora** and **Alberto Garcia** began surveying the colonias, trying to get to know the residents. This survey happened during the middle of the summer, and most of the families had long since migrated north to work the crops. The only residents there were the elderly who were too sick to travel or grandparents who stayed to take care of young grandchildren. We were viewed with suspicion, so needless to say, our idealism soon began to wane, as whatever grandiose expectations we had were quickly subdued. We realized quickly that we could not accomplish much working in the colonias.

But something happened that summer when we befriended students enrolled at **Pan American College**, located in **Edinburg, Texas**. We were immediately welcomed and were not considered outsiders. We had found our advocates. The students' endorsement provided credibility to what we were doing, and by the beginning of the fall semester, a **MAYO** chapter was formed at **Pan American College** to advocate for the rights of Mexican American students. One of the members of the **Pan American MAYO** group was **Lali Saenz**. She had graduated the year before from **Edcouch-Elsa High School**, a school for the two local communities of **Edcouch** and **Elsa**.

Edcouch-Elsa High School Walkout

When she went home to visit one weekend, her high school brother told her that a group of his high school friends were being expelled for speaking Spanish, so **Lali** immediately began organizing the high school students and asked the **Pan American MAYO** group to help. They met with the local high school students and parents to protest racial discrimination at the high school. On November 14, 1968, a school walkout began. Some 150 students boycotted classes.

The eyes of Texas then became focused on what was happening in **Edcouch-Elsa**. But it was not only the students who worked to attract attention, but some of the parents also got involved and began attending the school board meetings, demanding change. Before long, you heard rumblings from other school districts, in **Weslaco**, **McAllen**, **Pharr**, and **San Benito**. News from **Rio Grande Valley** newspapers, **Valley Morning Star**, **The Edinburg Review**, **The Rio Grande Herald**, **The Monitor** in **McAllen**, and even the **San Antonio Express** began publishing articles about what was happening in **Edcouch-Elsa**. **MALDEF** was then called to represent

the students. A federal lawsuit filed in **Brownsville** overturned their expulsion as unconstitutional, and the court ordered the school to reinstate the students.

I wish I could say the **MMP** volunteers organized the walkout, but we did not. The leaders of the walkout were students—**Lali Saenz**, **Javier Ramirez**, **Raul Arispe** and **Mirtala Villareal**. They were the organizers. All we provided was assistance to the students. I remember attending several **Edcouch-Elsa High School** student meetings with **Jose Uriegas**, a **VISTA Supervisor**. They were trying to verbalize why they walked out and what they wanted. As **Vistas** all we did was facilitate the discussion. I remember their demands, and one of them was not to be punished for speaking Spanish. I remembered our training. Language was the beginning of our identity. The students were being punished for being of Mexican descent. I heard how some of the students were made to stand in front of class and ask for forgiveness for participating in the walkout before being allowed to return to school. Why humiliate them, I asked? Why attack their dignity? I remembered the code articulated by our trainers about being proud of being Chicano and speaking Spanish. This code had meaning, and it gave us dignity, yet here were high schools students following this code even when things did not go well. This confirmed that we were on the right track.

As **Vista** volunteers, we changed our focus from the colonias to the local youth. However, we also began to get attention. The same newspapers that had reported on the

students began reporting on the **MMP** connection to the students. News articles, editorials and letters to the editor from local residents, county officials and congressmen began calling the **MMP** volunteers “professional agitators,” “communists,” “using students to do their dirty work,” “standing in the wings trying to fan the spark into a final blaze.”

Moving on to Del Rio, Texas

It was not only in the **Rio Grande Valley**, but **MMP** volunteers were getting attention in **Houston**, **Laredo**, **Del Rio** and **San Antonio**. We were reported as being an arm of **MAYO**, a recruitment tool for **MAYO**. It was true that **MAYO** had an influence over us. **Mario Compean** was one of our trainers. **Jose Uriegas** was also a member of **MAYO** and a leader in the **MMP**, teaching community organizing. But it astonished me why the local officials couldn't see the conditions of racial discrimination that led people to revolt. I guess it was easier to blame it on “communism.” Think of the irony, the absurdity of those school boards, editors, governors, congressman who called us subversive when they refused to focus on the racial discrimination that was pushing the youth to rebellion.

Everything came to a climax in March 1969 when **Governor Preston Smith** disbanded the **MMP Vista** program in **Del Rio**. The county commissioners blamed the **MMP** for initiating a protest rally over police brutality issues.



ABOVE: Walkout students in the Edcouch-Elsa incident 1968



ABOVE: From left to right, Esquivel Rojas, Enrique Rios, Ruben Barrera, José Angel Gutierrez, Jesus “Chuy” Ramirez, and Rene Treviño

Ironically, this disbanding of **MMP** in **Del Rio** inspired one of the biggest protests of the Chicano movement in **Texas**. Around 3000 people descended upon **Del Rio** in March 1969 supporting the **MMP Vista** volunteers. We marched to the **Val Verde County** courthouse where **José Ángel Gutiérrez** read the **Del Rio Manifesto**. He nailed it to the courthouse door. It accused the county commissioners and the governor of shutting down the **Vista MMP** because they were afraid of protests in the Chicano community which had been aided by the **MMP VISTA** Volunteers. The manifesto warned the governor of social unrest if the **MMP's** cancellation was not rescinded. And it called for legislative protection for the **MMP**. The manifesto condemned the Anglo establishment for waging a war of cultural genocide against the Chicano community. It went on to express the need for self-determination for “La Raza” and of the importance of Spanish to the survival of our Chicano culture.

Despite the protest, the **MMP** was not reestablished. In fact, afterwards, other counties, including **Hidalgo County** when the county commissioners voted to disassociate itself from the **MMP Vista** volunteers in April 1969.

The End of the Minority Mobilization Project

By the summer of 1969, one year after it began, the **MMP** was no longer, but the seed had been planted, and the fruit began blooming. **MAYO** had grown to around 30 groups in many of the same communities served by the **MMP: San Antonio, Rio Grande Valley, Houston, Del Rio and El Paso**. By now the **MMP Vista** volunteers had become the core members of **MAYO**. **MAYO** had chapters in the same locations where the **MMP VISTAS** had served.

In December 1969, **MAYO** held its first statewide conference at **La Lomita Mission**, an abandoned Catholic seminary in **Mission, Texas**. The conference was to focus on the future of the Chicano movement in **Texas**. **José Ángel Gutiérrez** was calling for a statewide political party, **La Raza Unidad Party**, to challenge the two statewide parties in **Texas**, the Democrats and Republicans. He called for the **MAYO** groups to form the bases and conduct voter registration drives and raise funds for political campaigns.

The emphasis was to win elections and take control, self-determination and empowerment. It was the same code articulated when we started training as **MMP Vista** volunteers. Walkouts and marches were not enough. I remember that day when he called for volunteers to go with him to **Crystal City** and help form **La Raza Unidad Party**. I went with him. I have a photo of myself (above) at the **La Lomita** conference, standing around **José Ángel**. Every time I look at that photo, I realize the importance of the **MMP**. We had made a difference and left our mark.

Reflecting on the Experience

The story I have told here is made of history and memories of an earlier self. Events were simpler in those days. But there are complexities to every story that are never so simple and neat. I don't want to give the impression that the criticism we received was white against brown, Anglo against Chicano. Much of the backlash and criticism the **MMP** received was from Mexican American leaders, government officials, and local citizens. There were letters to

the editors from local citizens, local politicians, local governmental officials, as even congressmen like **Henry B. González** and **Kika de la Garza** were attacking us. I remember those days when we simply ignored them and called them “vendidos.” Now I realize it was all too simplistic. But I wonder why these local leaders, governmental officials and congressmen ignored the racism and discrimination all around them. Why did they not want to confront it? They would rather not talk about it and hid from it.

Now i understand that many jobs depended on this type of system. If you tried to talk about it and confronted it, you could lose your job. That was why the young were so effective. They had nothing to lose. They were not afraid to state aloud what they thought. Local leaders and politicians had made a bargain with the system, but no one had made a bargain with the youth. They were not part of the bargain to keep the system going. In fact, that was why groups like **MAYO** were so attractive to the youth. Both realized that the system was not working. It needed to be broken up, broken into pieces. It did not matter who they blamed, outside agitator, communists or Cuban influences, as times were changing, and the **MMP** was part of the change.

The **MMP** was a trivial historical episode that happened over a generation ago, remembered by few. After the dissolution of the **MMP**, volunteers returned to our communities and became teachers, lawyers, some doctors and some judges and politicians. The years have gone by. There is no doubt that a change has occurred for our people. Life has steadily improved for Mexican Americans. We have become more prosperous. Things are being done that needed to be done. We have had some improvements in education, jobs and wages. Walls have fallen. Barriers have crumbled.

We now have Mexican Americans in position of power, from school boards, in cities and counties, state legislatures, Congress and the Supreme Court. But despite all the civil rights laws, all the monies thrown at the problem, there is still a disparity, an inequality. Evidence shows that a massive gap in education, income and wealth still exists between races.[10] The obvious question is why. After all the programs and all the money, none has worked

Editor's note: Ruben Barrera returned to college and graduated from **The University of Texas at Austin** in 1978. He then went on to the **LBJ School of Public Affairs** at **UT** where he earned a masters degree in 1981. After a few years of working he decided to go to law school at **UT** and graduated in 1991. Today he practices law in **Austin, Texas**.

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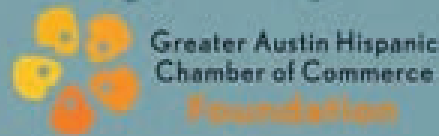


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4th of July

Lulu Flores
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Latina Legacy Award Winners

Arts and Culture



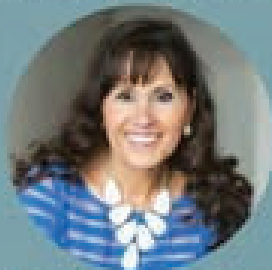
Yolanda Sanchez
Round Rock Ballet Folklorico

Civic Engagement



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Financial Stability



Raquel Valdez Sanchez
BCL of Texas

Health and Wellness



Julie Ann Zuniga
UT School of Nursing

Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Announces Winners of Latina Legacy Awards

The **Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Foundation** proudly presents the inaugural Latina Legacy winners during a luncheon celebration of exceptional Latina leaders in Central Texas who are making a lasting impact in the public and private sectors.

This event was held on Thursday, June 12, 2025, at the **City of Austin's Library Special Events Center**. Honorees were recognized for their contributions in:

Arts & Culture

Civic Engagement

Community Leadership

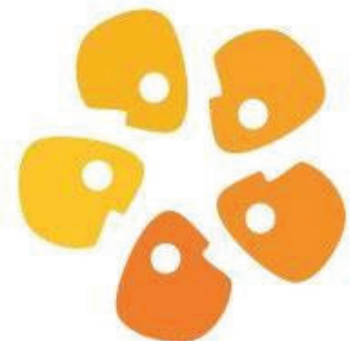
Education

Environmental Initiatives

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This exclusive event offered more than recognition—it's a dynamic platform for connection, leadership, and inspiration. Attendees will enjoy a networking lunch followed by powerful tributes to each honoree.



Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

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No King Day in Austin, Texas

“The recent No Kings rally in Austin was a powerful rebuke to authoritarian playbooks that seek to silence dissent and erase history—people from every walk of life showed up, stood firm, and said loudly: Not here, not now, not ever. Our collective presence sends a clear message that democracy isn’t a spectator sport. The struggle is ongoing and unrelenting, and we’re holding the line with everything we’ve got

Gracias!

Angela Valenzuela, Ph.D



ABOVE; Texas State Representative, District 51, Lulu Flores, Gloria Leal, Austin City Councilmember, Chito Vela, Austin City Councilmember, José Velasquez and Mayor Pro-Tem of the Austin City Council Vanessa Fuentes

It's time we commemorate Mexican American Heritage Day

We announce the formation of the **Mexican American Heritage Day National Association** composed of community leaders, cultural organizations and community advocates across the country to dedicate February 2nd as **Mexican American Heritage Day** throughout the US. The Association representing various states and regions in the US, seeks to inspire respect for the culture, history, and contributions of Mexican Americans to the US, preserve indigenous traditions, and strengthen cultural ties between the US and Mexico.

The initiative, proposed by **Armando Rendon**, a Chicano writer and a longtime advocate of the Mexican American cultural legacy, has gathered interest among activists in **Texas, California, Arizona, Michigan, and Washington.**

*“February 2nd can be a powerful symbol of remembrance and reclamation,” said **Rendon**. “It is a day to lift up the voices of our ancestors and stand in solidarity with all who cherish the shared heritage between **Mexico** and the **United States**. This day can serve as a focus for Mexican Americans to learn more about their heritage, to pay homage to those who resisted the erasure of our culture, to affirm the strength of our indigenous roots and traditions, and to use the time for reflection about our place in the future of this country.”*

February 2 also holds deep historical significance, marking the anniversary of the signing of the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** in 1848, which radically altered the cultural and geographic landscape of North America. In commemorating February 2nd, the group intends to honor. The legacy of those whose land, language and identity were impacted and use the date as a means of reconciliation among all peoples of Mexican descent in North America.

Mexican American Heritage Day National Association:

In launching plans for the inaugural observance on February 2, 2026, the **Mexican American Heritage Day National Association** calls on individuals, organizations, schools, and government entities to join the effort in affirming the value, dignity, and cultural richness of the Mexican American community. Let this day become a cornerstone of unity, heritage and hope for generations to come. For more information, partnership, or media inquiries, please contact: Email: rubarrera@sbcglobal.net

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by Susanna Almanza

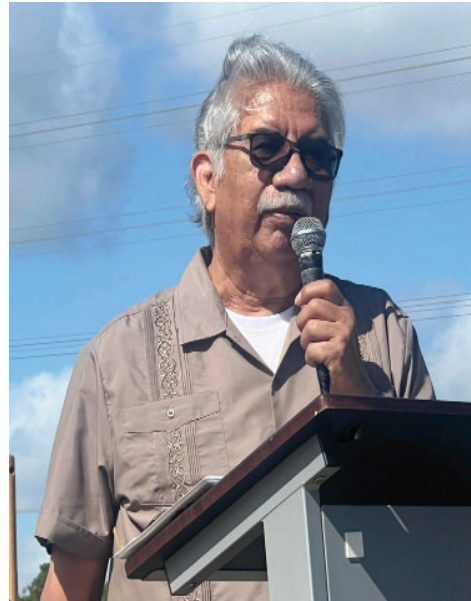
I am Blessed that as a child I lived at 1205 E. 10th Street and that **Our Lady of Guadalupe** church was our back yard.

In 1965 my family and I were displaced, and we struggled to find another home. In the early 1970's we became recipients of the **Guadalupe Neighborhood Development Corporation** (GNDC)- we went from being renters to becoming homeowners. In 1972 I joined **Paul Hernandez** and others in the **Brown Beret Movement**, a movement to protect and preserve our communities. In 1991 **PODER** joined forces with **Johnny Limon** and **Janie Rangel** from **Gardens Neighborhood Association** to relocate the toxic tank farm, **BFI** and the struggle to protect and preserve our communities in **East Austin**. In 1999, **Jorge Guerrero** joined the **Govalle/Johnston Terrace Neighborhood Contact Team**, chaired by **Daniel Llanes**, to preserve and protect our neighborhoods. We made history by rezoning over 600 properties that were not compatible with families.

In 2007, **PODER** sued the **City of Austin** because they were relocating the Animal Shelter from **West Austin** to **East Austin**. We didn't win that suit. But shortly afterwards **PODER** was able to negotiate in preserving several acres at this 44 acre site for affordable housing. In 2016 when the residents at the **Cactus Rose Mobile Home Park** were being displaced, **PODER** requested that the **City of Austin** relocate the residents to this site but the City rejected the proposal. **PODER** has always approved the housing work of GNDC and we approved the efforts of GNDC to build affordable housing at this site.

Today I thank and give blessings to GNDC, the community and my family for working to keep the residents of East Austin environment safe, healthy and in place. It's a great honor to be part of the **Johnny Limon Village** and to be recognized in the street naming alongside of **Paul Hernandez**, **Jorge Guerra** and **Johnny Limon**. Mil Gracias."

Susana Almanza



ABOVE: Community activist Gilbert Rivera addresses the crowd

RIGHT: Daniel Lanes and Susanna Almanza

BELOW: Susanna Almanza delivers remarks to all those assembled.



ABOVE: Raul Alvarez, Susanna Almanza and Travis County Constable, George Morales, III

Bart Flores Passes Away at 73

Me da mucha oena tener que compartir las noticias de que mi gran amigo **Bartolo Flores**, originario de **Uvalde, Texas** ha pasado a mejor vida. When I received word that he had died unexpectedly in the **Rio Grande Valley** where he lived with his family, I was shocked.

Bart and I go way back. When we were teenagers growing up in **Uvalde** in the 1960s, we were part of a small group of guys who had bought **Honda** motorcycles. He had a black **Honda** 65 and road it all over town.

Bart, like me, were not really into dancing. We would attend events, but it was mostly to hold up the walls, Below is a photo of us at Betty Mae Carroll quinceanera in 1967. In high school we were the only Chicanos who took French instead of Spanish. *¿Por qué?*, I don't know, but we did it. What I remember the most about **Bart** is that I introduced him to the game billiards. Pretty soon, he became very good and liked to go to the

Cozy Cafe on Main Street and play for money.

In 1970, we both participated in the **Uvalde** public school walkout. In fact, it was **Bart** who went with me to the local draft board to inquire why my name had gone in on a list for possible draft re-classification. I wasn't even 18 years old and already I was being considered for military service. I got into a big argument with the draft board lady and knew I was in trouble. It was Bart who said, *"Vamonos de aquí, this lady ya te tria."*

Later, we both found ourselves working in the fields in **California**. He was part of a group that consisted of **Alfred Villarreal, Onofre Morales, Richard Nevarez, Kenneth Durham** and myself. Things didn't work out for us. If only we had gone a little further south to the **Salinas** area, we would have found plenty of work. Instead, we decided to come back to Uvalde.

Bart and I later hooked up again in **Houston, Texas** in the 1980s. He was now going to medical school in **Monterrey, Mexico**. During one of his breaks he came back to **Houston** and joined my brother and I as a taxicab driver. In 1993, he came to my wedding in **San Antonio** and after I moved to **Austin**, we continued our friendship.

I thought I was going to grow old with **Bart** and other friends but that is not turning out to be the case. I am going to miss Bart and his wisdom.

Obituary for Bartolo G. Flores Jr.

Bartolo G. Flores, Jr., 73, of **Harlingen, Texas**, was called to his eternal home on June 18, 2025.

Born in **Uvalde, Texas**, **Bartolo** was the son of **Bartolo** and **Bertha Flores**. He was the first in his family to attend college, graduating from the **University of Houston**, where he met his surviving wife, **Maria Isabel Espinoza**. After living and studying in **Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico**, **Bartolo, Isabel**, and their two children, **Rey** and **Yara**, settled in **Harlingen** in 1989.

Bartolo was a **Medical Technologist** at **Knapp Medical Center** in **Weslaco** for 27 years before retiring. **Bartolo's** entrepreneurial spirit also led him to real estate development, and he developed tracts of land into what are now the **Nacahuitta Estates** and **Autumnwood** residential subdivisions in **Harlingen**.

Bartolo was a loving and dedicated husband and father. He lived his life with kindness, generosity, and compassion, and he had the biggest heart a man could have. He was unequivocally proud of the family he and **Isabel** had raised, and he delighted in spending time with his five grandchildren. He was an advocate for fairness, justice, and equality, and, from his days as a teenager to his final days, he engaged in social and political activism for the causes he believed in.

An excellent baseball player in his youth, **Bartolo** continued his love of the game throughout his life and greatly enjoyed following the **Houston Astros**. He also found pleasure in river trips to the **Texas Hill Country**, classic cars, movie nights, Tejano music, and pan dulce con cafecito.

Bartolo is survived by his wife of 48 years, **Isabel**, his son **Rey Flores** (Melina Flores), his daughter **Yara Flores** (Frank Kunker), and his five grandchildren: Caitlin Flores (17), Nicolas Flores (7), Camila Flores (7), Gabriela Kunker (10), and Daniela Kunker (8).

The **Flores** family would like to thank everyone for their friendship and prayers.



La Voz Newspapers

Comisión De Calidad Ambiental Del Estado De Texas

SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR. Ciudad de Lake Jackson, 25 Oak Drive, Lake Jackson, Texas 77566, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) la renovación del permiso No. WQ0010047001, del Sistema De Eliminación De Descargas De Contaminantes De Texas (TPDES) para autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales municipales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 5,850,000 galones por día. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 16 de febrero de 2024.

La planta está ubicada 151 Canna Lane, en la Ciudad de Lake Jackson en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas. El efluente tratado es descargado al tramo mareal del Río Brazos, en el Segmento No. 1201 de la Cuenca del Río Brazos. Los usos designados del Segmento No. 1201 son contacto primario recreacional, suministro de aguas públicas, y uso elevado para la vida acuática.

El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha completado la revisión técnica de la solicitud y ha preparado un borrador del permiso. El borrador del permiso, si es aprobado, establecería las condiciones bajo las cuales la instalación debe operar. El Director Ejecutivo ha tomado una decisión preliminar que si este permiso es emitido, cumple con todos los requisitos normativos y legales. La solicitud del permiso, la decisión preliminar del Director Ejecutivo y el borrador del permiso están disponibles para leer y copiar en City Hall de la ciudad de Lake Jackson, 25 Oak Drive, Lake Jackson, en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas.

La solicitud (cualquier actualización y aviso inclusive) está disponible electrónicamente en la siguiente página web: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/wastewater/pending-permits/tpdes-applications>. 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://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-95.456944,29.024166&level=18>

AVISO DE IDIOMA ALTERNATIVO. El aviso de idioma alternativo en español está disponible en <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/wastewater/plain-language-summaries-and-public-notice>.

COMENTARIO PUBLICO / REUNION PUBLICA. Usted puede presentar co-



AVISO DE LA SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR PARA EL PERMISO DEL SISTEMA DE ELIMINACIÓN DE DESCARGAS DE CONTAMINANTES DE TEXAS (TPDES) PARA AGUAS RESIDUALES MUNICIPALES RENOVACIÓN

PERMISO NO. WQ0010047001

mentarios 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 comen-**

tarios, 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 para descargar aguas residuales sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

ACCIÓN DEL DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO. El Director Ejecutivo puede emitir una aprobación final de la solicitud a menos que exista un pedido antes del plazo de vencimiento de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o se ha presentado un pedido de reconsideración. Si un pedido ha llegado antes del plazo de vencimiento de la audiencia o el pedido de reconsideración ha sido presentado, el Director Ejecutivo no emitirá una aprobación final sobre el permiso y enviará la solicitud y el pedido a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión.

Comisión De Calidad Ambiental Del Estado De Texas

**AVISO DE LA SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR
PARA EL PERMISO DEL SISTEMA DE ELIMINACION DE
DESCARGAS DE CONTAMINANTES DETEXAS (TPDES)
PARAAGUAS RESIDUALES MUNICIPALES
RENOVACIÓN**

PERMISO NO. WQ0010047001

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 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.

Todos los comentarios escritos del público y los pedidos una reunión deben ser presentados durante los 30 días después de la publicación del aviso a la Oficina del Secretario Principal, MC 105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087 or por el internet a www.tceq.texas.gov/about/comments.html. 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.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA AGENCIA. Los comentarios y solicitudes públicas deben enviarse electrónicamente a <https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/>, o por escrito a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Office of the Chief Clerk, MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Cualquier información personal que envíe a al TCEQ pasará a formar parte del registro de la agencia; esto incluye las direcciones de correo electrónico. Para obtener más información sobre esta solicitud de permiso o el proceso de permisos, llame al Programa de Educación Pública de la TCEQ, sin cargo, al 1-800-687-4040 o visite su sitio web en www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/pep. Si desea información en español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También se puede obtener información adicional de la Ciudad de Lake Jackson a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando al Sr. Richard Smith, Superintendente de Utilidades al 979-248-4556

Fecha de emission: 20 de mayo de 2025



**Brazoria County
Hispanic
CHAMBER of COMMERCE**

BC Foundation's Women's Lecture Luncheon Series set for new season

By Billy Loveless

The Brazosport College Foundation's Women's Lecture Luncheon Series is set for its 17th season of bringing a diverse and unique lineup of guests to speak to the community.

First up on this year's schedule is popular television travel personality Bob Phillips on September 11. As seen on his popular television series, "Texas Country Reporter," Phillips has traveled the back roads of Texas and shared his stories and discoveries for more than 40 years.



Following Phillip's appearance will be a visit from NASA missions engineer Rebecca Perryman, who will share her experiences and knowledge of space through a presentation titled "Investigating Icy Worlds." Perryman will appear on February 19, 2026.

Finally, the season closes on April 9, 2026, with internationally syndicated columnist and bestselling author, Heloise. Author of the popular "Hints from Heloise" advice column, Heloise is the most famous name in household advice.

The Women's Lecture Luncheon Series was created by the Brazosport College Foundation to promote cultural enrichment for women; however, everyone is welcome to become a member. The mission of the BC Foundation is to raise and administer funds for the enhancement of educational opportunities at Brazosport College.

The cost is \$175 for membership and includes all three lectures with lunch. Please make series reservations by August 15.

To learn more about Brazosport College's Women's Lecture Luncheon Series and its 2025-26 guests, contact the Brazosport College Foundation at (979) 230-3234 or visit Brazosport.edu/foundation. For media inquiries, call (979) 230-3273.

Brazosport College
The College of Choice®

Calendar of Events

July 9th to 13th, 2025 - The 46th CineFestival San Antonio is returning from July 9-13! ☐☐ Get your passes now for the nation’s original and longest-running Latino film festival! One of the prominent documentaries on Tejano music and culture that will be leading this year’s festival includes “Take It Away”, directed by Adrian Alejandro Arredondo and Myrna Perez, tracing the life and career of Johnny Canales. We’re excited to bring you “Take It Away” - plus many more amazing movies showcasing Chicano, Latinx and Native American cinema. ☐☐☐ View this year’s official line-up of feature films and get your festival passes [HERE: guadalupeculturalarts.org/cine-festival](http://guadalupeculturalarts.org/cine-festival)

July 12th, 2025 - Medical Benefit for Robert Capuchino Jr. (See below)

July 12th, 2025 - Raza Round Table meeting at Betos.

August 2nd, 2025 - Mark your calendars for Saturday, August 2,

Medical Benefit for Robert Capuchino Jr.



SATURDAY JULY 12TH, 2025
11AM-2PM

Estrada's Cleaners
2618 E. 7th

Chicken, Sausage, Rice & Beans

\$10 per plate
Cash, Venmo & Cash app

We will have drinks, desserts
and a raffle!
ALL proceeds will go to
Robert Jr.'s medical bills.

WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE SUPPORT!

Word Power

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 a nuestros lectores de La Voz una lista de palabras en español con sus equivalentes en inglés.

Ungrateful	Ingrato
Selfish	Egoísta
Reliable	Confiable
Prejudice	Prejuicio
Open minded	Mente abierta
Narrow minded	Mientras tanto
Resentful	Resentido
Gullible	Crédulo
Trustworthy	Confiable
Appreciated	Apreciado
In confidence	Confidencial
Blame	Culpa
Suspect	Sospechoso
Heartfelt	Corazón
I believe you	Te creo
I believe in you	Creo en ti



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Marla G.





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“

31.78% VOTED FOR TRUMP
30.84% VOTED FOR HARRIS
1.06% VOTED THIRD PARTY
36.32% DID NOT VOTE
100.00%

**MORE AMERICANS
VOTED FOR SOMEONE
OTHER THAN TRUMP...**

THIS IS NOT A LANDSLIDE...

**THIS IS NOT A MANDATE
FOR TRUMP FASCISM...**




**FINANCIAL SERVICES
DEPARTMENT**

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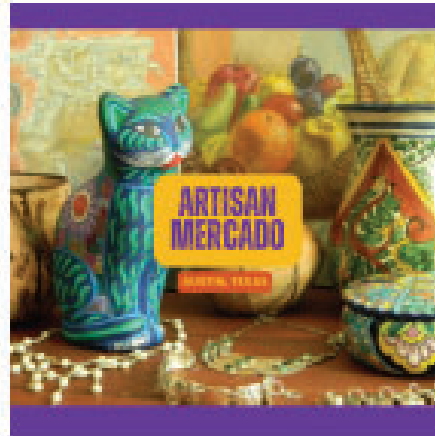
www.austintexas.gov/page/vendor-services
vendor@austintexas.gov
512-974-3018

For information on the City of Austin's Minority/Women-Owned Procurement Program, contact Small & Minority Business Resources at 512-974-7600 or visit www.austintexas.gov/smbr.

Artisan Mercado, 506 Congress Ave., Austin, TX 1st & 3rd Saturday, July-December 2025



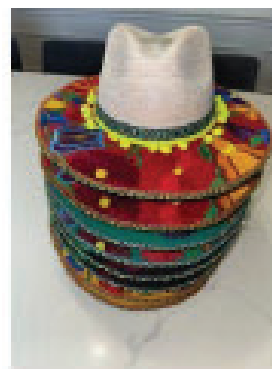
Pan



Joyería de Plata



Guayaberas



Sombreros



Blusas



Muñecas



Pinturas



Artesanía Madera



Diademas