Humans treated worst than dogs. Caged in like animals. Nothing surprises me coming from the thing we have as president. He has no mercy on humanity. I don't wish him bad luck but karma is a b__ch, what goes around sooner or later comes around. What has our America the beautiful turned into? What a shame.

Mary Souquette-Sramek
People in the News

Chair of the Hispano Round Table, Peña was a proud Vietnam War Veteran and passionate about fighting for the civil rights of those who faced discrimination and received many awards for his dedication.

He was a graduate of New Mexico Highlands University and will be buried in the Peña family plot in Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Dr. Leonard Moore Named Vice-President of Diversity at UT

AUSTIN, Texas — Professor of History Leonard N. Moore has been named vice president for diversity and community engagement at The University of Texas at Austin. Moore, who served as interim vice president this year, was selected after a national search to fill the position.

A faculty member at UT Austin since 2007, Moore was the senior associate vice president for diversity and community engagement from 2013 to 2017, managing about 30 programs and initiatives.

He regularly teaches more than a thousand students during the fall semester in his two undergraduate classes: History of the Black Power Movement and Race in the Age of Trump. During the spring semester he teaches classes in the UT School of Law and the Texas MBA Program at the McCombs School of Business.

Moore is a native of Cleveland, Ohio. He earned his B.A. from Jackson State University in 1993 and his Ph.D. from The Ohio State University in 1998. He was a history professor at Louisiana State University from 1998 to 2007, where he also directed the African and African American Studies Program and the Pre-Doctoral Scholar’s Institute.

At UT Austin, he serves as the George W. Littlefield Professor in American History and is also a Fellow of Lee and Joseph D. Jamail Chair in African American Studies. He is the author of three books. His most recent book, “The Defeat of Black Power: Civil Rights and the National Black Political Convention of 1972,” was published in February. Moore currently serves as chair of the board of directors for the Austin Area Urban League.

Moore was hired as a result of a national recruiting search. The search committee was led by Luis Zayas, dean of the Steve Hicks School of Social Work.

Ramon Chapa, Jr. has joined with Steve Duran as a Co-Publisher of La Prensa Texas. This new venture is designed to replace La Prensa de San Antonio which has announced its closing due to financial difficulties.

Chapa, who has previously worked as a political operative for a number of candidates, brings a tremendous amount of energy and connections to this venture.

Chapa stated, “It is with tremendous honor that I announce my newest endeavor! Co-Publisher of the new La Prensa Texas! I commend Steve A Duran Sr. for keeping his father, Tino Duran legacy alive by continuing La Prensa Texas as a PRINT VERSION about, of and by the Community!”

Gonzalez Wins Texas Folk Life in Conjunto Category

Melenie Lissette Gonzalez, 17, of Roma High School, in Starr County, deep in the Rio Grande Valley on the border with México — the Home of the Vale’s was recently named ‘Grand Prize Winner’ at the Texas Folklife’s 12th annual “Big Squeeze” statewide accordion competition in Austin. Melenie is now the first teenage girl from South Texas to win the “Conjunto” grand prize at the event, and performed at the 29th Annual Accordion Kings & Queens Concert in Houston on Saturday, June 2nd.

Governor Abbott Appoints Cardenas to State Board

Governor Greg Abbott appointed Valerie Vargas Cardenas to the Texas State Affordable Housing Corporation Board of Directors for a term set to expire on February 1, 2019. The board oversees the provision of affordable housing for low income Texans.

Cardenas of San Juan is the executive vice president of Mortgage Banking operations for Lone Star National Bank in McAllen. She currently serves as a Planning and Zoning Commissioner for the City of San Juan and is most recently an executive board member of Affordable Homes South Texas, Inc. She has also served as a committee member of United Way and as president of the Pharr Chamber of Commerce, American Diabetes Association-RGV and the Palmer Drug Abuse Program. Additionally, she is an alumnus of Leadership Texas, McAllen and Pharr. Cardenas received a Bachelor of Business Administration in marketing from St. Edward’s University.
Pensamientos

Otra vez, bienvenidos a La Voz Newspaper. Muchas cosas de las que decir en el amigo Dr. Juan Sanchez. Juan es el Presidente y jefe de un grupo llamado Southwest Key Programs. Ellos tienen la oficina principal en Austin, Texas y comenzaron en 1987.

El Juan y su organización han estado en la noticia recientemente porque operan instalaciones para niños sin acompañantes que entran en los Estados Unidos sin papeles.

Lately Juan has been criticized for operating these facilities. He has been criticized for earning a large salary. Some have called his facilities jails, cages, and internment camps.

So one of the questions is, what are we, as a country, supposed to do with these children who are coming to the United States without papers?

It’s easy to criticize, it is much more difficult to come up with policies that to deal with the complex issue of the many people who want to come into the United States especialmente given the line of those who have been waiting for years to have their paper work processed.

Cambiando de tema

Recently the President of the Austin Independent School District Board of Trustees resigned after a communication between her and another board member was made public.

Kendall Pace, alluded to a number of issues in her text message to the other board member including her feelings that Superintendent Dr. Paul Cruz didn’t have a clue about what was going on in some schools. She also bashed some community activists and called them crazy.

So here is the question, what parts of Kendall Pace’s comments were not true? Aside from maybe hurting people’s feelings, what part of her text to Julie Cowan were not true?

I don’t believe she should have resigned. In doing so, a continuing discussion of what was in her text has fallen by the wayside. It has been four weeks at least, and it seems, despite the summer break, that all it quiet.

If Pace would have stayed, the discussion of these and other issues would have kept the temperature this summer way over 100 degrees.

Education Austin and others who rushed to call for Kendall’s resignation made a strategic mistake given all that could have been learned about the inner workings and behind the scenes moves of those in charge of our tax dollars. Having Kendall remain on the school board could have taught/revealed a lot.

Cambiando de tema

In the last year or so, several Mexican/Latino Restaurants have disappeared from Austin.

El Azteca on 7th Street
El Gallo on Congress Ave.
El Sol y La Luna on 6th Street
Takoba on 7th Street
Porfilios on Holly Street

So here is the question, is the departute of these eating establishments part of the gentrification issue that people are talking about?
NALCEO 35th Annual Conference to Host Nation’s Largest Gathering of Latino Policymakers in Phoenix

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALCEO) will host the NALCEO 35th Annual Conference, the nation’s largest and most prestigious gathering of Latino policymakers, in Phoenix from June 21-23, 2018.

The three-day event, which will take place at the Arizona Biltmore Hotel, is a unique source of professional development specifically tailored for elected and appointed officials and their supporters. Sessions at the Conference are designed to enhance the governance skills of participants and deepen their understanding of critical policy issues in a cross-jurisdictional context.

“We are looking forward to bringing together the nation’s Latino leadership in the Grand Canyon State,” stated Arturo Vargas, NALCEO Educational Fund executive director. “As ground-zero for our nation’s immigration debate in recent years, Arizona is the perfect place for our nation’s elected and appointed officials, and supporters to come together to address the most pressing issues affecting the Latino community today.”

Conference attendees will have an opportunity to engage our nation’s top executive and legislative leaders during the event. Past participants have included U.S. Presidents, U.S. Vice Presidents, Cabinet members, leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, presidential candidates, and business leaders.

The NALCEO 35th Annual Conference will take place at a critical time, with Election 2018 months away and our nation’s Latino public officials navigating a rapidly changing national political environment. This year’s sessions will address a broad range of policy areas to ensure participants have the information they need to be effective leaders in this climate.

Conference session topics will include Latino political mobilization, school safety, the state of immigration policy, Latina leadership in the wake of the #MeToo movement, criminal justice reform, infrastructure, education (college access and workforce development), and the opioid crisis. The agenda will also include a special plenary on Census 2020 issues that threaten to thwart a full and accurate count of Latinos, including the last-minute addition of a citizenship question.

The NALCEO 35th Annual Conference is made possible through the generous support of our Presenting Sponsor, Toyota. For more information about the event, please visit our website or follow us on Facebook or Twitter.

About NALCEO
The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials is the non-partisan leadership organization of the nation’s more than 6,600 Latino elected and appointed officials.
Empleados temporales y que trabajan parte del año deben verificar cantidad de retención de impuestos

WASHINGTON - El Servicio de Impuestos Internos exhortó hoy a los contribuyentes que trabajan en empleos de temporada o que están empleados parte del año a visitar la Calculadora de Retención y efectuar una “verificación de su cheque de pago.”

La Ley de Empleos y Reducción de Impuestos hizo cambios a la ley tributaria, incluyendo el aumento de la deducción estándar, la eliminación de las exenciones personales, el aumento del crédito tributario por hijos, el límite o descontinuación de ciertas deducciones y el cambio de las tasas y las categorías tributarias. Estos cambios no afectan las declaraciones de impuestos de 2017 que vencieron el pasado mes de abril, pero afectarán las declaraciones de impuestos de 2018 presentadas el año próximo.

Cualquier cambio que un empleado que trabaja parte del año haga en su retención puede afectar cada cheque de pago de una manera sustancial que las personas que trabajan durante todo el año.

La Calculadora de Retención, una herramienta especial en IRS.gov, puede ayudar a los contribuyentes con empleos parte del año a estimar sus ingresos, créditos, ajustes y deducciones con mayor precisión y verificar si tienen la cantidad correcta de impuestos retenidos para su situación económica.

La calculadora pregunta sobre las fechas del empleo de una persona y considera el empleo más corto de un empleado de parte del año en lugar de asumir que su cantidad de retención de impuestos semanal se aplicaría a un año completo. La calculadora hace recomendaciones adecuadas para los empleados de parte del año. Si un contribuyente tiene más de un trabajo de medio año, la Calculadora de Retención también puede dar cuenta de esto. Por el contrario, las hojas de trabajo que acompañan al Formulario W-4 no distinguen entre trabajos de parte del año y trabajos de año completo.

Oscar Garza Wins Environmental Justice Award

This Spring 2018, Oscar “Cande” Garza won the Texas Sierra Club’s Environmental Justice Award for outstanding service to the East Austin community.

The Sierra Club is the oldest and largest grassroots environmental organization in the United States with a long track record of establishing our National Parks System and passing laws to protect open spaces and natural resources, clean water and air.

Garza is the coordinator of the East Austin Environmental Initiative, a program of the City of Austin Watershed Protection Department. The program serves to help residents & organizations address environmental challenges and promotes environmentally sustainable activities and achievements in East Austin.

During the course of his 24 years with the program, Garza has helped the East Austin community address a number of environmental issues including the cleanup of waste dump sites found in their neighborhoods.

Two recent examples are the Red Bluff/La Loma site just east of Highway 183 which is now being transformed into a nature preserve and Homewood Heights, a multi-year, major clean up and mitigation of an incinerator-waste dump uncovered in an east Austin neighborhood off Rosewood Avenue.

He has also edited and written articles for the Eastside Environmental News, a bi-annual City of Austin publication that raises awareness of East Austin success stories and provides information to the community.

While maintaining his role as an environmental investigator on the Pollution Prevention and Reduction team for the City, Garza has successfully navigated the waters of City environmental politics and forged vital communications between the community and government agencies.

Just prior to winning the Sierra Club award, he was selected to participate in an Austin Watershed Department artist-in-residence program with Rehab ElSadek. For that project, the following reflection accompanied by ElSadek’s photograph speaks of the transcendence Garza experiences in his weekly travels along Austin’s neighborhood creeks.

“As a government regulator and environmental pollution investigator, my job, my duties, are often difficult, technical and adversarial. But sometimes I like to stop for a moment and feel the warmth of the sun on my face on a crisp morning. I listen to the yellow leaves rustling on a windy day. I watch the red-tailed hawk floating high in the sky. My feet touch the clear bubbling stream water and I smile.”
Robert F. Kennedy Went to Delano, California and Helped Cesar Chavez Bring the Cause of the Farm Worker to the Attention of the Nation

Up until his untimely death on June 6th, 1968, Robert Kennedy proved time again that he was a friend of the farm worker.

**Face-To-Face With Injustice**

Robert Kennedy's first trip to see Chavez in Delano, California, began with a public hearing on the standoff between striking grape pickers and law enforcement, and it got his blood up. During the questioning of a sheriff who admitted to arresting strikers who looked "ready to violate the law," Kennedy shot back, "May I suggest that during the luncheon period of time that the sheriff and the district attorney read the Constitution of the United States?" Journalist Jack Newfield, who repeatedly saw Kennedy affected by face-to-face encounters with injustice, puts it well: "It took the experience of the hearings to let his head catch up with his heart."

"How Can I Help?"

Getting to know Chavez and learning about his commitment to nonviolent protest strengthened Kennedy's resolve to fight for the farmworkers. "He said that we had the right to form a union and that he... not only endorsed us but joined us," remembers Chavez's chief lieutenant, Dolores Huerta. "I was amazed at how quickly he grasped the whole picture." Though his time would be limited, Kennedy's high public profile helped shine a spotlight on the farmworkers' cause, and his attitude boosted the morale of strikers. "Robert didn't come to us and tell us what was good for us," Huerta said later. "He came to us and asked us two questions: 'What do you want? And how can I help?' That's why we loved him."

**Penance**

Two years after RFK and Chavez met, Kennedy was in the midst of an agonizing decision over whether to challenge President Lyndon Johnson and anti-war candidate Eugene McCarthy for the Democratic presidential nomination. Nevertheless, on March 10 he flew to California to help Chavez end a 25-day fast, offered as public penance for the violence that had resulted from his union's strike tactics.
“And I come here to say that we will fight together to achieve for you the aspirations of every American -- decent wages, decent housing, decent schooling, a chance for yourselves and your children. You stand for justice and I am proud to stand with you.

Viva La Causa.”

Robert F. Kennedy
March 10, 1968

A Natural Bond
Chavez and Kennedy seemed to form a natural bond. "For all their differences in background," writes Schlesinger, "the two men were rather alike: both short, shy, familial, devout, opponents of violence, with strong veins of melancholy and fatalism." Kennedy, who admired courage above all other qualities, found plenty of it in Chavez.

He Came at the Right Time
This year marks the 50th anniversary of Robert F. Kennedy's passing. During his short time on this earth he left a legacy that to this day stands a testament of what one man can do for others. The farm workers movement was given a tremendous boost by his presence and support. An all those who supported Cesar Chavez and the union will never forget Robert F. Kennedy.
Comisión De Calidad Ambiental Del Estado De Texas

SOLICITUD. City of Hutto and Brazos River Authority, 401 West Front Street, Hutto, Texas 78634, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para renovar el Permiso No. WQ0011324001 (EPA I.D. No. TX0025577) del Sistema de Eliminación de Descargas de Contaminantes de Texas (TPDES) para autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 1,700,000 galones por día. La planta está ubicada 1,300 pies a este de Farm-to-Market Road 1660 y 1,500 pies a sur de State Highway 79, en la ciudad de Hutto, en el Condado de Williamson, Texas 78634. La ruta de descarga es del sitio de la planta a Cottonwood Creek; y luego a Brushy Creek. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 1 Junio, 2018. La solicitud para el permiso está disponible para leerla y copiarla en Hutto City Hall, Office of the City Secretary, 401 West Front Street, Hutto, 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. http://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/hb610/index.html?lat=30.540308&lng=-97.538638&zoom=13&type=r

AVISO ADICIONAL. El Director Ejecutivo del 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

Decision Preliminary 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 realizará 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.

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DADNIOS 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 un 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 la planta o instalación; una descripción de cómo los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de todos los periodos 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 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 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.

OPORTUNIDAD DE 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 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.

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Comisión De Calidad Ambiental Del Estado De Texas

PERMISO NO. WQ0011324001

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 correos siguientes: (1) la lista de correo permanente para recibir los avisos de el solicitante indicado por nombre y número del permiso especifico y/o (2) la lista de correo de todas las solicitudes en un condado especifico. Si desea que se agrega su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envia por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Principal de la TCEQ.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN A LA AGENCIA. Todos los comentarios públicos y solicitudes deben ser presentadas electrónicamente vía www.TCEQ.Texas.gov/about/comments.html 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 del City of Hutto and Brazos River Authority a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Ms. Cathy Dominguez, Brazos River Authority, al 254-761-3176.

Fecha de emisión 15 de Junio, 2018
Continúa proceso de recepción de votos de mexicanos residentes en el extranjero

- Hasta el momento han llegado 70 mil 817 Paquetes Electorales Postales con los sufragios de connacionales que viven fuera del país
- Para que los votos alcancen a contarse el día de la Jornada Electoral, deben llegar antes del 30 de junio

El Instituto Nacional Electoral (INE) sigue recibiendo los Paquetes Electorales Postales de los mexicanos que residen fuera del territorio nacional y que ya ejercieron su derecho al voto a través de la vía postal, como lo estipula el reglamento al respecto.

Al corte del 18 de junio se contabilizó un total de 70 mil 817 paquetes, que corresponde al 39 por ciento del universo de más de 181 mil ciudadanos registrados para sufragar desde el exterior.

Cabe señalar que todos los paquetes recibidos son resguardados por elementos de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (SEDENA), desde el momento en que llegan al Aeropuerto Internacional de la Ciudad de México, así como durante su traslado a las instalaciones de la Bodega Central del INE –ubicada en la delegación Tláhuac– y su permanencia en ese lugar.

El INE reitera la invitación a los mexicanos residentes en el exterior, que se registraron para votar y que recibieron su Paquete Electoral Postal, a que lo envíen de vuelta con tiempo. A fin que los sufragios alcancen a ser contados el próximo 1° de julio, ya que deben llegar antes del 30 de junio.

El espejo retrovisor de Iván Duque

Iván Duque Márquez es el presidente electo de Colombia. Es un joven conservador que muestra coherencia y bastante conocimiento cuando habla. Su eslogan político de cara a las elecciones fue: “no voy a gobernar con un espejo retrovisor”.

Prometió a los colombianos que sus políticas de gobierno tendrán una visión hacia el futuro y no va a considerar estrategias del pasado. De ahí su pancarta política de “no al espejo retrovisor”.

Uno de los grandes estrategas militares, Napoleón Bonaparte, nos recuerda la importancia de los hechos del pasado: “Aquél que no conoce su historia está condenado a repetirla”. Si Duque está empecinado en no utilizar su “espejo retrovisor” seguramente estará lamentando un mandado presidencial de “Cien años de soledad” o cuatro años de problemas sociales en Colombia.

Es que la historia es crucial para resolver problemas, para no volver a tropezarse con la “misma piedra” o para simplemente evitar que suceda una crisis social debido a unos ajustes económicos mal utilizados. El “espejo retrovisor” le ayudaría a mirar la crisis de la Deuda Externa de 1982 y emprender una política económica de contingencia más racional que la que impuso el entonces presidente Belisario Betancur (1982-1986).

Colombia fue uno de los pocos países que creció en la década de 1980 debido a que el gobierno de Betancur optó en obedecer las medidas económicas exigidas por el Fondo Monetario Internacional, el Banco Mundial y el gobierno norteamericano de Ronald Reagan.

Como quien dice, se metió con los “diablos” para resolver un problema de los “angelitos” (de la gente) y el tiro le salió por la culata. Evidentemente, Colombia creció en un promedio de 2,7 puntos entre 1981-1985 mientras que los otros países latinoamericanos cayeron en una crisis histórica porque inicialmente se reusaron implementar las políticas de choque estructural.
The University of Texas at Austin
Longhorn Mariachi Camp
Founder and Director Ezekiel (Zeke) Castro
Cordially Invites You To The Culminating Performance
By Our Students and Their Instructors

Sunday, July 8, 2018, 1:30 p.m.
The Butler School of Music Bates Concert Hall
The University of Texas at Austin

"El Padrino of Mariachi Music for The State of Texas"
Mr. Renato Ramirez, Chairman of The Board
IBC Bank-Zapata, Will Be Our Master of Ceremonies.

The Concert is Free and Open to The Public
Parking Available at The San Jacinto Parking Garage
The Texas State Board of Education made history by unanimously voting to endorse Mexican American Studies statewide!

Texas becomes the first state in the nation to formally support Mexican American Studies via state board of education policy. The course “Ethnic Studies: Mexican American Studies” will pave the way for other Ethnic Studies courses, too. This has been the intent from day one.

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There are so many people to thank. I’ll be doing that in subsequent email blasts, radio broadcasts and essays!

So many people have worked so hard on this for so long that it was important to get the news out first. We stand on the shoulders of generations of leaders and thinkers who came before us, and we were inspired and fueled by all the elected officials, scholars, activists, artists, students, community members, educators, and so many others who love this field, love education, and love our community.

The year after Arizona overturns its ban of Mexican American Studies, Texas propels Mexican American Studies into classrooms. This truly is a renaissance.

Please join us to celebrate and spread MAS at the 3rd Annual Tejas Foco Summit.

More info and more celebrations to come. Long live Mexican American Studies.

—Tony Diaz, El Librotraficante

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**Los Servicios de Verano**

**Sol de Verano**
- Los niños de los grados K-12 viajan gratis*
- Todos los servicios, todo el tiempo
- Todo el verano: del 8 de junio al 1 de septiembre

*Se les pueden pedir a los adolescentes que muestren su identificación

---

**Noches Tardes**
- Servicio de MetroRail más tarde: del 8 de junio al 1 de septiembre
- Viernes en la noche a Leander, hasta 1:45 a.m.
- Sábados en la noche a Lakeline, hasta 2:30 a.m.
- Su viaje seguro a casa

---

**Diversión en Familia**
- 3 sábados este verano: 7 de julio y 4 de agosto
- Servicio extendido: de 10 a.m.
- MetroRail de Lakeline al centro
- Autobús de Leander a Lakeline

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**CAP REMAP**
- **MÁS**
- **MÁS**
- **MEJOR**
- **FRECUENTE**
- **CONFIANZA**
- **CONECTADO**

[capmetro.org/remap]

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**METRO**

[go line 512.474.1200 | capmetro.org]
Nearly $1 Million Awarded to 13 Colleges and Universities to Host STEM Camps

The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) awarded 13 grants totaling $992,526 to Texas universities and community colleges for summer youth camps that focus on science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) through the Governor’s Summer Merit Program. The grants provide 1,047 scholarships for students ages 14 to 21 to attend camps that will help prepare them for future high-skill, high-demand jobs.

“The complex challenges of tomorrow require us to prepare today, and Texas’ continued investment in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and math are an essential part of that preparation,” said Governor Abbott. “The Governor’s Summer Merit Program and the Texas Workforce Commission provide valuable tools in training students to excel. As our state’s workforce becomes more technologically advanced, the success of Texas depends on the skills of our youth to contribute to the growth of our workforce.”

The Summer Merit Program scholarships awarded to grant recipients are:

The University of Texas at Austin, $100,000 – 200 scholarships for UT Austin to host camps in engineering and sciences that strive to increase the number and diversity of students studying STEM fields of computer science, engineering and geology. Camps include: First BYTES camp, GeoFORCE and Introduction to Engineering.

Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station (TEES), $84,304 – 72 scholarships for the TEES BioFORCE camps. Students will learn about cutting-edge research, medical discoveries and bio manufacturing to prepare them for college programs.

Victoria College, $23,187 – 25 scholarships for the Texas Pre-freshman Engineering Program (TexPREP), a math-based learning opportunity for junior high students to learn about STEM careers while earning high school elective credits.

The University of Texas San Antonio, $100,000 – 160 scholarships for 8 Engineering and Rapid Prototype Design camps.

St. Mary’s University of San Antonio, $69,515 – 80 scholarships for engineering summer camps that will raise student’s interest in STEM areas. The instruction will include robotics, programming and operations research.

South Texas College, $49,263 – 60 scholarships for Robotics and Automation camps.

San Jacinto Community College, $44,879 – 80 scholarships for the week-long ROC/Aero day camps.

Houston Community College, $98,609 – 50 scholarships for STEM camps focusing on cyber security/application development.

The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, $83,887 – 51 scholarships for summer camps including the Summer STEM Camp, the High School Summer Biomedical Research Program and the Summer Biomedical and Health Careers Academy.

School District in California Rejects Petition for New Charter School

WATSONVILLE - The Pajaro Valley Unified School District rejected a petition by a charter school organization that hoped to open a new school in Watsonville for the 2019-20 school year.

Navigator Schools submitted its 749-page charter petition on March 28 to open Watsonville Prep School. PVUSD staff recommended rejecting the petition this week. The organization already runs Hollister Prep and Gilroy Prep in those cities.

PVUSD Superintendent Michelle Rodriguez outlined several reasons why the district was recommending the denial, and said the organization outlined an “unsound education program” in its petition. “We believe they are unlikely to successfully implement the program, based on the petition,” Rodriguez said.

Rodriguez started by expressing concern that the organization would not offer transitional kindergarten. Many students, she said, come into their kindergarten year needing that extra year to catch up with their peers. “This is a significant concern to me,” she said.

Rodriguez said the charter presented an unrealistic financial plan. In one case the organization listed a $150,000 donation during its first year, but did not outline where the donation would come from. In addition, the charter showed a $3,500 budget for textbooks in the first year, which Rodriguez said was likely inadequate.

But Heather Parsons, who was supporting the petition, said that all students would be given iPads and as such will have a “21st century approach” to access the necessary curriculum. The petition also made no mention of how it would pay for a facility, Rodriguez said.

Rodriguez also said the charter petition also made no mention of how it would pay for a transportation program, and gave no plan for how the school will pay its middle school program when implemented in six years.
Congratulations Class of 2018!

The faculty, staff and families of San Juan Diego Catholic High School sent our graduating seniors off on May 25th with a beautiful mass followed by the graduation ceremony. We wish our best to the graduating class of 2018, all of whom were accepted into four year colleges and Universities including UT, Notre Dame, OLLU, St. Edward's University, The Catholic University of America, Georgetown, Baylor, St. Mary's University, Williams College, St. John's University and University of the Incarnate Word to name a few. Our seniors have received over $3 million in scholarships. Congratulations Saints!
Immigration Legislation

A detailed look at immigration legislation from the Colonial Period to the present

by Beth Rowen

1790 - The Naturalization Act of 1790, the country’s first naturalization statute, says that unindentured white males must live in the U.S. for two years before becoming citizens.

1795 - The Naturalization Act of 1790 is amended and extends the residency requirement to five years.

1798 - With xenophobia on the rise, the residency requirement in the Naturalization Act of 1790 is lengthened again, to 14 years.

1802 - The residency requirement for citizenship is reduced to five years.

1819 - The Steerage Act requires that ship captains must submit manifests with information about immigrants onboard to the Collector of Customs, the secretary of state, and Congress.

1843 - The American Republican party is formed in New York (it later becomes known as the Native American party) by citizens opposed to the increased number of immigrants in the U.S. The nativists, or members of the Know-Nothing Movement, seek to permit only native-born Americans to run for office and try to raise the residency requirement to 25 years.

1868 - Congress passed the Expatriation Act of 1868 that said “the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people.” The act was intended to protect the rights of naturalized immigrants whose native countries did not recognize expatriation claims.

1870 - The Naturalization Act of 1870 allows “aliens of African nativity” and “persons of African descent” to become U.S. citizens.

1875 - The Page Act becomes law. It’s the country’s first exclusionary act, banning criminals, prostitutes, and Chinese contract laborers from entering the country.

1882 - Congress passes the Immigration Act. The law imposes a $.50 tax on new arrivals and bans “convicts (except those convicted of political offenses), lunatics, idiots and persons likely to become public charges” from entering the U.S.

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 bans “skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining” from entering the country for ten years and denies Chinese immigrants the path to citizenship. Thousands of Chinese immigrants had worked on the construction of the Trans-Continental Railroad, and these workers were left unemployed when the project was complete. The high rate of unemployment and anti-Chinese sentiment led to passage of the law.

1888 - Congress passes the Scott Act, which amends the Chinese Exclusion Act. It bans Chinese workers from re-entering the U.S. after they left.

1891 - Immigration Act of 1891 creates the Bureau of Immigration, which falls under the Treasury Department. The act also calls for the deportation of people who entered the country illegally and denies entry for polygamists, the mentally ill, and those with contagious diseases.

1892 - The Geary Act strengthens the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 by requiring Chinese laborers to carry a resident permit at all times. Failure to do so could result in deportation or a sentence to hard labor. It also extends for another 10 years the ban on Chinese becoming citizens.

Ellis Island opens. It served as the primary immigration station of the U.S. between 1892 and 1954, processing some 12 million immigrants. By some estimates, 40% of all Americans have a relative who passed through Ellis Island.

1903 - Congress passes the Anarchist Exclusion Act, which denies anarchists, other political extremists, beggars, and epileptics entry into the U.S. It’s the first time individuals are banned from the U.S. based on political beliefs.

1906 - The Naturalization Act of 1906 creates the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and places it under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Department. The act also requires immigrants to learn English before they can become citizens.

1907 - The Immigration Act of 1907 broadens the categories of people banned from immigrating to the U.S. The list excludes “imbeciles,” “feeble-minded” people, those with physical or mental disabilities that prevent them from working, tuberculosis victims, children who enter the U.S. without parents, and those who committed crimes of “moral turpitude.”

The “Gentleman’s Agreement” between the U.S. and Japan ends the immigration of Japanese workers.

Congress passes the Expatriation Act of 1907 that says women must adopt the citizenship of their husbands. Therefore, women who marry foreigners lose their U.S. citizenship unless their husbands become citizens.

1917 - Immigration Act of 1917, also called Asiatic Barred Zone Act, further restricted immigration, particularly of people from a large swath of Asia and the Pacific Islands. The act also bars homosexuals, “idiots,” “feeble-minded persons,” “criminals,” “insane persons,” alcoholics, and other categories. In addition, the act sets a literacy standard for immigrants age 16 and older. They must be able to read a 40-word selection in their native language.

1921 - The Emergency Quota Law of 1921 limits the number of immigrants entering the U.S. each year to 350,000 and implements a nationality quota. Immigration from any country is capped at 3% of the population of that nationality based on the 1910 census. The law reduces immigration from eastern and southern Europe while favoring immigrants from Northern Europe.

1922 - Congress passes the Married Women’s Act of 1922, also known as the “Cable Act.” It repeals the provision of the Expatriation Act of 1907 that revoked the citizenship of women who married foreigners.

1924 - The National Origins Act reduces the number of immigrants entering the U.S. each year to 165,000 and the nationality quota set forth in the Quota Law of 1921 is cut to 2% of the population of that nationality based on the 1890 census. The quota system did not apply to immigrants from the western hemisphere.

The U.S. Border Patrol is created.

1929 - The National Origins Act once again reduces the annual cap on the number of immigrants allowed to enter the U.S., this time to 150,000. The 2% quota is linked to 1920 census data, thereby further limiting the number of immigrants from eastern and southern Europe.

1940 - The Alien Registration Act (Smith Act) requires that all immigrants age 14 and up register with the government and be fingerprinted. The act also bans individuals considered “subversives” from immigrating.
Immigration Legislation

A detailed look at immigration legislation from the Colonial Period to the present

1942 - Because so many American men were fighting in World War II, the U.S. faced a shortage of farm workers and began hiring Mexican workers in what was known as the bracero program. About 5 million Mexican workers participated in the program.

1943 - The Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act allows Chinese workers to immigrate to the U.S., but with an annual quota of 105.

1946 - The Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act is broadened to cover Filipinos and Indians, essentially repealing the Immigration Act of 1917.

1948 - The Displaced Persons Act allows up to 200,000 refugees displaced by World War II to enter the U.S. The Internal Security Act allows the deportation of any immigrants who were ever members of the Communist Party.

1952 - Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (the McCarran-Walter Act) consolidates earlier immigration legislation into one law and eliminates race as a basis of exclusion. However, race continues to be a factor because the quota system remains in place, except for immigrants from the western hemisphere. Immigration from any country is capped at 1/6th of 1% of the population of that nationality based on the 1920 census.

1965 - The Immigration Act of 1965 gets rid of the nationality quotas, but limits annual immigration from the eastern hemisphere to 170,000, with a limit of 20,000 immigrants per country, and for the first time caps annual immigration from the western hemisphere at 120,000, without the country limit. In addition, a preference system is established for family members of U.S. citizens. Cuban Adjustment Act allows Cubans to apply for permanent resident status after residing in the U.S. for two years. At the end of the Vietnam War, the U.S. passes the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 that resettles about 200,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees in the U.S. and gives them a special parole status. The program was extended to Laotians in 1976.

1978 - The immigration caps outlined in the 1965 Immigration Act are replaced with an overall annual limit of 290,000.

1980 - The Refugee Act defines refugees as a person who flees his or her country “on account of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion.” Refugees are considered a different category than immigrants. The president and Congress are granted the authority to establish an annual ceiling on the number of refugees allowed into the U.S. The act also lowers the annual limit of immigrants to 270,000, from 290,000.

1986 - The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) allows immigrants who had entered the U.S. before Jan. 1, 1982, to apply for legal status but required them to pay fines, fees, and back taxes. It also gives the same rights to immigrants who worked in agriculture jobs for 90 days before May 1982. About 3 million immigrants gained legal status through the law. The act also requires employers to verify work status of all new hires and fine those who hire undocumented workers.

1990 - The Immigration Act of 1990 sets an annual ceiling of 700,000 immigrants for three years, and 675,000 thereafter.

1996 - The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act broadens the definition of “aggravated felony” and increases the number of crimes classified as such so immigrants could be deported for a wider range of crimes. The law is applied retroactively.

2017 - In an ongoing legal battle, the White House attempted to impose iterative restrictions on immigration from several Muslim-majority countries in conflicted regions. Successful legal challenges from different states and cities saw a significant decrease in the scope of the immigration orders, though the administration would eventually implement an executive order that withstood constitutional scrutiny. Opponents of the measure claimed that it was motivated by Islamophobia, while proponents argued it was valuable to national security.

2018 - Since his election, President Donald J. Trump made several efforts to fulfill his campaign promise of an extensive border wall. This costly security measure drew a wide range of criticisms, and sparked contentious debates surrounding the nature of U.S. border protections. During this time the White House declared its intentions of phasing out the DACA program passed by President Obama. Republicans and Democrats both were called on to pass a replacement program by a proposed deadline of March 5. However, party members were unable to reach a consensus, and many beneficiaries of DACA were put into legal/political limbo.

Resources

For more detailed history of immigration visit ProCon.org

One of the leading experts in immigration is Professor Nestor Rodriguez at The University of Texas at Austin. A native of Corpus Christi, Texas, Dr. Rodriguez has published several books on the subject of immigration and is often a guest speaker at conventions and conferences.
Someone to Keep Your Eye On
Adrian Acosta

Checkout his FACEBOOK Page
AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PUBLICA
DEPARTAMENTO DE DESARROLLO COMUNITARIO
DEL CONDADO DE BRAZORIA
ENMIENDA DEL PLAN DE ACCION 2016

Audiencias públicas se llevaran a cabo el martes 18 de Julio del 2018 a las 5:30 p.m. en las oficinas del Condado de Brazoria en el edificio East Annex ubicado en 1524 E. Mulberry, Angleton, Texas y el miércoles 24 de Julio del 2018 a las 9:00 a.m. en la sala de Comisionarios ubicada en la corte del Condado de Brazoria, 111 E. Locust Street, Angleton, Texas. El propósito de estas audiencias serán para recibir comentarios y aportaciones ciudadanas sobre la enmienda del Plan 2016 que reasignara fondos sin obligaciones de proyectos ya terminados a otros proyectos que necesitan ayuda financiar. A continuación vea la lista de fondos sin obligaciones y la propuesta de reasignación de fondos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PY 2016 Fondos sin obligaciones</th>
<th>Reasignación a los proyectos de PY 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailey's Prairie Dr. Imp $     (4,635.78)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonney Comm. Ctr. Imp $   (45,141.00)</td>
<td>Brazoria Sewer Imp $  79,494.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clute Dr/Sidewalk Imp $ (83,716.20)</td>
<td>Freeport Water Tower Imp $100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danbury St. Imp $        (38.91)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danbury WWTP $            (26,451.20)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster Creek St. Imp $   (1,329.93)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActionS Homebound Meals $ (2,161.50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dream Center $             (2.46)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathering Pl Alzheimer Prg $ (1,487.39)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping Hands &amp; Hearts $   (5,000.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospice $                 (230.65)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Achievement (Pct 1) $ (295.79)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior Achievement (Pct 2) $ (9,003.20)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OATH Prescription Asst. $   (5,000.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$ (179,494.01)  $179,494.01

Ambos lugares son accesibles para 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.

Para información general, por favor llame a Nancy Friudenberg (979) 864-1860. Ademá, 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 6 de Agosto de 2018.

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 August 6, 2018.
La planta está ubicada en 144 Gristmill Road, en el Condado de Uhland, en el Condado de Hays, Texas. El efluente tratado es descargado por un canal hecho por hombre hacia Plum Creek en el Segmento No. 1810 de la Cuenca del Río Guadalupe. Los usos no clasificados de las aguas receptoras son limitados usos de la vida acuática para el canal hecho por hombre. Los usos designados para el Segmento No. 1810 son usos elevados de vida acuática, recreación de contacto primario, y protección del acuífero. De acuerdo con la 30 TAC §307.5 y los procedimientos de implementación de la TCEQ (Junio 2010) para las Normas de Calidad de Aguas Superficiales en Texas, fue realizada una revisión de la antidegradación de las aguas recibidas. Una revisión de antidegradación del Nivel 1 ha determinado preliminarmente que los usos de la calidad del agua existente no serán perjudicados por la decisión de este permiso. Se mantendrá un criterio narrativo y numérico para proteger los usos existentes. Una revisión del Nivel 2 ha determinado preliminarmente que no se espera ninguna degradación significativa en Plum Creek, el cual se ha identificado que tiene altos usos de la vida acuática. Los usos existentes serán mantenidos y protegidos. La determinación preliminar puede ser reexaminada y puede ser modificada, si se recibe alguna información nueva. 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://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/hb610/index.html?lat=29.959166&lng=-97.813055&zoom=13&type=r

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 Kyle Public Library, 550 Scott Street, Kyle, Texas.

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
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.

ACCION 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
eél 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 TECQ para
consideración en una reunión
programada de la Comisión.

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 pone su
nombre en una o más 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
agrega 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 TCEQ.
Si necesita más información en
Español sobre esta solicitud para
un permiso o el proceso del
permiso, por favor llame a El
Programa de Educación Pública de
la TCEQ, sin cobro, al 1-800-687-
4040. La información general
sobre la TCEQ puede ser
encontrada en nuestro sitio de la
red: www.tceq.texas.gov

También se puede obtener
información adicional del Plum
Creek Utility Company LLC a la
dirección indicada arriba o
llamando a Mr. Steven Greenberg
al 210-209-8029.

Fecha de emisión: 31 Mayo, 2018

Jimmy Gonzalez of Grupo Mazz Dies

The group's name was taken from a spelling variation of the Spanish word mas (meaning "more") and spelled similar to that of late 70s band Kiss. Original band leaders Joe Lopez and Jimmy Gonzalez formed Mazz in Brownsville, Texas after already being a part of the former band The Bel-Airs. The group was discovered by Texas music promoter Luis Silva and was originally signed under the Cara Records label. In 1978 they released a self-titled album and began promoting the single Comprendo Mi Amor (Understand My Love). Their second album, Mas Mazz came later that same year. There are many variations as to how the group Mazz formed, this is one of them. It is thought that Juan Ignacio Murillo was one of the founders of Mazz.

He is seldom given credit publicly except by fellow musicians in a close knit group. The original members or as said here the "first lineup" would leave Mazz and start a new group called The Force.

The band started on shaky ground as they received most response from California for their music rather than in their home state of Texas. Because of this the band began focusing on their now trademark sound of incorporating synthesizer sounds with various Latin music styles popular in the south Texas region such as rancheras, cumbias and ballads. Gonzalez said, "We were actually more successful in California. We did rock, and our sound was more international. People asked us if we were from Mexico." Hard to believe now, but people even said they couldn't dance to Mazz's music.
El Hambre no Descansa: Central Health, Sendero, Central Texas Food Bank Lanzan Programa para Garantizar Comidas a las Familias de Nuestra Comunidad

(Austin) – Mientras la mayoría de los niños celebran el inicio del verano, para miles de familias del Condado de Travis, el final del año escolar significa el final de una comida diaria confiable y saludable.

El Distrito Escolar Independiente de Austin ha reportado que el 61 por ciento de sus estudiantes califican para recibir comidas gratis o a precios reducidos. Así qué, cuando termina la escuela, también terminan las comidas diarias y confiables.

Es por esto que el Sistema de Central Health (CommUnityCare Health Centers, Sendero Health Plans y Community Care Collaborative - la asociación sin fines de lucro entre Central Health y Seton Healthcare Family) y Central Texas Food Bank están ofreciendo gratis, a las familias de bajos ingresos del Condado de Travis, un almuerzo saludable cada día de la semana durante 11 semanas, a partir del 4 de junio.

QUÉ: Lanzamiento del Programa Anual de Almuerzos de Verano. Durante 11 semanas, niños y adultos recibirán un almuerzo gratis y saludable en el Centro de Salud y Bienestar del Sureste de Central Health de 11 a.m. - 1 p.m. Los días viernes estará disponible una bolsa de comida para llevar a casa para el fin de semana.

CUÁNDO / DÓNDE: El lanzamiento del evento es el lunes 4 de junio del 2018 de 11 a.m. a 1:00 p.m. en el Centro de Salud y Bienestar del Sureste de Central Health, ubicado en 2901 Montopolis Drive, Austin, TX.

QUIÉN: Voluntarios de Central Health Enterprise y de Central Texas Food Bank.

OPORTUNIDAD PARA TOMAR FOTOGRAFÍAS (LUNES, 4 DE JUNIO)
Alrededor de las 12:30, un chef demostrará cómo preparar un postre de verano económico y saludable lo suficientemente fácil para que los niños lo hagan. Varios invitados de honor estarán sirviendo comidas, entre ellos: Steve Adler, alcalde de la ciudad de Austin; Delia Garza, Miembro del Consejo Municipal de Austin Dist. 2; Sabino "Pio" Renteria, Miembro del Consejo Municipal de Austin Dist. 3; Margaret Gomez, Comisionada del Condado de Travis, Pct. 4; Eddie Rodriguez, Representante Estatal de Texas Dist. 51; Jaeson Fournier, Director Ejecutivo de CommUnityCare; Wes Durkalski, Director Ejecutivo de Sendero; y Larry Wallace, Director Administrativo del Sistema de Central Health.

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.

deliberately
although
through
sometimes
agreed
suddenly
in other words
please
meatballs
artichoke
eagle
watch out (slang)
hurry up
bend down
eggplant
carrot
grapes
sugarbeet
cateloupe
watermelon

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.

a propósito
a pesar
a través
a veces
de acuerdo
de repente
o sea
por favor
albondigas
alcachofa
águila
alalva
andale
agachate
berenjena
zanahoria
uvas
betabel
melon
sandia
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BONNIE S. FLOYD, MBA, CPP, CPPB
COUNTY PURCHASING AGENT

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1. Weekends  
2. Paid Vacation  
3. FMLA  
4. Paid Sick Leave  
5. Child Labor Laws  
6. Social Security  
7. Minimum Wage  
8. 8 hour Work Day  
9. Overtime Pay  
10. Health & Safety OSHA  
11. Health Care  
12. Dental  
13. Vision  
14. Collective Bargaining  
15. Breaks  
16. Wrongful Termination Laws  
17. Age Discrimination Laws  
18. Raises  
19. Sexual Harrasment Laws  
20. American Disabilities Act  
21. Holiday Pay  
22. Military Leave  
23. Equal Pay Act  
24. Civil Rights  
25. Workers Comp

La Voz Newspaper - June/July, 2018

3RD ANNUAL STATEWIDE SUMMIT ON MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDIES FOR TEXAS SCHOOLS 2018

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San Antonio, Texas

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La Voz Newspaper - June/July, 2018

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Para más información tocan el Programa de Compras y Adquisiciones de Negocios de Minorías y Mujeres de la Ciudad de Austin, y del proceso de certificación, por favor contactar al Departamento de Recursos de Empresas Pequeñas & Minoritarias en 512-974-7600 o viste www.austintexas.gov/smbr.
"Domingo Garcia has consistently demonstrated an admirable commitment to expanding opportunities for Latinos. At this critical moment for the Latino community, Domingo is a leader who can bring people together to protect and advance the community's interests effectively. I am proud to support Domingo for LULAC National President."  Julian Castro - Former Mayor of San Antonio & Former U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development