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Amalia “Molly” Santos
July 10th, 1926
November 6th, 2019
People in the News

Regina Romero
Elected Mayor of Tucson, Arizona

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

Romero defeated independent Ed Ackerley and Green Party candidate Mike Cease by a comfortable margin with roughly 87,000 ballots cast.

Romero, 45, is the first woman to hold the city’s top elected job and will be the second Hispanic to be elected mayor of Tucson since the Gadsden Purchase.

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

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

Judge Alfred G. Leal
Passes Away in Houston, Texas

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

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

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

Nelson Rodriguez
Passes Away in Ft. Worth, Texas

Born and raised in Harlingen, Texas, Nelson Rodriguez was the son of Benjamin and Aurora Rodriguez. He began his entrepreneurial career as a 10 year old shoe shine boy in South Texas.

He worked in the family grocery store throughout his youth and returned to manage the family business after completing his Bachelors degree in Psychology from The University of Texas at Austin.

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

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

Sunny Ozauna Back
with a New Release

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

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

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

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

The Sunliners Back in 1966, Sunny & the Sunliners released three more singles on Tear Drop Records, all of which went nowhere. They dissolved in 1966, but Sunny continued to record music and perform.

Sunny Ozauna Back with a New Release

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vanessa Fuentes is Thinking About Running for City Council

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

David Chincanchan Announces his Candidacy for Austin City Council

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

Movement to Draft Delia Garza for Travis County Attorney

Mayor Pro Tem Delia Garza, who represents District 2 on City Council, announced that she would not be seeking reelection in 2020. A number of community activists have been working to “draft” Garza for the Travis County Attorney position since David Escamilla, the current Travis County Attorney has decided not to run again. Garza says she has still not made up her mind.
Celebrates 20th Anniversary

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

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

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

On Nov. 10, the Voces Oral History Project will celebrate its 20th anniversary with a special program from 2 to 6 p.m. at the LBJ Presidential Library. The event, which is free and open to the public, will feature special guest Juan Gonzalez, the co-host of Democracy Now! and author of “Harvest of Empire: A History of Latinos in America.” Many of the men and women whose personal stories have been recorded will be present as well as many of the students who conducted the interviews.

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

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

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

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

by Alfredo R. Santos c/s

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

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

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

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

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

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

Her Early Years

Growing up in Uvalde, Texas during the Depression taught her to do without, to improvise and to be resourceful. These values formed part of her character and taught her how to be a survivor. Her family had a little one room grocery store on Ft. Clark Road called La Revolución. As a kid, she worked there with her mother

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

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

In 1943, at the age of 17, she went to work at a popular department store in downtown Uvalde called Rowlands. She worked in various parts of the store and proved to be a valuable employee. She worked for Mr. Rowland for 8 years and during this period, she was fired several times for being late. She would show up late, and Mr. Rowland would say, “Molly, go home, you are fired!” She would leave, walk home and then come back the next day, on time, and Mr. Rowland would say, “Ok Molly, you are hired.”

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

Molly at 17 years of age.
In 1949, she became the Fiestas Patrias Queen in Uvalde. Her mother, Doña Lolita, made her dress. From photos that we have, you can tell my mother like to have a good time, but more importantly, she wanted everyone around her to have a good time.

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

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

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

My mother worked in a department store in downtown Stockton and my father worked at local cannery. In November of 1957, my parents welcomed our third sibling, my brother Tommy. My father was always into cameras, especially movie cameras. As a result of this hobby, there are hours of 8 millimeter films of us growing up.

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

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

My Father is Sick

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

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

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The Life and Times of

My Father’s Passing

On July 19th, 1958 my father passed away. He was 31 years old. That day the telephone rang early, it was my grandmother. My mother exchanged a few words with her and left the house immediately. After a while, she and my grandmother returned. Molly Ann and I greeted them as they came through the front door. My mother said in a low voice, “You need to tell your mother what happened.” She revealed to me once the extreme disappointment and the pain she felt when she had to make the telephone call to Texas to tell her mother what happened.

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

“Maya, es tiempo que regresas a Uvalde.”

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

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

The relatives in Stockton wanted her to stay. They too offered to help my mother, but there was one offer she did not appreciate. One couple, told her they knew life was going to be hard for her to raise a family as a single woman and that they would be willing to take my litter brother Tommy “off her hands.” My mother told me she stared at them in disbelief. In fact, she said she took offense at the offer and told them, “No one is going to break up my family!”

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

Uvalde, Texas

When we arrived a bunch of relatives were waiting for us at the North Uvalde station. We loaded up my Uncle Lito’s car and stayed with my Grandma Lolita for a few months. Eventually, my mother rented a house few doors down from her good friends Nena and Balta Ramirez, who were in my parents wedding. My mom said make friends and discover our new community. One of the first things that we were introduced to were raspas. I never seen one in California. The other thing that was new to me were Frito Pies. Again, I never had seen these in California.

One day we went to a place called Garner State Park. I had never seen anything like it. I can’t recall if we stayed overnight, but I do remember that we went in my Aunt Elia’s blue station wagon. It was at Garner Park that my mom saved Tommy’s life. We were in a small paddle boat in the middle of the river. There were maybe five people on the boat, too many in retrospect. Tommy, who was maybe 3 years old, slipped off the boat into the water. We yelled, “Mama! Tommy is under water!” Without any hesitation, my mother performed an Olympic swan dive the likes of which I had never seen before. In a few seconds she came to the surface towing my little waterlogged brother and handed him to us. Tommy, gasping for air, didn’t know whether to cry or smile.

In 1961, my mother married David Diaz from Hondo, Texas. This family portrait was taken in 1960 after we moved to Uvalde.
Molly Rodriguez Santos

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mom had learned the basics of finance and got approved for a home loan. She bought half an acre of land on Ft. Clark Road for $1,500 and hired a local contractor by the name of Gilbert Haynes to build her a house with central air. Central air was a big deal back then. We moved in the Fall of 1965.

I interviewed Mr. Fito de la Garza in 2005 at his home in Uvalde and he confirmed the details of how this boycott took off and grew. He also commented that it was probably this boycott of Pearl Beer that demonstrated to the local Mexican American community that they did in fact have some power if they just acted together.

My mom left Lowe’s Furniture Store the following year and went to work for the Uvalde Finance Company. Then she got a job with the Uvalde Independent School District as a teacher’s aide. In the evening she worked at Gibson’s Discount Store on 4th Street. Mom was always working.

By 1968, we had a local chapter of the Mexican American Youth Organization in Uvalde led by Morgan del Barrio. The words from Mr. Schawe’s anger toward the Mexicans in Uvalde got around to the group. They were parents of children going to Uvalde’s new school.

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

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

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

When the school walkout took place in Uvalde in April of 1970, my mother and uncle were against it.
Chicana activist American Texas Junior College walkout. or the others to participate in the family were coming to letter saying she and the rest of the I Barrio.

It was at this time, that my mother started taking classes at Southwest Texas Junior College in Uvalde.

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

In early 1972, Mama wrote me a letter saying she and the rest of the family were coming to Stockton for the summer. She and my sister Molly Ann wanted to take classes at the community college in Stockton where I had been attending. Back then community college was basically free. I enrolled them with no problem. Mama shared with me how she had come to learn that it was indeed important to speak up when one saw something that was not fair. She said she realized that what we were yelling and protesting about did have merit, but that she was afraid at the time of losing her jobs or getting blacklisted. This was a sentiment shared amongst of a lot people in Uvalde.

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

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

Mama felt that if she lived close to Elia and something were to happen, she would have someone close by who could help. Mama commuted to the University of Houston. Tommy, David and Dolores attended the Angleton public schools and Molly Ann was attending Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas.

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

Mama studying during the summer of 1972 in Stockton, California

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

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

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

She said Mr. Byrom invited her to come into his office. He told her to close the door behind her and said “Look Molly, you are wasting your time. We are never going to hire you to work in this school district and you know why!” As my mother sat there listening to these stinging words it broke her heart for Mr. Byrom was effectively killing her dream. She knew it was her community activism that had blacklisted her in Uvalde. With no hope of getting a job in Uvalde, my mother instead found a teaching job in nearby La Pryor, Texas.

A Broken Christmas

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

It was a few days right after Christmas that my mother suddenly announced that Tommy was leaving for Angleton. My Grandma Anita asked why, and my mother told her that she just couldn’t make it economically in Uvalde and she wasn’t going to commute to La Pryor, Texas every year.

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

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

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

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

She got a job with the Angleton school district as a bilingual teacher for the fall of 1977. Molly Ann had graduated from college in San Marcos in 1976 and was living in nearby Lake Jackson, Texas, Tommy was going to the community college in Alvin, Texas and David and Lolly (my sister Dolores) were students in Angleton.

Unforeseen Events

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

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

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

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

At the first hospital, they did their best to stabilize her and then called for a helicopter to transport her to John Sealy Hospital in Galveston, Texas. We found out later that the reason they sent her to Galveston and not Houston, where the best medical treatment in the world could be found, was because they didn’t think she had any insurance coverage. And the reason they didn’t think she had any insurance coverage was because she was a Mexican.

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

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

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

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

As my mom entered the 1990s she was now in her 60s. I had started a publication in Houston called La Politiquera and was working as a political commentator at a radio station. One day in April while visiting her in Angleton and telling her about my publication she all of a sudden asked, “Why can’t we have a bilingual newspaper in Angleton?” As innocent as the question might have sounded, it was a full of complications.

Number one, who was going to produce it? How was it going to be financed? Who was going to sell the ads? I couldn’t do it because I had just been accepted to graduate school at the University of Delaware and would be leaving in the fall.

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

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

La Voz de Brazoria County

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

More Unforeseen Events

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

While we were in Stockton, attending to my grandmother we received word that Tommy was in the hospital in Houston. It turned out he had a brain tumor and surgery was required. Again, my mother and I found ourselves scrambling to get to the airport in San Francisco to fly back to Texas. Tommy was scheduled to have surgery the next day. The doctors in Houston said that while the surgery was successful, they couldn’t be sure of the future. They gave Tommy five years to live. (Recently he celebrated his 62nd birthday.)
For Mom dealing with so many of her children’s health issues was indeed draining but she never complained and she never lost faith. In fact, I think she began going to church even more because she knew that the fate of her children was in the hands of God.

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

They had known each other for years and he was recently widowed. My mother moved back to Uvalde and joined Nancy Zapata selling real estate in Uvalde. It was not long after that we decided to start another newspaper, La Voz de Uvalde County. Now we were running two newspapers. Again, my mom’s talent for selling ads paved the way for success with both publications.

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

In 2003, she left Uvalde for the final time and returned to Angleton. Lolly, who had married Stacy Miller bought mom’s house on Perry Street in Angleton. Mama joined another real estate firm and helped run La Voz de Brazoria County. Next year, will mark the 30th year that we have been operating La Voz Newspapers. By being back in Angleton, mama was also able to spend more time with Tommy.

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

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

We are of course going to miss Mama. She was indeed the spirit and the light of our lives. She made it well known that she was never fond of the idea of getting old and took great pride maintaining herself, body and mind. She knew her time was coming to an end and stated so on several occasions. She left this life the way she always lived it, on her own terms and on her own timetable. She will be fondly remembered by all her family, but especially by her children, and grandchildren. She gave so much of herself and I am sure Mom will be remembered by all those whose lives she touched or influenced. We will never forget her.
New Book

Texas Town Legends. By Olga Muñoz Rodríguez.
ISBN: 978-1-951088-07-1       $24.95

This book is published jointly by Floricanto and Berkeley Presses.

The book is also available through Amazon Books.

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

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

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

Part I of the book is based on **Willie’s** stories from his adolescence years in the 1930s when he and his friends were impacted by the Great Depression and then the vision of hope and dignity of **President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal**. Working in the **Civilian Conservation Corps** camps, the young men became aware of the realities that held *mejicanos* back in their hometown, the inequalities in education, their inability to participate in local government, and the humiliation their ancestors had suffered. When the war started, they realized the CC camps was, to them, a preparation for military service and a prelude to much greater challenges. The young men that left their isolated existence in a small town for military training and later to fight in distant lands in the cold and bitter terrain of Europe were to be “tried by fire”. For **Willie** and his friends, family and life at home became a fading memory as their main concern was to stay alive. **Willie’s** memories of those years are stories of the war about “our *mejicano* soldiers” now alive in the recordings and now in this book.
In the late 1960s and early 1970s Chicano students in the Southwest walked out and boycotted classes to force educational and social change. The National Chicano Student Walkouts Conference will be held in San Antonio November 20-23, 2019 to honor the striking students who risked it all to achieve equality and social justice for La Raza.

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

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

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

ABOVE: Student marching on a picket line during the 1970 Uvalde Public School Walkout
School Walkouts in Texas
Strikes - Boycotts - Blowouts

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

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

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

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

1956 – Walkout in San Juan, Texas

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

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

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

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


1969 - Walkout in Abilene, Texas. Lasted 10 days. Started in December 1969. It was reported in the TEXAS OBSERVER, December 5, 1969, p. 4.

1969 - Walkout in Robstown, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1971 – Walkout in Waco, Texas. Lasted one day

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

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

1971  Walkout in Austin, Texas

1972 – School Boycott in Robstown, Texas

1972  Walkout in Corpus Christi, Texas  150 students  Lorenzo Cano

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baytown, Texas
In Austin, Texas students walkout of school and marched to the Texas State Capitol. In an interview he stated that he used his cell phone to spread the word about the walkout.

McCallum High School
Travis High School
Johnston High School
Del Valle High School  Stephanie Mandujano was the leader
SOLICITUD. Canyon Regional Water Authority, 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, Texas 78130, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para renovar el permiso de Solicitud de Tierra (TLAP) No. WQ0014126001 de la cual autorizar la disposición de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 64,000 galones por día a través de la superficie de riego de 45,1 acres de tierra que no tenga acceso el público. Las aguas residuales domésticas de la instalación de tratamiento y disposición final de la zona se encuentran en 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, en Condado de Guadalupe, Texas 78130. La TCEQ recibido esta solicitud el 8 de agosto de 2019. La solicitud de permiso está disponible para ver y copiar en el Canyon Regional Water Authority, 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, Texas. Enlace a un mapa electrónico del sitio o la instalación ubicación general se proporciona como una cortesía y no como parte de la solicitud o aviso. Para conocer la ubicación exacta, consulte la aplicación. 

https://tceq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=dbc5e44a1fcb41686f4168c60f84168250&fmarker=98.067777%2C29.653333&level=12

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

PERMISO NO. WQ0014126001

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.

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 un 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.

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

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN A LA AGENCIA. Todos los comentarios públicos y solicitudes deben ser presentadas electrónicamente vía
Comisión De Calidad Ambiental De Texas

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

PERMISO NO. WQ0014126001

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

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

Fecha de emisión: 9 de Octubre, 2019
Thank you to our HABLA familia for joining us this evening at our Annual HABLA con Orgullo Awards!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Latino Campaign/Cause – Outstanding advocacy initiative or cause during the last year having an impact on our Austin Latino community - RAICES (Ana Maria Rea)
Congrats to the GAHCC for being awarded HABLA’s “Outstanding Latino Community Organization”! The slate of honorees was Top Notch and the GAHCC stands on the shoulders of all the Latino Organizations in the ATX that do such good work!! Big Shout out to the Board for working so hard this year and Luis Rodriguez and his team!!

THANK YOU TO OUR AMAZING SPONSORS!

- Las Comadres Network
- Juan In A Million
- HABLA
- Tito's Handmade Vodka
- Saldaña Public Relations
- Congressman Lloyd Doggett
- Judge Brad Urrutia, 450th District
- Central Health
- Kennon Wooten for Judge
- Constable George Morales, Travis Co. Pct. 4
- Margaret Moore, District Attorney, Travis Co.
- Mayor Pro Tem Delia Garza
- Maria Cantu Hexsel for Judge
Aviso de Reuniones Públicas
Plan de Vía Pública de Brazoria County 2020

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

MARTES 12 de noviembre de 2019
6:00 – 8:00 p.m.
Lake Jackson Civic Center
333 TX-332
Lake Jackson, TX 77566

JUEVES, 14 de noviembre de 2019
6:00 – 8:00 p.m.
Nolan Ryan Community Center
SH 35 at Childress Dr.
Alvin, TX 77511

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

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

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

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

INFORME ANUAL DE EVALUACION DE RENDIMIENTO CONSOLIDADO (CAPER)

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

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

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

For general information, please call Nancy Friudenberg at (979) 864-1860. Also, written comments can be submitted to the Brazoria County Community Development Department, 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas 77515 or by fax to (979) 864-1089. Please submit any comments by 4:00 pm December 3, 2019.
INTOCABLE RECIBE CODICIADA PLACA DE PANDORA POR 1 BILLÓN DE TOCADAS

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

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

"Estamos más que honrados de recibir este reconocimiento. Es sorprendente pensar que hemos jugado mil millones de veces en la plataforma. Nuestro más sincero agradecimiento a Pandora y especialmente a los fanáticos por su constante dedicación y apoyo ". Dijo Ricardo Muñoz, vocalista principal del grupo.
SOLICITUD. Canyon Regional Water Authority, 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, Texas 78130, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para renovar el Permiso No. WQ0014872001 (EPA I.D. No. TX 0131351) del Sistema de Eliminación de Descargas de Contaminantes de Texas (TPDES) de la cual autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 100,000 galones por día, con los lodos de las disposiciones de la tierra aplican el agua de los lodos de tratamiento de 31 acres de tierra. La instalación de tratamiento de aguas residuales domésticas y el sitio de aplicación de lodos se encuentran en 383 High Point Ridge, Seguin, en el condado de Guadalupe, Texas 78155. La ruta de descarga es desde el sitio de la planta hasta un afluente sin nombre; desde allí a Tidwell Creek; desde allí a Sandies Creek; desde allí al río Guadalupe debajo del río San Marcos. TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 8 de agosto de 2019. La solicitud para el permiso está disponible para leerla y copiarla en Canyon Regional Water Authority, 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, Texas. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación es proporcionado como una cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o del aviso. Para la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud: https://tceq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=db5bac44afbc468bbddd360f8168250f&marker=-97.821853%2c29.452804&level=12

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

OPORTUNIDAD DE UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO. Después de los plazos para presentar comentarios públicos, el Director Ejecutivo considerará todos los comentarios apropiados y preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos esenciales, pertinentes, o significativos. A menos que la solicitud haya sido referida directamente a una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso, la respuesta a los comentarios y la decisión del Director Ejecutivo sobre la solicitud serán enviados por correo a todos los que presentaron un comentario público y a las personas que están en la lista para recibir avisos sobre esta solicitud. Si se reciben comentarios, el aviso también proveerá instrucciones para pedir una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo y para pedir una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso. Una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso es un procedimiento legal similar a un procedimiento legal civil en un tribunal de distrito del estado.

PARA SOLICITAR UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU SOLICITUD LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: 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] solici/ solicítamos 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 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 o cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho relacionadas a intereses pertinentes y materiales de calidad del agua que se hayan presentado durante el periodo de comentarios. Si ciertos criterios se cumplen, la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

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

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

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN A LA
Comisión De Calidad Ambiental De Texas

AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA RENOVACION
PERMISO NO. WQ0014872001

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

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

Fecha de emisión: 11 de Octubre, 2019

Challenge Studio Incubator
Apply at SmallBizAustin.org

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

- Food Security & Nutrition
- Environmental Quality

Information Session: November 14
Communications Director

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

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

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

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

COMPENSATION Salary commensurate with education and experience. Competitive benefits.

Project Manager

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

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

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

REQUIREMENTS
- Minimum 3-years project management experience

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

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

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Visite nuestra página web y registrese dellmed.utexas.edu/recorridos

¿Preguntas? Correo electrónico dellmedtours@austin.utexas.edu

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

A few facts about the Vietnam wall.

There are 58,267 names on the wall. 39,996 were just 22 or younger. 8,283 were 19. 33,103 were 18. 12 were 17 years old. 5 soldiers were 16. There are 3 sets of fathers and sons on the wall. 31 sets of parents lost 2 of their sons. 997 were killed their first day. 1,448 were killed on their last day. 8 women were on the wall, nurses. 244 soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor during the war and 153 of them are on the wall.