



Volume 15 Number 6
A Bi-Cultural Publication
June, 2020

La Voz

Free
Gratis



La Voz Free Gratis
Volume 15, Number 6
A Bi-Cultural Publication
June, 2020

Mother's Day
"A mother's love is everything. It is what brings a child into this world. It is what molds their entire being. Like a mother sees her child in danger, she is literally capable of anything. Mothers have lived countless of their children and destroyed entire dynasties. A mother's love is the strongest energy known to man."
—Janice Mathaire

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Hysteria Begins
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People in the News



Dr. Lucinda Nevarez Promoted to Associate Professor at UTSA

Dr. Lucinda Nevarez has been promoted to **Associate Professor** and granted tenure in the **Department of Social Work** at the **University of Texas at San Antonio**.

Dr. Nevarez has been at UTSA since 2013. Her areas of scholarly interest include health disparities and inequities, minority health and mental health issues, health policy, and healthcare access and utilization. She was recognized as **Professor of the Year** by the **Department of Social Work** and the **College of Public Policy** at UTSA in 2016.

Nevarez received her bachelor's degree in **Mexican American Studies** from **The University of Texas at Austin** in 1997, a **Masters of Social Work** in 1999 from the **University of Houston** and her Ph.D in 2010, also from the **University of Houston** in **Social Work**. She is originally from Uvalde, Texas.



Dr. Antonio Vasquez Awarded Hector P. Garcia Fellowship

University of Texas at Austin faculty member, **Dr. Antonio Vasquez** was recently awarded the **2020 Dr. Hector P. Garcia Fellowship** to continue his research on the significance of Tejano agricultural labor migration and community activism in the southern United States during and after the period of the Bracero Program.

Dr. Vásquez, who is a lecturer with the **Department of Mexican American and Latina/o Studies** says he hopes to use the fellowship in a working manuscript tentatively titled, "Tejano Agricultural Labor and Diaspora in the Southern United States." This project is based on his dissertation that was selected as the co-winner of the 2014 **National Association of Chicano/Chicana Studies Dissertation Award**.

Vasquez earned his Ph.D. in **Chicano/Latino Studies** and **American Studies** from **Michigan State University**, in 2013, an M.A. in **International Relations** from **St. Mary's University** in **San Antonio, Texas** in 2002 and B.A. in **Political Science** and **International Studies** in 1998 from **Texas Lutheran University** in **Seguin, Texas**. He is a first-generation college graduate and a product of the public educational system in **Southeast San Antonio**.



Acebo Awarded Med Scholarship

Sally Acebo of **Katy** graduated from the **University of North Texas Health Science Center** in 2018 with a master's degree in biomedical sciences, after receiving her undergraduate degree in chemistry from the **University of St. Thomas** in **Houston**. She will study at **Sam Houston State University College of Osteopathic Medicine** in **Huntsville**. Ms. Acebo plans to treat children in a rural area of Texas as a pediatrician.



Olvera Awarded Med Scholarship

Ariana Olvera of **Donna** graduated from **UT Austin** this spring with a bachelor of science and arts degree in biology. She will attend **Baylor College of Medicine** in **Houston**. After medical school she aims to focus on internal medicine, and intends to practice primary care in a medically underserved urban area.



Nathalie Rayes Named President & CEO of Latino Victory Project

One of the most important Latino organizations in the country has put a **Venezuelan-Lebanese** woman at the helm, setting an example for other such organizations to advance women to leadership positions.

The **Latino Victory Project**, a progressive organization working to grow **Latino** political power by increasing Latino representation at every level of government, has announced the appointment of **Nathalie Rayes** as its new **President and CEO**.

Co-founded by **Eva Longoria** and **Henry R. Muñoz III**, the **Latino Victory Project** has embarked on a nationwide strategy to encourage **Latino** voter participation in the November election and beat **Donald Trump**.

"After months of an extensive search for the president and CEO, the **Latino Victory Project** board welcomes **Rayes**, who brings more than 20 years of experience in public affairs, politics, government, and philanthropy," the organization said in a press release.

"**Rayes** previously served on the **Latino Victory Project Board of Directors** and was instrumental in boost-

ing the organization's political and fundraising profile during her tenure,"

"We will double down and ramp up our efforts. It is up to us to guarantee that **Latinos** are a pivotal and meaningful part of our success in 2020. I am proud to join **Latino Victory** to continue to build the bench of **Latino** leaders and to ensure we are part of the decision making in our country," **Rayes** wrote in an open letter in **Medium**.

Born in the small town of **Anaco** in **Venezuela**, **Rayes** arrived in the **United States** at the age of 10, not speaking a word of English and having to face the early death of her father. Thanks to her mother's sacrifice, **Rayes** attended **UCLA**, where she earned her **Bachelors of Arts** in **Sociology** and a **Masters in Public Policy** with concentrations in **International Relations** and **Education**.

Rayes started her career as a **Senior Policy Advisor** to **Los Angeles Councilmember Mike Feuer**, heading all aspects of the councilmember's of citywide legislation and ordinances impacting the **Fifth Council District**. She also served as a **Department of State Fellow** in the **Economic/Political Section of the United States Embassy** in **Cairo, Egypt**.

Rayes presently serves as a **United States Presidential** appointee to the **Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars**, the **Chair of the Board of Directors of the Hispanic Federation**, as well as **Chair of the National Advisory Group for Hispanas Organized for Political Equality (HOPE)**, and is a member of the **Board of Directors of Planned Parenthood Action Fund** and the **Congressional Hispanic Leadership Institute (CHLI)**.

PRODUCTION

Editor & Publisher
Alfredo Santos c/s

Associate Editor
Diana Santos

Contributing Writers
Jim Harrington
Jamie Haynes
Dr. Christopher Carmona

Distribution
Anna Valdez
Tom Herrera
Dolores Miller

La Voz email:
la-voz@sbcglobal.net

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT

La Voz is a monthly publication covering Bexar, Brazoria, Caldwell, Comal, Fort Bend, Guadalupe, Hays, Travis, Uvalde and Williamson Counties. The editorial and business address is P.O. Box 19457 Austin, Texas 78760. The telephone number is (512) 944-4123. The use, reproduction or distribution of any or part of this publication is strongly encouraged. But do call and let us know what you are using. Letters to the editor are most welcome.

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Pensamientos

Bienvenidos otra vez a La Voz Newspaper. It is with great pleasure that I share with you that *La Voz* is now officially 30 years old. My mother and I started *La Voz* in 1990. It was her idea to start a community newspaper.

Our first issue came out in June of 1990 in **Brazoria County.** (Just south of Houston) At the time my mother was 64 and I was 38. My mom passed away last year on November 6th at the age of 93. And while she did not live to see this anniversary, she will live on in our minds and heart for all she accomplished in life, including this publication.

Over the years people have always asked, “*How’s the newspaper business?*” And the usual retort has been “*Pues, hay vamos!*” (Well, we’re going!). But in the last several years, I have

stopped responding in this manner. In fact, when people ask, “*How’s the newspaper business.*” I say, “*I don’t know. I’m not in the newspaper business.*” Of course this answer produces a moment of confusion because it is not the expected answer.

After a few seconds or so I explain that while it is true that we “*buy ink by the barrel*” (meaning we print on paper), it is also true that we do not try and keep up with what is called “breaking news.” Like many print publications, we can’t compete with today’s world of electronic media. Things move too fast.

So my response today is that I am not in the newspaper business, I am in the inspiration business. By that I mean, when we pick and choose the stories for each issue of *La Voz*, it is based more on what might inspire our readers. There are so many

“good” stories out in the community that don’t make it into the traditional big newspapers or on TV. Here at *La Voz* we try to find those stories and bring them to our readers.

Take for example the **Margaret J. Gómez** series we have been running in the last three issues of *La Voz.* **Commissioner Gómez** truly has an amazing story in our opinion. She hasn’t gotten the amount of respect she deserves for having lasted so long as a public servant. But she will go down in history as someone who made their mark on **Travis County.**

So how long will *La Voz Newspaper* continue to print? *¿Pos quién sabe? Como decia Conjunto Music Hall of Famer Tony de la Rosa,* when asked the same question by **Juan Tejeda,** “*As long as I can do it my friend. Mientras que Dios me da liciencia.*” We

will continue to try and inspire our readers as long as we can. Gracias por todo el apoyo a través de los años.

Editorial



Alfredo R. Santos c/s
Editor and Publisher

La Raza Round Table



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



Workers Defense Project

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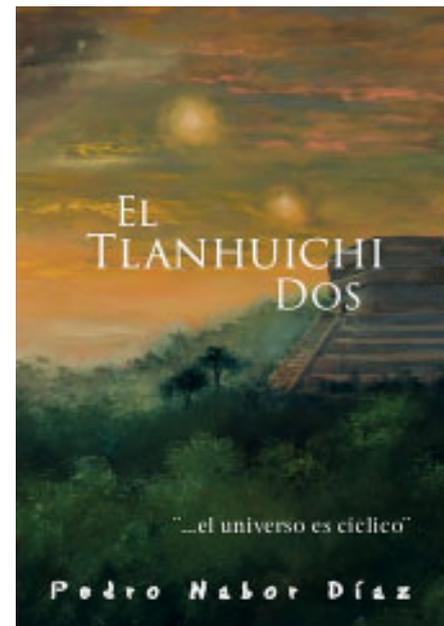
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Welcome Home!

Recomendación de *El Tlanuichi Dos*: Autor: Pedro Nabor Díaz

El autor Pedro Nabor Díaz ha escrito un libro provocativo, *El Tlanhuichi Dos*. Es de ciencia ficción y nos demuestra un punto de vista diferente de lo que ha pasado en la historia. Para aquellas personas en contra del colonialismo, esta es una aventura de batallas de los aztecas contra los españoles cuyas consecuencias son diferentes a lo que ocurrió en el pasado.

Debo advertirles que si se les dificulta leer en español, como a mí, deben tener un diccionario de español-inglés a la mano. También les recomiendo que tengan conocimiento de la cultura azteca y de términos militares. El autor se toma cierta licencia en ortografía y gramática en español.



Yo solo he leído la primera parte del libro, pero a mí me gusta saborear cada palabra y voy a terminar de leer el libro poco a poco, buscando en el diccionario lo que significan las palabras que yo no conozco. El autor describe cuidadosamente el vestuario de los aztecas y de los españoles así como las batallas. También reseña la cultura azteca en lo que se relaciona con la novela.

Este libro es excelente para el lector interesado en historia, cultura, ciencia ficción y que le guste ver acontecimientos diferentes de lo que hemos visto en el pasado. Espero que les guste, y yo seguiré dándome gusto en terminar este libro único.

Para comprar el libro, vean a <https://www.theixtocpress.com>.



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We Deserve a Champion AISD Superintendent

Jamie Haynes
Eastside Pride

The Austin Independent School District, in conjunction with JG Consulting, is currently soliciting feedback on the qualities the community would like to see in a new superintendent through July 2, 2020. Recently, PRIDE of the East Side members met with JG's CEO James Guerra to share our thoughts and help shape the job profile.

Our track record, as staunch defenders of true public education, demonstrates how important it is to work with elected board members and leadership to ensure our superintendent is responsive to the needs of all students and families.

Members took turns sharing their thoughts on a range of issues including: teacher turnover and inexperience at Title I schools, placing turnover on the superintendent's score card, commitment to affordable housing, experience confronting gentrification and residential segregation, the increasing threat of charter schools, ways to improve communication both internally and externally, and ways to embolden the talented faculty and staff already here to make change rather than relying on expensive consultancies from outside of the state.

Ideally, our new leader will be a champion for public education who does not just hear, but instead seeks out the voices of families who may not have the social capital or time afforded to the more privileged families, who have historically shaped district decision making. We embrace this opportunity for change and encourage other community groups to reach out and get involved.

Written by Jamie Haynes, a veteran Martin teacher, Ph. D student in education policy at UT Austin, and PRIDE of the Eastside member



No Going Back to “Normal”: Nor Should We

By James C. Harrington

There is much talk and political activity these days about reopening and getting back to “Normal.” We must resist getting back to “Normal”; we must refuse to go back to the way we were. The ideals of our democracy demand that we construct a “New Normal” and reject the former.

The **Covid-19** pandemic has brought immense suffering and grievous injustice and laid bare the deep chasms of structural inequity in our society.

A few glaring, shameful spectacles of injustice expose the fault lines that the country had to worsen and how thin was the safety net that was supposed to protect the working poor. The safety net ruptured early on.

Because of the massive unemployment around the country, more than nine million workers are to lose health insurance that had been tied to their jobs. Unemployment, at 25% now, is the worst since the **Great Depression**.

An astonishing cold-hearted decision by the **Texas Supreme Court** allowed evictions and debt collections to resume after having been on hold. With 1.9 million **Texans** now unemployed, that likely will be an unrecoverable blow to once-working families.

This callous decision reveals another fissure. The rich are not suffering or taking up their share of civic responsibility during the crisis. The working poor and minority communities are bearing the brunt of the pandemic – twice or three times as fierce as the rest of the nation.

Farm workers and meatpackers, generally minority folks, are forced to labor with the commensurate rise in their infection rate. Their wages are so low that they could never afford the airplane and cruise ship tickets of the travelers who brought the virus to American shores; yet they suffer the most. If they don't work, then no unemployment compensation. This is as close to involuntary servitude as you can get. They are “essential workers,” but many are deemed “illegal” by the Administration. How does one rationalize illegal essential workers?

Congress' save-the-ship legislation tilts in favor of the of the top 10% of wealth holders, pressing the foot harder on the necks of the poor. Despite paying \$11.7 billion in state and local taxes and \$24 billion in federal taxes, **Congress** excluded undocumented workers from any benefits, even those who voluntarily paid taxes (as much as \$4.5 billion) under a special IRS program.

With hundreds of thousands of people searching out food banks to sustain their lives, the Administration's pandemic priority is to spend \$500 million to paint the border wall black.

We are bereft of any unifying call to shared sacrifice. Rather, rife individualism and astonishing selfishness have become legitimized. Indeed, the not-so-subtle subtext is to sacrifice people's lives for the economy.

The pandemic has exposed the ruptures in our system. The education

of minority kids, already systemically inferior, is being shredded, as the “at home” system deepens the divide, while their parents scramble to put bread on the table, living in cramped apartment complexes that intensify **Covid-19** risk.

No doubt fearing citizen redress at the polls, governors have joined the Administration to make voting more difficult, rather than easier. These ugly scars will last.

The pandemic's “Great Pause” has given a glimpse of who are helping build the New Normal: dedicated medical providers, helpful police, charitable neighbors, people opening their pocketbooks, healing musicians, food bank volunteers, and so on – the list is long.

So, the question is what do we do now? Each of us should dedicate ourselves to participate in this work of rescue and reconstruction.

The pandemic, painful and deadly, points to the direction of how we must fundamentally alter our structures if we are to reclaim the path toward a vibrant and just democracy, well within the framework of our constitution.

Our duty as decent people, if that we are, is to reject going back to “Normal,” turn it on its head and move forward to building a society of which we can be proud and of which we dream

Harrington is a human rights lawyer in **Austin** and founder of the **Texas Civil Rights Project**.

The Margaret Travis County

Part 3

In this issue of *La Voz* we bring you the last installment of the 3-part interview of **Travis County Commissioner Precinct #4, Margaret J. Gomez**, a woman who has not only blazed trails but who can point to a long record of being a change agent in **Austin, Texas** and **Travis County**. In point of fact, **Margaret Gomez** is the longest serving Hispanic elected official in the county having been first elected to public office in 1980.

The following interview was conducted in 1998, by **Dr. Jose Angel Gutierrez** while he was a professor at the **University of Texas at Arlington**. We have taken the liberty of pulling excerpts in order to maintain a flow while taking into consideration our limited space. (The actual interview is 61 pages long.) **Commissioner Gómez** was also interviewed by **Arnold Garcia** on June 26, 2015 in **Austin, Texas** for the **VOCES Oral History Project at The University of Texas at Austin**.

Dr. Gutiérrez: And you are very fortunate that you are going to be on the court now with redistricting coming up before your term is over.

Commissioner Gómez: Yes.

Dr. Gutiérrez: So, are you going to do anything about the district shape?

Commissioner Gómez: Well, I'm going to see what exactly the growth has done to us. Now what cannot change is the line on the north between the Hispanic and the African-Americans. That cannot change.

Dr. Gutiérrez: Why?

Commissioner Gómez: Well, I think we cannot dilute each other's strength.

Dr. Gutiérrez: Is there a Black commissioner?

I don't think we need to dilute each other's strengths

Commissioner Gómez: Yes there is from Precinct 1. Now, the African-Americans are not in the majority in Precinct 1. So there's a lot of coalescing going on here in order for there to be representation of the community on the commissioner's court. But I don't think we need to dilute each other's strengths in terms of the Black community and the, and the Mexican-American community.

Dr. Gutiérrez: Ok, let me get to some specifics. You combined the first term and the second term. Now you find yourself having to work with four others including the county judge. And you need at least two more votes to get anything done.

Commissioner Gómez: Exactly.

Dr. Gutiérrez: So, how did you go about making that transition and, and were you successful in getting those two other votes at least?

Commissioner Gómez: I think I was very successful during the first term in doing that. I was probably the swing vote on a lot of issues, at least that's been pointed out to me by people who observe county government. And I think the reason

I'm on that court is because I want to do things differently than we have done in the past. Of course politics are involved in all that that we do, but we don't have to do politics solely for one side or the other. We can do politics that serves everyone who is in need. And that means in part, allocating the resources where the needs are, it means strengthening the links that are weak. So that the entire community can be stronger. And of course, we have the concerns that everybody in **Travis County** has and that is, public safety. People want to feel safe on the streets. They want to feel safe in the schools. Their children have been attacked in schools so they want to feel safe in those schools. And we have a responsibility to make sure that people who are raping and murdering our constituents are removed from society.

Dr. Gutiérrez: All right. Well now, let's get to the actual job of commissioner. What do you enjoy the most about the job? What do you hate about it?

Well now, let's get to the actual job of commissioner.

Commissioner Gómez: Well, I believe I'm contributing to effective and efficient governance. The kinds of services that we deliver to the constituents of **Travis County**, and



this includes: human services, criminal justice, infrastructure, public safety, and the juvenile system, cost money. And as policy makers, we have to decide much funding can we afford to provide during a particular budget cycle. I think that some of the decisions we make in the **Travis County Commissioners Court** need to be seen as invests in the community. By that I mean, we might not necessarily see the return on our investment in two or four years. It might take a while to see the payoff

or improvement. This particularly true of infrastructure expenditures.

Dr. Gutiérrez: Do you have a county engineer?

Commissioner Gómez: No. We don't have a county engineer. What we have is a unit road system.

Dr. Gutiérrez: OK. Explain that.

Commissioner Gómez: We have several engineers working in transportation and natural resources

J. Gómez Story

Commissioner - Precinct # 4

This interview by **Dr. José Angel Gutiérrez** was conducted more than 20 years ago. So as a bit of an update, we are sharing a piece from **Commissioner Gómez's** website that provides a more current summary of her political career.

which is the unit road system. And, it works to a point in that it cuts out duplication. It does not work in that attention goes to where there is a lot of development going on. And in our particular case there isn't a whole lot going on in **Eastern Travis County**.

The excuse is that it's because of the clay soils, that it expands when it rains, and shrinks when it's dry, and then it shifts. But there is something else going on. As you know, a lot of minorities live east of **I-35**. Our drinking water comes from the western part of the county, the area that is called the **Edward's Aquifer**. It is a very sensitive area. It is also where people do want to build. And the big fight here in **Austin** is between developers and environmentalists. For a long time our development as a community was affecting our drinking water by building over there.

But that's where they want to live. Why don't they want to live over here on this side? Some of the developers have said, "*Well, it's very expensive to build over there because of the soils.*" They say that the soil shrinks and expands and it shifts.

I remember once there was a meeting where **Juan Cotera** said, "*You have to challenge that. That's not necessarily true. You can build*

knowing what the clay soils are like except that you can't sell the house for as much money as you can over on west side and make the profit that you make over on that side". And so what do we do with eastern **Travis County**?

Well, we build our airport over there. We build the jails over there. We put the landfills over there because it doesn't matter as much that the soil expands and shrinks or shifts, But wouldn't it matter with the airport? What if one of the runways shifts? I mean, isn't that going to cause a wreck?

you've been in government now about twenty five years, What's next for Margaret Gómez?

Dr. Gutiérrez: Margaret, you've been in government now about twenty five years, seventeen or eighteen of that as an elected official and you are looking at a few more. What's next for **Margaret Gómez**?

Commissioner Gómez: I just want to continue being of service. I'd like to thank all those who have supported me over the years.

Dr. Gutiérrez: OK. Well, I thank you very much for giving me so much time.

Commissioner Gómez: Thank you for inviting me.

Margaret Gómez is a product of the **Austin Independent School District**, having attended **Becker Elementary, Fulmore Junior High** and graduated from **William B. Travis High School**.

She has labored for the **Austin** community on issues ranging from the **South Texas Nuclear Power Plant** to the **Save Our Springs Initiative** as well as many other community infrastructure needs. For more than 25 years, she has been politically active. Her work on various campaigns has run the gamut from **Austin City Council**, local **Democratic Party** races and presidential races. **Margaret** has served on the **City of Austin Campaign Reform Task Force** and twice on the **City of Austin Charter Revision Committee**. **Margaret** is a graduate of the **City of Austin Citizens Police Academy**.

Margaret was elected constable in 1980 against a 14-year incumbent. She was re-elected in 1984 and 1988 with 60% and 62% of the vote, respectively. In 1991, she was elected to another term as constable, receiving 75% of the vote. She resigned from her post in the fall of 1993 to successfully seek the office of county commissioner for **Precinct Four**. On January 1, 1995, **Travis County Commissioner Margaret Gómez** was sworn into office and is the first Mexican-American woman to ever serve in this capacity in **Travis County**.

Margaret has received numerous awards including "Woman of the Year," by the **Texas Women's Political Caucus**, (1980); "Outstanding Hispanic Woman," from **LULAC**, (1993); has twice been named "Fund Raiser of the Year," by the **East Austin Optimist Club**. She is actively involved throughout her community in promoting the importance of education. She volunteered with "Reading is Fundamental," (RIF) for several years and has participated in career day events at several elementary and junior high schools. The **Villager** named **Commissioner Gómez** one of their "2001 Living Legends". **Margaret** is a summa cum laude graduate from **St. Edward's University**. In December, 2004, **Commissioner Gómez** received her Master's in Liberal Arts from **St. Edward's University**, with a 4.0 GPA.

In her capacity as **County Commissioner**, **Margaret** is currently actively involved in the following boards, committees, and **Commissioners Court** subcommittees:

- Capital Area Rural Transit System (CARTS)
- Travis County Administrative Operations Subcommittee
- Planning and Budget Oversight Subcommittee
- Conference of Urban Counties (CUC), Executive Board Member, 2001 to present
- Texas Hispanic County Judges and Commissioners Association, President 2002-2003
- Outstanding Latina Leader, 2001-Avance Austin
- Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award from St. Edward's University, 2009

COVID-19 DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACTS ON LATINO COMMUNITY

AUSTIN, Travis County

From the Austin Latino Coalition



TALE OF TWO CITIES, AGAIN - WEST vs. EAST

Neighborhoods in ZIP codes **east of Interstate 35** have higher numbers of **COVID-19 cases compared with those in the west**. The eastern crescent also has higher concentrations of minority, low-income and uninsured residents.



ZIP CODES WITH HIGHEST POSITIVITY RATES

78741 has consistently had the most residents test positive for COVID-19, **266 cases**. 70% of 78741 residents are minorities, most of them Hispanic. **78744*** has demographics similar to 78741's had **207 cases** as of 5/22/2020. *78744 zip code has largest Hispanic population in Austin.



EXISTING ECONOMIC & HEALTH DISPARITIES

- Many residents are essential workers.
- Residents live in apartment complexes or multigenerational households. Among the ZIP codes with the most cases, **44%** of homes are multifamily units — **almost 2½ times the rate of ZIP codes with the fewest cases**.
- The populations have high rates of existing chronic disease and poor access to health care services and or lack health insurance.
- Residents fear that getting tested for coronavirus could expose their immigration status.
- The communities haven't received culturally sensitive educational material about the disease.



LATEST DATA/DISPROPORTIONATE RATES

- Latinos represent **76%** of all COVID-19 hospitalizations in Austin, Travis County
- Latinos represent **55%** of all COVID-19 cases
- Latinos represent **38%** of COVID-19 deaths.
- Latino positive testing rate was **24.55%**, **3.5 times greater than the average test rate of 7%** for non-Latinos *Central Health/CommUnityCare Testing sites



Please call 3-1-1 with questions/Si tiene preguntas, por favor llame al 3-1-1

IMPACTO DESIGUAL Y EXCESIVO DE COVID-19 EN LA COMUNIDAD LATINA

AUSTIN, Condado de Travis

From the Austin Latino Coalition



OTRA VEZ, PARECEMOS DOS CIUDADES-OESTE vs. ESTE

Barríos en códigos postales **al este de la IH 35 tienen casos mucho más elevados de infecciones COVID-19 comparados con los barrios al oeste**. La zona este (estern crescent) además tiene muy grandes concentraciones de residentes minoritarios, de escasos ingresos, y residentes sin seguro de salud



CÓDIGOS POSTALES CON MÁS PERSONAS CONTAGIADAS

El código postal 78741 desde el principio ha tenido el número más elevado de residentes contagiados con la virus COVID-19, con **266 casos**. 70% de los residentes en 78741 son de grupos minoritarios, la mayoría Hispanos. La población de 78744* es parecida a la de 78741 y tenía **207 casos** en 5/22/2020. El código 78744 tiene la mayor población Hispana en Austin.



DESIGUALDADES ACTUALES ECONÓMICAS Y DE SALUD

- Muchos residentes son trabajadores en servicios básicos esenciales.
- Residentes viven en departamentos multifamiliares o en hogares que incluyen varias generaciones. En los códigos más contagiados, 44% de las residencias son unidades multi-familiares, **casi 21/2 más que en los códigos ZIP menos contagiados**.
- Las poblaciones tienen altos porcentajes de enfermedades crónicas y menos acceso a servicios de salud y/o no tienen seguro de salud.
- Residentes temen que si se hacen la prueba para coronavirus podrían exponer su situación migratoria o tendrían que dejar su empleo.
- Las comunidades no han recibido materiales informativos sobre COVID-19 adecuados, en su idioma, de acuerdo con sus costumbres y necesidades.



ÚLTIMOS DATOS/PORCENTAJES DESIGUALES

- Latinos son el **76%** de todos los pacientes contagiados por COVID-19 actualmente en hospitales en Austin y el Condado Travis.
- Latinos son el **55%** de todos los casos COVID-19. Latinos son el **38%** de los fallecidos por COVID-19.
- Latinos son el **24.55%** de las personas contagiadas, 3.5 más que el promedio de 7% entre los residentes que no son Latinos. *Sitios de pruebas de Central Health/CommUnityCare



Para cualquier pregunta favor de llamar al 3-1-1

Fuentes: City of Austin, Travis Co., Austin Public Health, Central Health/CommUnity Care, U.S. Census Data, Austin American Statesman

RECORDANDO

Submitted by
Dr. Christopher Carmona

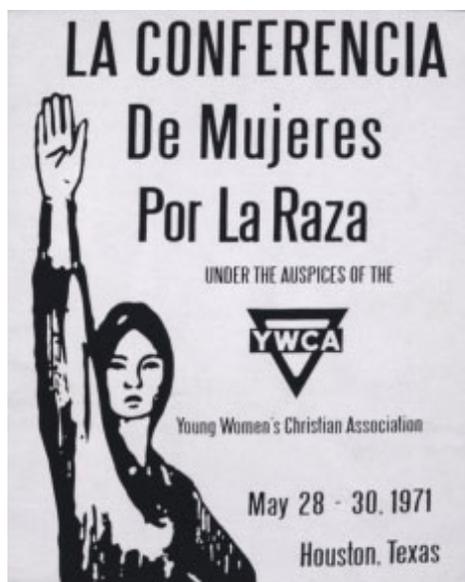
On May 28th, 1971

Mexican-American Feminists Meet in Houston

On this day in 1971, the three-day **Conferencia de Mujeres por la Raza** started at **Magnolia Park YWCA** in **Houston**. Also known as the **National Chicana Conference**, it was the first interstate assembly of Mexican-American feminists organized in the United States.

An estimated 600 women from twenty-three states attended it. Many of the participants were students, social workers, and others who represented the radical elements of Mexican-American women's political movements.

Nonetheless, they were linked to earlier, more moderate women's groups, such as **Cruz Azul Mexicana** and **Ladies LULAC**. Gender discrimination, abortion, and birth control were given as much importance at the conference as inadequate educational opportunities, racism, welfare support, and employment discrimination. The conference participants were not, however, united. An estimated half of the delegates walked out of the meeting, urging that the conference focus on racism, not sexism.



Free Parenting Classes Clases gratuitas para Padres

This class will help parents, with children ages 0-11 years, learn:

- Ways to cope with the stress of parenting
- How to manage difficult moments and behaviors
- Strategies to calm yourself and your kids
- How to create nurturing family routines

Strong Start classes can now be offered over the phone or computer. They are one hour each, weekly or twice a month, for 10-16 classes. A Parent Educator can call at a time that's best for parents: morning, afternoon, or evening.

Esta clase ayudará a los padres con niños de 0 a 11 años a aprender:

- Formas de sobrellevar el estrés que causa la crianza de nuestros hijos
- Cómo manejar momentos y comportamientos difíciles
- Estrategias para calmarse a sí mismo y a sus hijos
- Cómo crear rutinas familiares enriquecedoras

Las clases de **Strong Start** se ofrecen por teléfono o computadora. Cada clase es una hora, cada semana o dos veces al mes, de 10 a 16 clases. Una Educadora puede llamar a padres en la mañana, o tarde.

We know it's a difficult time to be a parent, and we want to help.
You can register for this FREE class by calling: 512-264-4100.

Sabemos es un tiempo difícil para ser padre, y queremos ayudarlos.
Puede inscribirse en estas clases GRATUITAS al teléfono: 512-264-4100.

For more information, please visit: safeaustin.org/strongstart

Visiten nuestra página: safeaustin.org/strongstart y elija la opción "Español"

**Strong
Start**
A Program of SAFE

**Project
HOPES**

CORONAVIRUS, FLU, COLD?

As the number of coronavirus cases rise, some key differences set coronavirus apart from the seasonal flu and the common cold — mainly the intensity of the symptoms and the recovery period. A guide at identifying the differences in the three conditions. All three, however, are spread by air-borne respiratory droplets and contaminated surfaces

CORONAVIRUS	SEASONAL FLU	COMMON COLD
Onset: Sudden	Onset: Abrupt	Onset: Gradual
Symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Dry cough Muscle ache Fatigue 	Symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Dry cough Muscle ache Headache Sore throat Runny or stuffy nose 	Symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runny or stuffy nose Sneezing Sore throat
Less common symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Headache Coughing up blood (haemoptysis) Diarrhoea 	Less common symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatigue Diarrhoea Vomiting 	Less common symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low grade fever Muscle or body ache Headache Fatigue
WHAT THIS MEANS If you have a stuffy/runny nose or are sneezing, you likely DO NOT have coronavirus		
Incubation: 1-14 days, may go up to 24 days	Incubation: 1-4 days	Incubation: 2-3 days
Complications: 5% cases (acute pneumonia, respiratory failure, septic shock, multiple organ failure)	Complications: 1% cases (including pneumonia)	Complications: Extremely rare
Recovery: 2 weeks (mild cases); 2-6 weeks (severe cases)	Recovery: 1 week (mild cases); 2 weeks (severe cases)	Recovery: 1 week for most cases; may last as long as 10 days
Treatment or vaccine No vaccines or anti-viral drugs available; only symptoms can be treated	Treatment/vaccine An annual seasonal flu vaccine is available	Treatment/vaccine No treatment, but doctors advise treating symptoms

SEVEN KINDS OF CORONA

Seven strains of coronavirus (CoV) that infect humans have been identified. These cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV)

Harmless

- Serotype 229E
- Serotype OC43
- Serotype NL63
- Serotype HKU1

These cause symptoms of the common cold, and rarely cause severe pneumonia

Dangerous

- These are known to cause more severe disease. These are:
- Sars-CoV** which causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (Sars)
 - Mers-CoV** was that causes Middle East respiratory syndrome (Mers)
 - Sars-CoV2** that causes coronavirus disease (Covid-19)

The unknowns of Sars-CoV2

Sars-CoV2 is closely related (with 88% identity) to two bat-derived Sars-like coronaviruses (bat-SL-CoV-214) and bat-SL-CoV-CXPC20 collected in 2018 in Zhoushan, eastern China

It has 79% genetic affinity with Sars-CoV, 30% with Mers-CoV

The Sars-CoV2 receptor-binding domain structure, which allows a virus to latch on to and enter a cell, is similar to Sars-CoV, despite amino acid variations at some key residues. Little is known about Sars-CoV2, studies on Sars-CoV provide clues to its behaviour and ability to infect

On smooth surfaces such as tables, phones etc, Sars-CoV2 retains its viability for 5 days at 22-25°C and relative humidity of 40-50%, which is typical for air-conditioned rooms. Though this may vary for Sars-CoV2, experts say this is a good indicator for its behaviour



Covid-19 New Testing Guidance Brazoria County

Community Health Network is driven by its mission to provide healthcare services to the communities it serves by following and adhering to the recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Community Health Networks has expanded the testing guidance to include asymptomatic first responders and medical providers caring for patients positive with COVID-19. Community Health Network is also expanding testing to individuals with specific chronic diseases, even if they present no symptom(s). Testing is being broadened to accommodate these new populations for their health and safety at the recommendation of new Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines.

“As we learn new information each day on COVID-19, we understand testing is a key factor in the prevention of community spread, including screening and testing of asymptomatic persons. Community Health Network performs viral and antibody testing depending on COVID-19 health screening to determine an active or past infection. If you test positive or negative for COVID-19, no matter what type of test is determined, you still must do your part to protect yourself and others through social distancing, face masks, and hand hygiene,” said Yvette M. Poindexter, M.D., Community Health Network’s Chief Medical Officer.

Community Health Network is a system of federally qualified health clinics located in Brazoria, Galveston, and Harris Counties that provide pharmacy, primary care, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, women’s health, men’s health, senior health, oral health care, psychiatry, and therapy. Community Health Network is dedicated to developing systems of care that are of high value to the people we serve. We accept Medicaid, CHIP, Medicare, private insurance, and cash payments. Individuals and families that are uninsured may be eligible for care at a discounted price, and patients that are not eligible will find substantial value in our office visits, lab costs, and pharmacy pricing.

If you are visiting or have an appointment at any of our locations, please bring and wear your cloth face mask or covering from home. Our call center is available Monday- Sunday from 8 AM to 6 PM: 281-824-1480. Community Health Network offers access to Telehealth and Telemedicine for pediatric, counseling and therapeutic services, and adult medicine. For additional information, visit the www.mychn.org or call 281-824-1480.

Comisión De Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas



AVISO DE SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR (NAPD) PARA UN PERMISO DE SOLICITUD DE TIERRA DE CALIDAD DE AGUA PARA AGUAS RESIDUALES MUNICIPALES

RENOVACIÓN

PERMISO NO. WQ0014126001

SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR. 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 (TCEQ) 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. Este permiso no autoriza a un vertido de contaminantes en el agua en el estado. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 8 de Agosto de 2019.

Las aguas residuales domésticas de la instalación de tratamiento se encuentra en 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, en Condado de Guadalupe, Texas 78130. La instalación de tratamiento de aguas y sitio de disposición se encuentra en la cuenca de drenaje del Río de Guadalupe por Debajo de Comal en el Segmento N° 1804 de la Cuenca del Río Guadalupe. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico del sitio o la instalación ubicación general se proporciona como una cortesía y no como parte de la solicitud o aviso. Para conocer la ubicación exacta, consulte la aplicación.

<https://tceq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=db5bac44afb468bbddd360f8168250f&marker=-98.067777%2C29.653333&level=12>

El Director Ejecutivo la TCEQ ha completado la revisión técnica de la solicitud y se preparó un borrador del permiso. El permiso, si es aprobado establecería las condiciones en las que el edificio debe funcionar. El Director Ejecutivo ha tomado una decisión preliminar que este permiso, si es emitida, cumple con todos los requisitos legislativos y reglamentarios. La solicitud de permiso, la decisión preliminar del Director Ejecutivo y el borrador del permiso están disponibles para ver y copiar en el Cañón Regional de la

Autoridad del Agua, 850 de la orilla del Lago de Paso, New Braunfels, Texas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EL DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO DE ACCIÓN. El Director Ejecutivo podrá emitir la aprobación final de la aplicación, a menos que una oportuna audiencia de caso impugnado petición o solicitud de reconsideración presentada. Si una oportuna solicitud de audiencia o de la solicitud de reconsideración presentada, el Director Ejecutivo de la no emisión de la aprobación definitiva del permiso y remitirá la solicitud y solicitar a la TCEQ Comisionados para su consideración en una programada la reunión 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 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 específico y/o (2) la lista de correo de todas las solicitudes en un condado específico. Si desea que se agregue su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envía por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Principal de la TCEQ.

Todos los comentarios escritos y reunión pública, las solicitudes deben ser presentadas a la Oficina del Secretario, MC 105, de la Comisión de Texas sobre Calidad Ambiental, P. O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087 o electrónicamente en www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/ dentro de los 30 días a partir de la fecha de periódico de la publicación de este aviso.

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 <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: 20 de Mayo, 2020



AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PÚBLICA

PLAN DE 5 AÑOS Y PLAN ANUAL 2020 DEL CONDADO DE BRAZORIA

Una audiencia pública se llevará a cabo el miércoles 10 de junio del 2020 a las 9:00 a.m. y el miércoles 17 de junio del 2020 a las 5:30 p.m. en la reunión ZOOM. Los Ciudadanos pueden entrar a la reunión del 10 de junio, hablando al: 1-346-248-7799; Reunion ID: 305585377#; Contraseña: 340184 y/o a la reunión el 17 de junio hablando al: 1-346-248-7799; Reunion ID: 99483007676#; Contraseña: 495016. Comentarios e insumos también pueden ser submitidos por correo electrónico a nancyf@brazoriacounty.com o por teléfono a Nancy Friudenberg al 979-864-1860. El objetivo de la audiencia será recibir comentarios de los ciudadanos y aportes relacionados con el Plan de 5 años y el Plan Anual PHA 2020 del Condado de Brazoria.

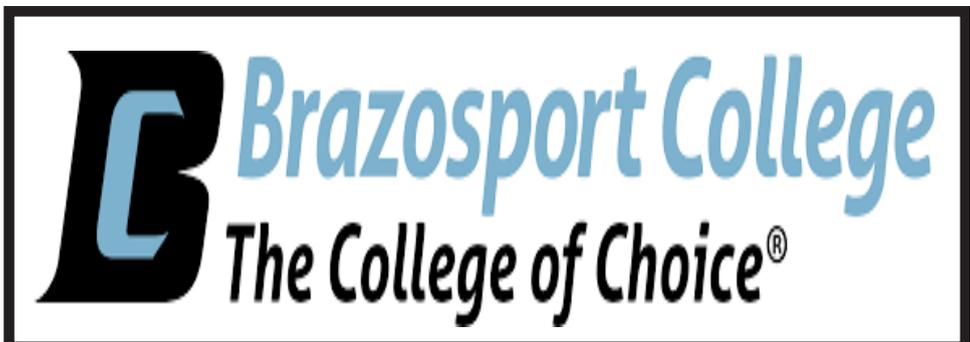
Una copia del Plan Anual PHA, estará disponible para el público en nuestra página de web el 15 de mayo del 2020 al:

<http://brazoriacountytx.gov/departments/housing-and-urban-development/public-notice>

Personas que no hablan Inglés, necesitan lenguaje de señas, y cualquier otra persona necesitando adaptaciones especiales y decaen atender esta audiencia pública deben comunicarse con Nancy Friudenberg al (979) 864-1860, antes de la audiencia para que se puedan hacer las adaptaciones.

Los comentarios por escrito pueden enviarse a la Autoridad de Vivienda del Condado de Brazoria, 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas 77515 o por fax al (979) 864-1089. Favor de enviar sus comentarios antes de las 4:00 p.m. del 1 de julio del 2020. Para información general, por favor llame a Nancy Friudenberg al (979) 864-1860.

Written comments can be submitted to the Brazoria County Housing Authority, 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas 77515 or by fax to (979) 864-1089. Please submit any comments by 4:00 pm July 1, 2020. For general information, please call Nancy Friudenberg at (979) 864-1860.



UTRGV linguists awarded federal grant to document the language of the RGV

By Victoria Brito - The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

RIO GRANDE VALLEY, TEXAS – The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has awarded two University of Texas Rio Grande Valley professors and their University of Arizona collaborator a grant for a project on bilingualism on the U.S. Mexico border.

UTRGV's Dr. Katherine Christoffersen, the project director and principal investigator on the grant, Dr. Ryan Bessett and Dr. Ana Carvalho (University of Arizona, co-PI), have received an almost \$60,000 for their project, **Bilingual Voices in the U.S./Mexico Borderlands**.

As a multi-site project, it will document language in the Rio Grande Valley and in Southern Arizona by expanding development of two website-based collections of interviews with community members, the **Corpus Bilingüe del Valle (CoBiVa)** and **Corpus de Español del Sur de Arizona (CESA)**.

Christoffersen and Bessett completed their PhDs at the University of Arizona with Carvalho, who created the Southern Arizona corpus. Inspired by her work, the three submitted a proposal to NEH in July 2019.

"Linguists have known for decades that code-switching – using Spanish and English together – is a highly sophisticated skill," Christoffersen said. "Through the systematic study of language, we hope to increase this understanding and the prestige of code-switching and local language varieties among students and community members." The funding will be used to test various transcription methods aided by technology –

like reporting on the accuracy and speed of revising auto-generated transcripts.

The team also will be able to fund student participation in research through the grant. They will share their findings at conferences and in publications, webinars and workshops, in the hope of inspiring the creation of more community-based, community-driven corpus projects.

Beyond their importance for scholarship, the corpora are valuable local resources for the community, and for teaching Spanish to Heritage Language Learners. "Bilingual dialects are commonly stigmatized. This is especially true of the Spanish spoken along the US-Mexico border," said Bessett, an assistant professor of Hispanic Linguistics. "The research team hopes that local teachers will use CoBiVa as a tool in Spanish and dual language classrooms. By bringing a corpus of local, bilingual Spanish into the classroom, it legitimizes the linguistic variety and elevates its status in the community."

The CoBiVa website (www.utrgv.edu/cobiva) includes a blog that will feature updates to the project, and a list of related presentations and publications.

Pending a short online request form, anyone can access the actual collection of revised, anonymized interviews with audio files, clickable transcripts and background and demographic information on the interviewees. Christoffersen and Bessett plan to have 50 interviews and audio files posted on the website by December 2020.

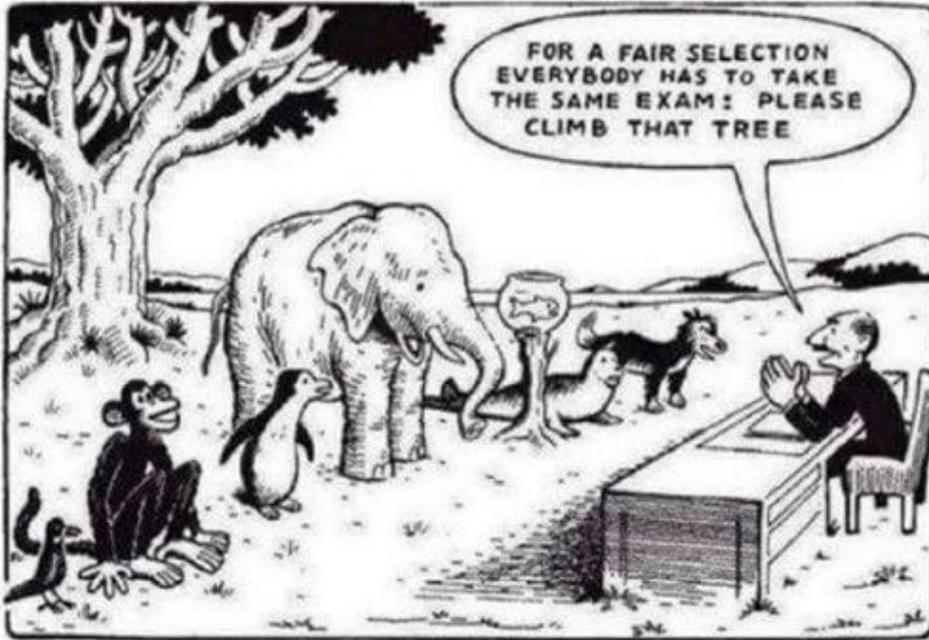
Word Power

En las palabras hay poder

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

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

Waiting	Esperando
Hope	Esperanza
Faith	Fe
Belief	Creencia
Tomorrow	Mañana
Change	Cambio
Normal	Normal
Future	Futuro
Routine	Rutina
Relationships	Relaciones
Friends	Amigos
Enemies	Enemigos
Important	Importante
Forget	Olvidar
New	Nuevo
Try	Intento



Our Education System

“Everybody is a genius. But if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree, it will live its whole life believing that it is stupid.”

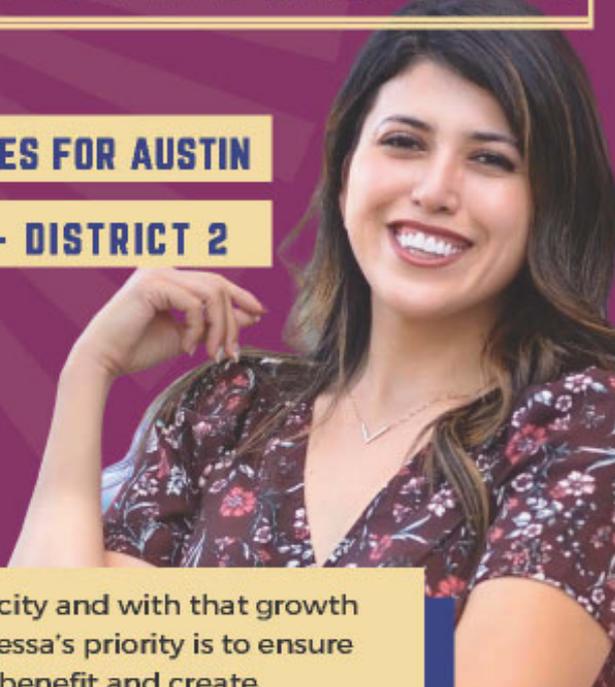
- Albert Einstein

VAMOS CON VANESSA



VANESSA FUENTES FOR AUSTIN

CITY COUNCIL- DISTRICT 2

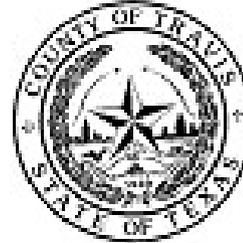


Austin is a growing city and with that growth comes change. Vanessa's priority is to ensure that these changes benefit and create



TRAVIS COUNTY WANTS TO DO BUSINESS WITH YOU

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



¡no puedo respirar!

I can't breathe!

A man was pressed down onto concrete with a solid 200 lbs sitting directly on his neck. He cried out for water. He cried out for his deceased mother, and once he realized he could no longer breathe, he cried out for mercy and he begged for his life. His nose bled and he lost control of his bladder. Yet he remained trapped and handcuffed under the weight of an officer's knee.

Onlookers tried to intervene only to be threatened with pepper spray. Even when he lost consciousness, the weight of that knee stayed firm on his neck. When off-duty medical personnel begged for the officer to get up, they refused.

America watched a man being killed in broad daylight for 10 agonizing minutes. I understand people will dig through everything he's done wrong in his life. I understand that people will roll their eyes at this. We will see his mug shot and he will become a villain even though surveillance video does not support police claims that he resisted arrest. There is no crime that justifies this punishment. Whether he has a criminal history or mental health issues, there is no justification for his death.

His name was **George Floyd**

