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La Voz

Volume 20 Number 1
A Bi-Cultural Publication
January, 2025

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People in the News



Aaron Valdez Announces Candidacy for Mayor of Eagle Pass, Texas

From the Eagle Pass News Leader

EAGLE PASS, TX – **Aaron Valdez**, a life-long resident, community leader, and small business owner, proudly announces his candidacy for **Mayor of Eagle Pass**.

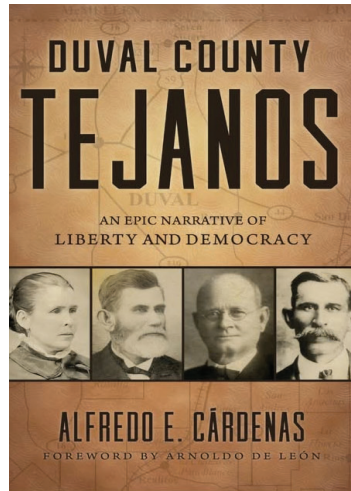
With a proven record of public service and leadership, **Valdez** is running to bring bold solutions to improve safety, boost the local economy, and invest in the health and well-being of **Eagle Pass** families—all while keeping taxes low. He plans to do this by creating strong relationships with the existing city council members and supporting their progressive and innovative plans for the city.

“Eagle Pass is my home, and I’m running for mayor because our families deserve safety, opportunity, and a strong future,” said Valdez. “By working together, we can create real progress—without putting an added burden on taxpayers. The opportunity for success is near, and I know that I can lead the City of Eagle Pass to achieve things, and quickly.”

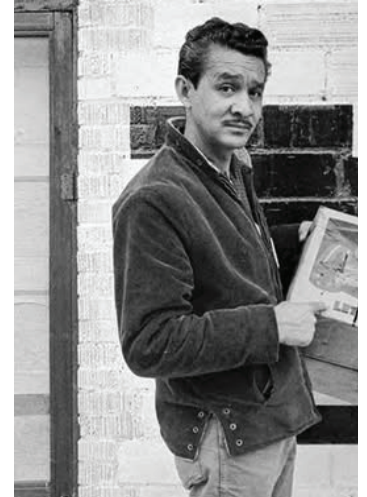
Valdez brings a wealth of experience to his campaign for **Mayor**. For the past 15 years, he has owned and operated a successful small business in **Eagle Pass**, creating local jobs and is always contributing to the community. As **Chairman of the Maver-**

ick County Board, he has led efforts to expand healthcare resources while lowering taxes for all families—a testament to his financial responsibility and commitment to community advocacy. Voting begins April 21, 2025 at the **Multi-Purpose Center**. **Mr. Valdez** is asking for all city citizens to make a plan and vote in this upcoming city election.

About **Aaron Valdez**: **Valdez** is on the **Maverick County Hospital District Board of Trustees**, and has served as a Board Member for the **Eagle Pass Chamber of Commerce**. In 2013, he became an entrepreneur by launching **Smart Energy Solution**, which brings solar technology to the region. **Aaron** and his wife, **Stephany Valdez**, who recently opened a local insurance office and also volunteers on several community boards, are deeply invested in building a brighter future for the community they both love.



Happy Birthday Gilbert Padilla!



Born in December 1927 in a **San Joaquin Valley** labor camp, **Gilbert Padilla** began working the fields at a young age to help support his family. His early experiences as a farmworker shaped his lifelong commitment to improving conditions for agricultural laborers.

In 1955, **Padilla** met **Cesar Chavez** at a house meeting in **Hanford, California**, and later joined the **Community Service Organization (CSO)**. By 1960, he was hired by **Chavez** to provide service center support in **Stockton**, working alongside him to help farmworker communities.

In 1962, after the **CSO** board rejected **Chavez's** proposed farmworker program, **Cesar Chavez** and **Gilbert Padilla** chose to leave and organize independently. Alongside **Filipino** leaders like **Larry Itliong** and **Pete Velasco**, they helped form the **United Farm Workers (UFW)**, a movement that would fight for better working conditions and rights for farmworkers nationwide.

Today, we remember **Gilbert Padilla** for his inspiring work and unwavering dedication that helped create lasting change for farmworkers. His legacy continues to inspire generations of activists fighting for justice and equality.

Photo: **Gilbert Padilla** standing in front of the **UFWOC** headquarters, **Rio Grande City, Texas**, 1967 Photograph taken by **Clarke Emmon**, courtesy of the **Tom & Ethel Bradley Center, CSUN**.



Benny Muñoz Passes Away in Temple, Texas

Benny Muñoz passed away of heart complications in Temple Texas. Benny (standing on the left side of Joe) was a very popular charismatic singer who started his singing career with the band **The Latin Glows** from **Temple Texas** fronted by the equally gifted and popular singer **Rocky Hernandez**. Benny joined **Little Joe y La Familia** in the late 70s

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La Voz is published monthly. The business address is P.O. Box 19457 Austin, Texas 78760. Our phone number is 512-944-4123. The use, reproduction or distribution of this newspaper is strongly encouraged.

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La Voz Newspapers - January, 2025

Pensamientos

Bienvenidos al año 2025. I don't know about you, but I have to stop and think about that number. Well for one thing, it is ¼ of the way into the 21st century. Secondly, the number reminds me for some reason of outer space. And lastly, this is the year, God willing, that I will turn 73 years old. But all that aside, I look forward to many good things in 2025.

In this issue of **La Voz** we join the rest of the country in paying our respects to former **President Jimmy Carter**. On pages 12 and 13 you will find some reflections on his life. The only thing I can say is that in the Fall of 1976, I was a graduate student at **UCLA** and did work on his campaign as a block walker. **QEPD Presidente!**

On the cover of this issue of **La Voz** is our choice for **Person of the Year**. Her name is **Celia Israel**. She came to **Austin** in the early 1980s from **El Paso, Texas** to attend **The University of Texas at Austin** and quickly became involved *en la politica*. In fact she worked in the administration of **Governor Ann Richards** as a young adult. In 2014, she ran in a special election for **Texas State Representative** and served in the legislature. She then ran for **Mayor of Austin** in 2022 but was not successful. Last year, she ran for **Travis County Tax-Assessor Collector** with no opposition. She will now be sworn in this month.



In this issue of **La Voz** we call to your attention the **Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame – Round Two**. In 2023, A group of friends got together and worked out a plan to recognize and remember individuals in the **Austin** area who have made a positive contribution to the Hispanic community. To be sure, there are hundreds of individuals from the Austin area who have worked and sacrificed to improve the city **y La Raza**.

Our approach is to recognize their respective efforts in small groups or rounds. *Porque la mera verdad es que* the number of potential inductees into this hall of fame will grow to over 200. In future issues of **La Voz** we will keep everyone informed as we move forward with this project. If you go to our website (www.lavoznewspapers.com) you will find more information on this hall of fame project.

The next story we wish to call to your attention to titled **The Mexican Middle Claas**. The folks at **ReVista – Harverd Review of Latin America** were kind enough to grant us reprint permission. It is no secret that increasingly more and more middle and wealthy Mexicans are making their way in to **Central Texas**. They are buying homes and starting businesses. In future issues of **La Voz** we will explore this growing demographic and its impact on Austin.

Last but not least, we extend an invitation to everyone to consider submitting articles or opinion pieces. Don't worry about your writing abilities, we have people here that can help polish your work. Again, have a great New Year!

EDITOR



Alfredo Santos c/s
Editor and
Publisher

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HAPPY
Holidays!

GRATEFUL FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

WISHING EVERYONE A PROSPEROUS AND PEACEFUL NEW YEAR

FELIZ AÑO NUEVO!

*REP. LULU FLORES
TX. HD 51*



Lulu Flores
State Representative HD 51

Paid political announcement by the candidate Lulu Flores



1920

Average Income \$3,269.40
Cost of a New Home \$6,296.00

Dozen Eggs .47 Cents
Cost of a New Car \$525.00
Pound of Round Steak .40 cents
Cost of a Wedding \$400.00
Price of a Movie Ticket \$15 cents

President of the United States: Warre G. Harding
Vice-President of the United States: Calvin Coolidge

Comienza la temporada de virus respiratorios: qué deben hacer los latinos para evitar hospitalizaciones

Por la Dra. Adelaida M. Rosario, teniente comandante en el Servicio de Salud Pública de los EE. UU.

El invierno es una de las temporadas más activas en cuanto a virus respiratorios. La temporada pasada (2023-2024), casi medio millón de personas fueron hospitalizadas a causa de la gripe, aproximadamente 900,000 por COVID-19 y aproximadamente 200,000 por VRS en los Estados Unidos.

Estos virus comunes pueden causar infecciones respiratorias peligrosas que pueden provocar enfermedades graves, hospitalización o muerte. Además, los datos revelan una realidad preocupante para la comunidad latina: durante la temporada de virus respiratorios de 2023-2024, sólo el 41.1% de los latinos se vacunaron, en comparación con las poblaciones blancas y afroamericanas (51.8% y 45.4% respectivamente). Sólo el 17.3% de los latinos de 18 años o más recibieron la vacuna contra el COVID-19, en comparación con el 24.6% de la población blanca.

Esta baja tasa de vacunación tiene serias consecuencias: las personas latinas tuvieron más de 1.3 veces más hospitalizaciones por gripe que las personas blancas no latinas durante la temporada del virus respiratorio 2023-2024. La situación es particularmente preocupante entre los adultos de 65 años o más, un grupo en el que sólo el 31.4% de los latinos se vacunaron contra la gripe la temporada pasada, muy por debajo de la tasa general del 54.4%.

¿Sabías que en la temporada de gripe 2023-2024 hubo 41 millones de casos de gripe y 18 millones de visitas médicas relacionadas con la gripe?

¿Cuáles son los grupos de mayor riesgo?

- Los adultos mayores tienen el mayor riesgo de enfermarse gravemente a causa de los virus respiratorios. La mayoría de las muertes a causa de la gripe, el COVID-19 y el VRS ocurren en personas de 65 años o más y este riesgo aumenta con la edad.
- Las personas con otras condiciones de salud también tienen un mayor riesgo de sufrir complicaciones por la gripe, el COVID-19 y el VRS. Estas condiciones incluyen enfermedad cardíaca y pulmonar, diabetes y enfermedad renal. El embarazo también es una condición que aumenta el riesgo de enfermarse gravemente a causa de la gripe, el COVID-19 y el VRS.
- Además de las personas latinas, otros grupos raciales

y étnicos, así como las personas que viven en áreas rurales, tienen un mayor riesgo de enfermarse gravemente a causa de la gripe, el COVID-19 y el VRS.

¿Por qué es crucial vacunarse ahora?

- Las infecciones por virus como la gripe, el COVID-19 y el VRS pueden aumentar en otoño e invierno.
- Las personas pasan más tiempo en espacios interiores donde hay menos ventilación, lo que facilita la transmisión de los virus de una persona a otra.
- Algunos virus, como el virus que causa el COVID-19, sobreviven más tiempo y se propagan más rápido en temperaturas frías, además el aire frío y seco, también puede hacer que el cuerpo tenga más dificultades para combatir enfermedades.

¿Qué vacunas necesito en la temporada 2024-2025?

Gripe y COVID-19: Todas las personas a partir de 6 meses de edad deben recibir las vacunas contra la gripe y el COVID-19 de esta temporada. Los virus de la gripe pueden cambiar de un año a otro y las vacunas se desarrollan para actuar contra las variantes de la gripe que circulan esta temporada. Las vacunas contra el COVID-19 se actualizan cuando es necesario para actuar contra las variantes de virus que circulan en ese momento.

VRS: Todas las personas de 75 años o más, y aquellas de 60 años o más con ciertas condiciones de salud como enfermedad cardíaca, enfermedad pulmonar, obesidad y diabetes, deben recibir una dosis de la vacuna contra el VRS si no han sido vacunadas contra el VRS anteriormente.

Medidas adicionales de prevención

Además de vacunarse, las medidas preventivas contra los virus respiratorios incluyen tomar medidas adicionales para mejorar la ventilación en espacios interiores, lavarse las manos, usar mascarillas y evitar las multitudes y las personas que están enfermas.

El año pasado, más de 1.5 millones de personas fueron hospitalizadas por infecciones a causa de la gripe, el COVID-19 y el VRS en Estados Unidos. Vacunarte es la mejor protección contra enfermarte gravemente o necesitar atención médica. Para ello, el Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos (HHS, por sus siglas en inglés) de EE. UU. ha

puesto en marcha la campaña Arriesga Menos. Haz Más. para proveer información sobre estos virus respiratorios y de los beneficios de salvar vidas que tienen las vacunas.

Las vacunas contra la gripe de la temporada pasada evitaban casi 9 millones de casos de gripe, más de 4 millones de visitas médicas, más de 130,000 hospitalizaciones y más de 6,700 muertes.

Y, por último, recuerda que solo porque tuviste un caso leve de gripe o COVID-19 en el pasado, no significa que no puedas enfermarte gravemente si te vuelves a contagiar. Protégete. Vacúnate hoy.

Visita [vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov) para empezar. Visita [cdc.gov/ArriesgaMenos](https://www.cdc.gov/ArriesgaMenos) o habla con un doctor para obtener más información sobre las enfermedades respiratorias.

Sobre el autor

La **Dra. Adelaida M. Rosario** es teniente comandante en el **Servicio de Salud Pública de los EE. UU.** La **LCDR Adelaida M. Rosario** está en el Cuartel General del Cuerpo Comisionado, con más de seis años de servicio. Es científica social especializada en la salud de las minorías, se desplegó en Japón en 2020 como parte de la respuesta al COVID-19 y ha aparecido en anuncios de servicio público a nivel nacional para el HHS y la Oficina del Cirujano General. Anteriormente, trabajó en el Instituto Nacional de Salud de las Minorías y Disparidades en la Salud (NIMHD) de los NIH y contribuyó al libro *The Science of Health Disparities Research*. Tiene un doctorado en Bienestar Social de la **Universidad Internacional de la Florida**.





The **Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame** was created in 2023 as a way to recognize and remember individuals who were and are active participants in bringing about social and political change in **Austin, Texas**. It takes a lot work, effort and sacrifice to make change in a community. It is often very thank less work and the people who do it understand this. They also understand that the cause they believe in is one that sometimes nobody else believes in but they know someone has to do it.

In 2023, a working group of community activists selected 9 individuals to be inducted into this hall of fame. This year we have selected 11 individuals. Some are no longer with us but their spirit and their work lives on. In Spanish wee a saying those goes like this: "Una mano no se lava sola." The individuals in **Round Two** understood and understand that their contribution is but a part of a larger effort to improve the **Mexican American** community. Asi es con esto presentamos the second cohort of the **Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame**.

Read their biographical sketches here and visit their profiled online at www.lavoznewspapers.com. The public is invited to submit their nominations for Round Three.

Austin Hispanic Round

Gonzalo Barrientos, Jr.



By **Ashley Mastervich** from **The University of Texas at Austin, Moody College of Communication, Oral History Project**

As one of the first Mexican Americans to represent **Travis County** in the **Texas House of Representatives** and **Senate**, **Gonzalo Barrientos Jr.** was part of the first wave of Latino officials who led the way for minority groups in local, state and national politics. Following the lead of his early rolemodels, men like **John F. Kennedy** and **Lyndon B. Johnson**, **Barrientos** devoted his career as public official to challenging the inequalities he witnessed and endured in his youth.

Growing up, **Barrientos** recognized that the power was in the hands of Anglos, what he called "the good ol' boy system." "You have to live it to really know what it is about. And it is about being treated unequally. It is about not getting promotions in your work. It is about training someone else for the job you have, then getting demoted," he said. "Walk in my shoes, and see what it's all about." **Barrientos'** knowledge of **Mexican-American** civil rights began during his childhood in **Bastrop, Texas**. On June 15, 1948, a **Mexican-American** attorney from **San An-**

tonio, Gustavo C. "Gus" Garcia, filed suit against **Bastrop Independent School District** and three other school districts.

Garcia, along with **Bob Eckhardt** and several other attorneys, represented a young girl, **Minerva Delgado**, along with the parents of 20 other **Mexican Americans** who were required to attend segregated schools. **Garcia** argued that excluding **Mexican Americans** from Anglo schools was unlawful.

In September 1949, **Judge Ben H. Rice** of the **U.S. District Court, Western District of Texas**, said the segregation was unconstitutional. Even though the lawsuit began the process of desegregation for **Mexican Americans**, the court still permitted separate classes for non-English-speaking first-graders.

CHILDHOOD

Barrientos was born July 20, 1941, in **Galveston, Texas**. His family had moved there from just outside of **Bastrop**, about 35 miles southeast of **Austin**. Before that, his father, **Gonzalo Barrientos Sr.**, had worked as a miner in the soft coal mines northwest of **Bastrop**. However, the unprofitable mines closed down in the late 1930s, causing the **Barrientos** family to relocate.

In **Galveston**, **Barrientos Sr.** married **Christina Mendiola**, another native of **Bastrop**. He was a longshoreman, unloading and loading ships. But in 1941, he hurt his back on the job and couldn't continue working. **Barrientos Sr.** relocated his family back to a **Bastrop** farm that same year, shortly after the birth of **Gonzalo Jr.** Another child, **Alicia**, was born to the family in 1944.

Barrientos spent his childhood on the **Bastrop** farm and was part of the migrant farmworker force that traveled to fields in **Central, South and West Texas**. Back then, discrimination against minorities was commonplace. For example, **Mexican Americans** were not allowed to eat inside most restaurants. "I think we invented fast food because we couldn't eat in the cafes or restaurants. We would order around the back door: fast food to-go," **Barrientos** said, snapping his fingers for emphasis. "Before desegregation, there were three schools in **Bastrop** - one for blacks, one for whites and one for Mexicans," he said. "Fortunately, I only experienced one year of segregation. At the time I was 6, I would go to school

Read more about **Gonzalo Barrientos, Jr.** at the **Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame** website: www.lavoznewspapers.com

Hall of Fame

Two

Diana Herrera Castañeda



Diana Castañeda is a long time Austin community activist. She graduated from Travis High School in 1970 and later attended Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos.

Over the years she has been a member of numerous organizations including Girl Scouts, MAD and her neighborhood associations. Her public service career includes having run for public office several times. In 1988, she, along with four others ran for Place 5 on the Austin City Council. In the end, it was San Guzman and Robert Barnstone who made it into a run-off. Barnstone ended up winning 39,124 to Guzman's 21,511.

In 1992, Diana decided to run for a seat on the board of trustees of the Austin Independent School District. Here is an excerpt from an interview in 2009:

Alfredo Santos c/s: "Why did you decide to run for school board?"

Diana Castañeda: "I had been involved in the NAACP and Texas Civil Rights Project. I was living on Palo Blanco Street and the discussion going on in the community revolved around single member districts for the

school district. The boundaries were being drawn and soon the school district approved the changes.

As the deadline for filing approached, I check to see who had filed. Much to my astonishment, only one person had filed to run. I thought to myself, here we went and asked the Federal Government to intervene in this issue in Austin, Texas and only one other person, Raul Rosa, had filed. So I filed to run. I wanted to allow people a choice.

As I was running I realized that I was the better candidate. And then the teacher's union realized I was the better candidate and so a lot of support started coming my way. I received almost all the major endorsements. The election was in February of 1992 and I ended up going into a run-off election with Raul. After all the votes were counted I ended up winning 859 votes to 808 votes, a 51 vote margin."

In 1993, Castañeda was elected vice-president of the Mexican American Democrats organization. She stated in an interview, "I attended the Mexican American Democrats convention that was held here in Austin. This is the convention where there was the big split and Gonzalo Barrientos ended up leading a splinter group that eventually became Tejano Democrats. I decided to stay with the Mexican American Democrats. It was at this convention where I was elected Vice-President of MAD." With Roberto Alonzo as the president of MAD, Castañeda and other MAD officers traveled around the state to build up chapters and continue the work of keeping MAD at the forefront of Texas Democratic politics.

In 1994, Castañeda was still a member of the Austin Independent School District Board of Trustees when she decided to run for Constable in Precinct 4. She stated that she checked the legality of it and everything was clear. But the voters did not feel that one person should hold two elective offices at the same time and Rocky Medrano, a long time Texas Department of Public Safety trooper defeated her by a vote of 3,702 to 2,000 votes.

In 1998, Castañeda decided to run for president of the AISD board and garnered 6,264 votes, about 18.9% and lost. This would be her last bid for public office. For the last 10 years Diana Castañeda has continued to be involved in the civic affairs of the city and currently served as a co-chair of Unidos de Austin. She is also actively involved in the National Organization of Women. For all that can be said about Diana Castañeda, no one can ever say that she is a quitter. For not being a member of any insider group in Austin, Texas, Diana Castañeda has managed to persevere and continue the struggle to make her community a better place in which to live and raise children.

Read more about Diana Castañeda at the Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame website: www.lavoznews-papers.com

Margaret Muñoz Simon



Andrea Ramirez writing for the Texas State Historical Society tells the story of an early Austin activist.

SIMON, MARGARET MUÑOZ (1909–1998) was a journalist, radio disc jockey, and social activist, grew up in Eagle Pass, Texas, and attended early schooling in Piedras Negras, Mexico. She moved to the city of Austin about 1942 with her husband Henry Muñoz, a linotypist, and they established a Spanish-language newspaper, *El Democrata*.

During World War II, while Henry enlisted in the military and was stationed in San Francisco, California, Margaret continued their work on *El Democrata*. She also volunteered in her neighborhood association which later influenced her efforts in petitioning the construction of affordable housing in East Austin.

Margaret Muñoz befriended some of the other local military wives, including Maj. Vann Kennedy's wife, Mary, who was the associate editor of *The State Observer* in 1943. The women kept each other company while their husbands were away, and Margaret helped care for Mary's mother. Through daily conversation, Margaret Muñoz absorbed English from Mary Kennedy and also tutored her in Spanish.

After the war, Margaret Muñoz continued her work

Continued on the next page

Margaret Muñoz Simon

with *El Democrata* until it ceased publication in 1950. At some point she wed her second husband, **Hugo Simon**. In the 1950s **Margaret Muñoz Simon** began her work as a radio announcer and maintained this career into the 1980s. The city of **Austin** and its mayor **Ron Mullen** (in 1983) credited her as the “first **Mexican American** woman disc jockey in the **Austin** area.” She worked at **Austin** radio station **KTXN** and later at **KMXX**.

Throughout her life, **Margaret Muñoz Simon** was very active in promoting civil rights and cultural awareness in the **Tejano** community. She was a founding member of the **Austin** branch of the **League of United Latin American Citizens** (LULAC) and helped organize chapters of **LULAC** for young adults in nearby cities, including a chapter in the **Bastrop** prison. She wrote manuscripts, assisted in fundraising efforts, corresponded with members in the community, and made introductions at special events and ceremonies (birthdays, graduations, weddings etc).

She utilized mass radio communication to speak against injustice in **Austin's Latin American** community and acquainted herself with local government figures to inform **Latino American** citizens of structural discrimination and encouraged them to engage in their civic involvement by attending **LULAC** events. With the help of local doctors, lawyers, and businesses, **Margaret Muñoz Simon** hosted youth events at the **Pan-American Recreation Center** and distributed the money raised for future events and for the maintenance of **LULAC's** existing programs.

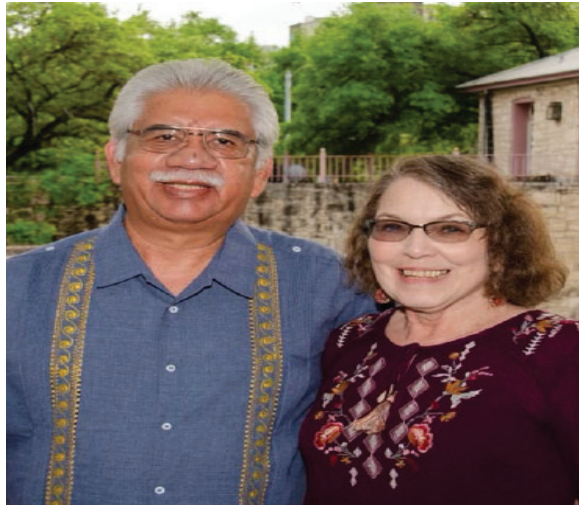
Going back to 1942, she organized the first **Diez y Sies de Septiembre** (the day which marks the beginning of the war for **Mexico's Independence from Spain**) festival in **Austin** and later became an active member in the **Fiestas Patrias Committee**. She became the secretary of the **Fiestas Patrias Committee** and took pride in the events they arranged. She introduced and organized new contests for the best tamales, menudo, etc., and also organized a city queen contest as a means to involve the youth in safe community parties which promoted cultural traditions and values.

During the 1960s **Simon** was a paying member of the **American G.I. Forum** and created a ladies auxiliary branch in **Austin**. She was also active in the **VIVA Johnson Club** to promote the election of **Lyndon Johnson** for president. In 1964 she helped establish the **Travis County** chapter of the **Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations** (PASSO) which helped **Mexican Americans** register to vote. **PASSO** successfully registered thousands of **Latino** citizens.

Read more about **Margaret Muñoz Simon** at the **Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame** website: www.lavoznewspapers.com

Austin Hispanic Round

Gilberto and Jane Rivera



Gilbert and Jane Rivera were nominated for the **Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame** in recognition of their many years of joint activism for **East Austin** and the **Austin Mexican American** community. They met while both were employed by the **East Austin Chicano Economic Development Corporation** in 1980.

Together, the **Riveras** have advocated with other community members to preserve **East Austin** neighborhoods, parks, businesses, and services ever since. For example, they managed a project to complete the 10-unit new housing construction project for lower income **East Austin** residents known as “**Nueva Vida**” in 1982.

In 2001, they and their neighbors worked with **Austin Inter-religious Ministries** to rehabilitate 64 homes for elderly or disabled homeowners. They are co-authors of the book **Austin's Rosewood Neighborhood**, published in 2012. They are among the founders and are co-facilitators of **Austin's Raza RoundTable**, started in 2010 as an outcome of the fortieth anniversary celebration of the founding of **La Raza Unida Party**. **Raza RoundTable** has met at least monthly ever since so that members can discuss and take joint action on issues of concern to their community.

Gilbert Rivera was born and raised in **East Austin**. His first position was with the **Travis County Mental Health/Mental Retardation Program**. **Gilbert** then served twenty-seven years with the **City of Austin's**

conservation programs. He has been a neighborhood activist and organizer for over five decades. He is a founding member of several organizations including **PODER** (People Organized in Defense of Earth and Her Resources), **CAMILA** (Chicanos Against Military Intervention in Latin America), **La Raza RoundTable** and the **Austin Brown Berets**.

In 1986 he was a local organizer for the **Veterans Peace Convoy to Nicaragua**. In 1989 **Gilbert** ran for **Austin City Council** in a seat not then designated for an **East Austin** resident, but did not win. He served as a member of the **Mayor's Task Force on Institutional Racism and Systemic Inequity** in 2020. He is the current President of the **Rosewood/Glen Oaks Neighborhood Association**, board president of **Red Salmon Arts-Resistencia Bookstore**, member of the **Rosewood Neighborhood Contact Team**, member of the **Travis County Historical Commission**, former board member

of the **Green Doors** permanent supportive housing program for veterans, and former chair of the **City of Austin Community Development Commission**.

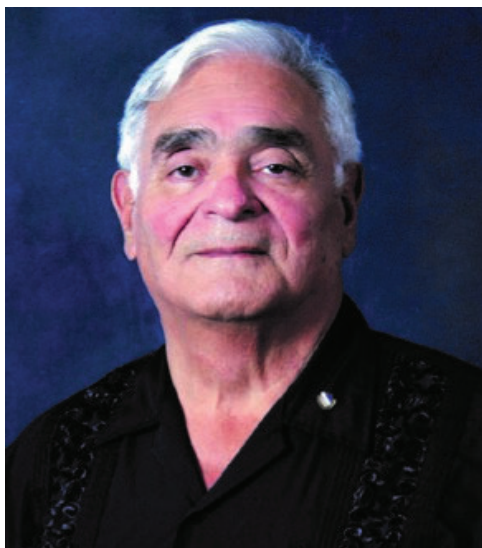
Jane Rivera has a Ph.D. in **Economic Anthropology** from **Michigan State University** and also attended **La Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México** (UNAM). She was a member of **CAMILA** and served as campaign treasurer for **Gilbert's** race for **Austin City Council**. She served as chair of the **Austin Parks and Recreation Board** for nine years (ending in 2019), chaired the **Selection Subcommittee of the Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame 2023**, chairs the **Rosewood Neighborhood Contact Team**, and serves as Secretary of the board of **Red Salmon Arts-Resistencia Bookstore**. She was co-chair of the **Housing Subcommittee of the Mayor's Task Force on Institutional Racism and Systemic Inequity** (2020). She was also a founding member of **Las Mujeres de East Austin**; Treasurer of the Board, **United Migrants for Opportunity**, **Grand Ledge, Michigan**; founding member of **Mujeres Unidas de Michigan**, **Lansing** chapter; and served on the faculty of **Eastern Michigan University**. She retired as **Director of Procurement and Historically Underutilized Business Services** for the **Texas Workforce Commission**.

Read more about **Gilberto and Jane Rivera** at the **Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame** website: www.lavoznewspapers.com

Hall of Fame

Two

Marcelo Tafoya



On Sunday, November 14, 2021, **Marcelo H. Tafoya of Austin**, relocated to Heaven due to natural causes. In the 1960s and 1970s, **Marcelo** was one of the first *La Onda Tejana* broadcasting pioneers and considered one of the founding fathers of the *Tejano* music genre.

He remained a broadcaster for over 40 years in **Texas** as well as a promoter and supporter of the industry. Moreover, he was a civil rights leader for the **Chicano** civil rights movement for over 60 years. He chose the path of radio and communications to help him reach and serve his community. He was the first recipient of the *Tejano Music Awards* "Lifetime Achievement Award."

His career as a radio show host began on **KGTN** and was swiftly followed at **KUT** and **KAZZ**. He also had the first Hispanic television show in **Central Texas** named "*Austin Presenta*" on **KTBC** channel 7. He held live music events at the **Palmer Event Center**, **Pan Am Hillside**, and across **Central Texas**. Moreover, he owned two record shops, two record labels, an advertising agency, and two newspapers named, *Música* and *The Echo*.

Furthermore, he was a proud owner of five **Texas** radio stations: **KLFB**, **KLTD**, **KCYL**, **KGTN**, and **KRGT**. His

most famous quote was "*Sin Música No Hay Vida*" which he coined in the '60s during his early broadcasting days. He was able to use music and television as a platform to gain the attention of hundreds of thousands of people, especially **President Nixon**. He valued his roots and was a *Tejano* Music memorabilia collector. His dream was to share his memorabilia through the *Tejano Artist Music Museum*, Inc. for all to learn and enjoy the culture.

After he retired in 1993 he amplified his activity in **LU-LAC** (of which he was a member for over 50 years) where he was dedicated to helping the Latino community. His involvement in the **Central Texas** and **Panhandle** areas are extensive; from helping found **Pan Am Hillside**, helping establish **Parque Aztlan** (Lubbock, Texas), helping get the **Montopolis Recreation Center** built, helping his people get elected to office, sitting on over a dozen community organizations boards, and chairing a local non-profit charter school board.

Read more about **Marcelo Tafoya** at the **Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame** website: www.lavoznews-papers.com

Cynthia and Lidia Perez



Las manitas

Las hermanas Perez, **Cynthia** and **Lidia**, are the founders of **La Peña**, a **Latino Cultural Arts Center** in downtown **Austin, Texas**. They hail from the **West-side of San Antonio** where their parents, **Ana Maria Conrado Porfirio Perez**, owned and operated a *tiendita* and bakery. "My mother knew everybody – she was the neighborhood interpreter, translator, and writer of letters," said **Cynthia**. "She gave people food on credit. Like to the migrant worker families, who could only afford to pay her back when they returned to **San Antonio** after following the crops. She helped people get money orders, get their citizenship, and became godmother to many children in our neighborhood."

It was during the years of the **Chicano Movement** in the 1970s that they turned into community activists. After graduating from high school they took off for college. **Cynthia** enrolled at the **University of Houston** and was involved with the **Mexican American Youth Organization** and **La Raza Unida Party**. She then spent some time in **Berkeley, California** where she discovered **La Peña**. In **South America** *peñas* are popular gathering places for more than just a cup of coffee.

After making the move to **Austin, Texas**, **Lidia** and **Cynthia Pérez** began selling tacos from a stand on the **Drag**. Then came the opportunity to rent the old **Avenue Cafe** in 1981. Back then, lower Congress was "mostly patronized by the winos and derelicts." But they took the place because the rent was all they could afford – \$250 a month. There were hardly any other restaurants downtown, and no cheap Mexican places.

They couldn't afford the \$40 to have the old "*Avenue Cafe*" sign removed, so they added the words to the restaurant's name. For operating cash, they brought in a partner who cashed out her teacher retirement account. But it was really the dream of opening **La Peña** that drove them. A place where activists could come together and discuss social change and ideas was very appealing.

La Peña over time became a nonprofit cultural and educational organization with a mission "to support artistic development, to provide exposure to emerging local visual artists, musicians, poets and other performing artists, and to offer Austin residents the full spectrum of traditional and contemporary Latino art." It was granted arts umbrella status from the city of **Austin** in 1986. Most of the profits from the restaurant over the years have gone back into their arts organization and true-blue political activism. "Nobody has embodied Austin's brand of grassroots activism better – with grace, determination and consistency, against all odds, for so many years – than **Cynthia and Lidia**," says **Chula Reynolds**.

Read more about **Cynthia and Lidia Perez** at the **Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame** website: www.lavoznews-papers.com

Austin Hispanic Round

Roberto O. Martinez

Mr. Roberto Martinez, a graduate of Texas A&M University, holds Bachelor's Degree (1960) and Master of Science degree (1966) in Civil Engineering. He was president of **Martinez Wright and Mendez, Inc.**, a consulting firm specializing in Civil Engineering, Surveying and Architecture.



A native of Ozona, Texas, **Mr. Martinez**, has been an Austin resident for over 50 years. **Mr. Martinez** was married to the former **Alicia Hinojosa** (She passed away in 2021.) They had four children and nine grandchildren. Education has been a high priority in the **Martinez** family. All of the **Martinez** children have graduated from college; two from Texas A&M University, one from Texas Women University and one from Southwest Texas State University.

Mr. Robert Martinez is registered as a professional Civil Engineer in the State of Texas. He is also a member of the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers. In 1982, **Mr. Martinez** was recognized on *Who's Who in Engineering*, and in 1991 was awarded the **Hispanic Businessman of the Year** by the Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in Austin, Texas. In 1995, he was recognized as **Advocate of the Year** by the **Minority Business Development Center**.

Mr. Martinez' professional experience has been varied, giving him a diverse background in the engineering field. He received an **Officer Commission** in the **U.S. Army** and served from 1960 to 1961. He worked for the **Texas Department of Transportation** as an **Engineer/Urban planner**, from 1961 to 1964. **Mr. Martinez** was employed as an engineer by the **U.S. Air Force** from 1964 to 1975. During his tenure he was responsible for the continued operation of the **Bergstrom Air Force Base Master Plan** and construction programming. **Mr. Martinez** then became Project Manager with the **U.S. Department of Commerce/EDA** from 1975 to 1980 before starting his own company in 1980.

This firm, known as **MWM DesignGroup**, was honored as **Minority Service Firm of the Year** in 1993 by the **Minority Business Development Center**.

Mr. Martinez is committed to human resource and community development activities, particularly helping disadvantaged students obtain educational opportunities. He has been a co-chair of **PTA at Pearce Jr. High**, coach of the **Boys Basketball League**, **Assistant Coach of the Baseball Little League**, president of the **Tejas Toastmasters Club** and a Board member of **SER Jobs for Progress**.

Over the past 10 years, through the **Summer Youth Employment Program**, **Mr. Martinez** has helped over 400 youth obtain summer jobs by recruiting and conducting a 15-hour training course for each youth. **Mr. Martinez** has also been involved in the **Austin Founders Lions Club**, **Austin Interfaith**, the **Austin Chamber of Commerce**, the **Hispanic Chamber of Commerce**, and the **Hispanic Boy Scout Committee**.

He has also served as foreman in the **Travis County Grand Jury** and several **City of Austin** special committees including the **Police Oversight Group** and the **Robert Mueller Redevelopment Task Force**. **Mr. Martinez** and his family are active members of **Sacred Heart Catholic Church** and involved in numerous social assistance programs. **Mr. Martinez** was ordained as a **Deacon** for the **Austin Diocese** in 1998.

Mr. Martinez' professional and community achievements are guided by his strong commitment to help others to achieve their full potential. His dedication to volunteer work is inspired by his father's words: *"Give to others the opportunity that you have received. Your education is something that should not only help you, but also help others."*

Read more about **Roberto Martinez** at the **Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame** website: www.lavoznewspapers.com

Dr. Leticia Garza Falcón



Dr. Leticia Magda Garza-Falcón, age 68, educator, writer, and cherished mother, passed away on May 28, 2023 following a five-year battle with cancer. Born in **Port Lavaca, TX** to **Roberto** and **Alicia Garza**, **Leticia** led a life shaped by her faith and unwavering commitment to education.

Leticia inspired many through her research at the **University of Texas at Austin**, her lectures at the **University of Salamanca, Spain**, her directorship of the **Gender & Ethnic Studies** program at **Texas State University** and through her work at the **University of Colorado at Denver**. She served tirelessly to illuminate the accurate history of **Mexican Americans** and promote women in leadership. **Dr. Garza-Falcón** was most notably recognized for her publications of *"Andalusian Poems"* and *"Gente Decente: A Borderlands Response to the Rhetoric of Dominance"*

Dr. Garza-Falcon's accomplishments and contributions to Texas State and her promotion of women have been enduring. Circa 2016, **Dr. Garza-Falcon** translated, from English to Spanish, a significant legal contract, creating an important affiliation agreement between **Texas State University** and **Cuenca Univer-**

Hall of Fame

Two

Johnny Degollado

by Michael Corcoran

This story originally published in the *Austin American Statesman* in 2002.

sity in Spain. Even in such a technical area, her use of language is impressive, at once expressive and eloquent. Very few people have, not just mastery, but truly artistic command of one language, much less two.

Leticia has a powerful message to women scholars and students, especially Chicanas. She was a non-traditional student raising a family during graduate school; she gave birth to her last child shortly after her dissertation defense. Her accomplishments are extraordinary, but she had endowed such strength because she has never separated herself from her community.

In more recent years, Leticia Garza-Falcón has faced new odds—battling cancer. Her patient testimonial—as she rebuilds her strength after surgery with swimming therapy, rings true to the messages she brings to her teaching, service and scholarship. She claims a positive approach as a foundation to regain and build our strength.

In the classroom and the world, she calls out what is exclusionary and harmful, and recognizes the merit of those who may have been marginalized, sometimes before they see it, themselves. Her powerful message to recognize and build on the positive within, is just the message we need in today's world, as we attempt to heal and reconstruct our better selves.

She continued to write essays and poetry because she is a person of letters. Generating ideas, analyzing their meaning and import and committing them to writing is what she does. She is a magnificent writer and thinker, whose work and example will be an inspiration to future generations of students.

Read more about Dr. Leticia Magda Garza-Falcón at the Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame website: www.lavoznewspapers.com

It is 1954, and 19-year-old accordionist Johnny Degollado, “El Montopolis Kid,” is on the road with a conjunto group that plays the migrant worker circuit, hitting the Texas towns where the populations double during picking season. At a quick-stop grocery in Littlefield, near Lubbock, Degollado notices an attractive cashier. Her name is Antonia. They make clumsy small talk as he pays for his sodas, and he asks for her mailing address so he can send postcards.

“Antonia,” Degollado keeps repeating, as he walks back to the band’s station wagon. What a pretty name. Antonia Degollado; better yet. He writes her a love letter and a long-distance romance blossoms. Six years later a wedding date is set.

That first meeting is recalled on “La Cajera” (“The Cashier”), the title track to Degollado’s new album, which comes out next week. But why record the ode to love at first sight so many years later? This is a love story with an intermission of more than 30 years. After a disagreement about how much time Degollado would spend out on the road, among other things, the 1960 wedding never took place and the couple broke up.

“She was a girlfriend I had at one time/ That I can not forget, even for a moment,” the lyrics to “La Cajera” translate into English.

“I guess we were too young to get married, but throughout the years I thought of her often,” Degollado says. “When we’d come to Shiner, where most of her family lived, I’d ask about her.” He just wanted to say he was sorry for the way things turned out between them.

He got the chance in 1992, when “Toni,” as most people know Antonia, showed up at one of his shows at Mexic-Arte on Congress Avenue. “My daughter was coming through Austin on her way to San Antonio, where we lived, and she bought the Austin paper,” says Antonia. “There was a big picture of Johnny, and I wondered if that was my Johnny, my first boyfriend Johnny.” After deciding that it was, Antonia, a divorced mother of four at the time, and her sister Alicia decided to go to Austin, “just to see the show, nothing else. I figured that Johnny was married and I didn’t want to interfere.”



Degollado had been married, twice, and was the father of six kids, but he was single in '92. Against her sister's wishes, Alicia approached Degollado and asked if he remembered an old girlfriend named Toni. “My eyes lit up,” says J.D., as he's known now. “Well, she's sitting over there,” Alicia said.

When the former lovers talked that night at Mexic-Arte, it was as if the decades had been hours. They started seeing each other again right away, then after a few months J.D. said, “Let's get married for real this time.” The couple will be celebrating their 10th anniversary Sept. 19. La Cajera, which ends in a celebration of finally finding a treasure, is J.D.'s gift to Toni.

The album also contains a tribute to Degollado's mentor, Camilo Cantu, the accordion great who gave up performing in 1963 and was never recorded. Cantu, who died in 1998 at age 90, usually didn't title his songs, which were all instrumentals. But whenever he played Janie's Place on East Seventh Street, a bar owned by his first wife, a drunken patron would call out a request for a certain song by singing its melody (badly). Hence “La Calle Siete” had a name, so Cantu wouldn't have to hear his song butchered. Degollado reprises “La Calle Siete” using the same “sordita” tuning that Cantu perfected to give his accordion a fuller sound.

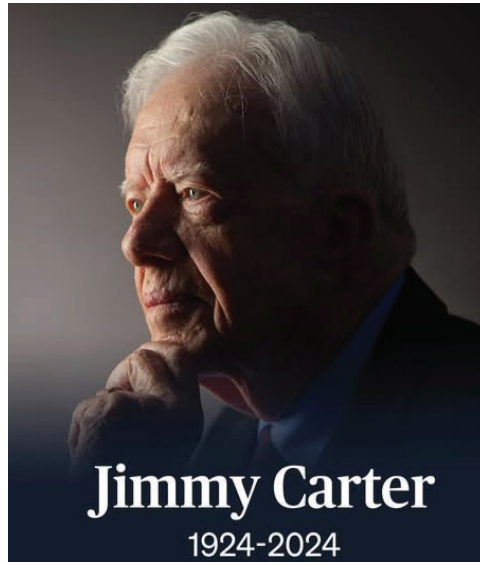
Read more about Johnny Degollado at the Austin Hispanic Hall of Fame website: www.lavoznewspapers.com

Recordando al Presidente Jimmy Carter



Juan R. Palomo

In the fall of 1976, I was living in San Marcos and didn't have a full-time job. So I volunteered to work with the Texas headquarters of the Jimmy Carter campaign in Austin. My job was to write news releases for rural weekly newspapers. I don't know how many of them I wrote, but my guess is that none of them was ever used. Still, it was fun and I was very happy to be working with a bunch of very smart and enthusiastic people for this guy who wanted to be our president. After a few weeks, I was put on the payroll. My job didn't change much. But on the week before the end of the campaign, I was told I was going to be sent to the Rio Grande Valley to do advance work for a rally Carter was to hold there. My job would be to help secure credentials for local media people and answer any questions they might have. After the rally, I was told, I would get to fly in the Carter campaign's press plane to San Antonio, where Carter had a rally scheduled. I did. I thought I was in heaven. It was exhilarating, and I felt I was part of something big, something important. I never got to meet Carter. I never got to shake his hand. But I was happy. I did get an invitation to the inauguration, which I promptly framed and hung on my wall. I still have it somewhere. I always liked Carter, even if he wasn't my first choice to be the Democratic candidate (Fred Harris was). And after reading a recent biography, I am more convinced than ever that he will go down in history as one of our greatest presidents.



Bruce Elfant

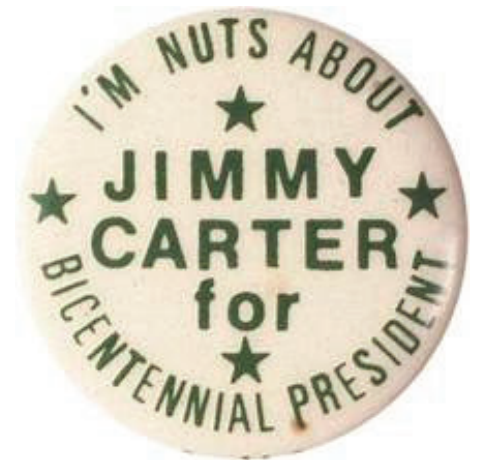
I am so sad to hear that Jimmy Carter has died. To say he lived a full and rich life would be quite an understatement. I cast my first vote for Jimmy Carter and served as UT volunteer coordinator for the 1976 Carter campaign. I remember being plucked out of the rope line at a Carter rally at the Alamo by Senator Bentsen and Rep. Henry B Gonzales and invited to walk back with them into the Alamo. My friends were as shocked as I was (sure wish we had cell phones back then). In my several interactions with President Carter, I found him to be a very decent and down to earth person and a good listener. I was attracted to Carter in part because he was the first southern governor to advocate for civil rights. I greatly admired President Carter's service to our nation before, during and long after his presidency.

May Jimmy Carter's memory be a blessing.



Blandina Cardenas Flores

I have just learned that PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER has died. I know he would want me to be grateful for his beautiful and long life and for his reunion with the love of his life. I now say good by to the second heroic JC in my life. And I am deeply saddened. Surely his bright light of compassion and character will shine bright in the skies as it has done on this fractured globe. Godspeed MR. PRESIDENT.





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What is the middle class in Mexico?

by Viridiana Ríos | Mar 24, 2022

“El Santuario”—the sanctuary—is an exclusive residential gated community in the town of **San Pedro Garza García** in northern **Mexico**. Tucked into the hills, the neighborhood is home to mansions worth millions of dollars with swimming pools, private tennis courts and an impressive view of the city. One of the wealthiest neighborhoods in the richest town in **Mexico**, the average household in **San Pedro Garza García** reports an annual income of one million dollars.

Ciudad Yagul, in southern **Mexico**, is completely different. An hour from the city of **Oaxaca**, **Yagul** is a neighborhood of small, modest dwellings, cobbled together from basic material. Known as a “bedroom city” because most of its inhabitants spend their day working and only come back to sleep, **Yagul** is **Mexico’s** most vulnerable neighborhood. That’s to say, it’s a neighborhood where people are not poor, but experience quite a bit of scarcity. The average household in **Ciudad Yagul** reports annual income of US\$13,000.

The residents of **El Santuario** and **Ciudad Yagul** are very different from each other. However, they share one thing: the majority believe they are middle class.

In **Mexico**, almost everyone believes they are middle class—79% of Mexicans consider themselves middle class, a quantity quite superior to the reality. The mistaken perception of belonging to the middle class exists in both the rich and poor. Two-thirds of the top-1% of income in **Mexico** perceive themselves as middle class. And 47% of Mexicans who live in poverty also believe the same thing.

So how big is the middle class really in **Mexico**? In this essay, I respond to this complex question, showing the three most frequent ways of measuring the middle class, their advantages and disadvantages, and point out the measurement I consider the most exact one. I’ll use the latter to calculate the profile and size of the Mexican middle class.

Ways of Measuring the Middle Class

There are three main ways of measuring who is middle class in **Mexico**.

The first focuses on **people’s jobs and their educational level**. This literature considers that the middle class is made up of small- and medium-sized commercial and industrial workers, professionals and public officials. This definition of the Mexican middle class was developed during last century’s industrialization and now 41% of Mexicans.

The main problem with this type of measurement is that in **Mexico**, those with a certain type of job or educational level do not necessarily leave poverty behind. In **Mexico**, 24% of people with a bachelor’s degree earn below the poverty line and 43% of those who work in industrial sector or in service occupations are also poor. The poverty line in **Mexico** today officially is US\$5.30 daily in urban zones and US\$2.40 in rural zones.

A second way of measuring who is middle class is by looking at the **relative position** of people in terms of income distribution within the country. For example, the **Organization for Cooperation and Economic Development** (OECD) assumes that the middle class are households with incomes from 75% to 200% of the median income of a country. In **Mexico**, this means that households with incomes between US\$6,000 and US\$16,000 would be middle class — more or less 45% of Mexican households. Another frequently used measurement considers that the middle class are those households that have incomes higher than the poorest 50% and less than the richest 10%. In the case of **Mexico**, that would mean the middle class has incomes between US\$9,000 and US\$20,000 annually.

Measurements using **relative position** are very effective to determine people’s approximate living standards, but frequently they classify people who live in poverty as middle class. For example, among the

households the **OECD** would classify as middle class, 38% live under the poverty line. The same thing happens with the “middle strata,” in which 24% are actually poor.

Moreover, the measurements of relative position change a lot, depending on the geographic area under consideration. For example, in **Chiapas**, **Mexico’s** poorest state, the middle class would be defined by households with income between US\$7,000 and \$9,000 yearly. On the other hand, in **Mexico City**, the country’s richest area, the middle class would encompass households with between US\$7,000 and US\$20,000 annually. This enormous difference does not reflect changes in the cost of living, but rather in the ranges of income.

Finally, another way of determining who the middle class is through **multi-dimensional measurements**. That is, one has to take into account not just income, but the satisfaction of basic needs such as food, health, basic education, social security and adequate housing. Taking these factors into account, only 23% of **Mexico’s** population is middle class.

The main problem with **multidimensional measurements** is that it depends on how one defines “basic necessities.” In **Mexico**, the institute in charge of making determining what are basic needs is the **National Council of Evaluation of Social Development Policy** (CONEVAL). Regrettably, its criteria for the satisfaction of basic needs are too low. For example, **CONEVAL** considers that a Mexican is “not poor” even if they lack hot water or a kitchen, and thus must eat cold foods and do without a daily water supply. Because the **CONEVAL** criteria is so lax, there are currently 71 million Mexicans that the government classifies as “not poor,” but have very basic deficiencies. For example, 29% of Mexicans classified as “not poor” do not have social security and 18% do not have access to a hospital, should they get sick.

Another **multi-disciplinary measurement** is that of the **National Institute of Statistics and Geography** (INEGI). This alternative measurement considers

that a middle-class individual can spend on consumer goods such as recreational activities, beyond basic necessities. According to this definition, 37% of Mexicans are middle class. However, the methodology was designed in 2010 and has not been updated.

The **World Bank** has also created its own multi-dimensional measurement. This measurement defines as middle class those with an income between US\$13 and \$US70 daily and with a probability of less than 10% of following below the poverty line in the next five years. Using this definition, 28% of the Mexican population is middle class. The great problem with this measurement is that even people with these levels of income can be sorely wanting. For example, among the people the **World Bank** considers middle class, 26% lag in their education attainment and indeed 35% do not have proper housing.

I personally believe that the best way that we can understand what the middle class is in **Mexico** is to use the **Method of Integrated Measurement of Poverty** (mmip) developed by the **Council of Evaluation of Social Development of Mexico City**.

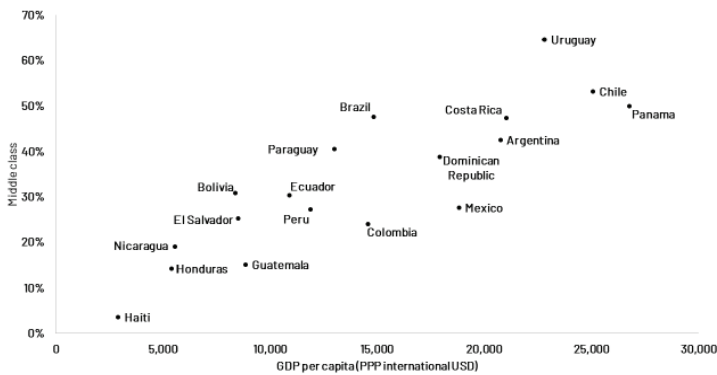
Unlike other forms of measurement, **mmip** is a multi-dimensional measurement that defines quality of life in a much broader form. For example, it contains a list of goods detailed with high standards. One case is that of housing in which middle-class dwellings are defined as residences that have at least one bedroom for every two people, a kitchen, a bathroom, walls constructed of stone, concrete, block or brick; coated walls and roof tiles. They should have a telephone, electricity and a daily supply of water. All minor children should go to school and employed members of the household should earn at least US\$4.50 hourly. This prevents people who work two shifts a day from being classified as middle class. Using this measurement, only 12% of Mexicans are middle class.

The Middle Class in Mexico

Independently of whatever measurement is used, as shown in chart 1, **Mexico** is not a country in which the middle class makes up the majority.

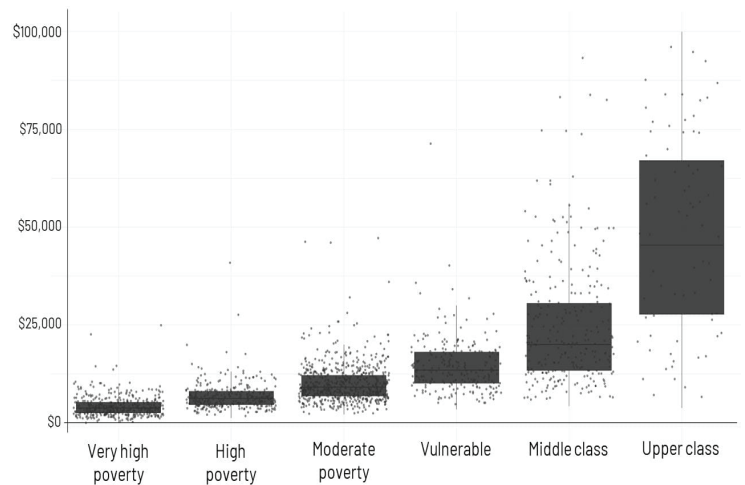
What is the middle class in Mexico?

Figure # 1
Middle Class. GDP per capita in



Source: The World Bank, "The Gradual Rise and Rapid Decline of the Middle Class in Latin America and the Caribbean" (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 2021).

Figure # 2
Yearly Household Income by Social Class



Source: Evaluation CDMX, MMIP, (2021), Evaluation CDMX.

Type of Measurement	Methodology	Middle-Class Population
Occupation	High school graduates and non-agricultural employment	41%
Relative Position	Households with 75% to 200% of a country's median income (OCDE)	45%
Relative Position	Households with income 50% higher than the poor and lower than the richest 10%	40%
Multi-dimensional	Individuals with income higher than the poverty line and without basic deficiencies	23%
Multi-dimensional	Individuals with spending capacity beyond the basic necessities (INEGI)	37%
Multi-dimensional	Population earning between US\$13 and US\$70 daily (World Bank)	28%
Multi-dimensional	Population with a minimum standard of lifestyle, measured by income, property and time (MMIP)	12%

Considering its **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** per capita, **Mexico** has a small middle class. As demonstrated in Figure 1, **Mexico** has a level of **GDP** per capita greater than that of the **Dominican Republic, Brazil, Paraguay, Ecuador** and **Bolivia**, but even so, it has a smaller middle class than those countries. Among the 18 países of **Latin America** and the **Caribbean**, **Mexico** has a smaller middle class than 55% of those countries.

Using MMIP data, Figure 2 shows that the Mexican middle class tends to have income ranging from US\$15,000 to US\$34,000 annually. Most Mexican households do not enjoy that income or are either poor or in a vulnerable condition: 41% of households are moderately poor or in a condition of vulnerability and 42% are classified as very poor or in a situation of extreme poverty.

Mexico's small middle class live in its cities (92%), are older and do not speak indigenous languages. Half of them live in only six states: **mexico State, Mexico City, Nuevo León, Jalisco, Veracruz** and **Chihuahua**. The states where the middle class is the smallest are **Oaxaca, Guerrero** and **Chiapas** (6% or less of the population). In the north, the presence of the middle class is much more common (18%) than in any other region of **Mexico**. Finally, only 3% of the Mexicans who speak indigenous tongues are middle class.

Age is an important factor in being considered middle class. From 18 years on, the proportion of those who are middle class increases considerably. From ages 12 to 17 years, only 8% of Mexicans are middle

class, while those older than 60 make up nearly a quarter of the middle class, 23%, the greatest proportion in any age group.

Moreover, everything seems to indicate that the middle class has shrunk in recent years, mainly because of the effects of the pandemic. Four million people left the middle class in just one year, dropping from 31% in 2019 to only 28% in 2020, according to **World Bank** estimates. Other studies show even more disheartening data, with up to 13 million Mexicans falling from the middle class into poverty. The percentage of people who are not poor and who are not vulnerable did not change significantly from 2018 to 2020, according to the Mexican government's official figures. What we know is that the income of the middle class declined 4.5% during the same period. That is, in general, it doesn't matter what measurement is used, all concur that the Mexican middle class was affected by the pandemic.

Mexico is not a country of middle classes. It is a country in which to be middle class is the exception, a level of lifestyle to which very few people have access.



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Throwback Thursday Series

for Alfredo Santos c/s

The Decade of the 1960s

On Facebook, I have been using the Throwback Thursday tradition to write my autobiography. Every Thursday I post a brief memory I am currently covering the decade of the 1960s.

Starting Over

My father died on July 19th, 1958 in **Stockton, California**. He had a kidney ailment and the technology that might have saved him did not exist at the time. I was six years old and remember the funeral. I even remember the smell of the incense in the church. There were a lot of people crying at the services.

In the months that followed, my mother, who was 31 years old



wasn't sure what she should do. I know we moved from our house to another house. Her family in **Texas** wanted her to come home. My father's family, which had now relocated to **Stockton, California**, wanted her to stay. Mom was overwhelmed and confused.

Finally she decided to move the entire family from **Stockton to Uvalde, Texas**. **Uvalde** is where she grew up. Her mother, brother and sister still lived there. I remember mamá having long telephone conversations with her mother about what to do. She told me once that her mother often said to her, "*Maya regresa a Uvalde. Aquí te podemos ayudar. Va hace difícil con tres niños pero aquí entre todos lo vas hacer.*"

I don't know if the following incident which I will share below is what finally tipped the scale. A couple (family members) approached my mother and told her they would be willing to take **Tommy**, my little brother, "*off her hands.*" They told her that things were going to get rough trying to be a single parent. My mother said she just stared at them as the tears welled up in eyes. Then she said "*Nobody is going to break up my family!*" Shocked that she took their offer as an insult, the subject was never brought up again.

It was in July of 1960 when we took the train out of **Stockton** and headed to **Los Angeles**. My paternal grandparents came with us. I didn't know it at the time, but mamá was taking us to **Disneyland!** We stayed at the **Tropicana Inn** motel right across the street from **Disneyland** and spent three days going on all the rides and eating. When we went back to the train station mamá told us that my grandparents would not be coming with us to **Texas**. There were lots of tears and sobbing but we were little and got onboard a different train.



A few days later we arrived at the train station in **North Uvalde**, I remember there were a lot of relatives who greeted us as we got off the train. We piled into cars and went to my grandmother **Lolita's** house on **Ft. Clark Road** where we would stay for a few weeks.

Living in Uvalde, Texas

There was something about being in **Texas** that was very different than **California**. For instance, there were no sidewalks at my grandmother **Lolita's** house. Also, the television did not get very good reception during the day.

And beans. When I walked into the kitchen, there was always a pot of beans cooking on the stove. Every day it seemed like we would have beans. Beans and eggs. Beans and weenies. And something called *chorizo*. *Chorizo* and beans. But the handmade tortillas more than made up for the taste of re-fried beans.

The Heart of the House

My grandmother **Lolita's** kitchen was the heart of her house. My uncle **Lito** was a regular visitor for lunch as was my aunt **Elia**. No one ever knocked on the door when they came over. They just showed up and came in the back door.

I do remember that my uncle **Lito** didn't like it when someone came over and let the screen door slam behind them. He would make a face and then instruct the offender to go back outside and come in again and not let the screen door slam. It only took me one time to learn this lesson.

The other reason there were always a lot of people at my grandmother's was because she had a sewing business in one of the rooms towards the front of the house. People would come over to get something fixed and of course if it was lunch time they would also get an invitation to join us for what ever was cooking on the stove. (Beans!)

My cousin **Rod**, (Uncle Lito's son) and I would always play together. We had cowboy and Indian figurines and

model ranch equipment. We could always find a spot in **Grandma Lolita's** house to set up our toys and get lost in make believe.

The other thing about living in **Texas** was the new food items I was introduced to. For example, I did not know what a *raspa* was. I don't remember having one in **California**. But then again in **California** it would have been called a snow cone. The other thing I was introduced to in **Texas** was the drive-in theater. It was called the **Stardust**.

On the weekends we would pile into someone's car and go to the movies or *las vistas* as my **Texas** relatives called it. It was at the **Stardust** that I discovered chlidogs. I had never seen chili put on a hot dog. It was also at the **Stardust** that I discovered **Frito Pies**. Again, chili poured over fritos. What a strange idea I thought to myself. But it sure tasted good.

About three houses down from my grandmother **Lolita's** was a house that belong to **Nena** and **Balta Ramirez**. They were both very good friends of my parents and in fact were in my mother's wedding in 1951. The house was empty and they rented it to us for \$35 a month. (My mother told me this in an interview.)

Molly Ann, my sister, and I enrolled in **Benson Elementary School**. **Tommy**, was still not of school age. My teacher was **Ms. Pilgreen**. I remember that I would ride my bicycle to school. I don't remember how **Molly Ann** got to school. What I also remember about going to **Benson** was that all the students played together during recess. I remember we played mostly

To be Continued

Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas



AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y

EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA

RENOVACIÓN

PERMISO NO. WQ0011324002

SOLICITUD. La Ciudad de Hutto, ubicada en 500 West Live Oak Street, en la ciudad de Hutto, Texas 78634, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para renovar el Permiso No. WQ0011324002 (EPA I.D. No. TX0132926) del Sistema de Eliminación de Descargas de Contaminantes de Texas (TPDES) para autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 15,500,000 galones por día. La planta está ubicada en 10700 Farm-to-Market Road 1660, en la ciudad de Hutto, en el Condado de Williamson, Texas. La ruta de descarga es del sitio de la planta a Brushy Creek. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 3 de diciembre del 2024. La solicitud para el permiso estará disponible para leerla y copiarla en el Ayuntamiento de Hutto, ubicado en 500 West Live Oak Street, en la ciudad de Hutto, en el condado de Williamson, Texas, antes de la fecha de publicación de este aviso en el periódico. La aplicación incluidas las actualizaciones y los avisos asociados están disponibles electrónicamente en la siguiente pagina web: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/wastewater/pending-permits/tpdes-applications>. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación es proporcionado como una cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o del aviso. Para la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud. <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-97.52372,30.50267&level=18>

AVISO ADICIONAL. El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha determinado que la solicitud es administrativamente completa y conducirá una revisión técnica de la solicitud. Después de completar la revisión técnica, el Director Ejecutivo puede preparar un borrador del permiso y emitirá una Decisión Preliminar sobre la solicitud. El aviso de la solicitud y la decisión preliminar serán publicados y enviado a los que están en la lista de correo de las personas a lo largo del condado que desean recibir los avisos y los que están en la lista de correo

que desean recibir avisos de esta solicitud. El aviso dará la fecha límite para someter comentarios públicos.

COMENTARIO PUBLICO / REUNION PUBLICA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos o pedir una reunión pública sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de una reunión pública es dar la oportunidad de presentar comentarios o hacer preguntas acerca de la solicitud. La TCEQ 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 represente 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.

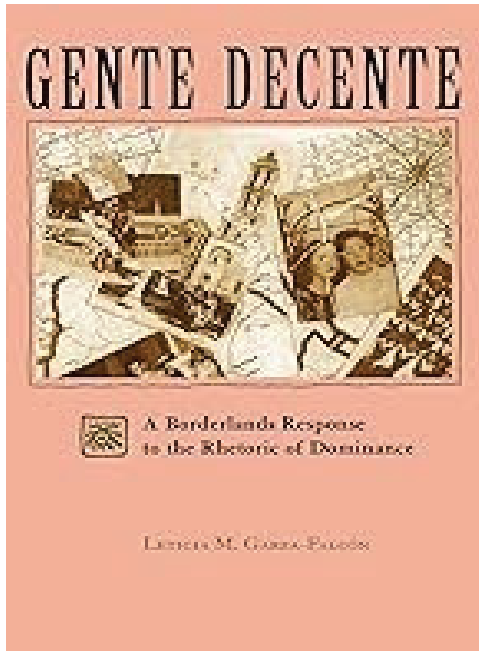
LISTA DE CORREO. Si somete comentarios públicos, un pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, la Oficina del Secretario Principal enviará por correo los avisos públicos en relación con la solicitud. Además, puede pedir que 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.

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 la Ciudad de Hutto en la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Randy Lock, el Superintendente de Operaciones Regionales, al 254-307-9826.

Fecha de emisión: 11 de diciembre de 2024

Libros para el invierno

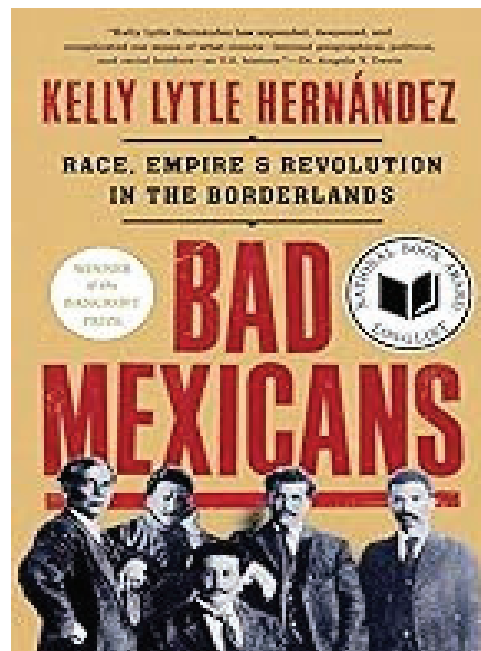


Gente Decente: A Borderlands Response to the Rhetoric of Dominance Paperback – May 1, 1998

by Leticia Magda Garza-Falcón (Author)

In his books *The Great Plains*, *The Great Frontier*, and *The Texas Rangers*, historian Walter Prescott Webb created an enduring image of fearless, white, Anglo male settlers and lawmen bringing civilization to an American Southwest plagued with “savage” Indians and Mexicans. So popular was Webb’s vision that it influenced generations of historians and artists in all media and effectively silenced the counter-narratives that Mexican American writers and historians were concurrently producing to claim their standing as “gente decente,” people of worth.

These counter-narratives form the subject of Leticia M. Garza-Falcón’s study. She explores how prominent writers of Mexican descent—such as Jovita González, Américo Paredes, María Cristina Mena, Fermina Guerra, Beatriz de la Garza, and Helena María Viramontes—have used literature to respond to the dominative history of the United States, which offered retrospective justification for expansionist policies in the Southwest and South Texas. Garza-Falcón shows how these counter-narratives capture a body of knowledge and experience excluded from “official” histories, whose “facts” often emerged more from literary techniques than from objective analysis of historical data.

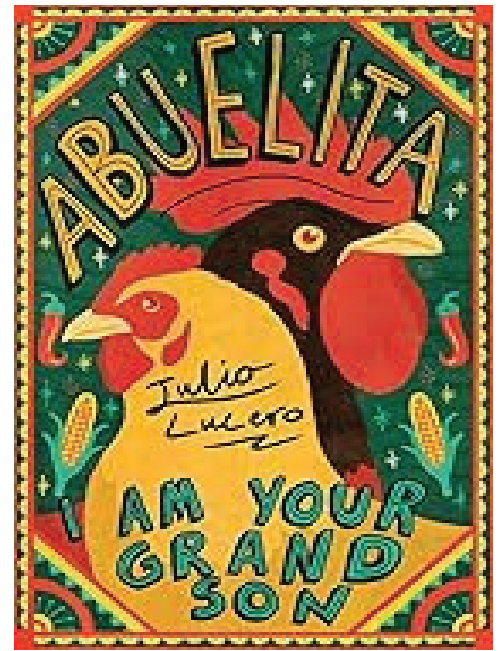


Winner of the Bancroft Prize • Shortlisted for the PEN/John Kenneth Galbraith Award for Nonfiction • Shortlisted for the National Book Critics Circle Award for Nonfiction • Shortlisted for the Mark Lynton History Prize • Longlisted for the National Book Award for Nonfiction • Longlisted for the Cundill History Prize

One of *The New Yorker’s Best Books of 2022* • A *Kirkus Reviews Best World History Book of 2022* • One of the *Smithsonian’s 10 Best History Books of 2022*

“Rebel historian” Kelly Lytle Hernández reframes our understanding of U.S. history in this groundbreaking narrative of revolution in the borderlands.

Bad Mexicans tells the dramatic story of the magonistas, the migrant rebels who sparked the 1910 Mexican Revolution from the United States. Led by a brilliant but ill-tempered radical named Ricardo Flores Magón, the magonistas were a motley band of journalists, miners, migrant workers, and more, who organized thousands of Mexican workers—and American dissidents—to their cause. Determined to oust Mexico’s dictator, Porfirio Díaz, who encouraged the plunder of his country by U.S. imperialists such as Guggenheim and Rockefeller, the rebels had to outrun and outsmart the swarm of U.S. authorities vested in protecting the Díaz regime. The U.S.



Abuelita, I Am Your Grandson Paperback – June 30, 2024

by Julio A. Lucero (Author)

Have you ever wondered how it would be to work with your family in a Mexican restaurant? “*Abuelita, I Am Your Grandson*” will show you. It is a collection of autobiographical stories that hit every note on the scale, ranging from Mexican gastronomy, to business, to lessons in language and culture. Without further ado, grab an apron and wrap up. Come back behind the counter, where the planchero will draw a laugh, where the onions will make you cry, and where the Tequila will have you speaking Spanish by the end.

Departments of War, State, Treasury, and Justice as well as police, sheriffs, and spies, hunted the magonistas across the country. Capturing Ricardo Flores Magón was one of the FBI’s first cases.

Taking readers to the frontlines of the magonista uprising and the counterinsurgency campaign that failed to stop them, Kelly Lytle Hernández puts the magonista revolt at the heart of U.S. history. Long ignored by textbooks, the magonistas threatened to undo the rise of Anglo-American power, on both sides of the border, and inspired a revolution that gave birth to the Mexican-American population, making the magonistas’ story integral to modern American life.

Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas



COMBINADA

AVISO DE RECEPCIÓN DE LA SOLICITUD E INTENCIÓN DE OBTENER UNA CALIDAD DEL AGUA PERMISO (NORI)

Y

ANUNCIO DE SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR

PARA EL PERMISO TPDES PARA AGUAS RESIDUALES MUNICIPALES

RENOVACIÓN

PERMISO NO. WQ0012456002

SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR. Crane Co., 9860 Johnson Road, Montgomery, Texas 77316, un fabricante de válvulas industriales, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) una renovación para autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales domésticas tratadas a un flujo promedio diario que no exceda los 5,000 galones por día. TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 2 de julio de 2024.

Este aviso combinado se emite porque la versión en idioma alternativo del NORI original no se tradujo en su totalidad en la publicación del periódico.

La instalación está ubicada aproximadamente a 0.2 millas al oeste de la intersección de Farm-to-Market Road 2854 y Johnson Road en el lado sur de Farm-to-Market Road 2854, en el condado de Montgomery, Texas 77316. El efluente tratado se descarga en una zanja de drenaje, de allí a Mound Creek y de allí al lago Arroyo en el segmento No. 1015 de la cuenca del río San Jacinto. Los usos no clasificados del agua receptora son: uso mínimo de vida acuática para la zanja de drenaje y uso de vida acuática alta para Mound Creek. Los usos designados para el Segmento No. 1015 son la recreación de contacto primario, el suministro público de agua y la recreación de alta calidad uso de la vida acuática. Todas las determinaciones son preliminares y están sujetas a revisión y/o revisiones adicionales. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o instalación se proporciona como cortesía pública y no es parte de la solicitud o aviso. Para conocer la ubicación exacta, consulte la aplicación. <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?mark-er=95.616111.30.316388&level=18>

El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha completado el examen técnico de la solicitud y ha preparado un proyecto de permiso. El borrador

del permiso, de ser aprobado, establecería las condiciones bajo las cuales la instalación debe operar. El Director Ejecutivo ha tomado una decisión preliminar de que este permiso, si se expide, cumple con todos los requisitos legales y reglamentarios. La solicitud de permiso, la decisión preliminar del Director Ejecutivo y el borrador del permiso están disponibles para ver y copiar en la Biblioteca del Condado de Montgomery, 104 Interstate Highway 45 North, Conroe, Texas. La aplicación, incluidas las actualizaciones, y las Los avisos están disponibles electrónicamente en la siguiente página web: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/wastewater/pending-permits/tpdes-applications>.

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

ries-and-public-notice.

COMENTARIO PÚBLICO / REUNIÓN PÚBLICA. Puede enviar comentarios públicos o solicitar una Reunión pública sobre esta aplicación. El propósito de una reunión pública es proporcionar la oportunidad de enviar comentarios o hacer preguntas sobre la solicitud. TCEQ tiene un derecho público si el Director Ejecutivo determina que existe un grado significativo de interés público en la solicitud o si lo solicita un legislador local. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia de caso impugnado.

OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO. Vencido el plazo de presentación de candidaturas observaciones, la Directora Ejecutiva considerará todas las observaciones oportunas y preparará una respuesta a todas las comentarios públicos relevantes y materiales, o significativos. A menos que la solicitud se remita directamente para una audiencia de caso impugnado, la respuesta a los comentarios se enviará por correo a todos

los que comentarios públicos y a las personas que están en la lista de correo para este aplicación. Si se reciben comentarios, el correo también proporcionará instrucciones para solicitar una audiencia de caso impugnado o la reconsideración de la decisión. Una audiencia de caso impugnado es un procedimiento legal similar a un juicio civil en un tribunal de distrito estatal.

PARA SOLICITAR UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO, DEBE INCLUIR LO SIGUIENTE ELEMENTOS EN SU SOLICITUD: su nombre, dirección, número de teléfono; nombre del solicitante y número de permiso propuesto; la ubicación y la distancia de su propiedad/ actividades en relación con la instalación propuesta; una descripción específica de cómo se vería afectado negativamente por el instalaciones de una manera que no es común al público en general; una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho controvertidas que que envíe durante el

período de comentarios; y la declaración “[Yo/nosotros] solicito una impugnación Audiencia del caso”. Si la solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado se presenta en nombre de un grupo o asociación, la solicitud deberá designar al representante del grupo para recibir correspondencia; identificar por su nombre y dirección física a un miembro individual de la grupo que se vería afectado negativamente por la instalación o actividad propuesta; Proporcionar el información discutida anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación y distancia del miembro afectado la instalación o actividad; explicar cómo y por qué el miembro se vería afectado; y explique Cómo los intereses que el grupo busca proteger son relevantes para el propósito del grupo.

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

La Comisión solo puede conceder una solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado sobre cuestiones que el solicitante presentadas en su debido tiempo observaciones que no fueron retiradas posteriormente. Si se concede una audiencia, el objeto de una audiencia se limitará a cuestiones de hecho controvertidas o a cuestiones mixtas de de hecho y de derecho en relación con los problemas pertinentes y materiales relacionados con la calidad del agua el período de comentarios. TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso de descarga de aguas residuales sin brindar la oportunidad de una audiencia de caso impugnado si se cumplen los criterios.

Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas

COMBINADA

AVISO DE RECEPCIÓN DE LA SOLICITUD E INTENCIÓN DE OBTENER UNA CALIDAD DEL AGUA PERMISO (NORI)

Y

ANUNCIO DE SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR

PARA EL PERMISO TPDES PARA AGUAS RESIDUALES MUNICIPALES

RENOVACIÓN

PERMISO NO. WQ0012456002

ACCIÓN DEL DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO. El Director Ejecutivo podrá emitir la aprobación final de la a menos que se presente una solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado a tiempo o una solicitud de reconsideración. Si una solicitud de audiencia oportuna o solicitud de reconsideración, el Director Ejecutivo no emitirá aprobación del permiso y enviará la solicitud y la solicitud a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión.

LISTA DE CORREO. Si presenta comentarios públicos, una solicitud para una audiencia de caso impugnado o una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, se le agregará a la lista de correo para este solicitud específica para recibir futuros avisos públicos enviados por correo por la Oficina del Secretario Principal. Además Usted puede solicitar ser incluido en: (1) la lista de correo permanente para un nombre de solicitante específico y número de permiso; y/o (2) la lista de correo de un condado específico. Si desea ser colocado en el permanente y/o la lista de correo del condado, especifique claramente qué lista(s) y envíe su solicitud a TCEQ Oficina del Secretario Principal en la dirección que se indica a continuación.

Todos los comentarios públicos por escrito y las solicitudes de reuniones públicas deben enviarse a la Oficina del Secretario Principal, MC 105, Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087 o electrónicamente a www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/comment dentro de los 30 días a partir de la fecha de publicación del presente aviso

en el periódico.

INFORMACIÓN DISPONIBLE EN LÍNEA. Para obtener más información sobre el estado de la solicitud, visite la página base de Datos Integrada de los Comisarios en www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cid. Busque en la base de datos utilizando el número de permiso para esta solicitud, que se proporciona en la parte superior de este aviso.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA AGENCIA. Se deben presentar comentarios y solicitudes públicas ya sea electrónicamente en www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/comment, o por escrito a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental, Oficina del Secretario Principal, MC 105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Cualquier información personal que envíe a la TCEQ se convertirá en parte del registro de la agencia; Esto incluye direcciones de correo electrónico. Para obtener más información sobre esta solicitud de permiso o el proceso de permisos, por favor llame al Programa de Educación Pública de TCEQ, línea gratuita, al 1-800-687-4040 o visite su sitio web en www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/pep. Si desea información en español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También se puede obtener más información de Crane Co. en la dirección indicada anteriormente o llamando a la Sra. Robin Butcko, Permitting Services, LLC, al 713-458-8612.

Fecha de emisión: 18 de diciembre de 2024

Rudy's Place
 Featuring San Antonio's Very Own
Daniel Lopez y Aventura

Sunday, January 12, 2025
2PM-6PM • \$15/Per Person

18602 River Timber Dr
Del Valle TX 78617

BYOB. PLEASE NO GLASS BEER BOTTLES.
A VENDOR WILL BE SELLING FOOD AND DRINKS
BUT YOU CAN STILL BRING YOUR OWN.

Rudy Garcia 512-450-2168
Irma Pérez 512-297-4904



The University of Texas at Austin
Center for Mexican
American Studies

El Primo Vende Su Casa en Uvalde, Texas



This house was built in 1906. It has 6 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms. In the back is a carriage house and hobby shop. It sits on a lot on one of the main streets in Uvalde. (Getty Wtreet) The lot is 310 feet by 100 feet. We were going to turn it into a bed and breakfast, but our age caught up with us. We did renovate and upgraded 85% of the house. For more information call: (210) 508-5744. Ask for Rod or Elaine.

Word Power

En Palabras Hay Poder

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

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

The new year has arrived

Ha llegado el nuevo año

I am trying to be positive

Estoy intentando ser positiva

There are a lot of things to be thankful for

Hay muchas cosas por las que estar agradecido

The first thing is one's mental health

Lo primero es la salud mental

The second thing is one's physical health

Lo segundo es la salud física

The new year is also a good time to set new goals

El nuevo año también es un buen momento para fijar nuevas metas

Change is for some people difficult

El cambio es difícil para algunas personas

But it can bring great rewards

Pero puede traer grandes recompensas

Even something as simple as losing weight

Incluso algo tan simple como perder peso

What can you do to make a change in your life?

¿Qué puedes hacer para generar un cambio en tu vida?

Well, let's do it!

¡Pues hagámoslo!

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Marla G.



Happy Holidays to you and your family!




Political announcement paid for the candidate



Somos millones contra el COVID-19. Súmate.

Sólo el año pasado, se administraron más de 35 millones de dosis de la vacuna contra el COVID-19 en los Estados Unidos.

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**ARRIESGA MENOS.
HAZ MÁS.**

Ponte las vacunas de la temporada



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Departamento de
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