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RAZA UNIDA

**Remembering
My Grandfather
Cesar Chavez**

**Gustavo "Gus"
Garcia Remembered**

**La Raza Unida Party
Convention 50 Years
Later**

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CHICANO MOVEMENT LEGACIES

50 YEARS OF LA RAZA UNIDA PARTY

University of Texas at San Antonio-Downtown, September 15-17, 2022

The Year 2022 marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the national Raza Unida Party (RUP), which occurred during the Labor Day weekend in 1972 at a convention in El Paso, Texas attended by more than 1300 delegates and attendees from all regions of the Country.

The RUP grew out from the Chicano Movement that emerged in the Southwest in the early

1960s, and expanded rapidly to other regions of the Country. Led largely by Chicana and Chicano youth organizers, "El Movimiento" worked to implement transformational social change to improve the lives and living conditions of Mexican-origin people in the United States. Cultural workers, artists, poets, writers, actors, and musicians, pooled their collective talents to advance Movimiento goals, as did lawyers,

teachers, daycare center workers, social workers, elected officials, and high school and college students. Their collective work effort as community organizers also made a potent show of force in politics to empower the Chicano people to implement change in local, state, and federal governments. La Raza Unida Party, a brainchild of the Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO), was born out of this



collective effort to implement transformational social change for the benefit of Mexican-origin people, the Chicanos.

The national party was founded at a convention in El Paso, Texas during the 1972 Labor Day weekend. The delegates represented 17 states and the District of Columbia. Besides Texas, the Party fielded candidates for local and state offices in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, New Mexico, and in other regions of the country such as Washington, D.C. La Raza Unida Party could have lasted longer if the Democratic Party-controlled Texas Legislature had not removed it from ballot status in 1981.

La Raza Unida Party left a legacy that inspires activists and change agents in Chicano/Latino communities throughout the country. Its electoral empowerment work and advocacy ushered in single-member voting districts for Mexican American communities; helped lower the voting age to 18 years; trained and inspired successive generations to seek elective office; and dramatically increased Mexican American representation in local and state governments in the Southwest and beyond. Mexican Americans who aspire to elective office no longer see any office, from School Board to City Council to Governor or President, as unattainable.

The following timeline traces the development of la Raza Unida Party from its birth in four South Texas counties in 1970 to a state party in Texas in 1971 and to a National Party in 1972, a journey that took a mere three years.

Raza Unida Party: A Chronological Historical Overview

The Raza Unida Party (RUP) emerged as part of a new social movement, the Chicano Movement, during the 1960s and the early 1970s that included Mexican origin causes for workers, land, women, youth and voters. This chronological overview traces the “Partido’s” development.

1967-1968

The young leadership of the San Antonio-founded and based Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO) that included Mario Compean, Juan Patlán, Ignacio Perez, José Angel Gutiérrez, and Willie Velasquez flexed their civil rights muscles by helping to organize several

school walkouts in South Texas, three in San Antonio alone.

1969-1970

In December 1969 MAYO held a retreat at La Lomita, a missionary Catholic Church and convent near Mission, Texas in the Rio Grande Valley. Delegates approved a resolution calling for the formation of La Raza Unida Party in Texas. The resolution and the Crystal City walkout of 1969 led to the formation of the Raza Unida Party as a regional political party only to be outlawed by the State of Texas by the end of the decade.

1970

In 1970, on January 17, la Raza Unida Party was established in Zavala County at a meeting of 300 Mexican Americans at el Campestre Hall in Crystal City, Texas. José Ángel Gutiérrez, Luz Bazan Gutierrez and other activists who had helped found MAYO (the Mexican American Youth Organization) in 1967, were the principal organizers. Later that year la Raza Unida Party qualified for ballot status in Hidalgo County in the Rio Grande Valley, and fielded Alejandro Moreno for County Commissioner, as the first candidate to run officially under the Raza Unida banner.

1969 and 1971

Candidates in San Antonio under the banner of the Committee for Barrio Betterment (CBB) carried every Westside precinct in the municipal elections in 1969. Mario Compean, with Raza Unida slogans prominent in his campaign literature, came within 200 votes of forcing then Mayor Walter McAllister into a run-off. The CBB fielded a slate of candidates for San Antonio City Council again in 1971, which included Rosie Castro, Mario Compean, Gloria Cabrera and William “Willie” Benavides. Again, the CBB candidates carried the majority of Westside precincts. Voting data from these two campaigns provided a potent argument that helped usher in single-member districts in San Antonio. For the past decade Chicanos and Blacks have held a majority of seats on the City Council. In April 1970 in Crystal City, Raza Unida candidates for City Council and the School Board and captured control of both entities, and in neighboring Cotulla, in LaSalle County, Raza Unida elected Alfredo Zamora as Mayor, the first

Chicano to hold the post in the town’s history. The forward march continued the following year as Raza Unida won control of the Zavala County government and elected Jose Angel Gutierrez County Judge (County Executive) and elected Roel Rodriguez as County Commissioner in La Salle County (Cotulla).

1971

In 1971, buoyed by the victories in Crystal and Cotulla, Party leaders and activists moved to organize la Raza Unida as a State party. A convention was held in San Antonio October 30, 1971, and elected Mario Compean as the founding Raza Unida Party State Chair. “Partido” leaders and activists proceeded with the task of organizing the Party throughout the State as they began organizing County chapters. In San Antonio, Rosie Castro became the Bexar County Raza Unida Party County Chair.

1972

MAYO leadership and activists conducted a successful statewide campaign to place Raza Unida Party candidates on the State ballot by collecting over 200,000 notarized signatures from registered voters to establish the RUP. The “Partido” filed candidates for numerous statewide offices, including Ramiro “Ramsey” Muñiz for Governor, Alma Canales for Lt. Governor, Flores Amaya for U.S. Senator, Fred Garza for Railroad Commissioner, and various other candidates for Texas State Board of Education, State Representatives and Senators, and dozens of local elected positions.

1972-1978

Ramiro “Ramsey” Muñiz, an attorney originally from Corpus Christi, added to the enthusiasm in the Party with electrifying speeches throughout the state as a candidate for Texas governor in 1972 and 1974, while Maria Elena Martinez of Austin was elected the State Chair in 1976, the first woman to ever lead a political party in the State. In 1977, Raza Unida Party activist Irma Mireles became the first woman to be elected to the Board of Directors of the San Antonio River Authority, which maintains and manages development of the San Antonio River. In 1978 RUP again filed candidates for state office including Mario Compean for Governor, Luis Diaz De Leon for U.S. Senate and Fred Garza for Railroad Commissioner.

Raza Unida Party Legacies

During the Labor Day weekend of 1972, 1,300 delegates—about one-half of whom were women—from 17 states and the District of Columbia gathered in El Paso, Texas to form the national Raza Unida Party. They elected Jose Angel Gutierrez as the National Chairman.

- The 1972 Convention included Raza Unida Party activists from other parts of the country, especially **California** and **Colorado**. In Colorado, **Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales**, the founder of the Crusade for Justice, led Party activities in Denver. In California, the RUP established an important stronghold in the **County of Los Angeles** where activists maintained as many as 20 different chapters.
- The Raza Unida Party recorded its strongest presence in Texas from 1972 to 1980. The Party ran successful elections especially in several rural counties like Uvalde, Zavala, La Salle, Frio, Dimmit, Hidalgo, and El Paso. The votes cast for the RUP candidates weakened the Democratic Party which led Democrats—with help from Republicans in the Texas Legislature—to outlaw the Raza Unida Party from ballot status by 1981.
- The Raza Unida Party made important contributions to history. It affirmed Chicano claims for equal rights and helped convince American institutions, including the Democratic Party that they could not continue to dismiss or disregard Mexican Americans.
- The RUP contributed in other ways, by training election clerks, voter registrars, poll watchers, candidates, precinct chairs, and organizers who continue to be active and successful in electoral politics to this day.
- The Party also internationalized the Chicano Movement with official diplomatic trips to many countries. Relations with the Mexican government led to the Becas Para Aztlán program which trained dozens of Chicano students to become medical physicians and PhDs.
- The RUP also addressed patriarchal views and practices in society and within the Party, and helped give voice to women's issues, especially after the formation of Mujeres Por La Raza in 1973.

- The legacy of the Chicano Movement and the Raza Unida Party lives on in existing academic programs, especially Chicano Studies, countless publications, movies, documentaries, encyclopedias, exhibits and elected officials, mostly in the Democratic Party.

¡Pasando la Antorcha!

Passing on the Torch of Struggle for Chicano Self-Determination

Hopefully this legacy of the Raza Unida Party struggle for political empowerment for Chicano Self-Determination will inspire today's

Mexican-origin youth and future activists to pick up the "Torch of Struggle" to continue the work for Chicano political empowerment and Self-Determination with strategic visioning and analysis, especially given the current on-going anti-Democracy movement of right-wing extremists.

¡ La Lucha Sigue!

¡ El Pueblo Unido Jamás Sera Vencido!

Mario Compean, Jose Angel Gutierrez and Emilio Zamora contributed to this essay on Raza Unida Party's historical development.



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BY D. G. JIMENEZ

THE ABANDONED SKY-VUE DRIVE-IN THEATRE

To anyone just passing through, Lamesa, Texas, is just another tiny farming town. With a population of less than 9,000, you can't really blame them. But, just behind the vast tall grass lies a small bit of entertainment history.

Sky-Vue Theatre opened in 1948 when movie stars like Bing Crosby and Bett Grable took over the silver screen. Moviegoers could drive to the theatre to watch movies from one of the 530 parking spots or walk in and watch from the seating section. And as the parents enjoyed the new movies and the teenagers enjoyed each other's company, the younger kids got to have their own fun. Just below the massive viewing screen was a playground complete with metal slides, mini-merry-go-rounds, swings, and even a lookout tower. Sky-Vue was a place for the whole family. The concession

stand had all the classic movie snacks, but patrons also got to enjoy the one-of-a-kind "Chihuahua" sandwich, originally conceived and introduced by the theater owners. But these facts aren't what make entertainment history.

Theatre Owner R.A. "Skeet" Noret wasn't just great at making great sandwiches. He also had a good eye for talent. NPR's Fresh Air had a 1994 interview with western swing vocalist Don Walser. In the interview, he describes something unimaginable to those who weren't around for the simpler times. Walser said, "There was a drive-in theater in Lamesa, Texas. Skeet Noret had this old drive-in called the Sky-Vue – and, in fact, it's still operating. It's one of the last ones that hadn't been closed down. And he had a big projection room there that he – and he had a little stage on top of it, and he'd bring in guys like Hall Nicks and Buddy

Holly, and they would have them come down and play at the Sky-Vue between the movies, you know, and I would share bills with one of them." Before huge record labels and concert venues, country musicians depended on any publicity they could get back then. Lucky for those boys, Sky-Vue had to have been a nice stop on the way to music history.

Sadly, a fire broke out in the iconic concession stand in 2015, and was abandoned soon after. Sky-Vue is no more, but even though the historic theatre met a sad end, it will live on in the minds of many as a reminder of happiness and hope for their American dream.

If you are interested in seeing the drive-in's forgotten remains you can visit The Out Seers on YouTube. The old theatre has been forgotten in time but somehow still seems preserved.



GUSTAVO "GUS" GARCIA

To say that Gus was a trailblazer would be an understatement comparable to saying that people like the Cowboys in North Texas.

Born on July 27, 1915, in Laredo, Texas, to Alfredo and Teresa Garcia at a time when there were no civil rights laws. No special treatment for poor families, No Social Security, No Head Start program, or E.S.L. to help students with language barriers. Back then, "If you were White, you were right," all others to the back. Luckily for Gus, he was a light-complected Mexican American which most of us know sure doesn't hurt. In fact, I can remember adults saying with some pride, "He/She can pass for White" when introducing or meeting new family addition.

Don't get me wrong, I'm not saying that is why Gus succeeded in doing some things within the legal system. What he did was nothing short of a miracle back then. Pero, no one can argue that looking White helped. The family moved to San Antonio, Gus attended public and Catholic schools. After graduating from Thomas Jefferson in 1932 with top honors, he went to the University of Texas. There he earned a B.A. Degree and an L.L.B. in 1938.

Gus, like most young Americans was drafted into the armed services in 1941 and he served as a first lieutenant with the judge advocate corps in Japan. Once World War 2 ended, Gus returned



to San Antonio and joined the office of the Mexican Consulate General in the city. From there, Gus went on to use his law degree to fight for equality for the Mexican American community. When the Mendez V. Westminster case ended segregation for children in California, he filed to do the same in Texas. Which came in the form of Delgado V. Bastrop I.S.D., which made it illegal to segregate

children of Mexican descent. Gus had already forced the closure of the Mexican school in Cuero Texas which happened before California's Mendez v Westminster case.

Gus served as legal adviser to both LULAC and the American G.I. Forum, as well as on the San Antonio I.S.D. District Board of Education in 1948. He also

Cont. on Page 14...

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FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE

I'm asking for your vote on November 8th. Early voting starts October 24th. The last day to register to vote is October 11th.

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Por Viji Sundaram

'NO SE ME PERMITÍA TENER MIS PROPIOS PENSAMIENTOS': LOS TRIBUNALES DE CALIFORNIA EMPIEZAN A PENALIZAR POR EL ABUSO DOMÉSTICO PSICOLÓGICO

No tardó Emily Caesar en darse cuenta de que Trevor, su esposo, tenía que tenerlo todo a su manera – cómo se vestía ella, con quién hablaba, cuánto comía, adónde iba. Siempre le recordaba que él era el cabeza de familia, dijo Emily al tribunal.

Emily pudo probar con documentos escritos y audio cómo él había abusado presuntamente de ella una y otra vez. “Sentía que no se me permitía tener mis propios pensamientos”, recuerda ella.

Su abogada, Minty Siu-Kootnikoff, presentó la solicitud de una orden de restricción temporal en febrero 2021 y de la custodia del hijo de seis años de la pareja.

Siu-Kootnikoff fue una de las primeras abogadas que invocó una nueva herramienta legal que California había decretado apenas un mes antes, que permitía a las víctimas alegar un patrón de “control coercitivo” – abuso psicológico que no necesariamente termina en daño físico.

Siu-Kootnikoff, directora de servicios legales de Sojourn, un refugio de violencia doméstica en Santa Mónica, vio la recién-decretada ley como la mejor herramienta para conseguirle un remedio legal a su cliente.

“La violencia doméstica tiene que ver con el control, y no se limita al abuso físico”, dijo,

y observó que la nueva ley es “crucial para abordar el abuso que los códigos criminales no contemplan, pero que es tan dañino y destructivo como un ojo morado o un brazo roto”.

Mientras que no todos los jueces son comprensivos, la conclusión del juez que oyó el caso de Emily muestra que por lo menos algunos juristas parecen haber entendido el mensaje.

“Las opiniones de la violencia doméstica de los tribunales están evolucionando a lo largo de los años”, apuntó el juez Michael J Convey de la Corte Superior del Condado de Los Ángeles en su fallo del 5 de febrero, 2021, para “reflejar comportamientos más sutiles, más insidiosos, por así decirlo, que se pueden llamar violencia o abuso”.

Convey estuvo de acuerdo con Siu-Kootnikoff en que lo que Emily sufrió durante años fue en efecto control coercitivo, y afirmó que lo que los defensores dicen es el propósito de la reforma, que es otorgarles a las víctimas como Emily el beneficio de la duda.

La **ley de California de 2020**, que presentó Susan Rubio, senadora estatal, sobreviviente ella misma del abuso doméstico, amplía la definición de la violencia doméstica y permite a las víctimas presentar pruebas de control

coercitivo en las solicitudes en la corte familiar de órdenes de restricción o custodia de los hijos. La ley de control coercitivo se aplica a casos civiles, pero no a los criminales.

California pasó a ser el segundo estado del país en adoptar tal reforma, después de Hawái en septiembre 2020.

En julio 2021, **Connecticut aprobó una ley** parecida a la de California, con dos disposiciones adicionales: Fijó barreras que impiden a los abusadores arrastrar a sus parejas a la corte por razones frívolas, mientras que también estableció un programa de subvenciones para los o las sobrevivientes de bajos ingresos que necesiten ayuda legal cuando solicitan una orden de restricción.

El control coercitivo ocurre cuando un abusador aísla a una pareja íntima de amigos, amigas y familiares, toma control de sus finanzas personales y vigila su actividad, o usa ataques verbales para reforzar su autoridad.

Se trata de “la dominación y el control”, observó David A. McLeod, profesor adjunto en el departamento de Trabajo Social de la Universidad de Oklahoma, que ha investigado y **publicado artículos** sobre la violencia de pareja íntima. “Si el/la abusador/a siente que pierde el control, presionará a su pareja para que vuelva a ser dócil”.

La vista desde el estrado

Los defensores de los derechos de la mujer dicen que recoger el concepto de control coercitivo facilita opciones adicionales a las cortes familiares para penalizar los comportamientos que tienen consecuencias económicas y mentales para las víctimas y que pueden volverse violentos si no se abordan temprano.

Pero reconocen que es difícil convencer a los funcionarios de la corte que deben tomarse en serio a las víctimas que alegan control coercitivo. De hecho, la educación de los jueces sobre cómo aplicar la ley será la clave de su éxito.

Chitra Raghavan, defensora de los derechos de la mujer y psicóloga forense en la facultad John Jay de Justicia Criminal en Nueva York, dice que puede llevar por lo menos 10 años saber cómo funcionan las leyes.

Una larga batalla judicial

Emily se casó con Trevor en el 2011, dos años después de empezar a salir juntos. Ella tenía 30 años y él tenía 28.

Llevaban su negocio de diseño web en su casa en Castaic, en el Condado de Los Ángeles. Pero desde el principio también se dió cuenta de lo “controlador y narcisista” que podía ser Trevor, dijo. En 2015, se divorciaron, y tenían la custodia compartida de su hijo, que era un bebé.

Tres años más tarde, se volvieron a juntar, acordando que sería mejor si Trevor se involucrara más en la vida del hijo, según ambos.

“Para mí lo es todo”, dijo Trevor acerca de su hijo en una conversación telefónica recientemente.

Pero una vez juntos de nuevo, Emily dijo que el abuso simplemente se intensificó.

En noviembre 2020, cuando Emily intentaba vestir a su hijo para la escuela y le pidió ayuda

a Trevor porque el niño no cooperaba, Trevor la agarró por los brazos y la empujó “múltiples veces” delante de su hijo, según su testimonio. Incluyó fotos de los moretones en su brazo como pruebas documentales.

El abogado de Trevor, Matthew J. Chung, defendió el comportamiento de su cliente de ese día.

“Emily era la que provocaba a Trevor”, Chung le dijo a la corte. “Emily era la que le estaba gritando” al niño.

Trevor alegó que él también era una víctima. “Es difícil resumir estos eventos tan personales”, dijo por teléfono. “Pero te puedo decir que ella ejerció mucha violencia contra mí”.

En el juicio, Chung dijo que Emily fumaba marihuana en presencia de su hijo para lidiar con un trastorno de ansiedad que le habían diagnosticado, lo que disminuía sus habilidades de crianza.

Pero Convey desestimó ese alegato: “No ha habido pruebas suficientes de que este uso de medicamentos recetados o marihuana haya alterado o repercutido en su capacidad para cuidar,” dijo.

Desestimó de manera igualmente enfática las acusaciones de Emily de que Trevor usaba opioides sin receta médica y alcohol en exceso.

Pero en su fallo, Convey otorgó a Emily una orden de restricción temporal contra su ex durante tres años junto con la custodia exclusiva de su hijo.

“He cometido errores”, dijo Trevor en una entrevista. Pero dijo que la decisión del juez le resultó angustiada: “Tengo que confiarle nuestro hijo a alguien que no es estable”.

Se les ordenó a Trevor y a Emily asistir a clases de crianza por separado, mientras que Emily dijo que sigue asistiendo a la terapia en grupo ordenada por la corte.

Cuando se le preguntó que por qué volvió con Trevor después de todo lo que había

experimentado, Emily dijo que esa es una pregunta que a menudo se ha hecho a sí misma.

“Todo lo que sufrí”, dijo, “está ahora en el pasado”.

Este artículo es parte de una serie sobre la ley de control coercitivo de California producida por la San Francisco Public Press, una organización de noticias de investigación sin ánimo de lucro. Ha sido extraído, editado y traducido por Ethnic Media Services. Lea el artículo completo y otros de la serie en sfpublicpress.org/series/coercive-control. Este reportaje fue financiado por una subvención del Fondo de información sobre el Impacto de la violencia doméstica del Centro Annenberg para el Periodismo sanitario de la Universidad del Sur de California.

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ACERCA DE VIJI SUNDARAM

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By Viji Sundaram

'I WAS NOT ALLOWED TO HAVE MY OWN THOUGHTS': CALIFORNIA COURTS START PENALIZING PSYCHOLOGICAL DOMESTIC ABUSE

It didn't take long for Emily Caesar to realize that her husband Trevor had to have his way on everything — how she dressed, who she spoke with, how much she ate, where she went. He never let her forget that he was head of the household, Emily told the court.

Emily provided written documents and audio to show how he had allegedly abused her time and again. "I felt I was not allowed to have my own thoughts," she recalled.

Her attorney, Minty Siu-Kootnikoff, filed for a temporary restraining order in February 2021 and custody of the couple's then 6-year-old son.

Siu-Kootnikoff was one of the first lawyers to invoke a new legal tool California had enacted just a month earlier that allows victims to claim a pattern of "coercive control" — psychological abuse that does not necessarily end in physical harm.

Siu-Kootnikoff, legal services director at Sojourn, a domestic violence shelter in Santa Monica, viewed the recently enacted law as the best tool for getting her client a legal remedy.

"Domestic violence is about control, and is not limited to physical abuse," she said, noting the new law is "critical to addressing abuse that is not dealt with in the criminal codes, yet

is as damaging and destructive as a black eye or broken arm."

While not all judges are sympathetic, the conclusion of the judge who heard Emily's case shows that at least a few jurists seem to have gotten the message.

"The court's views of domestic violence are evolving over the years," Judge Michael J. Convey of the Los Angeles County Superior Court noted in his Feb. 5, 2021, ruling on the case, to "reflect more subtle, more insidious, if you will, behaviors that can be called violence or abuse."

Convey agreed with Siu-Kootnikoff that what Emily had undergone for years was indeed coercive control, affirming what proponents say is the purpose of the reform, which is to give victims like Emily the benefit of the doubt.

The **2020 California law**, introduced by state Sen. Susan Rubio, herself a survivor of domestic abuse, widens the definition of domestic violence and allows victims to introduce evidence of coercive control in applications in family court for a restraining order or child custody. The coercive control law applies to civil, but not criminal, cases.

California became the second state in the nation to adopt such a reform, following Hawaii in September 2020.

In July 2021, **Connecticut passed a law** similar to California's, with two additional provisions: It set up barriers that prevent abusers from dragging their partners to court for frivolous reasons, while also establishing a grant program for low-income survivors needing legal assistance when applying for a restraining order.

Coercive control occurs when an abuser isolates an intimate partner from friends and family, takes over their personal finances and surveils their activity, or uses verbal attacks to reinforce authority.

It is "about domination and control," noted David A. McLeod, an associate professor in the Social Work Department at the University of Oklahoma, who has researched and **published papers** on intimate partner violence. "If the abuser feels he is losing control, he will push his partner back into compliance."

The view from the bench

Women's rights advocates say enshrining the concept of coercive control gives family courts additional options to punish behaviors that have severe mental and financial consequences for victims and might become violent if not addressed early.

But they acknowledge it is hard to convince court officials that victims who claim coercive

control should be taken seriously. Indeed, the education of judges in how to apply the law will be key to its success.

Chitra Raghavan, a women's rights advocate and forensic psychologist at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, says it may take at least 10 years to know how well the laws are working.

Drawn-out court battle

Emily tied the knot with Trevor in 2011, two years after they began dating. She was 30 and he was 28.

They ran their web designing business out of their home in Castaic, in Los Angeles County. But early on she also noticed how "controlling and narcissistic" Trevor could be, she said. In 2015, they divorced, sharing joint custody of their son, then a toddler.

Three years later, they got back together, agreeing it would be better if Trevor were more involved in the child's life, according to both parents.

"He's absolutely my world," said Trevor about his son in a recent telephone conversation.

But once they were back together, Emily said the abuse only intensified.

In November 2020, when Emily was trying to get her son ready for school and sought Trevor's help because the boy would not cooperate, Trevor held her by her arms and pushed her "multiple times" in front of their son, according to testimony. She included pictures of bruises on her arm as exhibits.

Trevor's attorney, Matthew J. Chung, defended his client's behavior on that day.

"Emily was the one that was getting up in Trevor's face," Chung told the court. "Emily was the one who was yelling" at the boy.

Trevor alleged that he was a victim too. "It's difficult to summarize these very personal events," he said over the phone. "But I can tell you there was a lot of violence perpetrated by her against me."

At the trial, Chung said that Emily smoked marijuana in the presence of their son to deal with her diagnosed anxiety disorder, diminishing her parenting skills.

But Convey dismissed that allegation: "There has been insufficient evidence that this use of either prescription drugs or marijuana has altered or impacted her ability to care," he said.

He just as emphatically dismissed Emily's accusations that Trevor was using non-prescription opioids and alcohol to excess.

But in his ruling, Convey granted Emily a temporary restraining order against her ex for three years along with sole custody of their son.

"I made mistakes," Trevor said in an interview. But he said he found the judge's decision distressing: "I'm having to entrust our child to someone who's not stable."

Both Trevor and Emily were ordered to attend parenting classes separately, while Emily said she continues to attend court-mandated group therapy.

Asked why she went back to Trevor after all she experienced, Emily said that's a question she has often asked herself.

"All that I went through," she said, "is behind me now."

This article is part of a series on California's coercive control law produced by the San Francisco Public Press, a nonprofit investigative news organization. It was excerpted, edited, and translated by Ethnic Media Services. Read the full story and others in the series at sfpublicpress.org/series/coercive-control. This reporting was underwritten by a Domestic Violence Impact Reporting Fund grant from the Annenberg Center for Health Journalism at the University of Southern California. ###

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ABOUT VIJI SUNDARAM

Viji Sundaram formerly worked as health editor of New America Media in San Francisco and as a reporter for publications including India-West, a weekly for the South Asian community in the U.S., the Cape Cod Times, Providence Journal and New Bedford Standard Times. She has been awarded several fellowships and won 11 journalism awards, including one for her expose on McDonald's use of beef in its so-called vegetarian fries.

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served as a lawyer to Felix Longoria's family when his hometown cemetery refused his burial after he was killed in service to our country. As a side note which for most people would be their highlight, he once debated future U.S. President John F. Kennedy as U.T. Debate Captain. Also on Gus' debate team was future Texas Governor John Connally. Although the match was declared a tie only in Harvard's history according to many John F. Kennedy felt if Gus had not been Mexican American he and U.T. would have declared the winner. His service to the Mexican American community and to the betterment of this country has very few equals.

Perhaps his crowning achievement as an attorney is the *Hernandez v State of Texas* in 1954. Pete Hernandez was convicted of murder by an all-White Jury in Edna, Texas. This led Gus and Carlos Cadena to file a writ of certiorari with the U.S. Supreme court to review the case. This historic case was argued on January 11, 1954, and finally decided on May 13, 1954. The court agreed that excluding Mexican Americans from juries was a denial of equal protection under the 14th amendment. This decision led to many other discrimination cases being

filed and citing this case as a reference.

Unfortunately, Gus Garcia died on June 3, 1964 at the young age of 48 in his beloved San Antonio. The narrative that has been out there is that he died penniless and alone after years of battling alcoholism. And while that narrative has persisted it is not entirely accurate. In fact, "Remembering Gus Garcia" documentary Co-Producer Efrain Gutierrez challenges at least part of that story. Their new documentary hopes to set the record straight. As well as perhaps reintroducing many in our community to a true American hero that we all should be proud of. We owe Gus Garcia not only a debt of gratitude for his work on civil rights. But also, an apology for not recognizing his proper place in history. The *Remembering Gus Garcia* documentary serves to accomplish both. In addition, monies raised through the film screening will go to erecting a statue of Mr. Garcia at San Antonio's El Mercado. Which will further educate people about his contributions.

By A. Govea

Fort Worth Screening of (*Remembering Gus Garcia*) Sponsored by Amigos n Progress a 501C3 non-profit and LULAC Council 4568

(Hola Texas is the media sponsor for the Fort Worth screening of "Remembering Gus Garcia" Documentary coming October 22nd) Visit www.holatexas.us for upcoming details)

A graphic with a blue background. At the top is a red, white, and blue circular emblem with the word "VOTE!" in bold black letters. Below it, a hand in a suit sleeve is shown holding a white ballot. The ballot has the text: "REACH 1,000'S OF NORTH TEXAS LATINO VOTERS WITH HOLA TEXAS". Below the ballot, there is a red banner with white text: "YOU CAN HAVE AN ENGLISH OR SPANISH ADVERTISEMENT ON OUR PRINTED AND ONLINE EDITION!". Below that, in white text on a blue background: "CONTACT US TODAY AT albertogovea@amigosnbusiness.com TO BE INCLUDED ON OUR SPECIAL ELECTION SECTION".

A logo for KNON 89.3 FM. The letters "KNON" are in a large, bold, white font. The "O" is a circle containing a silhouette of a city skyline and the text "89.3 FM". Below the "KNON" is the tagline "Voice of the People" in a smaller white font.

HOW I REMEMBER MY GRANDFATHER, CESAR CHAVEZ

by Barbara Chavez Ybarra

(Printed with permission of La Voz de Austin)

My earliest childhood memory of my **Tata Cesar** is being in **La Paz** where we lived with him and my **Nana Helen**, spending time with him while he would teach me to read. I was named by him because his favorite city was **Santa Barbara**.

When I was born in **Delano** I went home to his house where we lived for two years before moving next door. This was when we became life time close and why I was his favorite.

For me he was mostly an amazing grandfather and a special teacher. I only knew him in these two ways and it was all I needed to last me a lifetime. He was always simply "**Tata Cesar**" who with my "**Nana Helen**" loved and showed me, my sister and brothers and all our family the way life should be lived and shared.

I remember him as a teacher who led by example and patience with a lot of laughter and fun. When I was still a child he would laugh and enjoy the times I would walk into his office while he was in meetings. He seemed to stop and encourage me to be curious. This was one of many real-life games he would play with me. Somehow it seemed natural to do this and will always be among my earliest recollections in life.

Though his life was fully dedicated, day and night, to his own cause of farm workers while lending himself to any people who were poor or interested in social justice, **Tata Cesar** seemed to always find time for his grandchildren. Again, I must say even with a rigorous seven days a week work schedule, he gave me the impression that he loved simply being **Tata Cesar** when it came to showing, sharing and loving me, and my siblings.

His patience was something I will never forget. Whether speaking to me as a child using his pet names (he seemed to call all of us "chimbimbos") or as I grew up **Tata Cesar** focused on us whenever he could. He somehow made the most of each and every encounter. Special recollections include the many times he played baseball with us or took us on hikes in **La Paz** where he lived.

During times like those he would give us all of his attention, fully enjoying moments of laughter and fun while taking time to teach us about our surroundings, the importance of taking care of the land and our environment. I never once remember him being upset and his words were always positive, funny and of an encouraging nature.

Easter Sunday along with **Christmas Day** were days he reserved for spending time with his grandchildren and family. On **Easter Sunday** there was always a family softball game, where he played pitcher for both teams, as too always be fair, followed by a barbecue. Even though he was a vegetarian he could often times be heard showing us how to barbecue meat and chicken properly while telling us how bad it was to eat the poor animals.

I miss my **Tata Cesar** every day, and our family has not been the same without him. **Christmas** is a day when I remember him the most. **Tata Cesar** loved playing **Santa Claus** after Midnight Mass. We would all cram into the small living room of their two-bedroom home with the smell of tamales, hot chocolate and the sounds of **Christmas** music. As we grew up the room got smaller every year with hardly any space to walk among a roomful of excited grandchildren and adults. One by one **Tata** would reach for presents, read and call out the name of who it was for and from, make a guess

about the content of the present and hand or pass it to each of us.

I was only 20 years old when we lost **Tata**. I had grown to understand who he was to others and what his cause represented to people and our world. His hard work and dedication to what he really believed in was in and of itself a great lesson and inspiration. He didn't preach to us about doing the right things, he just did them and showed the way through example. The main thing I learned from him was to have the courage of your convictions, act on them consistently and treat people in the way you want to be treated, to stand on my own and to take what he taught me to confidently create and innovate in whatever I do and wherever I go. I really miss him as the leader of our family. While the world and his cause truly lost a great leader to me losing my **Tata** was an everlasting personal jolt. I am always curious as to what other things he would have done had he lived longer. He had many plans beyond his work with farm workers.

What I cherish most is that we had a grandfather/granddaughter relationship that was real, lasting and personal. He showed his love and affection in a genuine way, always teaching us how to be good people. I feel truly honored to have known him in a way that not many others did.

Barbara Chavez Ybarra is **Cesar** and **Helen's** fifth grandchild. She lives in **San Diego, CA** and owns and operates **Ybarra Public Affairs** with her family.
by **Barbara Chavez Ybarra**

(Please note that a new film titled "A Song for Cesar" will be presented on September 10th 7.30 pm at the Rose Marine Theater in Fort Worth for more information see Ad on Page 2 Or call 817-226-0514 after 5.00 pm and on Weekends)



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