Latino Workers in the Recession

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La Vozde

Brazoria County



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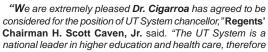
AVERAGE INCOME \$4.650.00

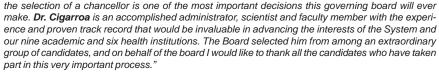
Cesar Chavez and the UFW go out on strike against the California table growers and relaunch the boycott.

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Francisco Cigarroa Named Chancellor of The University of Texas System

AUSTIN – The governing board of **The University of Texas System** unanimously named **Francisco Cigarroa**, **M.D.**, president of the **UT Health Science Center at San Antonio** and a pediatric transplant surgeon, as the sole finalist for chancellor of **The University of Texas System**.





Cigarroa has served as president of the UT Health Science Center – San Antonio since 2000. A member of the Institute of Medicine, he is a recognized pediatric transplant surgeon and researcher whose articles on the principles of surgery in infants and children have appeared in several scientific publications. During his tenure as president of the health science center, sponsored research expenditures increased from \$86.1 million to \$146.3 million.

He joined the health science center faculty in 1995, where prior to his appointment as president he was director of pediatric surgery and director of abdominal transplant surgery. He serves on the medical staffs at Christus Santa Rosa Hospital, Christus Santa Rosa Children's Hospital and University Hospital, among others. An accomplished fundraiser, Cigarroa was the first Hispanic appointed to lead a major academic health center in the United States. He announced last October that he would be stepping down as president of the health science center.

Cigarroa received a bachelor's degree from Yale University and his medical degree from UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas. He was the chief resident at Massachusetts General Hospital and completed a fellowship at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Cigarroa is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery. He serves on the board of several organizations, including the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce and the San Antonio Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

Cigarroa and his wife, **Graciela**, an attorney, have two daughters. Despite a very busy schedule, **Cigarroa** is an excellent guitar player. He begins work at his new job on February 2, 2009. **Cigarroa** is a native of **Laredo**.



Se Murio Ricardo Montalban a la edad de 88 años

Ricardo Gonzalo Pedro Montalbán y Merino, the Mexican born actor who made it big in Hol-



lywood passed away on January 7, 2009 at the age of 88. Montalban who started his acting career in 1934 was best known for his Fantasy Island TV role as Mr. Roarke.

In addition to acting Mr. Montalban was involved in social justice issues and founded the organization called Nosotros in 1970 to improve the image of Latinos/Hispanics as they are portraved in the entertainment industry, both in front of and behind the camera. Original board members included Desi Arnaz, Vikki Carr and Anthony Quinn among others

Nosotros has been instrumental in furthering the careers of many actors such as Edward James Olmos, Salma Hayek, Lupe Ontiveros and Lorenzo Lamas.

Manuel Castillo Passes Away in San Antonio, Texas

Manuel Castillo, Jr., Executive Director of San Anto Cultural Arts passed away on January 6, 2009 after a short



battle with cancer. He was 40 years old.

A graduate of Holy Cross High School in San Antonio, Castillo started his cultural arts organization in 1994 as a way help young people realize they had talent. Over the years the organization sponsored a number of programs and projects including a Community Mural Public Arts Program, a community based newspaper called EI Placazo, and a Video Oral History History Program that taught film

People in the News

and video production skills through the production of oral histories and documentary programs focusing on the history, culture and community of San Antonio, specifically the Westside community surrounding San Anto Cultural Arts.

To help raise funds for all of the programs and projects, Manny helped organize the annual Huevos Rancheros Breakfast Gala and Art Auction. Held in mid October, the event proved to be very successful. Another community event that drew wide support in the Westsideof San Antonio was the San Anto Cultural Arts (SACA) Dia De Los Muertos Barrio Procession and Community Altar.

It was a peaceful event intended to bring together people of all walks of life, and is a time and place created to remember and pay homage to friends, family and even enemies who have passed on. Hundreds would turn out for this yearly

Manuel Castillo, Jr. ya se fue. Nacido en San Antonio en el año 1968, el año del Hemisphere, y pizotó la tierra por 40 años. Todo que le conozieron nunca se van a olividar de le c/s

Gov. Perry Appoints **Cuevas Presiding** Officer of TABC

Governor Rick Perry named José Cuevas, Jr., as the new presiding officer of the Texas Alco-



holic Beverage Commisison. This appointment marks the first time in the agency's history that a Hispanic has been named to the highest position at the agency. The commission supervises and regulates all phases of the alcoholic bever-

Cuevas is the founder and CEO of JumBurrito, Inc, and JumBurrito Franchises, LLC. which operates

out of Midland, Texas. He has served on several boards and committees including the Texas State History Museum Foundation, and the Community National Bank of

Antonio Leal is New Head of the **Texas Rangers**

'Tony" Leal has been named chief of the Texas Ranger Division. becoming the



first Hispanic to lead the elite crime-fighting force.

"Tony Leal is a 24-year veteran of DPS and brings the experience and leadership skills needed to guide the Texas Rangers in the coming years," said interim DPS Director Stanley E. Clark. "He is the first Hispanic and the youngest person ever named chief of the Texas Ranger Division."

Leal, 44, was born in Sugarland and raised in the Fort Bend County area. He began his career with DPS in June 1984. He started as a Highway Patrol trooper in Stafford and Rosenberg and then moved to San Antonio as a Highway Patrol sergeant, before promoting to the Texas Rangers in 1994.

"My dream as a young man was to become a Texas Highway Patrolman, and I never imagined becoming a Texas Ranger, much less the Texas Ranger chief," said Leal, who will also carry the rank of Senior Ranger Captain. "I appreciate the confidence and

support of the Directors and the Commission. It is my goal to continue to uphold the Ranger tradition, while moving ahead with the goals of the Department as a

The Rangers specialize in investigating felony crimes such as murder, white-collar crime and public corruption. The Texas Rangers are one of the six major divisions that make up DPS, along with the Highway Patrol, Criminal Law Enforcement, Driver License, Emergency Management and Administration divisions. The Ranger Division includes 160 people, including 134 Texas Rangers.

Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center Names New Director

The Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center has announced the appointment of a new executive director: Patty



Ortiz. A San Antonio native, Ortiz is coming to the Guadalupe from the Museo de las Américas in Denver, Colorado where she serves as executive director and curator. She will officially take the helm of the organization from interim director Pedro Rodriguez in March — two years after the resignation of former executive director R. Bret Ruiz.

UT Professors Receive Promotions

Luis Urrieta, Assistant Professor Education: Ph.D., University of North Carolina Chapel Hill



Research

Interests: Identity, Agency, and Social Movements in Education with a focus on Chicana/o Education in the U.S. and Indígena (P'urhepecha) Education in Mexico: Native Methodologies and Educational Research: and Citizenship and Social Studies Edu<u>Deborah</u> Paredez Assistant Professor Education: Ph.D., Northwestern Univeri t y Director,



Arts and Community Engagement. Division of Diversity and Community Engagement

Research Interests: Latina/o Performance and Popular Culture; Race and Feminism in Performance; and Comparative Ethnic

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On the Economic Crisis ¿Qué Piensas?

So you work hard all your life. You sacrifice and invest your money for a better tomorrow. Each month you review your financial statements and smile as you watch your investments grow. You go to bed at night knowing that as you sleep, your money is hard at work.

Te lavantas the next morning, you get up in the morning and lo and behold your favorite newscaster is reading a report with the grim news that the stock market has dropped 3%. The next day it drops some more. Throughout 2008 it's all bad news for the stock market... and you, because you had your money tied up in a "safe" retirement account or hedge fund didn't really see it coming.

Now here you are at the beginning of 2009 and you have just learned that your money....

Now here you are at the beginning of 2009 and you have just learned that your money, the money you worked so hard for and the money that worked so hard for you as you slept soundly, is gone. Not all of it. Just 43% of it. What are you to do?

This is the state of a good number of people today. As they slept, they were in essence robbed! How is one suppose to feel about that? Certainly if someone were to pull a pistol on you in a parking lot outside of Target and demand your wallet, you would be mad as hell. If you were to peek outside your window and you happen to notice someone taking the tires off your car you would be furious! So how do you feel about the loss of your retirement or the diminished value of your investments?

Some people say they are mad. Some people are afraid to say anything because when they were making all the money they said too much too often with a comfortable assist from a glass of wine. Now they are too

embarrassed to admit that they are a member of the 43% crowd. Some people just can't believe they have worked all their lives and now, after doing the math, have come to the conclusion that they are going to have to continue working well into their 70s.

And then there are those of us who silently realize that after quietly smiling

There are those who would like to blame someone. There are those who want to hold someone responsible for our loss. And then there are those of us who silently realize that after quietly smiling all those years every time the quarterly financial reports arrived with the good news of an increase in the net value in our retirement portfolio, there is there is no one they can point the finger to except to the mirror on the wall. Because in the world of finance, as in the world of biology, everything that goes up . . . must come down. Así es.

To be sure, all those who faithfully followed the rules, followed the general path of the American Dream of working hard, doing without, sacrificing and saving for a better tomorrow, now feel betrayed or bamboozled. But this financial crises or meltdown was not without signals.

More than two years ago, there were hearings in Washington, D.C. about the fiscal soundness of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. (the two government backed housing corporations that have helped millions of people get homes for the first time in their lives) And more than two years ago the warning bells were being sounded.

But many did not want to hear the warning bells or believe that something wasn't right. There was just too much money to make. Too many big bonuses being paid out at Christmas time. So the brokers, the investors and everyone else acted like everything was fine.

Editorial



Alfredo R. Santos c/s Edtior & Publisher

Now here comes President Barack Obama. He has a plan. At least he says he has a plan. But as Paul Krugman, the winner of the 2009 Nobel prize in economics stated in his weekly column in the New York Times, there are banks that are "zombie banks, still operating, but the reality is that it has already gone bust. Their stock isn't totally worthless — they still have a market capitalization of \$20 billion — but that value is entirely based on the hope that shareholders will be rescued by a government bailout."

As the new President tries to get Congress to work on the economic crises, there are to many who are too close to the greedy ones who are to blame for this mess. Will the President have the courage to face up to those whose heads must roll? As of this writing will he have the courage to dump Timothy F. Geithner as the Treasury Secretary? Will President Barack Obama's eloquent words match the deeds that must accompany them if he is to be taken seriously?

As was stated earlier, as in the world of biology, everything that goes up must eventually come down. After the honeymoon is over, and few more Wall Street types go missing, the President is going to have put his foot down. *¡Es todo!*

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Governor Rick Perry Appoints Veronica Vargas Stidvent to Texas Human Rights Commission

Texas Governor Rick Perry has announced the appointment of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs' Center for Politics and Governance Director Veronica Vargas Stidvent to the Texas Human Rights Commission. Stidvent replaces Patricia Asip of Plano, whose term expires February 1, 2009.

The Texas Human Rights Commission investigates statewide employment and housing discrimination. The vision of the Commission includes assuring open access to the educational system, providing for Texas's transportation needs, meeting the basic health care needs of Texans, providing economic opportunities and growing businesses, and providing for the safety and security of all inside Texas' borders.



Stidvent has previously served as the Assistant Secretary for Policy at the U.S. Department of Labor, where she provided advice and counsel to the Secretary of Labor on the vast array of labor issues that affect the American worker, including immigration reform, worker health and safety, and job training. Prior to her appointment as Assistant Secretary, Stidvent served in the White House as Special Assistant to the President for Policy under the George W. Bush Administration where she helped develop policy on a wide range of issue areas, including labor, education, justice, homeland security, and regulatory reform. Before that, she served as a policy adviser in Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs. In that position, she provided counsel on federal regulatory policy and coordinated the implementation of new rules with the federal agencies and senior White House officials.

For more information about **Veronica Vargas Stidvent**, visit: http://www.utexas.edu/lbj/cpg/about/faculty_staff.php

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A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y PARTES INTERESADAS

: Shintech Incorporated ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ) para autorizar el Permiso Num. 82045 del Estado para Calidad Atmosférica , el Permiso Num. PSDTX1094 para la Prevención de Deterioro Significativo (PSD), el Permiso Num. N94 de "Nonattainment" y el Permiso Num. HAP9 de Fuente Mayor de Contaminantes Atmosféricos Peligrosos [FCAA §112(g)], que autorizará la construcción de la planta de Shintech Chocolate Bayou Facility. La planta está situada en FM 2917 aproximadamente 8 millas de sur de la intersección de FM 2917 y de la carretera 35 de Tejas, Alvin, Brazoria Condado, Texas. En la sección de avisos públicos de este periódico se encuentra información adicional de esta solicitud.

A Chronological History

One hundred and sixty one years ago, Mexico and the United States of America were at war. In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in a city of the same name that resulted in Mexico "selling" nearly one half of its land for millions of dollars. The treaty ending the Mexican American War was signed in February. We thought it would be fitting to remember this February some of the events that have constructed our collective history using a chronological approach.

Chronology

1810 Mexican War of Independence starts (16th of September)

1821 - On Aug. 24, 1821, Mexican President Agustín de Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, Juan O'Donojú, signed the Convention of Córdoba (a town in Veracruz state), by which Spain acquiesced in the Iguala Plan and agreed to withdraw its

1822 - The first group of Texas colonists, known as the Old Three Hundred, arrived in 1822 to settle an empresarial grant that had been given to Stephen F. Austin.



1824 - On October 4,

1824, **Mexico** adopted a new constitution which defined the country as a federal republic with nineteen states and four territories. The former province of **Spanish Texas** became part of a newly created state, **Coahuila y Tejas**, whose capital was at **Saltillo**, hundreds of miles from the former **Texas** capital, **San Antonio de Bexar** (now San Antonio, Texas).

1829 - Mexico abolishes slavery

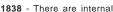
1830 - Mexican President Anastasio Bustamante implemented several measures on April 6, 1830. Chief among these was a prohibition against further immigration to Texas from the United States, although American citizens would be allowed to settle in other parts of Mexico.

1833 - In April 1833, Texas settlers called a convention to discuss proposed changes in immigration, judicial, and other political policies. The delegates also advocated separate statehood for Texas and elected Stephen F. Austin to carry a proposed state

constitution to Mexico City. The new Mexican President, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, approved many of the proposals, but refused to agree to separate statehood; Austin was jailed when he wrote a letter advocating that Texians act unilaterally on statehoo

1835 - Animosity between the Mexican government and the American settlers in Texas (who were called Texians) began with the Siete Leyes of 1835, when Mexican President and General Antonio López de Santa Anna abolished the Constitution of 1824 and proclaimed a new anti-federalist constitution in its place. Unrest soon followed throughout all of Mexico, and war began in Texas on October 2, 1835, with the Battle of Gonzales. Early Texian successes at La Bahia and San Antonio were soon met with crushing defeat at the same locations a few months later.

1836 - General Santa Anna leads Mexican northward to quell colonist uprisings. The Battle of the Alamo takes place in March. Other battles take palce but finally Santa Anna is defeated int he Battle of San Jacinto, (present-day Harris County, Texas) He is forced to sign the Treaties of Velasco (which is now Surfside Beach, Texas) on May 14 which recognized Texas's independence. The first Congress of the Republic of Texas convened in October 1836 at Columbia (now West Columbia).



politics with the new Republic based on the conflict between two factions. The nationalist faction, led by **Mirabeau B. Lamar**, advocated the continued independence of **Texas**, the expulsion of the Native Americans, and the expansion of **Texas** to the Pacific Ocean. Their opponents, led by **Sam Houston**, advocated the annexation of **Texas** to the United States and peaceful co-existence with Native Americans.

1840 - Others are plotting their independence including a group who decided on January 17, 1840 at a constitutional convention at the Oreveña Ranch near Laredo that the Mexican states of Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas would withdraw themselves from Mexico and would form their own federal republic with Laredo as the capital.

1842 - Although Texas governed itself, Mexico refused to recognize its independence. On March 5, 1842, a Mexican force of over 500 men, led by Rafael Vásquez, invaded Texas for the first time since the revolution. They soon headed back to the Rio Grande after briefly occupying San Antonio, 1,400 Mexican troops, led by the French mercenary general Adrian Woll launched a second attack and captured San Antonio on September 11. 1842 A Texas milita retaliated at the at the Battle of Salado Creek. However on September 18th, this milita was defeated by Mexican soldiers and Texas Cherokee Indians during the Dawson Massacre. The Mexican army would later retreat from the city of San Antonio.

Among the effects of Mexico's attacks on Texas was the intensification of conflicts between political factions, including an incident known as the Texas Archive War. To "protect" the Texas national archives, Governor Sam Houston ordered them removed from Austin. The archives were eventually returned back to Austin, albeit at



Battle of the Alamo

gunpoint. The Texas Congress admonished Houston for the incident, and this episode in Texas history would solidify Austin as Texas's seat of government for the Republic and the future state.

1845 - On February 28, 1845, the U.S. Congress passed a bill that would authorize the United States to annex the Republic of Texas. On March 1, U.S. President John Tyler signed the bill. The legislation set the date for annexation for December 29 of the same year. On October 13, 1845 a large majority of voters in the Republic approved both the American offer and the proposed constitution that specifically endorsed slavery and the slave trade. This constitution was later accepted by the U.S. Congress, making Texas a U.S. state on the same day annexation took effect, December 29, 1845

But prior to statehood taking effect, in November 10, 1845, President James K Polk sent John Slidell, a secret representative, to Mexico City with an offer of \$25 million for the Rio Grande border in Texas and Mexico's provinces of Alta California and Santa Fe de Nuevo México. U.S. expansionists wanted California to thwart British ambitions in the area and to gain a port on the Pacific Ocean. Polk authorized Slidell to forgive the \$3 million owed to U.S. citizens for damages caused by the Mexican War of Independence and pay another \$25 to \$30 million in exchange for the two territories.

1846 - Mexico was not inclined nor in a position to negotiate. In 1846 alone, the presidency changed hands four times, the war ministry six times, and the finance ministry sixteen times. However, Mexican public opinion and all political factions agreed that selling the territories to the United States would tarnish the national honor

Mexicans who opposed open conflict with the United States, including President José Joaquín de Herrera, were viewed as traitors. We populist newspapers, considered Slidell's presence in Mexico City an insult. When de Herrera considered receiving Slidell in order to peacefully negotiate the problem of Texas annexation, he was accused of treason and deposed.

After a more nationalistic government under General Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga came to power, it publicly reaffirmed Mexico's claim to Texas Slidell, convinced that Mexico should be "chastised," returned to the United States

Polk ordered General Taylor and his forces south to the Rio Grande, invading the territory that Mexicans claimed as their own. Mexico claimed the Nueces River — about 150 miles (240 km) north of the Rio Grande — as its border with Texas; the United States claimed it was the Rio Grande, citing the 1836 Treaties of Velasco. Mexico, however, had never ratified these treaties, which were signed by Santa Anna while he was a prisoner in Texas. Taylor ignored Mexican demands to withdraw to the Nueces. He constructed a makeshift fort (later known as Fort Brown/Fort Texas) on the banks of the Rio Grande opposite the city of Matamoros, Tamaulipas. Mexican forces under General Mariano Arista prepared for war.

On April 25, 1846, a 2,000-strong Mexican cavalry detachment attacked a 63-man U.S. patrol that had been sent into the contested territory north of the Rio Grande and south of the Nueces River. The Mexican cavalry routed the patrol, killing 11 U.S. soldiers in what later became known as the Thornton Affair after the U.S. officer who was in command. A few survivors were returned to Fort Brown by the Mexicans, including wounded sent in an ambulance

of the Southwest and Mexico



By then, Polk had received word of the Thornton Affair. This, added to the Mexican government's rejection of Slidell, Polk believed, constituted a casus bel] His message to Congress on May 11, 1846

stated that "Mexico has passed the boundary

of the United States, has invaded our territory

and shed American blood upon American

soil.' A joint session of Congress approved the declaration of war, with southern Democrats in strong support because they saw the annexation of Mexico as an opportunity to increase the number of slave states. Sixtyseven Whigs voted against the war on a key slavery amendment, but on the final passage only 14 Whigs voted no, including Rep. John Quincy Adams. Congress declared war on Mexico on May 13, 1846 after only having a few hours to debate. Although President Paredes's issuance of a manifesto on May 23 is sometimes considered the declaration of war, Mexico officially declared war by Congress on July 7.

1847 - Attempts made to negotiate an end to war. Talks break down and US occupies Mexico City. Santa Anna resigns and Mexican Government flees to a provisional capital 100 miles to the North. Fighting in California ends on January 12th, with Californios surrendering to U.S. forces. That marked the end of armed resistance in California, and the Treaty of Cahuenga was signed the next day, on January 13, 1847. Fighting continues in many parts of Mexico as US forces have invaded.

1848 - The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed on February 2, 1848 by American diplomat Nicholas Trist, ended the war and gave the U.S. undisputed control of Texas, established the U.S.-Mexican border of the Rio Grande River, and ceded to the United States the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. In return, Mexico received US \$18,250,000[—less than half the amount the U.S. had

attempted to offer **Mexico** for the land before the opening of hostilities—and the U.S. agreed to assume \$3.25 million in debts that the Mexican government owed to U.S. citizens.



American Occupation of Mexico City

Mexico before the Mexican American War of 1846-1848





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Zamora publishes book tracing Mexican workers employment opportunities during WWII

Professor Emilio Zamora continues his longstanding scholarship on Mexican-origin workers, civil and labor rights during World War II with the publication of a new book entitled *Claiming Rights and Righting Wrongs in Texas, Mexican Workers and Job Politics during World War II* with Texas AandM University Press (January 2009).

The book covers Mexican workers fight for equal rights in transnational settings, an enterprise that has allowed him to make recognized contributions in various fields, including Mexican American, Texas, labor and Mexico history.



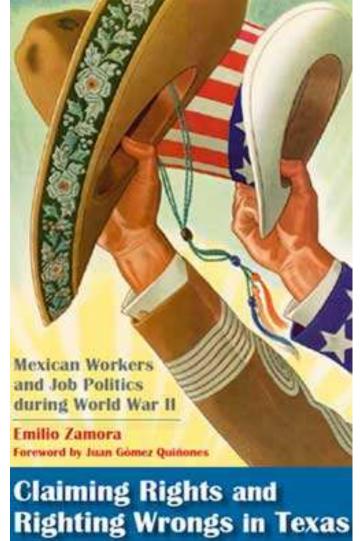
In Claiming Rights and Righting Wrongs in Texas, Zamora traces the wartime experiences of Mexican workers as they moved from rural to urban settings in search of improved employment opportunities. Zamora contends that although the expanded wartime economy allowed many of them to improve their occupational standing, discrimination slowed their movement from agricultural to nonagricultural employment and reinforced inequality.

Zamora also points out that the fight against discrimination and inequality—a historic concern in the Mexican community—achieved added importance during the war years in large part because they energized Mexico's advocacy policy of Mexicans in the exterior and prompted the State Department to promote the Good Neighbor Policy principles of wartime understanding and good will in the domestic arena.

Inserting the cause for equal rights among Mexicans as a defining concern in intergovernmental relations meant that race had assumed hemispheric importance. Texas, according to **Zamora**, became a point of contention as Mexico isolated it as a test site for the application of a Good Neighbor Policy and the State Department rendered aid and advice to policy makers in Texas to win the favor of the U.S.'s principal ally in the Americas.

The State Department's response to Mexico's interventions included an inter-agency focus on Mexicans in the United States that Zamora assesses with an examination of the work of the Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) in Texas. Although the FEPC's efforts at enforcing the nation's nondiscrimination policy in wartime industries did not achieve great success, they stood in contrast to the policy of the United States Employment Service to discourage the movement of Mexicans out of agriculture.

Against a backdrop of a booming wartime economy, heightened intergovernmental relations and inconsistent U.S. government policies, Zamora also examines the civil and labor rights activity of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). Although other organizations spoke out against discrimination and inequality, LULAC became the favored intermediary between the Mexican and U.S. governments. Its members worked closely with Mexican consular staff and FEPC officials to advance pan-Americanism, equal rights and a political identity as Americans in the original (hemispheric) sense of the word.



Coming soon:
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Cambodian-born student follows her dreams to Brazosport College

As a child growing up in Cambodia, Rothany Cuba loved school. She enjoyed expanding her mind and learning new things, and even dreamed that one day she would be able to study in the United States or Japan.

Years later, Rothany's dream has become a reality. And Brazosport College helped make it possible. In fact, the freshman Rothany has excelled at the Brazosport-area college.

She recently received a \$500 scholarship from the college foundation. She's one of more than 240 students that have been awarded \$102,500 worth of scholarships this semester alone.

"I have followed my dreams and it gives me great satisfaction to be a leader and an example for fellow students," she said.

Although Rothany's route to Brazosport College is a true success story, it didn't come without a huge amount of determination.

She was born in a Cambodia refugee camp on the border of Cambodia and Thailand right after the Khmer Rough, which was a civil war that occurred in the late 1970's. Rothany and her family were eventually able to escape the war and the refugee camp to begin their own lives.

"The government gave us \$300 to



start our new lives," she said. She attended the University of Cambodia and chose English as a major in hopes of it becoming a gateway to an American college.

"In my country we didn't have the technology the U.S. has," she said. "I learned from science and chemistry books without learning from lab experiments."

Since coming to the U.S., Rothany has achieved a 4.0

GPA, joined the Honors Program and is involved with the student senate for Phi Theta Kappa Honor Society and Brazosport College.

In December, she will be traveling with her church to Cambodia on a mission trip to help the underprivileged to learn a better life.

"I want to share hope and tell young children to keep dreaming and to never give up," Cuba said.

The Brazosport College Foundation has helped thousands of students like Rothany Cuba with similar stories of the challenges they faced to get to college.

For more information on the Brazosport College Foundation and how to give a gift please contact Barbara Franklin, Development Officer at Brazosport College at 979-230-3496



Ezreal J. Garcia

Twenty Five years ago I came into this world and throughout the years, I have grown up and gained a clear understanding of how this world has changed and also changed our ideals as Americans. Now with this being said, I am not in no way saying that we have grown ignorant, on the contrary I believe that we have become more educated about life's problems and life's daily obstacles. However, I believe that we have not done a good job at educating our culture about the different types of services that are available to them



wither they be American citizens or un-documented individuals. I have seen our culture loose some important ideals because no one has bridged the gap between one generation and the next. As a minister at an amazing church in Alvin and an advanced planning consultant at Dixon Funeral Home, I have begun to see the need and it has become my calling and my mandate from my Father to respond to this need.

There is a scripture that says, "...for many are called, but few are chosen", I believe that this scripture captures the essence of the high calling that we all are beginning to sense and feel. We are living in difficult times, times that do not respect race, color, religion, culture and sex. These times are times of great trouble. Times of great turmoil, but we as inhabitants of this world and citizens of this great country, need to band together and began to heal our wounds, forgive our trespasses towards each other and move on to fulfill that high calling that has started to weigh on our hearts. I challenge you not to put your faith in man, but in that person to whom which has called you. Let us come together and challenge each other to band together.

At Dixon Funeral Home, we are concerned about our culture, concerned about the education of the documented as well as the education of our undocumented neighbors. Let me be the first to step out and say if you are citizen of this great country or an undocumented neighbor and are not aware of the services that are out there for you regarding advanced planning, I encourage you to call our office and inquire about some of them.

Our culture is a major part of history in the making! Our young generation is stepping up and stepping out. Stepping up, to help answer that mandate and stepping out to help make history in this great country. History that far exceeds the office of the Presidency, but impacts the humble, meek neighbor that doesn't have food to eat this night. I want to encourage our young people to step up and step out higher and farther than you ever have before. Parents, your children are the ones that will be leading this country and making a difference in our world. Parents, you make the difference! Be fathers and mothers to your children and don't leave it up to the education system or the neighbor next door to do it for you. Your children long to have you be a part of their life.

Ezreal J. Garcia Dixon Funeral Home 2025 Mulberry Angleton, TX 77515 979-849-8800

League of United Latin American Citizens

Brazosport LULAC Council #4655

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Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas

SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR Shintech Incorporated, 5618 East Highway 332, Freeport, Texas 77541-3113, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ por sus siglas en ingles) para autorizar Permiso Num. 82045 del Estado para Calidad Atmosférica y Permiso Num. PSD-TX-1094 para Prevención de Deterioro Significativo (PSD por sus siglas en ingles), Permiso Num. N94 de "Nonattainment" y Permiso Num. HAP9 de Fuente Mayor de Contaminantes Atmosféricos Peligrosos [FCAA §112(g)], los cuales autorizarán la construcción de la planta de Shintech Chocolate Bayou Facility. La planta está situada en FM 2917 aproximadamente 8 millas al sur de la intersección de FM 2917 y de la carretera 35 de Tejas, Alvin, Condado de Brazoria, Texas. Esta solicitud se le presentó a TCEQ el 29 de mayo del 2007. La planta propuesta emitirá los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos en cantidades bastante significantes para requerir un reviso de nonattainment: compuestos de carbono y óxidos de nitrógeno por ser contribuyentes al ozono. La planta propuesta emitirá los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos en cantidades significantes: monóxido de carbono y materia en partículas menores de 10 micrones de diámetro,. La planta propuesta emitirá contaminantes atmosféricos peligrosos de las calderas de gas requerirá un reviso de caso-por-caso de Tecnología de Máximo Control Alcanzable. Además, la planta propuesta emitirá los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: dióxido de sulfuro, amoníaco, cloruro de hidrógeno, clorina, cloruro de vinilo, y dicloruro etilénico.

"Nonattainment areas" se refiere a las áreas del estado de Tejas que exceden los limites de calidad de aire establecidos por la Agencia Para la Protección del Medio Ambiente (EPA).

El Condado de Brazoria ha sido designado como Nonattainment para compuestos de carbono y óxidos de nitrógeno por ser contribuyentes al ozono porque las Estaciones de Monitores Continuos de Calidad de Aire han indicado que los niveles de ozono exceden las Normas Nacionales de Calidad de Aire Ambientales (NAAQS) de ozono. La Ley Federal del Aire Limpio (FCAA) requiere que fuentes mayores fijas nuevas, o modificaciones a fuentes existentes en áreas designadas como Nonattainment para fuentes nuevas antes de empezar construcción.

Como es requerido por un reviso de Nonattainment, compuestos de carbono y óxidos de nitrógeno han sido evaluados y el nivel de emisiones mínimo ha sido establecido para el control de estos contaminantes. El incremento a las emisiones de este proyecto seran contrarrestadas por reducciones en una proporción de 1.3 a 1. Ademas, el solicitante ha demostrado que los beneficios ofrecidos por esta instalación exeden en valor los costos ambientales y sociales impuestos por su localidad, contrucción o modificación. Finalmente, el solicitante ha certificado que todas las fuentes mayores de su propiedad o bajo su manejo en el estado están en cumplimiento con todos los limites y normas de emisiones federales y estatales aplicables, o estan en un programa para alcanzar cumplimiento con



AVISO DE SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR PARA UN PERMISO DE CALIDAD DE AIRE PERMISOS DE CALIDAD DE AIRE NOS. 82045, PSD-TX-1094, N94, y HAP9.

dichos limites y normas.

El grado de aumento de PSD que se pronostica que va a ser consumido por la instalación propuesta y por otras fuentes que consuman incremento en el area es el siguiente: encuentra a continuación.

COMENTARIOS PÚBLICOS/JUNTA PÚBLICA.

La TCEQ celebró una junta pública el di 29 de octubre del 2007 a las 7:00 PM en 2925 South Bypass 35, Alvin, Condado de Brazoria. Usted

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comentarios
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o solicitar
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 30

El director ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha determinado que la emisión de contaminantes atmosféricos de la instalación propuesta que son sujetos a evaluación de PSD no violarán ninguna ley federal o estatal de la Calidad de Aire y no tendrán ningun impacto significativo sobre el suelo, la vegetación o la visibilidad. Todos los contaminantes han sido evaluados y la mejor tecnología de control disponible será usada para el control de estos contaminates.

El director ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha concluido la revisión técnica de la solicitud y ha preparado un permiso preliminar para la revisión y comentarios del público. El permiso preliminar, si es aprobado establecerá las condiciones baio las cuales el sitio debera operar. El director ejecutivo ha hecho la decisión preliminar de otorgar este permiso. La solicitud del permiso, la decisión preliminar del director ejecutivo v un permiso preliminar están disponibles para ser revisados y copiados en oficina central de la TCEQ, la oficina regional de la TCEQ en Houston y en la biblioteca de Alvin, 105 South Gordon Street, Alvin, Condado de Brazoria. Texas. El expediente de cumplimiento de la planta si existe alguno, esta disponible para su revisión en la oficina regional de TCEQ en Houston, 5425 Polk Street, Suite H, Houston, Texas.

LISTA PARA ENVÍO DE CORREO Usted puede solicitar ser incluido en una lista de correo para recibir información adicional con respecto a esta solicitud. Para ser incluido en una lista de correo, envíe su petición a la Oficina del Secretario Principal (Office of the Chief Clerk) a la dirección que se

sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de la junta pública es el proveer la oportunidad de someter comentarios o hacer preguntas sobre esta solicitud. La TCEQ tendrá una junta pública si el director ejecutivo determina que hay suficiente interés de parte del público en esta solicitud o si es solicitada por un legislador local. Una junta pública no es una audencia de caso impugnado.

Comentarios sobre esta solicitud deberán recibirse por escrito a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ), Oficina del Secretario Principal (Office of the Chief Clerk), MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, dentro de 30 días después de la publicación de este aviso.

OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO Después del plazo final para someter comentarios públicos, el director ejecutivo considerará los comentarios y preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos relevantes y materiales, o de otro modo significativos. La respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, serán entonces enviada por correo a todos aquellos que hallan sometido comentarios públicos o que hallan peticionado para estar en la lista de correo sobre esta solicitud.

Una audiencia de caso impugnado es un procedimiento legal similar a un juicio civil en un tribunal de distrito del estado. Una persona que puede estar afectada por contaminantes de

emisiones atmosféricas de una planta tiene derecho a solicitar una audiencia. Si se solicita una audiencia de caso impugnado. debe presentar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección, número de teléfono y número de facsímile si lo tiene; (2) el nombre del solicitante y número de permiso; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a contested case hearing;" (4) una descripción específica de como se vería adversamente afectado por la solicitud y emisiones atmosféricas de la planta de manera que no es común para el publico en general; (5) la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad con relación a la planta: v (6) una descripción de como emplea la propiedad la cual puede ser impactada por la planta. Si la petición la hace un grupo o asociación, el miembro o miembros que tienen derecho a solicitar una audiencia y los intereses que el grupo o la asociación busca proteger, también se deben identificar. También puede presentar los aiustes que propone hacer a la solicitud / permiso que pueden satisfacer sus preocupaciones. Solicitudes para una audiencia de caso impugnado deberán ser somitidas por escrito dentro de 30 días de esta notificación a la oficina del Office of Chief Clerk a la dirección mencionada anteriormente.

Una audiencia de caso impugnado solo se concederá con base a cuestiones debatibles de hechos que son pertinentes y materiales para las decisiones de la Comisión con respecto a la solicitud. Además, la Comisión solo concederá una audiencia sobre cuestiones que se presenten durante el período de comentarios públicos y no se retiran. Cuestiones que no son tratadas como comentatios públicos pueden no ser consideradas durante la audiencia.

ACCIÓN DEL DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO Amenos de que se presente una petición para una audencia en controversia o una petición para que reconsidere su decisión, puede ser que el director ejecutivo apruebe la solicitud para este permiso. Si peticiones recibidas a tiempo no son retiradas, el director ejecutivo de la TCEQ no aprobará la solicitud para este permiso y remitirá la solicitud para este permiso y remitirá la solicitud para este permiso y remitirá la solicitud sa peticiones a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración en una junta de Comisionados.

INFORMACIÓN Para mayor información acerca de esta solicitud para permiso o el proceso de obtener permisos, favor de llamar a la Oficina de Asistencia al Público (Office of Public Assistance), sin cargo, al 1-800-687-4040. Si requiere información general de TCEQ dirigirse al portal electrónico www.tceq.state.tx.us.

Se puede obtener información adicional de Shintech Incorporated a la dirección en el primer párrafo, ó llamando al Sr. E. G. Fiesinger, Principal, Zephyr Environmental Corporation, al 281-668-7353.

Fecha de Expedición: 18 de noviembre del 2008

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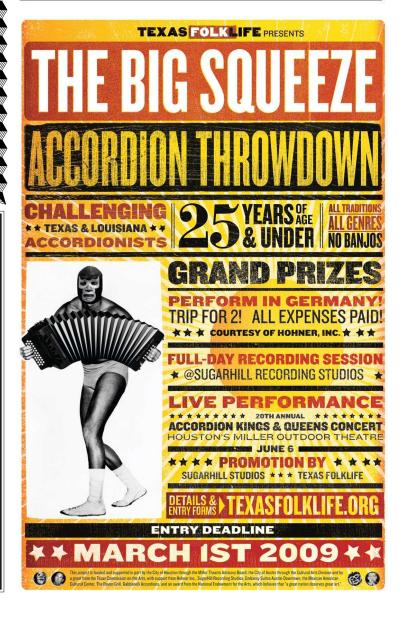
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Latino Workers in the Ongoing Recession: 2007 to 2008

by Rakesh Kochhar

A small but significant decline has occurred during the current recession in the share of Latino immigrants active in the U.S. labor force, according to a Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Census Bureau data. In a year when jobs have become scarce for everyone, the proportion of working-age Latino immigrants participating in the labor force has fallen, at least through the third quarter of 2008, while the proportion of all non-Hispanics as well as of native-born Hispanics has held steady.

Jobs attract many Hispanic immigrants to the United States, and their labor force participation rate — the proportion of the working-age population that is either working or actively seeking work — is typically higher than the rate in the native-born population. That remains

However, among Latino immigrants, 71.3% were in the labor force at the close of the third quarter of 2008, compared with 72.4% a year earlier. This 1.1 percentage point decrease follows on the heels of a steady increase in the labor force participation rate of foreign-born Latinos since 2003 when the economy started its recovery from the 2001 recession. The drop in labor market activity was about twice as high among immigrants from Mexico and among immigrants who arrived in the U.S. since 2000. Among all non-Hispanics, the labor force participation rate was essentially unchanged during this period — it was 66.2% at the end of the third quarter of 2008, up marginally from 66.0% a year earlier. Among native-born Hispanics, the rate was 66.4%, up from 66.0% a year earlier.

The absolute number of immigrant Latinos in the labor force did increase slightly — by 150,000 — between the third quarters of 2007 and 2008. But this increase is much smaller than it had been in previous years. And because it is also much smaller than the growth in the working-age population of Latino immigrants, the share that is active in the labor force has declined

It is not possible to conclude from these data whether or not some of the foreign-born Latinos who left the labor force have returned to their countries of origin. The growth in the immigrant Latino population has leveled off in recent years, but it is not clear whether this has been due to an increased outflow of migrants. Passel and Cohn (2008) do find a decrease in the annual inflow of undocumented migrants to the U.S. since 2005. About fourin-five undocumented migrants come from Latin America.

The labor market data do not paint an unrelentingly negative picture for Latino immigrants, who make up about 8% of the total U.S. labor force. Their unemployment rate in the third quarter of 2008 was 6.4%, not much higher than the 6.1% rate for the total U.S. workforce and much lower than the 9.6% rate for native-born Hispanics (who account for about 45% of the Hispanic labor force in this country). However, workers who withdraw from the labor force are not counted among the unemployed. If foreign-born Latinos had remained as active in the labor market in 2008 as they were in 2007, their unemployment rate would be much higher today.

These findings emerge from the Pew Hispanic Center's analysis of the latest data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau. Most of the data are from the Current Population Survey, a monthly Census Bureau survey of approximately 55,000 households. Data from three monthly surveys were combined to create larger sample sizes and to conduct the analysis on a quarterly basis.

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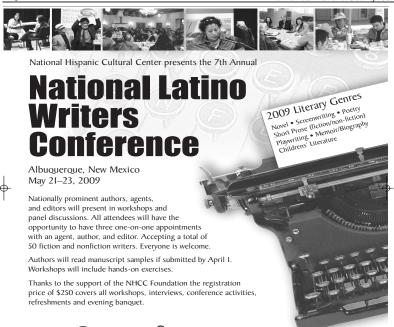
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nombre de la educación que es mejor saber menos que saber más. Siendo bilingüe or trilingüe es parte de ser educado en el siglo 21. Esperamos traer cada me a nuestros lectores de *La Voz de Brazoria County* una lista de palabras en español con sus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

Nadie puede averiguar en el

Te dije

Es la pura verdad

It is nothing but the truth

I told you

Nomas pa que veas

Just so you can see

Pues por aquí estaba

Well, it was around here

Compralo en el HEB

Buy it at the HEB

Sacame de esta duda

Remove this doubt I have

Qué tal el Presidente

How about the President

Era tiempo

It's about time

Terco el John Cornyn

Stubborn that John Cornyn

Dile la verdad

Tell him the truth

El país esta cambiando

This country is changing

Nosotros también

We are also

Apague la televisión

Turn off the television

Ahora, apague la luz

Turn off the light

Ahora duermase

Now go to sleep



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A Tribute to Manuel Castillo, Jr. **Executive Director of San Anto Cultural Arts.**

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