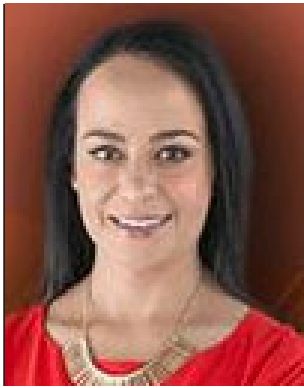


Volume 19 Number 2
February, 2023





Cecilia Ballí Hired to Advance Museum of the Future

by Germaine Age Williams

Cecilia Ballí has been hired to advance the **Institute of Texan Cultures** in **San Antonio, Texas**. Since 1968, the **University of Texas at San Antonio Institute of Texan Cultures (ITC)** has provided a forum for the stories of **Texas** and **Texans** through educational and public programming, special events and exhibitions.

In 2021, **UTSA** embarked on a robust community engagement process, **ITC Centennial 2068: Community Stakeholder Visioning**, to envision the next 50 years of the **ITC** and its continued place as a cultural resource for all **Texans**. **Cecilia Ballí**, cultural anthropologist and journalist, will help advance the strategic planning and creative visioning for the institute and lay the groundwork during the national search for a new associate vice provost (AVP) who will lead the **ITC**.

As a part of her charge, **Dr. Ballí** will develop a conceptual framework to help position the **ITC** as a leader in statewide discussions on issues of the cultures of **Texas**, including a concept statement and programming vision, a storytelling and communication plan, a competitive analysis and a community engagement report. Additionally, she will identify future-oriented opportunities for changing how the public uses, thinks and talks about the institute.

"Using an ethnographic approach, I will spend most of my time on the ground, observing, asking questions and listening deeply to ITC stakeholders, from scholars and students to community members to allies and potential partners," she said. "Culture is one of Texas' biggest assets and where the most dynamic exchanges and dialogues are happening. It's a very exciting time to help the ITC and UTSA harness these opportunities to develop a world-class institute."

Ballí is also appointed as a professor of practice in the **UTSA College of Liberal and Fine Arts**. She is the founder and principal of **Culture Concepts**, a research and communications consultancy focused on ethnographic and qualitative research, cultural analysis, storytelling and narrative change. She holds a B.A. in **American Studies** and **Spanish** from **Stanford University** and a doctorate in cultural anthropology from **Rice University**.

As a cultural anthropologist, she most recently served as a visiting scholar at the **University of Houston's Center for Mexican American Studies**, where she taught qualitative research methods. She was previously an assistant professor of anthropology in the **U.S.-Mexico Borderlands Program** at the **University of Texas at Austin**.

She has written about Latinos and the **U.S.-Mexico** border region as a narrative journalist for over 20 years. She has published stories in **The New York Times Magazine**, **Harper's Magazine**, **Texas Monthly** and the **Columbia Journalism Review**. She began her reporting career at the **San Antonio Express-News**.



People in the News

"Tacos of Texas" podcast wins two Signal Awards



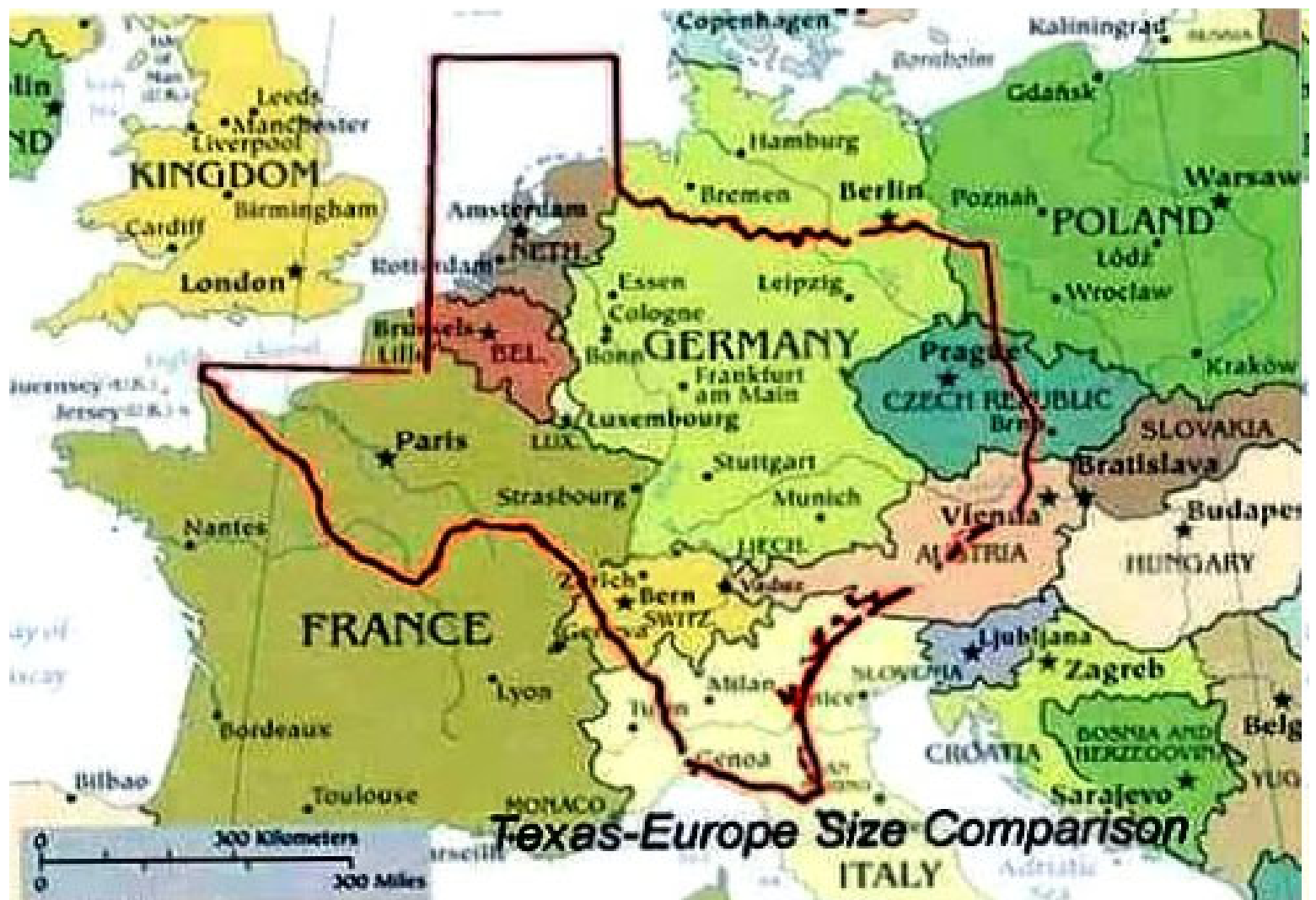
Congratulations to the "Tacos of Texas" podcast on winning the "Listener's Choice" and "Bronze" Signal Awards from the same people who brought us the internet-focused Webby Awards.

Recognition went specifically to the episode "Austin's Taco Mile" – about **Austin's** unsung "Taco Mile" on **Rundberg Lane**, which serves up some of the most authentic tacos in the area. In the episode, host **Mando Rayo** examines how this hidden gem of a taco scene reflects **Austin's** segregationist history, changing demographics, and the plight of immigrants in **Austin**. **Former Austin City Council** member and newly sworn-in U.S. Representative **Greg Casar** is featured in the episode, which originally dropped Dec. 6, 2021.

The **Signal Awards** received nearly 1,700 entries for its dozens of awards, which were divided across four categories: individual episodes, limited series and specials, shows and branded shows and advertising. Winners were announced Jan. 10.

*"The **Signal Awards** were created to lift up and showcase the podcast industry's diversity and depth, while also helping the community of listeners and fans find new shows and celebrate the existing ones they love," **Deondric Royster**, the managing director of the **Signal Awards**, said. "We congratulate the winners on their success and also thank the podcast-listening public for enthusiastically engaging in the very first year of our awards."*







ACADEMIA EMPRESARIAL PARA LATINOS

Únete a nuestra Academia Empresarial para Latinos donde ofrecemos clases sin costo para aprender como iniciar o crecer tu propio negocio en Houston. Esto incluye herramientas estratégicas de gestión, modelo de negocios, mercadeo, y finanzas.

Esta serie está desarrollada específicamente para empresarios que planean iniciar un negocio, se encuentran en las primeras etapas de lanzamiento o intentan hacer crecer su negocio.

CADA VIERNES, 10 DE FEBRERO - 10 DE MARZO
9:00 AM - 3:00 PM
CONSULADO GENERAL DE MEXICO EN
HOUSTON
3200 ROGERDALE RD, HOUSTON, TX 77042

PROGRAMA

- 02/10/23 - Examinar la compañía: ¿son mis ideas lucrativas?
- 02/17/23 - Descubre al emprendedor en ti
- 02/24/23 - Gestión financiera para el lanzamiento y crecimiento de pequeñas empresas
- 03/03/23 - Vision General de Ventas y Marketing
- 03/10/23 - Minimizar el riesgo -
Proteja sus activos, su negocio y su futuro!

MÉXICO
CONSULADO GENERAL EN HOUSTON



REGISTRENSE EN
<https://hcc.idloom.events/AEL>



PARA MAS INFORMACIÓN
VISITE HCCS.EDU/PRC



The Brazoria County Historical Museum

The Brazoria County Historical Museum in partnership with the Brazos Brick Club will host an exciting new exhibit called, "History in Bricks." Opening February 18th, the exhibit will feature historic replicas and other pieces created by some of the most talented LEGO brick artists in Brazoria County and across the state.

"History in Bricks" will feature approximately fifty pieces including the USS Texas, the Alamo battlegrounds, the San Jacinto Monument, a 1935 mock of downtown Angleton, a NASA station, and even a zoo with a working aquarium.

To kick-off the opening of this exciting exhibit, the Museum will host **Family Fun Day**. A day filled with fun for kids of all ages. Snapology will be on site hosting LEGO stem activities or you can build your own brick creations at our hands-on Creation Station sponsored by the **Houston Brick Club**. Kids will also enjoy face-painting, entertainers such as **Razmataz**, costumed characters, and so much more!

Be sure to mark your calendar for this legendary exhibit and the kick-off **Family Fun Day** event. The exhibit will be on display through May 12. Admission is free to both the exhibit and kick-off event. The **Brazoria County Historical Museum** is located at 100 East Cedar in Angleton, TX. For more information follow us on Facebook or call 979-864-1208.

Jennifer Caulkins
Programs Manager
Brazoria County Historical Museum
979-864-1208

"You go to school,
you study about
the Germans and
the French, but not
about your own
race. I hope the
time will come
when you study
Black history too."
Booker T. Washington



LEAGUE of UNITED LATIN
AMERICAN CITIZENS

A Brief Look at Black Activist History

In August of 1619, a journal entry recorded that “20 and odd” **Angolans**, who were kidnapped by the **Portuguese**, had arrived in the **British** colony of **Virginia** and were then being bought by **English** colonists.

The date and the story of the enslaved **Africans** have become symbolic of slavery’s roots, despite captive and free **Africans** likely being present in the **Americas** in the 1400s and as early as 1526 in the region that would become the **United States**.

The fate of enslaved people in the **United States** would divide the nation during the **Civil War**. And after the war, the racist legacy of slavery would persist, spurring movements of resistance, including the **Underground Railroad**, the **Montgomery Bus Boycott**, the **Selma to Montgomery March**, and the **Black Lives Matter** movement. Through it all, Black leaders, artists and writers have emerged to shape the character and identity of a nation.

To satisfy the labor needs of the rapidly growing North American

To satisfy the labor needs of the rapidly growing **North American** colonies, white **European** settlers turned in the early 17th century from indentured servants (mostly poorer **Europeans**) to a cheaper, more plentiful labor source: enslaved **Africans**. After 1619, when a **Dutch** ship brought 20 **Africans** ashore at the **British** colony of **Jamestown, Virginia**, slavery spread quickly through the **American** colonies. Though it is impossible to give accurate figures, some historians have estimated that 6 to 7 million enslaved people were imported to the **New World** during the 18th century alone, depriv-

ing the **African** continent of its most valuable resource—its healthiest and ablest men and women.

After the **American Revolution**, many colonists (particularly in the **North**, where slavery was relatively unimportant to the economy) began to link the oppression of enslaved **Africans** to their own oppression by the **British**. Though leaders such as **George Washington** and **Thomas Jefferson**—both slaveholders from **Virginia**—took cautious steps towards limiting slavery in the newly independent nation, the **Constitution** tacitly acknowledged the institution, guaranteeing the right to repossess any “person held to service or labor” (an obvious euphemism for slavery).

Many northern states had abolished slavery by the end of the 18th century, but the institution was absolutely vital to the **South**, where **Black** people constituted a large minority of the population and the economy relied on the production of crops like tobacco and cotton. **Congress** outlawed the import of new enslaved people in 1808, but the enslaved population in the U.S. nearly tripled over the next 50 years, and by 1860 it had reached nearly 4 million, with more than half living in the cotton-producing states of the South.

Rise of the Cotton Industry, 1793

In the years immediately following the **Revolutionary War**, the rural **South**—the region where slavery had taken the strongest hold in **North America**—faced an economic crisis. The soil used to grow tobacco, then the leading cash crop, was exhausted, while products such as rice and indigo failed

to generate much profit. As a result, the price of enslaved people was dropping, and the continued growth of slavery seemed in doubt.

Around the same time, the mechanization of spinning and weaving had revolutionized the textile industry in **England**, and the demand for American cotton soon became insatiable. Production was limited, however, by the laborious process of removing the seeds from raw cotton fibers, which had to be completed by hand.

In 1793, a young Yankee schoolteacher named **Eli Whitney** came up with a solution to the problem: The cotton gin, a simple mechanized device that efficiently removed the seeds, could be hand-powered or, on a large scale, harnessed to a horse or powered by water. The cotton gin was widely copied, and within a few years the South would transition from a dependence on the cultivation of tobacco to that of cotton.

As the growth of the cotton industry led inexorably to an increased demand for enslaved **Africans**, the prospect of slave rebellion—such as the one that triumphed in **Haiti** in 1791—drove slaveholders to make increased efforts to prevent a similar event from happening in the **South**. Also in 1793, Congress

passed the **Fugitive Slave Act**, which made it a federal crime to assist an enslaved person trying to escape. Though it was difficult to enforce from state to state, especially with the growth of abolitionist feeling in the North, the law helped enshrine and legitimize slavery as an enduring American institution.

Nat Turner’s Revolt, August 1831

In August 1831, **Nat Turner** struck fear into the hearts of white

band of followers killed his owners, the **Travis** family, and set off toward the town of **Jerusalem**, where they planned to capture an armory and gather more recruits. The group, which eventually numbered around 75 Black people, killed some 60 white people in two days before armed resistance from local white people and the arrival of state militia forces overwhelmed them just outside **Jerusalem**. Some 100 enslaved people, including innocent bystanders, lost their



Southerners by leading the only effective slave rebellion in U.S. history. Born on a small plantation in **Southampton County, Virginia**, **Turner** inherited a passionate hatred of slavery from his **African**-born mother and came to see himself as anointed by God to lead his people out of bondage.

In early 1831, **Turner** took a solar eclipse as a sign that the time for revolution was near, and on the night of August 21, he and a small

band of followers killed his owners, the **Travis** family, and set off toward the town of **Jerusalem**, where they planned to capture an armory and gather more recruits. The group, which eventually numbered around 75 Black people, killed some 60 white people in two days before armed resistance from local white people and the arrival of state militia forces overwhelmed them just outside **Jerusalem**. Some 100 enslaved people, including innocent bystanders, lost their

Abolitionism and the Underground Railroad, 1831

The early abolition movement in **North America** was fueled both by enslaved people's efforts to liberate themselves and by groups of white settlers, such as the **Quak-**

A Brief Look at Black Activist History

ers, who opposed slavery on religious or moral grounds. Though the lofty ideals of the **Revolutionary** era invigorated the movement, by the late 1780s it was in decline, as the growing southern cotton industry made slavery an ever more vital part of the national economy. In the early 19th century, however, a new brand of radical abolitionism emerged in the **North**, partly in reaction to **Congress'** passage of the **Fugitive Slave Act of 1793** and the tightening of codes in most southern states.

One of its most eloquent voices was **William Lloyd Garrison**, a crusading journalist from **Massachusetts**, who founded the abolitionist newspaper **The Liberator** in 1831 and became known as the most radical of **America's** antislavery activists.

Antislavery northerners—many of them free **Black** people—had begun helping enslaved people escape from southern plantations to the **North** via a loose network of safe houses as early as the 1780s called the **Underground Railroad**.

Dred Scott Case, March 6, 1857

On March 6, 1857, the **U.S. Supreme Court** handed down its decision in **Scott v. Sanford**, delivering a resounding victory to southern supporters of slavery and arousing the ire of northern abolitionists. During the 1830s, the owner of an enslaved man named **Dred Scott** had taken him from the slave state of **Missouri** to the **Wisconsin** territory and **Illinois**, where slavery was outlawed, according to the terms of the **Missouri Compromise** of 1820.

Upon his return to **Missouri**, **Scott** sued for his freedom on the basis that his temporary removal to free soil had made him legally free. The case went to the **Supreme Court**, where **Chief Justice Roger B. Taney** and the majority eventually ruled that **Scott** was an enslaved person and not a citizen, and thus had no legal rights to sue.

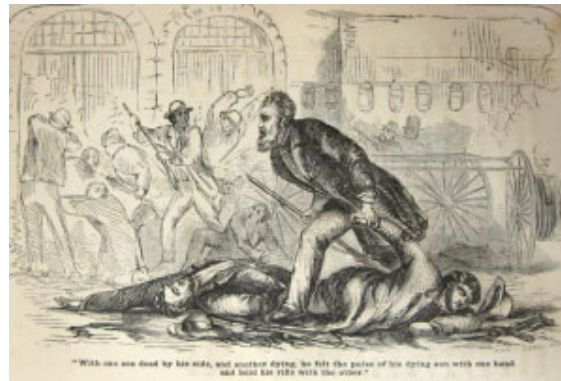
According to the **Court**, **Congress** had no constitutional power to deprive persons of their property rights when dealing with enslaved people in the territories. The verdict effectively declared the **Missouri Compromise** unconstitutional, ruling that all territories were open to slavery and could exclude it only when they became states.

While much of the **South** rejoiced, seeing the verdict as a clear victory, antislavery northerners were furious. One of the most prominent abolitionists, **Frederick Douglass**, was cautiously optimistic, however, wisely predicting that—*"This very attempt to blot out forever the hopes of an enslaved people may be one necessary link in the chain of events preparatory to the complete overthrow of the whole slave system."*

John Brown's Raid, October 16, 1859

A native of **Connecticut**, **John Brown** struggled to support his large family and moved restlessly from state to state throughout his life, becoming a passionate opponent of slavery along the way. After assisting in the **Underground Railroad** out of **Missouri** and engaging in the bloody struggle between pro- and anti-slavery forces in **Kansas** in the 1850s, **Brown** grew anxious to strike a more extreme blow for the cause.

On the night of October 16, 1859, he led a small band of less than 50 men in a raid against the federal arsenal at **Harper's Ferry, Virginia**. Their aim was to capture enough ammunition to lead a large operation against **Virginia's** slaveholders. **Brown's** men, including several **Black** people, captured and held the arsenal until federal and state governments sent troops and were able to overpower them.



John Brown was hanged on December 2, 1859. His trial riveted the nation, and he emerged as an eloquent voice against the injustice of slavery and a martyr to the abolitionist cause. Just as **Brown's** courage turned thousands of previously indifferent northerners against slavery, his violent actions convinced slave owners in the **South** beyond doubt that abolitionists would go to any lengths to destroy the "peculiar institution." Rumors spread of other planned insurrections, and the South reverted to a semi-war status. Only the election of the anti-slavery **Republican Abraham Lincoln** as president in 1860 remained before the southern states would begin severing ties with the **Union**, sparking the bloodiest conflict in American history.

Civil War and Emancipation, 1861

In the spring of 1861, the bitter sectional conflicts that had been intensifying between **North** and **South** over the course of four decades erupted into civil war, with 11 southern states seceding from the **Union** and forming the **Confederate States of America**. Though **President Abraham**

Lincoln's anti-slavery views were well established, and his election as the nation's first **Republican** president had been the catalyst that pushed the first southern states to secede in late

1860, the **Civil War** at its outset was not a war to abolish slavery. **Lincoln** sought first and foremost to preserve the **Union**, and he knew that few people even in the **North**—let alone the border slave states still loyal to **Washington**—would have supported a war against slavery in 1861.

By the summer of 1862, however, **Lincoln** had come to believe he could not avoid the slavery question much longer. Five days after the bloody **Union** victory at **Antietam** in September, he issued a preliminary emancipation proclamation; on January 1, 1863, he made it official that enslaved people within any State, or designated part of a State in rebellion, "shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free." **Lincoln** justified his decision as a wartime measure, and

as such he did not go so far as to free enslaved people in the border states loyal to the **Union**, an omission that angered many abolitionists.

By freeing some 3 million enslaved people in the rebel states, the **Emancipation Proclamation** deprived the **Confederacy** of the bulk of its labor forces and put international public opinion strongly on the **Union** side. Some 186,000 **Black** soldiers would join the **Union Army** by the time the war ended in 1865, and 38,000 lost their lives. The total number of dead at war's end was 620,000 (out of a population of some 35 million), making it the costliest conflict in American history.

Though the **Union** victory in the **Civil War** gave some 4 million enslaved people their freedom, significant challenges awaited during the **Reconstruction** period. The 13th Amendment, adopted late in 1865, officially abolished slavery, but the question of freed **Black** peoples' status in the post-war **South** remained. As white southerners gradually reestablished civil authority in the former **Confederate** states in 1865 and 1866, they enacted a series of laws known as the **Black Codes**, which were designed to restrict freed **Black** peoples' activity and ensure their availability as a labor force.

Impatient with the leniency shown toward the former **Confederate** states by **Andrew Johnson**, who became president after **Lincoln's** assassination in April 1865, so-called **Radical Republicans** in **Congress** overrode **Johnson's**

A Brief Look at Black Activist History

'Separate But Equal,' 1896

veto and passed the **Reconstruction Act of 1867**, which basically placed the **South** under martial law. The following year, the **14th Amendment** broadened the definition of citizenship, granting "equal protection" of the Constitution to people who had been enslaved. **Congress** required southern states to ratify the **14th Amendment** and enact universal male suffrage before they could rejoin the **Union**, and the state constitutions during those years were the most progressive in the region's history.

The **15th Amendment**, adopted in 1870, guaranteed that a citizen's right to vote would not be denied—on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." During Reconstruction, **Black Americans** won election to southern state governments and even to the **U.S. Congress**. Their growing influence greatly dismayed many white southerners, who felt control slipping ever further away from them. The white protective societies that arose during this period—the largest of which was the **Ku Klux Klan** (KKK)—sought to disenfranchise **Black** voters by using voter suppression and intimidation as well as more extreme violence.

By 1877, when the last federal soldiers left the **South** and **Reconstruction** drew to a close, **Black Americans** had seen dishearteningly little improvement in their economic and social status, and what political gains they had made had been wiped away by the vigorous efforts of white supremacist forces throughout the region.

As **Reconstruction** drew to a close and the forces of white supremacy regained control from carpetbaggers (northerners who moved South) and freed Black people, **Southern** state legislatures began enacting the first segregation laws, known as the "**Jim Crow**" laws.

Taken from a much-copied minstrel routine written by a white actor who performed often in blackface, the name "**Jim Crow**" came to serve as a general derogatory term for **African Americans** in the post-Reconstruction South.

By 1885, most southern states had laws requiring separate schools for **Black** and white students, and by 1900, "persons of color" were required to be separated from white people in railroad cars and depots, hotels, theaters, restaurants, barber shops and other establishments. On May 18, 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court issued its verdict in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, a case that represented the first major test of the meaning of the 14th Amendment's provision of full and equal citizenship to African Americans.

By an 8–1 majority, the Court upheld a Louisiana law that required the segregation of passengers on railroad cars. By asserting that the equal protection clause was not violated as long as reasonably equal conditions were provided to both groups, the Court established the "separate but equal" doctrine that would thereafter be used for assessing the constitutionality of racial segregation laws. *Plessy vs. Ferguson* stood as the overriding

judicial precedent in civil rights cases until 1954, when it was reversed by the Court's verdict in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

Washington, Carver & Du Bois, 1900

As the 19th century came to an end and segregation took ever stronger hold in the **South**, many **African Americans** saw self-improvement, especially through education, as the single greatest opportunity to escape the indignities they suffered. Many **Black** people looked to **Booker T. Washington**, the author of the bestselling *Up From Slavery* (1900), as an inspiration.

As president of **Alabama's Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute**, **Washington** urged **Black Americans** to acquire the kind of industrial or vocational training (such as farming, mechanics and domestic service) that would give them the necessary skills to carve out a niche for themselves in the U.S. economy. **George Washington Carver**, another formerly enslaved man and the head of **Tuskegee's** agriculture department, helped liberate the **South** from its reliance on cotton by convincing farmers to plant peanuts, soybeans and sweet potatoes in order to rejuvenate the exhausted soil.

In June 1905, a group led by the prominent Black educator **W.E.B. Du Bois** met at **Niagara Falls, Canada**, sparking a new political protest movement to demand civil rights for **Black** people in the old spirit of abolitionism. As America's exploding urban population faced shortages of employment and housing, violent hostility towards **Black** people had increased around

the country; lynching, though illegal, was a widespread practice. A wave of race riots—particularly one in **Springfield, Illinois** in 1908—lent a sense of urgency to the **Niagara Movement** and its supporters, who in 1909 joined their agenda with that of a new permanent civil rights organization, the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP). Among the NAACP's stated goals were the abolition of all forced segregation, the enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments, equal education for **Black** and white students and complete enfranchisement of all **Black** men. (Though proponents of female suffrage were part of the original NAACP, the issue was not mentioned.)

NAACP Founded, 1909

First established in **Chicago**, the NAACP had expanded to more than 400 locations by 1921. One of its earliest programs was a crusade against lynching and other lawless acts. Those efforts—including a nationwide protest of **D.W. Griffiths'** silent film *Birth of a Nation* (1915), which glorified white supremacy and the **Ku Klux Klan**—would continue into the 1920s, playing a crucial role in drastically reducing the number of lynchings carried out in the United States. **Du Bois** edited the NAACP's official magazine, *The Crisis*, from 1910 to 1934, publishing many of the leading voices in **African American** literature and politics and helping fuel the spread of the **Harlem Renaissance** in the 1920s.

In the 1920s, the great migration of **Black Americans** from the rural South to the urban **North** sparked an **African American** cultural renaissance that took its name

from the **New York City** neighborhood of **Harlem** but became a widespread movement in cities throughout the **North** and **West**. Also known as the **Black Renaissance** or the **New Negro Movement**, the **Harlem Renaissance** marked the first time that mainstream publishers and critics turned their attention seriously to **African American** literature, music, art and politics.

Blues singer **Bessie Smith**, pianist **Jelly Roll Morton**, bandleader **Louis Armstrong**, composer **Duke Ellington**, dancer **Josephine Baker** and actor **Paul Robeson** were among the leading entertainment talents of the **Harlem Renaissance**, while **Paul Laurence Dunbar**, **James Weldon Johnson**, **Claude McKay**, **Langston Hughes** and **Zora Neale Hurston** were some of its most eloquent writers.

There was a flip side to this greater exposure, however: Emerging **Black** writers relied heavily on white-owned publications and publishing houses, while in **Harlem's** most famous cabaret, the **Cotton Club**, the preeminent **Black** entertainers of the day played to exclusively white audiences.

In 1926, a controversial bestseller about **Harlem** life by the white novelist **Carl van Vechten** exemplified the attitude of many white urban sophisticates, who looked to **Black** culture as a window into a more "primitive" and "vital" way of life. **W.E.B. Du Bois**, for one, railed against **Van Vechten's** novel and criticized works by **Black** writers, such as **McKay's** novel *Home to Harlem*, that he saw as reinforcing negative stereotypes of **Black** people.

To be Continued



SCHOLARSHIP BANQUET

Brazosport LULAC 4655
presents

“Forever United”

“Unidos Para Siempre”

FEBRUARY 16, 2023

6:30-7:00PM SOCIAL

7:00PM PROGRAM

Lake Jackson Civic Center
222-226 Circle Way St.
Lake Jackson, TX 77566

Brazosport LULAC Council #4655

Brazosport LULAC Council 4655 is proud to announce that our council has been selected to participate in the **Sembrando Comunidad Food and Nutrition Program!**

Our site has been awarded \$15,000 to carry out an initiative which focuses on Nutritional Education, SNAP and WIC Enrollment, Education on the Public Charge Rule and Food Box Distributions --all in efforts to work towards eliminating food insecurity in our community.

For more information, please contact **Irene Ocañas, Lead Program Coordinator:** 979-258-7338 or **Teresa Grace, Support Coordinator:** 979-239-7038 #LULACPrograms #SembrandoComunidad #LatinosLivingHealthy

Main Street Freeport TX

We are TWO WEEKS away from our 2nd Annual Mardi Gras Festival in Historic Downtown Freeport. **2023 Mardi Gras** festivities will include a parade, live entertainment, family fun activities, **King Cake Eating Contest** and a **Gumbo Cook-Off** with \$10 wristbands for all you can sample Gumbo-Cash Only.

We are currently looking for community organizations, businesses and community leaders to join us for the festivities— All applications for Parade Entries and Gumbo Cook-Off teams are available at Freeport City Hall-200 W. 2nd Street or via asilbas@freeport.tx.us

Thank you to **Freeport Economic Development Corporation** for the partnership to make this a great event for the community!



HISTORIC DOWNTOWN FREEPORT- MEMORIAL PARK

*In Partnership
With:*



FREEPORT
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Contact: Ana Silbas, Main Street Coordinator- asilbas@freeport.tx.us | PH: 979-871-0114

NOTICIA PÚBLICA

PLAN DE ASIGNACIÓN HOME-ARP DEL CONDADO DE BRAZORIA/ENMIENDA DEL PLAN DE ACCION ANUAL 2021

El Proyecto de la Enmienda para el plan de acción anual 2021 (AAP) y el plan de asignación HOME American Rescue Plan (ARP) está disponible para su revisión y comentarios en el Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario del Condado de Brazoria ubicado en 1524 E. Mulberry, suite 162, Angleton, Texas, 77515 de 8 am a 5 pm, de lunes a Viernes, del 23 de febrero al 10 de marzo de 2023, y en nuestro sitio web en <https://www.brazoriacountytx.gov/departments/housing-and-urban-development/action-plan>.

El plan de asignación del Plan de Acción Anual PY 2021/HOME ARP incluye información sobre los fondos que se prevé recibir y la serie de actividades subvencionables que pueden llevarse a cabo para su inclusión en un informe presentado al Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de EE.UU. (HUD).

Audiencia Pública

Se llevará a cabo una audiencia pública el martes 28 de febrero de 2023 a las 5:30 pm en el Brazoria County East Annex Lobby ubicado en 1524 East Mulberry, Angleton, Texas para recibir aportes y comentarios del público. Este lugar es accesible para personas con discapacidades físicas. La audiencia pública se llevará a cabo en Inglés, sin embargo, intérpretes de español y lenguaje de señas pueden estar disponibles bajo petición, y las personas que necesiten otras acomodaciones especiales para asistir a la audiencia pública deben ponerse en contacto con Daphne Lemelle al (979) 864-1860, por lo menos 48 horas antes de la audiencia para que se puedan hacer las acomodaciones.

Comentarios Públicos

Los comentarios públicos sobre el Plan de Acción Anual PY 2021/Plan de Asignación de ARP a la Vivienda pueden presentarse por correo o en persona al Departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario del Condado de Brazoria, 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas 77515, por fax al (979) 864-1089, o por correo electrónico a DaphneL@brazoriacountytx.gov. Sírvase presentar todos los comentarios antes de las 5 p.m. del 10 de marzo de 2023. Los comentarios por escrito recibidos antes de esta fecha y hora se presentarán junto con la Enmienda al Plan de Acción Anual 2021/Plan de Asignación de ARP a HUD.

For general information, please call Daphne Lemelle at (979) 864-1860. Also, written comments can be submitted to the Brazoria County Community Development Department, 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas 77515 or by fax to (979) 864-1089. Please submit any comments by 5:00 pm March 10, 2023.



La Voz de Brazoria County

www.lavoznewspapers.com



The University of Texas at Austin

Moody College of Communication

MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDIES



FOR TEXAS SCHOOLS



Brazoria County

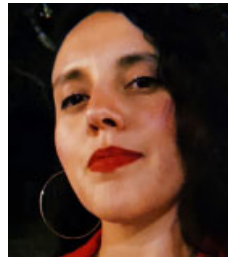
Hispanic Lions Club



Meet Maribel Falcón, Librarian for U.S. Latino/a/x Studies at the Benson Latin American Collection

Tell us about yourself in 100 words or less

I was born in **Pecos, Texas** and grew up in the small towns around **West Texas**. I somehow made it to **UT-Austin** where I got my BA in Sociology and Latin American Studies. After college, I moved to **NYC** and started an art collective with my friends called **Colectiva Cósmica**. I came back to **Texas** and worked at the **San Antonio Public Library**, then the **Harry Ransom Center**. I loved working in the archives, so I decided to go to the **iSchool** at **UT**. Just graduated in May and now am at the **Benson Latin American Collection**!



What should people know about your role as the new Librarian for U.S. Latino/a/x Studies at the Benson?

As the new librarian for U.S. Latino/a/x Studies, I want people to know that the Benson Latin American Collection is open and available for research for anyone. My role involves showcasing our special collections to students. Please know I am available to do this! I love finding materials in our collections to highlight and contextualize the coursework. I'm also very happy to help anyone in their quest for finding information.

What is your favorite collection at the Benson?

I am still learning the vast range of collections we have available, there are so many! So far, I have enjoyed finding materials and learning about the fight for education in the **George I. Sanchez Papers**, extensive border research in the **Julian Samora Papers**, and the achievements of women in the **Acosta-Winegarten Collection on Tejana History**. The most requested collection by classes this semester has been the **Carmen Lomas Garza Papers and Artworks**. To see these artworks up close is very special, especially seeing the trajectory of her art through several prints at once. An opportunity usually only seen in museum exhibitions or, of course, at the **Benson Latin American Collection**.

What are you currently reading or binging?

I'm currently re-reading **Seed to Harvest** by **Octavia Butler**. I love all her work and need some comfort reading as the weather cools down. As for binging, I have to admit I just started the **House of Dragon**. I saw all of **Game of Thrones** and was tired of seeing **Tik Toks** and missing the references!

What do you like to do on your free time?

Aside from work, I am involved in several projects. I love to watch films and go to concerts. I am also the curator of music videos for **Cine Las Americas International Film Festival**. I enjoy attending art shows and events, museum exhibitions, todo! I myself love to make art, mostly collages so I like to stay a part of the creative community. On the weekends, I may be around town spinning records with **Chulita Vinyl Club**.

Is there anything else you would like to add?

Yes, please visit us at the **Benson**! We are quite literally the best institution in the world for materials on **Latin America**, U.S. Latino/a/x studies and **Indigenous of the Americas**. Our collection is a treasure right here on campus and our resources are available to students of any major, any interests. Also be on the lookout! We are having an event in the Spring called **¡A Viva Voz! Celebrating Tejana Artists**

Esquina Legal

IMPORTANT information to get your affairs in order
Make sure all bank accounts have direct beneficiaries.
The beneficiary need only go to the bank with your death certificate and an ID of their own.

TOD = Transfer On Death deed if you own a home. Completing this document and filing it with your county saves your heirs THOUSANDS. This document allows you to transfer ownership of your home to your designee. All they need to do is take their ID and your death certificate to the county building and the deed is signed over. Doing this will avoid the home having to go through probate.

Living Will: Allows one to put in writing exactly what you want done in the event you cannot speak for yourself when it comes to healthcare decisions as well as other final decisions.

Durable Power of Attorney: Allows one to designate a person to make legal decisions if you are no longer competent to do so.

Power of Attorney for Healthcare: This document allows one to designate someone to make healthcare decisions for them.

Last Will and Testament: Designates to whom personal belongings will go to.

Funeral Planning Declaration: Allows one to say exactly one's wishes as far as disposition of the body and the services.

If the above documents are done, you can AVOID probate.

If all the above is not done, you have to open an estate account at the bank. All money that doesn't have direct beneficiaries goes into this account. You have to have an attorney to open the estate account. The attorney also has to publicize your passing in the newspaper or post publication at the county courthouse, to allow anyone to make a claim on your property. Make a list of all banks and account numbers, all investment institutions with account numbers, lists of credit cards, utility accounts, etc. Leave clear instructions as to how and when these things are paid. Make sure heirs know where life insurance policies are located. Make 100% sure SOMEONE knows your Apple ID, bank ID account logins and passwords! Make sure you have titles for all vehicles, campers, etc!

Set up a TRUST for intended beneficiaries, especially those that are too young, and appoint a trustee of said trust. MOST IMPORTANTLY!!!! - Talk with those closest to you and make all your wishes KNOWN. Talk to those whom you've designated, as well as those close to you whom you did not designate. - Do this to explain why your decisions were made and to avoid any lingering questions or hurt feelings.

Hope this helps! ??Hope this lights a spark to encourage all your friends and family to take care of these things to make it easier for those we all leave behind!

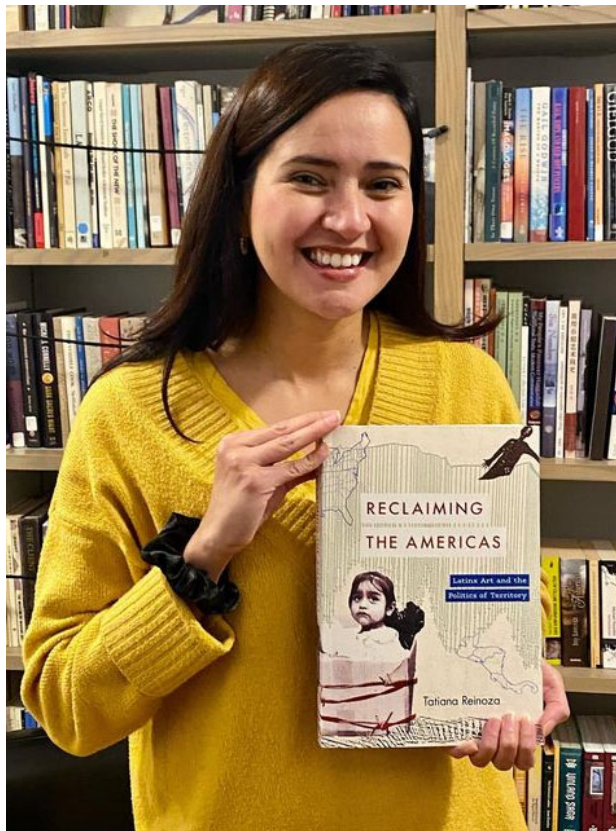
Authors and their Work

Tatiana Reinoza

During Professor Tatiana Reinoza's undergraduate years in Sacramento, CA, she had the opportunity to study with an art collective known as the Royal Chicano Air Force (RCAF).

Reinoza, now an assistant professor in Notre Dame's Department of Art, Art History & Design, had immigrated with her family from El Salvador during the country's civil war. Reinoza says that her time working with the RCAF, which had been active in creating propaganda for Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Movement through posters and murals, inspired her future doctoral studies.

"That's what got me into this politically active, sort of social justice-themed art," she says. "My dissertation was titled Latino Print Cultures in the United States, and it looked at how this movement evolved and how socially-oriented it was at first, serving organizations like United Farm Workers."



Reinoza completed her master's and Ph.D in art history at the University of Texas at Austin, and went on to complete a postdoctoral fellowship at Dartmouth. She then made the move to Notre Dame, where she had made previous connections with faculty in the Institute for Latino Studies.

In 2015, Reinoza curated an exhibition for the Snite Museum of Art on campus, and was recruited as a faculty member a few years later. Among other courses at Notre Dame, Reinoza teaches one called Borderlands Art and Theory, which looks at contemporary art practices in relation to borders, and more specifically, the U.S.-Mexico border. Students are interested in the contemporary issues studied in the course, which also provides a historic context.

"I think part of the draw for students to this class is the Catholic mission of the University, to stand in solidarity with marginalized members of society," she says. "The Central American refugee crisis has been in the news a lot, and the opportunity to delve into that through art appeals to our students. The issues we're studying are happening right now."

Reinoza also teaches the Latinx Art & Activism course, in which students are able to use the Snite's extensive collection of Latino art as primary sources for their studies. The class focuses on radical print media, including comics, posters, prints, and zines, and how artists adopt these to mobilize people around social justice issues. Students in this class make prints themselves, which Reinoza says they don't necessarily expect from an art history course. Reinoza is currently working on a book about the history of graphic arts in Latino communities and the use of the printmaking medium as a decolonial tool.

JG Mayberry

I wrote 3 Game Warden children's books! A few years back I was asked to do a school career day program for elementary kids and told to bring a book about my profession.

That's when I discovered there are children's books about police officers, park rangers, forest rangers, but no game warden or wildlife conservation officer children's books.

So I thought, I can write them! But I couldn't decide which topic to discuss in my book, so I wrote three, a hunting, fishing and boating book. I named the warden in the series after the county where I have served my 19-year game warden career, Caldwell County.

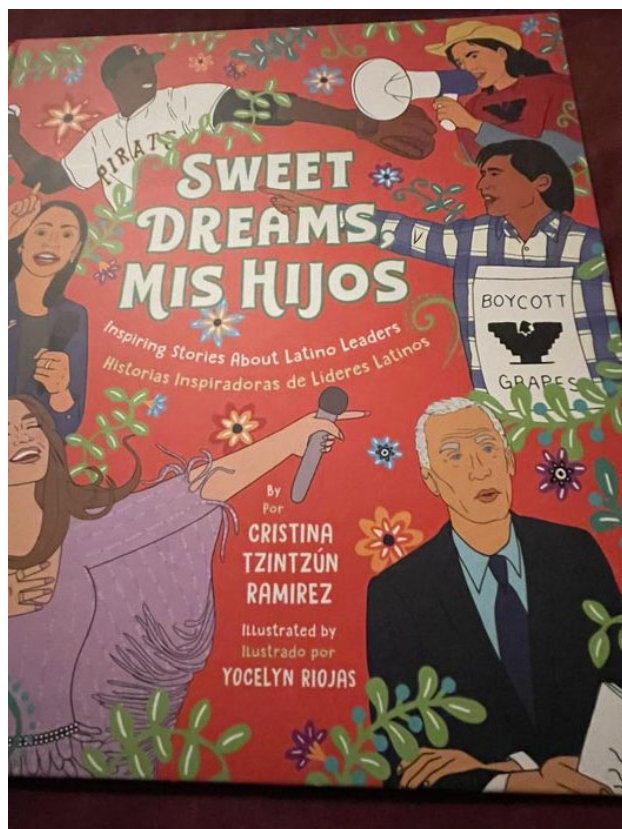


I'm proud to have these books out to educate youth about the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Officer profession and to teach them about hunting, fishing and boating safety. They are written for readers ages 6-9, but spark great conversation for younger non-readers. The "Warden Caldwell, Wildlife Conservation Officer" book series is now available on paperback and eBook at Amazon and Barnes & Noble websites.

Book release events scheduled for public libraries in Luling and Lockhart on Friday, February 17, 2023 (school holiday). FB invite coming out at the end of the week. Feel free to share. Enjoy! Amazon: <https://www.amazon.com/s?k=joann%20garza-mayberry...> Barnes & Noble: <https://www.barnesandnoble.com/s/joann%20garza%20mayberry>



Libros para el invierno

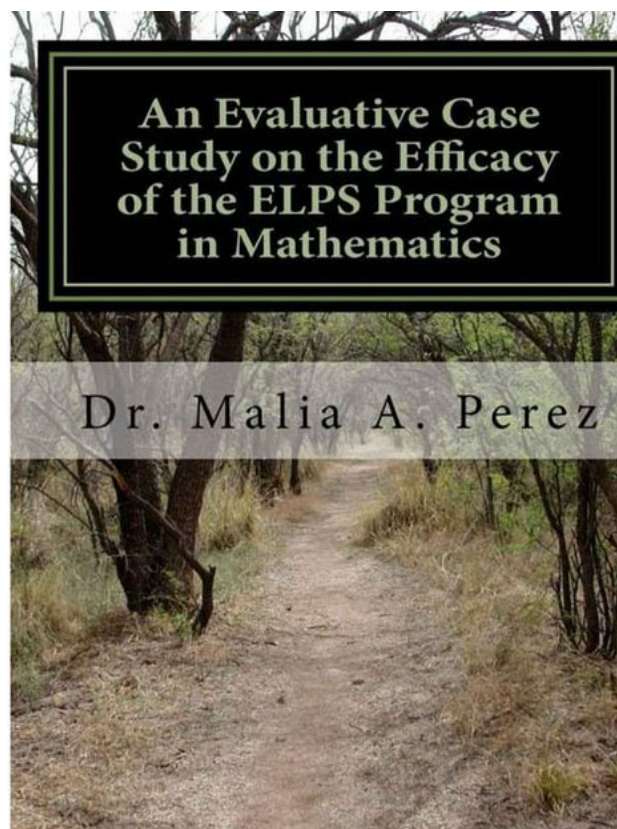


Sweet Dreams, Mis Hijos: Inspiring Bedtime Stories About Latino Leaders Hardcover – Picture Book, November 1, 2022 by **Cristina Tzintzún Ramirez** (Author), Yocelyn Riojas (Illustrator)

Bilingual mini biographies (in English and Spanish) introduce young readers to groundbreaking Latino leaders—from **Roberto Clemente** and **Cesar Chavez** to **Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez** and **Sonia Sotomayor**.

Thoroughly engaging stories about amazing trailblazers include contemporary figures in many fields, from science and business to journalism and visual arts. Five-minute biographies provide an interesting window into each person's origins and accomplishments, as well as describing the way their heritage factored into their lives. Curious readers will discover:

- *which Supreme Court justice was called Aji (hot pepper) by her family when she was a girl
- *how Julián and Joaquin Castro's mother set the stage for her twin boys to go into politics
- *why Jorge Ramos never stops asking "why?"
- *Desi Arnaz's secret to making sitcom history on TV
- *and many more insights into these, and other, amazing lives

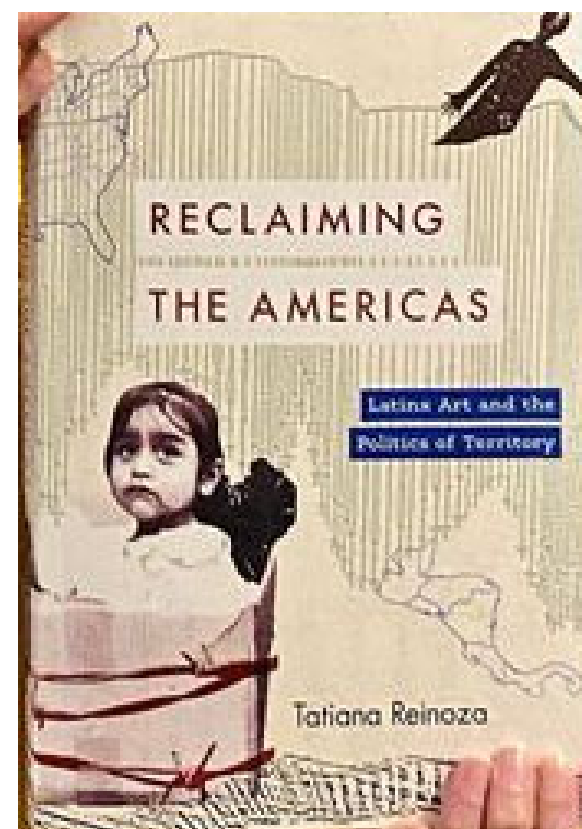


An Evaluative Case Study on the Efficacy of the ELPS Program in Mathematics Kindle Edition by **Malia Perez**

The **English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS)** program was developed to address the need to effectively integrate second language acquisition with quality content area instruction. English language learners (ELLs) have struggled on standardized tests and there has been little empirical evidence regarding the impact of the **ELPS** program on student achievement.

This mixed methods case study determined the efficacy of the **ELPS** program for ELL students in mathematics achievement at a **South Texas** elementary school. The theoretical framework was based on **Krashen's** theory of cognitive development. Data were collected through state assessment results, teacher interviews, and teacher lesson plans. Math ELL student achievement scores in Grades 3 through 6 were compared to the assessment results of students in the same grades throughout **Texas**. T tests were used to compare standardized test results.

While 55% of ELLs passed the **Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS)** mathematics test, they were behind their non-ELL peers ($t(4) = -3.060$; $p = 0.055$). Lesson plans and interviews of elementary teachers of ELL students helped determine the actual use of the **ELPS** program. A line-by-line qualitative analysis of participants' responses was conducted to reveal themes regarding program efficacy.



Reclaiming the Americas: Latinx Art and the Politics of Territory (Latinx: The Future Is Now) Paperback – April 18, 2023 by **Tatiana Reinoza** (Author)

How Latinx artists around the US adopted the medium of printmaking to reclaim the lands of the Americas.

Printmakers have conspired, historically, to illustrate the maps created by European colonizers that were used to chart and claim their expanding territories. Over the last three decades, **Latinx** artists and print studios have reclaimed this printed art form for their own spatial discourse. This book examines the limited editions produced at four art studios around the US that span everything from sly critiques of Manifest Destiny to printed portraits of Dreamers in **Texas**.

Reclaiming the Americas is the visual history of **Latinx** printmaking in the US. **Tatiana Reinoza** employs a pan-ethnic comparative model for this interdisciplinary study of graphic art, drawing on art history, **Latinx** studies, and geography in her discussions. The book contests printmaking's historical complicity in the logics of colonization and restores the art form and the lands it once illustrated to the Indigenous, migrant, mestiza/o, and Afro-descendant people of the Americas.



The City of Clute

is accepting applications for the position of

Code Enforcement Officer/ Health Inspector

Must have or be able to obtain a certification in Code Enforcement through TEEX. Knowledge of applicable statues, codes, and ordinances, a plus. Great communication skills and work ethic are needed for this position. Applicants must possess a valid Texas Drivers License and a High School diploma or GED.

Applications may be obtained online at www.clutetexas.gov or at

**Clute City Hall, 108 E. Main St.
Clute, Texas 77531**

The City of Clute is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Word Power

En las palabras hay poder

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

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

Spirit	Espíritu
Soul	Alma
Heart	Corazón
Scary	Asustadizo
Vengeance	Venganza
Lost	Perdido
Believer	Creyente
Unbelievable	Increíble
Ghost	Fantasma
Death	Muerte
Life	Vida
Church	Iglesia
Cry	Llorar
Scream	Gritar
Cold	Frío



CHOOSE YOUR NEW JOURNEY TODAY!

WHAT WE OFFER...

High School Equivalency (HSE)

- Commonly known as GED
- You may qualify to take the GED exam for free

Career Pathways

- Learn high demand job and workplace skills
- Earn a basic or advanced certificate and/or an associate degree for little to no out of pocket cost
- Business partnerships: Learn how to upskill and/or re-skill your employees

English as a Second Language (ESL)

- English classes, citizenship, and classes for internationally trained professionals
- Improve your English and employability skills

Classes are offered face-to-face, online, mornings, and evenings throughout Brazoria County.

979-230-3600
brazosport.edu/AEL
500 College Drive, Room B.100
Lake Jackson, TX 77566

SPRING 2023 REGISTRATION NOW OPEN!

Classes Begin:
Jan. 17, 2023

Register In-Person by
visiting the Community
Education Office (B.100)

Monday - Thursday
8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Friday
8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.



Scan the QR code with
your phone to learn more!



ESCOGE SU TRAYECTO HOY!

LO QUE OFRECEMOS...

Equivalencia de escuela secundaria (HSE)

- Comúnmente conocido como GED
- Puede calificar para tomar el examen GED gratis

Trayectorias Profesionales

- Aprender habilidades laborales de alta demanda
- Obtener un certificado básico o avanzado y/o un título de asociado por poco o ningún costo de bolsillo
- Asociaciones comerciales: aprenda cómo mejorar y/o volver a capacitar sus empleados

Inglés como segundo idioma (ESL)

- Clases de inglés, ciudadanía y clases para profesionales internacionales
- Mejore sus habilidades de destrezas de empleabilidad y del idioma inglés

Los cursos se ofrecen de
manera presencial o en línea,
por la mañana y por la noche
por Brazoria County.

979-230-3600
brazosport.edu/AEL
500 College Drive, Room B.100
Lake Jackson, TX 77566

Primavera 2023 La inscripción ya está abierta

Las clases comienzan el
17 de enero de 2023

Regístrese en persona
visitando la Oficina de
Educación Comunitaria
(B.100)

lunes - jueves
8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
viernes
8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.



Escanea el código QR para
más información

Adult education and literacy services are provided with support from the Gulf Coast Workforce Board to help individuals find a job, keep a job, or get a better job. Brazosport College supports, and the Board is committed to, providing a learning and working environment that promotes personal integrity, civility, and mutual respect free of discrimination and harassment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, gender identity and gender expression, national origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, or veteran status. A lack of English language skills will not be a barrier to admission to and participation in career and technical education programs. Brazosport College shall not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship status, age, disability, pregnancy, religion, gender, gender identity, genetic information, marital status, veteran status or any other protected class in accordance with applicable federal and state laws. The following person has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the non-discrimination policies: Vice President of Human Resources, 500 College Drive, Lake Jackson, TX, 77566; 979-230-3459; Marshall.Campbell@brazosport.edu. Brazosport College is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. (Please request reasonable accommodations a minimum of two business days in advance.) Relay Texas Numbers: 1.800.735.2989 (TDD) 1.800.735.2988 (voice) or 711.

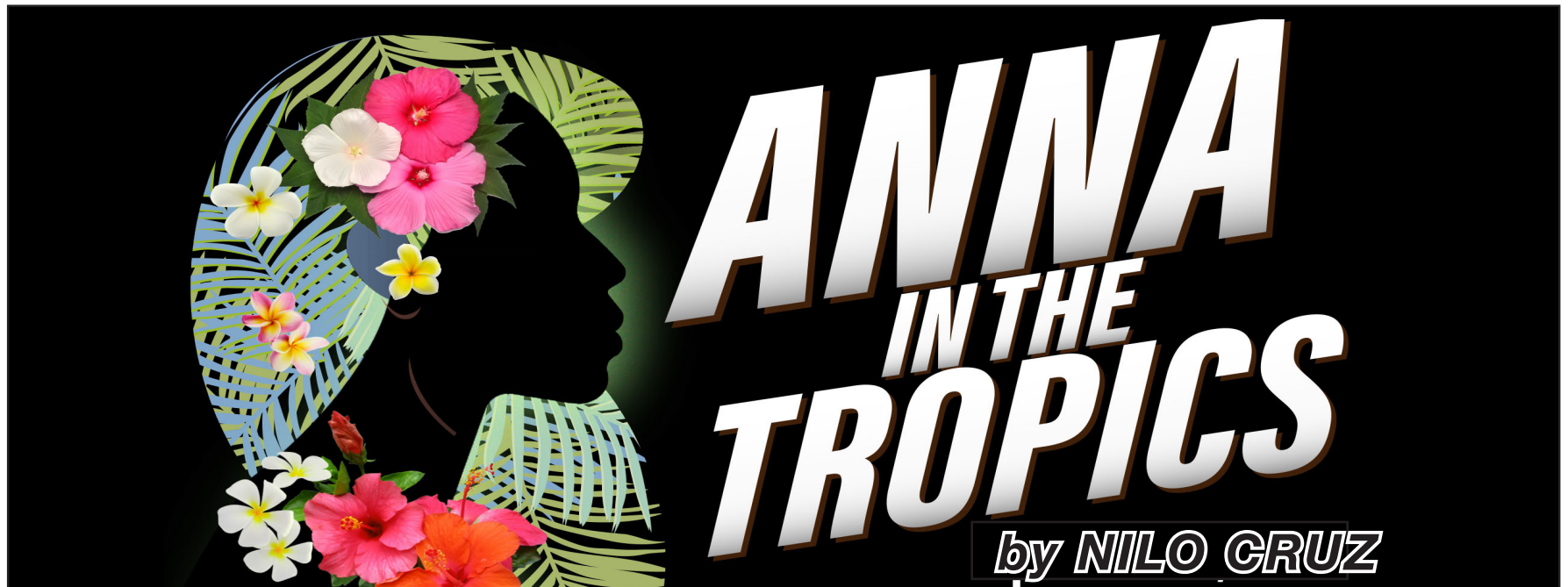
Adult education and literacy services are provided with support from the Gulf Coast Workforce Board to help individuals find a job, keep a job, or get a better job. Brazosport College supports, and the Board is committed to, providing a learning and working environment that promotes personal integrity, civility, and mutual respect free of discrimination and harassment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, gender identity and gender expression, national origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, or veteran status. Brazosport College no se discrimina a los solicitantes o excluye al personal o estudiantes de la participación en los beneficios o actividades por motivos de raza, credo, color, origen nacional, ciudadanía, edad, discapacidad, embarazo, religión, género, identidad genética, información genética, estado civil, condición de veterano de guerra, o de cualquier otra clase protegida de conformidad con las leyes estatales y federales aplicables. La siguiente persona ha sido designada para atender las preguntas sobre la política de no discriminación: Vice President de Recursos Humanos 500 College Drive, Lake Jackson, TX 77566; 979-230-3459; Marshall.Campbell@brazosport.edu.

U.S. Postal Service Honors Mariachi, the Traditional Music of Mexico



fierce
MADRES
#HispanicMomsUnited

BRAZOSPORT CENTER STAGES
The Longest-running Community Theater on the Gulf Coast
ANNOUNCES AUDITIONS FOR



About the play:

- 2003 Pulitzer Prize-winning drama
- Set in a Florida factory in 1929, where a lector reads Tolstoy's classic novel Anna Karenina to the workers hand-rolling cigars on the factory floor
- Traditions and progress collide as the workers' lives begin to parallel the novel, leading to jealousy, love and betrayal.

About the cast:

- We hope to honor the ethnic backgrounds of the characters in choosing our cast. Actors who identify as Hispanic/Latinx/Cuban are strongly encouraged to audition.
- We're looking for: 5 male-identifying characters (ages 25-50s) & 3 female-identifying characters (ages 22-50s).

AUDITIONS

February 27 & 28 at 7:00 P.M.
in the Dow Arena Theater
of The Center for the Arts & Sciences



THE CENTER
FOR THE ARTS & SCIENCES
400 College Blvd., Clute, TX 77531

PERFORMANCE DATES

April 14 - 23, 2023
www.brazosportcenter.org
Questions? (979) 265-7661