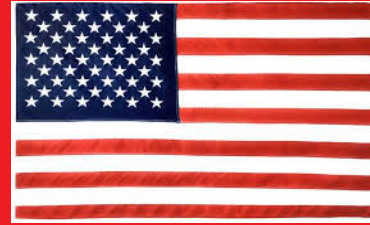


La Voz de Brazoria County

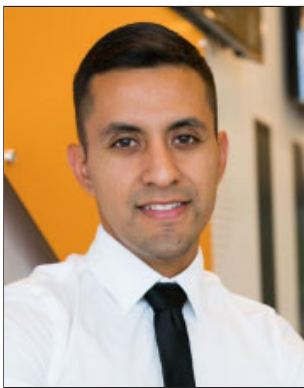


**Free
Gratis**

Volume 19 Number 3
March, 2023



Dolores Huerta
See Pages 6 and 7



Antonio Sustaita Joins Hispanic Chamber Staff

Antonio Sustaita is the newest addition to the Brazoria County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. He will be working part-time as an Administrative Assistant.

Originally from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, he graduated from Brazosport College with an Associate of Fine Arts. Seeking more education, he earned his bachelor's in Media Production from the University of Houston with a minor in Spanish.

In addition to working for the Hispanic Chamber, Antonio is employed with Brazosport College where he serves as part-time Dual Credit Counselor. His goal is to obtain a Masters in Higher Education.



Stephanie Reyes Named City Manager in San Marcos, Texas

In a 6-0 vote council members named Stephanie the first female City Manager of San Marcos. Stephanie has been serving as the Interim City Man-

ager since February 1, 2022. Reyes, a San Marcos native, has been serving as the Interim City Manager since February 1, 2022, after the retirement of previous City Manager Bert Lumbreras.

Reyes has served the City of San Marcos in various capacities over the past 22 years. She was named an Assistant City Manager in December 2019. Prior to taking on that role, she served as Chief of Staff, Assistant Director of Human Resources and Assistant to the City Manager.

Her career has included extensive community involvement with local organizations. She is a Leadership San Marcos (LSM) graduate and has served as a board member for both LSM and Community Action. Reyes has been recognized for her 20 years of service by the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) and the Texas City Management Association (TCMA).

Reyes holds a Masters of Public Administration from Texas State University, is a graduate of the Leadership ICMA program and is also a San Marcos High School alumna. Reyes has been married to her husband Andrew for 14 years and they have four children: DrewAnn, Anna, Andrés and Gabriela.



Dr. Christopher Carmona Inducted into the Texas Institute of Letters

Texas Institute of Letters members are comprised of the state's most recognized and serious writers of fiction, nonfiction, poetry, journalism, and scholarship.

Dr. Carmona is a Visiting Associate Professor of English and Mexican American Studies at Our Lady of the Lake University and serves as a board member of the national award-winning organization, Refusing To Forget, which researches the history of violence against Mexican Americans and Latinos in the early 20th Century and beyond. Carmona is also the author of El Rinche: The Ghost Ranger of the Rio Grande, which was a finalist for the 2019 Best Young Adult Novel for the Texas Institute of Letters.



General Sam Houston Forever a Part of Texas History

A grassy park on the bank of the Houston Ship Channel marks a monumental moment in Texas history—though it's easy to miss it if you don't stop to read the fine print. Tankers, trucks, trains, and pipelines converge in an orderly swarm on the petrochemical refineries that line the channel today. But 183 years ago, Texas soldiers presented a captive Antonio López de Santa Anna to General Sam Houston here, one day after the Texans' triumph over Mexican troops in the Battle of San Jacinto.

Propped against an oak tree in the Texas Army's camp and nursing a musket-ball wound to his ankle, Houston resisted his men's thirst for blood revenge. Though outraged over the massacre of Texas rebels in the preceding weeks at the Alamo and Goliad, Houston opted to spare Santa Anna's life, strategically using the captive presidente to discourage a follow-up attack by Mexican reinforcements and secure Texas' independence. A marble memorial and spindly oak mark the events of April 22, 1836, but the actual tree is lost to history.

"This is easily one of the most important places in the history of the United States," contends Denton Florian, executive producer and director of the documentary film **Sam Houston: American Statesman, Soldier, and Pioneer**. Yards away, a tanker blasts its horn and fishermen amble down to the waterfront, rods and buckets in hand. *"It happened right here,"* he continues. *"Sam was the only one standing between Santa Anna and a blade, bullet, or rope. He had a pragmatic military reason for it, but he also said, 'We're better than that.' If we wanted to be respected around the world, we had to show that we were different."*

Stories about Houston are like lumber in the framework of Texas history. Houston traversed countless miles across Texas during its construction as a state, his name listed in a roll call of pivotal moments. Few historical figures left such well-documented footsteps, and historians have followed suit with expansive biographies. Houston's name remains ubiquitous, tagged to Texas' largest city and every imaginable spinoff, from universities to sports teams.

But just as in Houston's day, Texas is always changing. Demographers estimate the state's population will grow 60 percent to 47 million people in the

next 30 years, including millions of newcomers from faraway places. Every day, tiny Texans are born and wizened historians die; memories fade and buildings crumble. Collectively, what do we really know about Sam Houston?

Clues to the man and the myth—Texas' first national hero—abound in East Texas, the historical gateway to this state from the U.S. and the population base during the frontier days. From the Red River borderlands to the Piney Woods and the Gulf Coast, artifacts of Houston's life manifest on street corners and in museums.



'Little Joe' Hernández named NEA 2023 National Heritage Fellow

For more than 60 years, Little Joe y La Familia have performed and pioneered Tejano music *"It's been an incredible journey for me. It's been one big blessing,"* said Joe "Little Joe" DeLeon Hernandez.

70 albums and five Grammys later, Little Joe's is renown as a legend who help pave the way for Tejano Music. Now the Temple native is one of the few artists announced as one of the 2023 NEA National Heritage Fellows, the nation's highest honor in the folk and traditional arts.

Little Joe's says he's thankful for the recognition, and support of his fans and his family, especially his brother Jesse. A family vision that still lives on today.

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

Por cualquier
pregunta,
llamanos:
(512) 944-4123

Pensamientos

Bienvenidos otra vez a **La Voz del Condado de Brazoria**. Esperamos que el contenido de cada ejemplar le da la oportunidad de saber de lo que esta pasando nada más en su comunidad pero también en otras comunidades en **Texas**.

El mes de marzo es reconocido como el mes para celebrar la mujer. En la historia de muchos países, la mujer siempre has sido olvidada. Sus hechos y contribuciones siempre han sido olvidados o ignorados totalmente.

En este ejemplar de **La Voz**, quermos llamar a su atención **Dolores Huerta**. **Dolore** ha luchador casi toda su vida para mejorar las condiciones del pobre. Ella, tanto como muchas otras mujeres han sacrificado por años para conseguir la justicia.



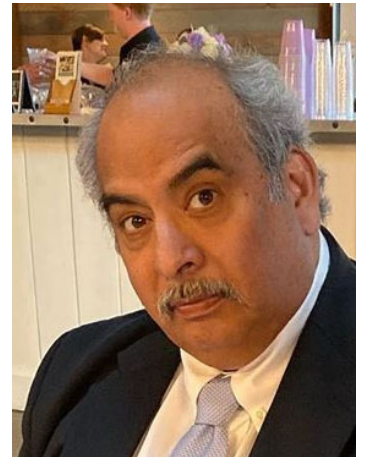
No podemos reconocer el Mes de la Historia de la Mujer sin celebrar a la cofundadora de la **UFW Dolores Huerta** por todo lo que ha hecho desde los primeros días y todo lo que continúa haciendo hoy para inspirar a los campesinos y mejorar sus vidas.

On page 4 you will a new book by **Delia Garcia** who interviewed 50 women across the **United States** and has allowed them to tell their personal story of how they worked to realize their dreams. Some of them will also share the countless times they were told no. que no se puede, what they wanted accomplish was not possil

On page you will find a s on **Teresa Urrea**. This woman who became dangerous at the young ag

19 that she was exiled from *Mexico* by **Porfirio Diaz**. How could someone be so dangerous that she would be kicked out of her own country?

And lastly we want to call to your attention **Victoria M. DeFrancesco Soto**, the new Dean of the **Clinton School of Public Service** at the **University of Arkansas**. She was previously at **The University of Texas at Austin**.



Alfredo Santos c/s
Editor and Publisher
of **La Voz Newspapers**



by
Delia García (Editor)

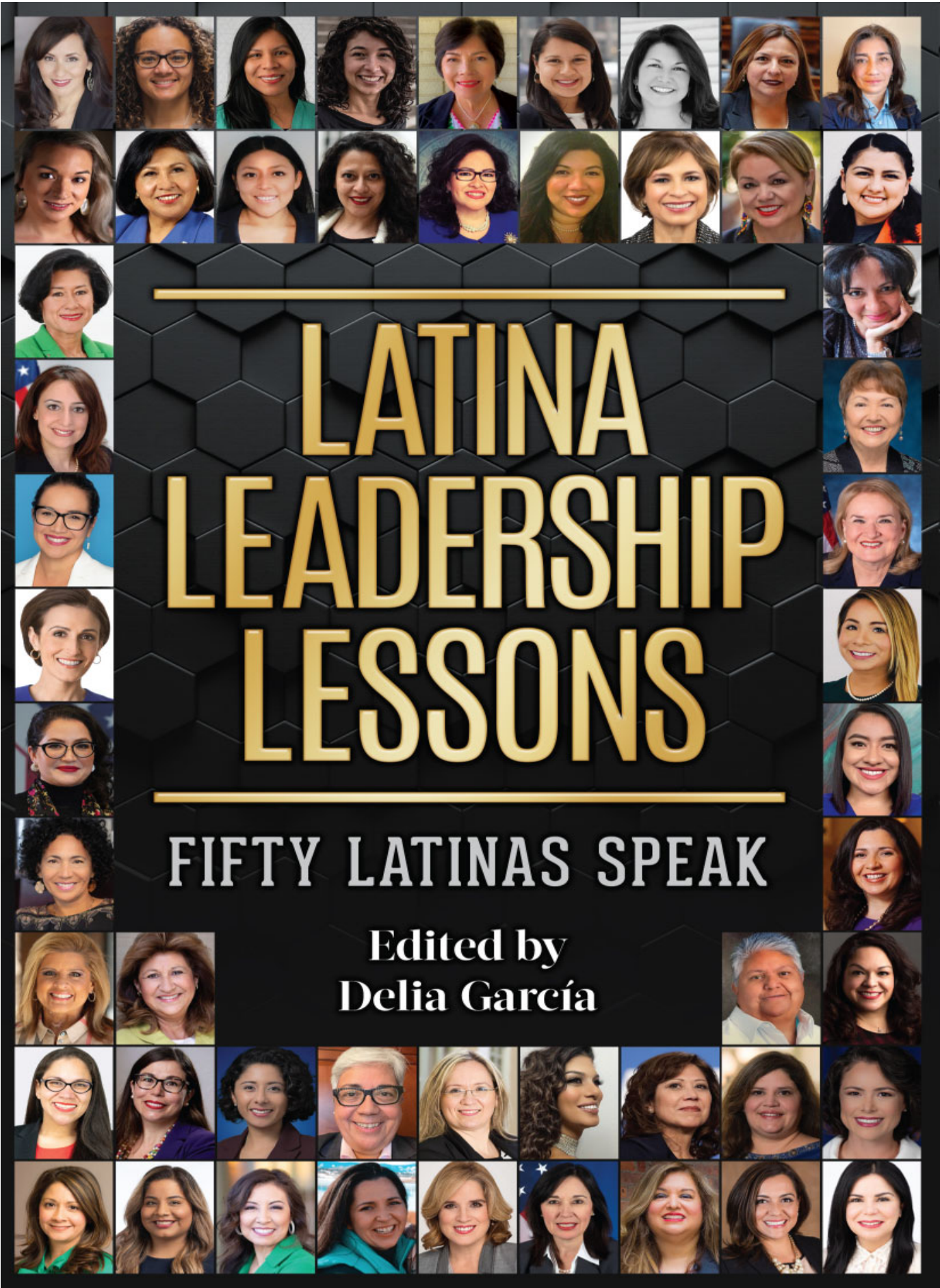
The **Honorable Delia García** exhibited her leadership skills at the age of 13, when she organized the first **Youth American GI Forum Chapter** in **Wichita, Kansas**, where she was born and raised. She went on to become the first Latina—and youngest woman—elected to the **Kansas** legislature in 2004 and the first Latina appointed Secretary of Labor in her home state.

The recipient of numerous awards and accolades, **García** gathers “Top Ten Leadership Lessons” from 50 high-achieving women. This “who’s who” of movers-and-shakers contains representatives from government, corporate and non-profit worlds. While each woman’s unique experiences and heritage are reflected in her advice, there are several recommendations that made many of the lists, such as the importance of believing in oneself, the need to mentor and be mentored, remembering one’s roots, embracing change and taking care of one’s physical and emotional needs.

Contributors come from every region of the country, and include **Dr. Victoria M. DeFrancesco Soto**, the dean of the **Clinton School of Public Service** at the **University of Arkansas**, a contributor to **NBC News** and a political analyst for **Telemundo**; the **Honorable Carmen Yulín Cruz Soto**, the former mayor of **San Juan, Puerto Rico**, who dealt with the devastating aftermath of **Hurricane María**; the **Honorable Hilda Solis**, former **US Secretary of Labor** and **California** state senator and congresswoman; and **María “Gaby” Pacheco**, a young immigrant rights advocate who spearheaded the efforts that led to the **Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)** program. This powerful and intriguing collection introduces an impressive group of women who have reached the pinnacle of success in their work, despite having to overcome obstacles related to gender, ethnicity and sometimes immigration status.

Product Details

ISBN-13: 9781558859524
Publisher: Arte Publico Press
Publication date: 11/30/2022
Pages: 152
Product dimensions: 5.50(w) x 8.50(h) x 0.00(d)



Womens History Month

Why Do We Celebrate Women's History Month?

Women's History Month is a dedicated month to reflect on the often-overlooked contributions of women to United States history. From **Abigail Adams** to **Susan B. Anthony**, **Sojourner Truth** to **Rosa Parks**, the timeline of women's history milestones stretches back to the founding of the United States.

The actual celebration of Women's History Month grew out of a weeklong celebration of women's contributions to culture, history and society organized by the school district of **Sonoma, California**, in 1978. Presentations were given at dozens of schools, hundreds of students participated in a "Real Woman" essay contest and a parade was held in downtown **Santa Rosa**.

A few years later, the idea caught on within communities, school districts and organizations across the country. In 1980, **President Jimmy Carter** issued the first presidential proclamation declaring the week of March 8 as **National Women's History Week**. The U.S. Congress followed suit the next year, passing a resolution establishing a national celebration. Six years later, the **National Women's History Project** successfully petitioned Congress to expand the event to the entire month of March.

Dolores Huerta: Una Mujer

by Luis Valdez

When I think of **Dolores Huerta**, I think of the Earth. Powerful, beautiful, fecund, challenging, conscious, yet so incredibly delicate. The patina of my superimposed memories of her over the last 50 years glows with dissolving moving images: **Dolores** as a picket captain, **Dolores** as a single mother, **Dolores** as a negotiator, lobbyist, speaker, ***La Pasionaria de Delano***; **Dolores** as my leader, for she was the first woman general I met and followed into the fray of ***La Causa***. Yet these images all come together to form the simple, inspiring portrait of an enduring friend.

I met Dolores in the Mission District in San Francisco, late in September

I met **Dolores** in the **Mission District** in **San Francisco**, late in September of 1965; she was on a whirlwind tour of the **Bay Area**, raising funds and donations of food for the two week-old **Delano Grape Strike**. As a writer for a '60s radical newspaper, I was full of questions about *La Huelga* (the strike), but I had really approached her to discuss the possibilities of organizing a theater company of striking farmworkers. I wanted to know if **Cesar Chavez** would even consider the idea, and if **Dolores** could present the concept to him.

Her response was incredibly warm and enthusiastic, though she was quick to point out that the **NFWA** (National Farm Worker Association, as the **United Farm Workers** were then called) was broke and fighting for its life. It was hard enough just

feeding the families of the striking farmworkers, so there was no money for props, costumes, lights, sound equipment, actors, and all the rest of those non-essentials. But she loved the idea. She smiled and gave her most sage piece of advice: *"You really ought to talk to Cesar about this yourself."*

I got my opportunity to "pitch the concept" to **Cesar** the following week in **Oakland** at a rally in support of the strike. He listened carefully to my wild ideas, the nodded and said **Dolores** had talked to him about it. I was welcomed to come to **Delano** and volunteer, he said, but as **Dolores** had pointed out, there was no money.

El Teatro Campesino was to be born out of thin air, with nothing but the flaming hearts of the strikers to give it life. Yet in **Dolores** and **Cesar**, I had already found its creative and political godparents, and all the support I would ever need.

Dolores was a 35-year-old-firebrand in 1965, and she was commanding crusty macho campesinos 20 years her senior. What dazzled my radicalized, university-trained Chicano mind was that she led through persuasion and personal example, rather than intimidation, and that she was one hell of an organizer. People tend to forget that the 60s were in the sexiest dark ages, even in *The Movement*, as we called it, but **Dolores** was already way in front. She was a woman, a Mexican-

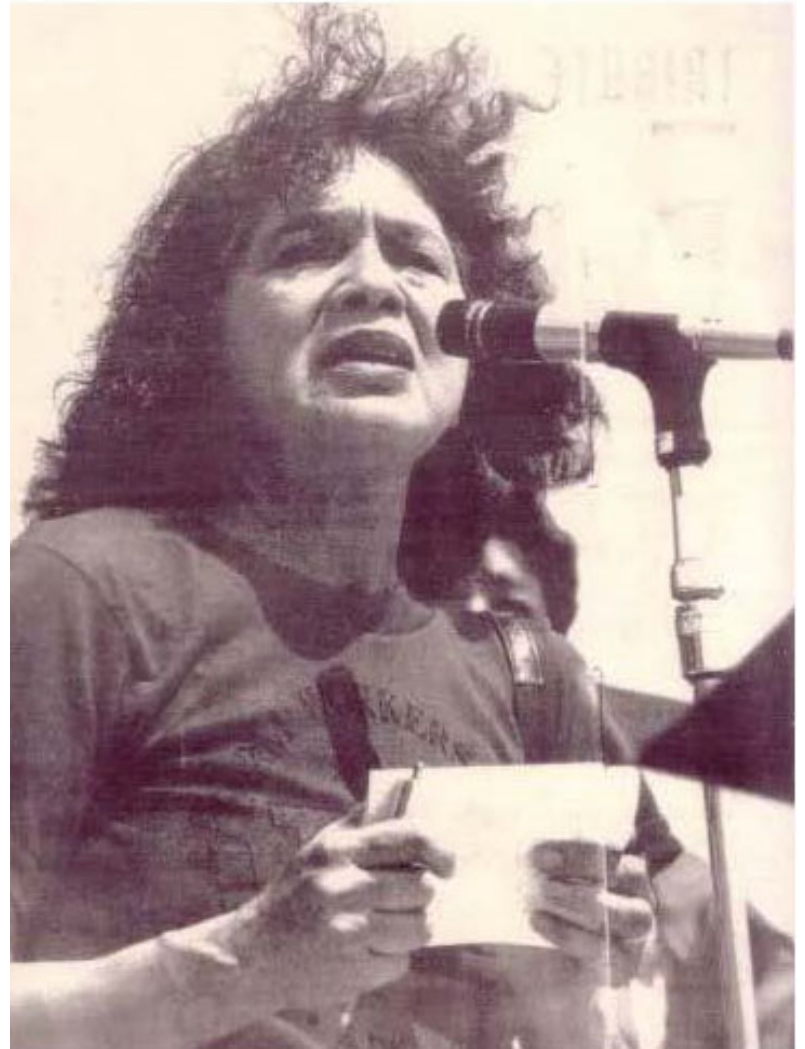
American, a Chicana cutting a swath of revolutionary action across the torpidity of the **San Joaquin Valley**. And she had more cojones than the growers.

That first crucial grape harvest by scabs in the fall of '65 produced more bitter fruit for ***La Huelga***, and goon violence at the L.A. produce market. In the pre-dawn hours of the summer and fall, the market is gloriously bustling place with the cornucopia of the Earth arriving at its concrete docks and warehouses in scores of 18-wheelers.

The very smell of the place is intoxicating watermelons, cantaloupes, lettuce, apples, peaches, potatoes, tomatoes, rutabagas, bananas, and grapes. **Cesar** sent **Dolores** and a bevy of strikers to stop the scab grapes by convincing the **Teamsters** and packinghouse workers not to handle them.

We found our shipment a scab grapes, and began to talk to the workers . . .

Led by **Dolores**, we entered the produce market like a flying flange. We found our shipment a scab grapes, and began to talk to the workers standing by their dollies. Management came running and yelling, followed by their goons. **Dolores** stood her ground, talking



to the men, appealing to their workers' consciences. Nobody was moving. So one of the goons grabbed **Dolores** and threw her off the dock. Later, she was arrested by the **LAPD**. I had never seen such a demonstration of raw human courage.

On another occasion, I had the delight of seeing a totally different aspects of **Dolores**. With her kids, she lived around the corner from the "Pink House" union headquarters on the seedy, frayed edge of **Delano's** barrio. We stopped by her home one

pre-dawn morning on our way to the picket line to pick her up, but the house was still dark.

I knocked and got no response so I went in. Her floors were covered with sleeping volunteers. So I made my way to the back. In one of the rooms there was a mound of sleeping children all under one blanket on a tiny bed. The mound shifted, and out of a web of her children's limbs and feet, **Dolores** stuck her head out. *"Time to go?"* she asked, smiling and yawning.

Que Nunca Se Ha Rajado



In the early years of the strike **Dolores's** role as a nurturing mother was sometimes strained because of forced absences while she was on the road. Yet her kids were always well taken care of by relatives, friends, and the larger family of *La Huelga* itself. **Dolores's** 15 year-old daughter, **Lori**, opted to join the *Teatro*, and in 1967 became a seasoned performer and fellow traveler in our Boycott Grapes tours to **Texas, Rhode Island, New York, Washington D.C., Chicago, Denver**, and back. I later learned that **Dolores** had wanted to be a Spanish dancer through high school. **Dolores** was not only **Lori's**

best audience, she was also the *Teatro's*.

Years later-flash forward more than 20 years, another of **Dolores's** daughters came to work at the *Teatro Campesino* for a summer in our **San Juan Bautista** headquarters. **Juanita Chavez**, a daughter from **Dolores's** marriage to **Richard Chavez**, provided more than a nostalgic link to the underlying *Causa*. In 1988, she led a teenage workshop to make contact with the farmworker children of **McFarland, California**, some of them victims of a cancer cluster and official cover-up, caused by pesticide residues and toxins in water.

The ideals, intelligence and social conscience of both **Dolores** and **Richard** were evident in **Juanita**. **Dolores's** 11 children have never suffered for want of an admirable role model. Today one is a lawyer, another a doctor. The youngest and oldest are 26 years apart. **Dolores** has always been there.

To the chagrin of many a corporate lawyer, **Dolores** has also been at the negotiating table. We got our first glimpse of her acute shrewdness in the matter of contacts and fine print in the old empty Delano Mortuary, which was the only site available in **Delano** for the union's earliest hard-fought and hard-won negotiations.

To the superstitious, the mortuary site forebode legal disaster. They didn't count on **Dolores's** tenacity. **Cesar**, of course, was totally aware of her worth in a good, down-and-dirty verbal exchange. The bracero program of the 50's (the use of cheap, docile contract labor from **Mexico** at the expense of local workers) was brought to a final end by their lobbying and political arm twisting across the state.

Under their leadership, the **CSO** (Community Services Organization) had brought thousands of **Mexican American** voters to the polls for the first time. Taking on the minions of agribusiness across the negotiating table was only a new challenge. And

Dolores was more than ready. Her mind worked like a computer, and she hammered out the details of America's first farm labor contracts in history.

The wonder of **Dolores Huerta** is that she has never given up struggling for what is right, decent and human in the world, and she never will. She seems possessed of a determination to help those less fortunate, and she has laid her life on the line in repeated marches to the edge of violence and social confrontation.

In 1988 during the **Bush** presidential campaign in **San Francisco**, the brutal end of a policeman's nightstick nearly ended her life, and cost her spleen. But **Dolores** is still there on the front of the lines.

With **Cesar**, she has become the living symbol of what we used to call commitment. She was there before the '60s, and she is there way after. In truth, you can only admire and stand in awe of the fact. She capped it all in **Arizona**, sometime in the '70s, in the middle of yet another struggle.

A desperate striking farmworker was complaining about the difficulty of winning any struggle against the growers. "*No se puede*," he kept saying. "*It cannot be done*." **Dolores**, with charismatic selfpossession and optimism, responded confidently. "*What do you mean it can't be done? Si se puede! Si se puede!*" And her assertion became the rallying cry of millions, aching for social justice. Yes, it can be done. **Dolores** has said so.

This article first appeared in a community newspaper in San Francisco, California in the early 1990s.

1977

A DOZEN EGGS

\$. 82

LOAF OF BREAD

\$.36

GALLON OF GAS

\$.65

GALLON OF MILK

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CLUTE, TEXAS 77531

979.265.2220

City of Angleton in conjunction with PACA and Quartermoon Productions will host Conjunto Music Concert

The City of Angleton in conjunction with PACA and Quartermoon Productions will be hosting a Conjunto Concert on Saturday, March 18th! PACA and Quartermoon Productions will be recognizing **Unsung Heros** and presenting them with an award. These individuals have been chosen for going above and beyond in their community outreach:

- GINA AGUIRRE ADAMS** President/Founder- Brazoria County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- IRENE OCANAS** - Texas Gulf Bank LULAC
- CHIEF LUPE VALDEZ** - Angleton Police Department
- MARTHA WILBECK EIGHME** City of Angleton Tourist Dir.
- MARK HOLIAN** General Manager Gulf Auto Park
- JUNIOR CANTU** Local Musician now Bass Player Sunny Saucedá
- LEON DAMIAN** Local businessman owner of AR'S Mex Rest.
- ALBERTO RUIZ** Local Atty, community Activist
- JASON PEREZ** Mayor City of Angleton
- RODDY and BINO GAONA** DJ 3G Entertainment

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Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas



AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA RENOVACION

PERMISO NO. WQ0005364000

SOLICITUD. Freeport LNG Development, L.P., 333 Clay Street, Suite 5050, Houston, Texas 77002, que es propietaria de una terminal de gas natural licuado y de una instalación de licuefacción, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para renovar el Permiso No. WQ0005364000 (EPA I.D. No. TX0127566) del Sistema de Eliminación de Descargas de Contaminantes de Texas (TPDES) para autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas a través del Emisario 001 en un volumen que no exceda un flujo promedio diario de 757,500 galones por día y la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas y aguas pluviales a una tasa intermitente y de flujo variable a través de los Emisores 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008 y 009. La planta está ubicada en 1500 Lamar Street, Quintana, en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas 77541. La ruta de descarga es del sitio de la planta vía desagüe 001, 003, 004 para crear un humedal hacia el Golfo Intracostero, de allí hacia el Golfo de México, vía desagüe 002, 005, 007, 008 y 009 hacia el Golfo intracostero y de ahí hacia el Golfo de México y vía desagüe 006 hacia el zanja oeste del Velasco, hacia el Golfo Intracostero y de ahí hacia el Golfo de México. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 2 de enero de 2023. La solicitud para el permiso estará disponible para leerla y copiarla en Freeport Branch Library, 410 Brazosport Boulevard, Freeport, Texas antes de la fecha de publicación de este aviso en el periódico. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación es proporcionado como una cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o del aviso. Para la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-95.316666,28.928333&level=i8>

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

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

una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

OPORTUNIDAD DE UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO. Después del plazo para presentar comentarios públicos, el Director Ejecutivo considerará todos los comentarios apropiados y preparará una respuesta a todo los comentarios públicos esenciales, pertinentes, o significativos. **A menos que la solicitud haya sido referida directamente a una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso, la respuesta a los comentarios y la decisión del Director Ejecutivo sobre la solicitud serán enviados por correo a todos los que presentaron un comentario público y a las personas que están en la lista para recibir avisos sobre esta solicitud.** Si se reciben comentarios, el aviso también proveerá instrucciones para pedir una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo y para pedir una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso. Una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso es un procedimiento legal similar a un procedimiento legal civil en un tribunal de distrito del estado.

PARA SOLICITAR UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU SOLICITUD LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre, dirección, y número de teléfono; el nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad/actividad con respecto a la instalación; una descripción específica de la forma cómo usted sería afectado adversamente por el sitio de una manera no común al público en general; una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho en disputa que usted presente durante el período de comentarios; y la declaración "[Yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado". Si presenta la petición para una audiencia de caso impugnado de parte de un grupo o asociación, debe identificar una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; identificar el nombre y la dirección de un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; proveer la información indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del

miembro afectado y su distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; explicar cómo y porqué el miembro sería afectado; y explicar cómo los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de todos los períodos de comentarios y de petición que aplican, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y cualquier petición para reconsideración o para una audiencia de caso impugnado a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración durante una reunión programada de la Comisión. La Comisión sólo puede conceder una solicitud de una audiencia de caso impugnado sobre los temas que el solicitante haya presentado en sus comentarios oportunos que no fueron retirados posteriormente. Si se concede una audiencia, el tema de la audiencia estará limitado a cuestiones de hecho en disputa o cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho relacionadas a intereses pertinentes y materiales de calidad del agua que se hayan presentado durante el período de comentarios. Si ciertos criterios se cumplen, la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

LISTA DE CORREO. Si somete comentarios públicos, un pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, la Oficina del Secretario Principal enviará por

Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas

AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA RENOVACION

PERMISO NO. WQ0005364000

correo los avisos públicos en relación con la solicitud. Además, puede pedir que la TCEQ ponga su nombre en una o más de las listas de correo siguientes (1) la lista de correo permanente para recibir los avisos de el solicitante indicado por nombre y número del permiso específico y/o (2) la lista de correo de todas las solicitudes en un condado específico. Si desea que se agregue su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envía por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Principal de la TCEQ.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN A LA AGENCIA. Todos los comentarios públicos y solicitudes deben ser presentadas electrónicamente vía <http://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/> o por escrito dirigidos a la Comisión de Texas de Calidad Ambiental, Oficial de la Secretaría

(Office of Chief Clerk), MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Tenga en cuenta que cualquier información personal que usted proporcione, incluyendo su nombre, número de teléfono, dirección de correo electrónico y dirección física pasarán a formar parte del registro público de la Agencia. Para obtener más información acerca de esta solicitud de permiso o el proceso de permisos, llame al programa de educación pública de la TCEQ, gratis, al 1-800-687-4040. Si desea información en Español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También se puede obtener información adicional del Freeport LNG Development, L.P. a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Michael Stephenson al 979-415-8700.

Fecha de emisión el 9 de febrero de 2023

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 statutes, 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.

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**Brazoria County
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**La Voz de
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Teresa Urrea

A Dangerous Woman

"In 1892 the Mexican dictator Porfirio Diaz exiled Teresa Urrea from Mexico. He called her the most dangerous girl in Mexico. She was only 19 years old.

Teresa Urrea was a ‘curandera,’ or a healer, a feminist, and a revolutionary. She was born in 1873 in **Sinaloa, Mexico**. Her mother was **Cayetana Chávez** a part-**Tehueco** indigenous woman, who worked in the ranch of **Don Tomás Urrea**, a rich hacendado, and **Teresa’s** father. **Cayetana Chávez** was only 15 years old when she gave birth to **Teresa**. **Teresa** grew up with her mother, in separate quarters from her father’s hacienda, but when **Teresa** was 15-years-old her mother disappeared. She moved into her father’s ranch in **Cabora** in the state of **Sonora**. She became an apprentice to **Huila**, a **Yaqui** curandera. **Teresa** learned how to heal using plants and herbs.

When **Teresa** was 16-years-old she fell into a coma. Her family thought she was dead and built a coffin for her. Then, during the wake, **Teresa** woke up. She predicted that someone would die in three days. Three days later, **Huila** died. After this coma, **Teresa** fell into a trance that lasted more than three months. In an article with the *San Francisco Examiner*, **Teresa** said she didn’t remember anything that happened during this trance: *“They tell me, those who saw me, that I could move about but that they had to feed me; that I talked strange things about God and religion.”*

When **Teresa** regained consciousness, she had a miraculous power: she could heal people through touch. People began to visit her ranch to be cured. They believed she was a saint. They called her **La Santa Teresa**, La Santa de Cabora.

Teresa said the mediation of the Catholic church was not necessary to cure. The Catholic clergy denounced her as a heretic, an evil worker, and threatened to excommunicate any person who sought her help.

Teresa also spoke about the injustices experienced by the indigenous people of the region — the **Yaqui** and **Mayo** Indians. After a rebellion broke out in a small town in the state of **Chihuahua** called **Tomóchic**, with the rebels shouting *“Viva La Santa de Cabora!”*, **Teresa** was exiled from **Mexico** by **Porfirio Diaz** when she was 19 years old.

Throughout her life, **Teresa’s** vision of love and equality for everyone inspired rebellions against the dictatorship and oppression of **Porfirio Diaz**. she actively spoke out against the **Porfiriato** and co-authored a manifesto that called for the emancipation of women, the abolishment of the death penalty, and accused **Porfirio Diaz’s** regime of killing **Yaqui** children.



Quién debe presentar una declaración de impuestos



La mayoría de los ciudadanos estadounidenses (en inglés) y de los residentes permanentes (en inglés) que trabajan en los Estados Unidos tienen que presentar una declaración de impuestos si tienen ingresos superiores a un cierto monto por año (en inglés).

Es posible que desee presentar una declaración incluso si tiene ingresos inferiores a ese monto porque se le puede devolver dinero si la presenta. Esto podría ser así si:

Le retuvieron impuestos federales sobre los ingresos de su paga

Realizó pagos del impuesto estimado

Reúne los requisitos para reclamar créditos tributarios como el Crédito Tributario por Ingreso del Trabajo y el Crédito Tributario por Hijos

¿Tiene que presentar una declaración de impuestos?

A continuación, se le explica cómo saber si debe presentar una declaración de impuestos este año:

Consulte sus ingresos para ver si tuvo ingresos por el monto mínimo exigido para presentar una declaración de impuestos (en inglés)

Decida qué estado civil para los efectos de la declaración es mejor para usted (es posible que se le exija presentar una declaración de impuestos según su estado civil, ingresos y edad)

Si usted está jubilado, consulte si su ingreso de jubilación es tributable

Consulte si reúne los requisitos para reclamar ciertos créditos y deducciones para reducir el monto de impuestos que adeuda

Utilice el Asistente Tributario Interactivo para conocer si tiene que presentar una declaración de impuestos

Los beneficios de presentar una declaración de impuestos

Se le devuelve dinero. En algunos casos, es posible que se le devuelva dinero cuando presenta su declaración de impuestos. Por ejemplo, si un empleador retuvo impuestos de su cheque de pago, es posible que se le adeude un reembolso cuando presente sus impuestos.

Evite intereses y multas. Es posible que evite acumular intereses y multas si presenta a tiempo una declaración de impuestos precisa y si paga todo impuesto que adeuda de la manera correcta antes de la fecha límite (en inglés). Incluso si no puede pagar, debe presentar la declaración a tiempo o solicitar una extensión para evitar adeudar más dinero.

Proteja su crédito. Puede evitar que se le imponga un gravamen cuando presenta a tiempo una declaración de impuestos precisa y paga todo impuesto que adeuda de la manera correcta antes de la fecha límite. Los gravámenes pueden afectar su calificación crediticia y pueden hacer que sea más difícil que usted reciba un préstamo.

Solicite asistencia económica. Una declaración de impuestos precisa puede hacer que sea más fácil solicitar asistencia con los gastos de educación.

Aumente sus beneficios del Seguro Social. Reclamar los ingresos del trabajo por cuenta propia en su declaración de impuestos garantiza que se incluyan en el cálculo de sus beneficios.

Obtenga un panorama preciso de sus ingresos. Cuando solicita un préstamo, los prestamistas examinarán su declaración de impuestos para calcular la tasa de interés y para decidir si usted puede devolver el dinero. Si usted presenta declaraciones de impuestos precisas, es posible que pueda sacar un préstamo con una tasa de interés más baja y mejores términos de pago.

Hace lo correcto. Cuando usted presenta una declaración de impuestos precisa y paga sus impuestos a tiempo, sabrá que está haciendo lo correcto para cumplir con la ley.

Victoria M. DeFrancesco Soto

New Dean at University of Arkansas

Victoria DeFrancesco Soto is **Dean** of the **Clinton School of Public Service** at the **University of Arkansas** and previously served as **Assistant Dean** at the **LBJ School of Public Affairs** and is a political analyst for **NBC News** and **Telemundo**.

Victoria is the first Latina Dean at a presidential institution and she was named one of the top 12 scholars in the country by **Diverse** magazine. **Victoria** previously taught at **Northwestern University** and **Rutgers** and received her Ph.D. in political science from **Duke University**.

Her areas of expertise include civic engagement, women, immigration, Latinos and political psychology. Underlying all of her research interests is the applicability of high-quality, rigorous research to on-the-ground policy realities. **Victoria** has spent over two decades bridging academic, practitioner, community, and media realms in her quest to cultivate public service engagement across our national landscape.

In her role as inaugural **Dean of Civic Engagement** at the **LBJ School** **Victoria** created a **Civic Engagement Program** and oversaw the launch and management of the **LBJ Women’s Campaign School**. She also secured numerous external partnerships and university-wide collaborations.

An award-winning professor, **Victoria** is deeply passionate about the intersection of curricular and community-based learning and cultivating dynamic classroom environments that are responsive to our real-world context. Throughout her more than 20 years in a classroom, **Victoria** has designed and implemented curricular innovation to challenge both herself and her students to think bigger and be maximally impactful.

As the **LBJ School’s** first **Chief Diversity Officer** **Victoria** worked closely with the University’s leadership to cultivate and expand diversity, equity, and inclusion. She also served on the executive committee of the **University of Texas’ Center for Mexican American Studies** and the **Provost’s Council on LGBTQ+AEI**.

Victoria is the proud graduate of the **University of Arizona**, a land-grant institution, and has firsthand experienced the transformative power of education that our public institutions of higher learning provide. **Victoria** is a native of **Southern Arizona** and is a diehard **Arizona Wildcats** basketball fan which has not precluded her from falling in love with the **Razorbacks**. She is of Italian-Jewish-Mexican heritage and is excited to call the Natural State home together with her husband **Neftali Garcia** and their children.



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

2023 National Endowment for the Arts National Heritage Fellowships



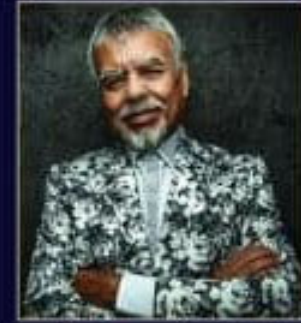
R.L. Boyce



Ed Eugene Carriere



Michael A. Cummings



Joe DeLeon "Little Joe"
Hernández



Roen Hufford



Elizabeth James-Perry



Wu Man



Nick Spitzer



Luis Tapia

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MADRES
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