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La Vida de Lila Downs

Known for her smoky voice and magnetic performances, Mexican-born singer and composer **Lila Downs** has created one of the most singular explorations of Mexican roots music on both sides of the border. Sometimes the sound feels like a heat-fueled road trip from **Oaxaca** to **New Orleans**.

For more than a decade, she has performed all over the world, bringing to the stage her unique reinvention of traditional Mexican music, as well as her original compositions fused with blues, jazz, soul, African root, and even klezmer music, all supporting her soaring voice. Her latest album, *Pecados y Milagros*, hit number one on the *Billboard* Top Latin Albums Chart and stayed there for more than three consecutive weeks!

Lila has consistently garnered Grammy attention, including a Latin Grammy for the 2004 release *Una Sangre* and a nomination for 2008's *Shake Away*. She's even played **Carnegie Hall** and appeared with the **Dalai Lama**!

Plus she has movie credits to her name, including a featured role in *Mariachi Gringo*, which opened the 2012 **Miami International Film Festival**, and a smaller role in *Frida* with **Salma Hayek**, which resulted in her performance of the Oscar-nominated soundtrack song "Burn it Blue" at the **Academy Awards**. Her music has been included in several other feature films such as *Tortilla Soup*, *Real Women Have Curves*, *The Three Burials of Melquiades Estrada* and Carlos Saura's *Fados*. A musical journey with **Lila Downs** is always fascinating, simultaneously edgy and powerful, yet sumptuous and graceful. And it resonates.



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Pensamientos

Pues ya vamos entrando a la temporada de las elecciones municipales. Varios candidatos se han declarado para posciones en el concilio de las ciudades, y mesas directivas escolares. Las elecciones se llevan acabo el 11 de Mayo.

Antes de la votación, usted como votante va tener la oportunidad de asistir a varias foros de candidatos donde usted va poder escuchar a cada uno de ellos explicar porque esta corriendo, que es lo piensa hacer si acaso gana el puesto. Ademas de escuchar, usted va tener el derecho de preguntatr a los candidatos cosas que le interesa a usted.

Cosas tales como questiones de impuestos, servicios, y compostura de calles. Para los candidatos que se puesto para las mesas directivas escolares, usted como votante puede y debe hacer preguntas sobre como van classes, que es lo que esta pasando con tantos exmanes que les estan dando a los estudiantes?

Aunque para unos se le hace curioso hacer preguntas a los candidatos sobre como estan gastando el dinero que paga uno como impuestos, es el deber de cada persona informarse de lo que esta pasando en las escuelas tanto como con la ciudades. Aquí en los estados unidos, el papel de ciudadano es demasiado importante. ¿Si uno un preguntar, como se va a dar cuenta?

In the coming weeks we are going to begin seeing political signs appearing all over the county as candidates begin to build their name identification with the voters. The municipal and school board elections in Brazoria County are slated to take place on May 11th, 2013.

Before the voting occurs there will be many opportunities for voters to attend candidate forums and learn about who exactly running for office. You will be able to listen to the candidates and what their views are on a variety of matters.

EDITORIAL



Alfredo R. Santos c/s
Editor & Publisher

But you will also have the opportunity to ask questions. For some the idea of standing up in a public forum and going to the microphone to ask a question is indeed difficut. But what one has to remember is that you are many times asking how political candidates are going to spend your money. This is the money that you pay in taxes.

If you have children and want to know how the schools are functioning, here is your chance to ask publicly what the district's policies are in a given area. If you don't ask, how are you going to find out?

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"Well behaved women rarely make history – Eleanor Roosevelt



Rita Moreno, Puerto Rico
Only Hispanic to have an
Oscar, Grammy, Emmy, and
Tony

Carolina Herrera, Venezuela
International fashion
designer



Sonia Sotomayor, Puerto
Rico
First Hispanic Supreme
Court Justice

Jenni Rivera, Mexico
Queen of banda and
advocate against domestic
abuse



Dolores Huerta, Mexico
Immigration & Civil
Rights Leader



Celia Cruz, Cuba
Queen of salsa, 23 gold
albums

Sylvia Garcia Wins Senate Race in Dist. 6

Sylvia Garcia defeated Texas State Representative **Carol Alvarado** in a contest to replace the late **Mario Gallegos** for a seat in the Texas Senate.



Sylvia Garcia

In a run-off election in which both candidates collectively spent over one million dollars, **Garcia** won with 52% of the vote. **Alvarado** will continue to serve as a state representative from District 145. **Garcia** was previously a **Harris County Commissioner**, **City of Houston Controller** and oversaw the **Houston** municipal court system. She is a graduate of **Texas Women's University** and the **Thurgood Marshall School of Law** at **Texas Southern University**.

Originally from **Palito Blanco, Texas**, **Garcia** is one of ten children and a long time community activist. Active in the Houston community, **Sylvia** has served on more than 25 community boards and commissions, including the **San Jacinto Girl Scouts**, the **Houston Hispanic Forum**, the **American Leadership Forum**, the **Texas Southern University Foundation** and the **Institute of Hispanic Culture**. In 2009, **Garcia** was elected President of **NALEO** (National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials)



Nieto to Receive 2013 George I. Sanchez Award

National Hispanic Institute founder and president, **Ernesto Nieto**, was advised that he has been selected by the **National Educational Association** to receive



Ernesto Nieto

2013 George I Sanchez Memorial Award.

In a letter from **National President, Dennis Van Rockel**, **Ernesto** was invited to the annual association meeting held this year in **Atlanta, Georgia** to receive the honor. The letter stated that *"each year NEA officers, members, staff, and guests gather to present the Civil Rights Awards at a dinner and program held during the Representative Assembly."*

Ernesto was selected because of his exemplary accomplishments, a mission in Latino youth development that on July 20 will celebrate 34 years of conservative service. The **National Hispanic Institute** including the board of trustees and all Ernie's friends join together to congratulate him on the distinguished honor!

Ernesto Nieto is originally from **Houston, Texas** (Barrio de Magnolia) and graduated from **Southwestern University**. Together with his wife, **Gloria de Leon**, they founded the **National Hispanic Institute** in 1979.



14th Annual Feria del Mariachi to be held en San Marcos, Tx.



The **Latin Music Studies** area at **Texas State University** will host the **14th annual Feria del Mariachi festival** on March 22-23 at various locations in **San Marcos, TX**. The festival continues to be an exciting celebration of talent featuring young mariachi musicians from across Texas. The two-day list of events includes a scholastic mariachi competition for middle school, high school, and university ensembles, workshops on vocal and instrumental techniques, and a final concert. Performers will compete for first, second and third place before a panel of judges.

The mariachi competition will take place March 22 on the **Texas State** campus at the **LBJ Student Center Ballroom** from 6-10 p.m. Workshops will also take place at the student center on March 23 from 8 a.m. – 4 p.m. The finale concert will be at the **Embassy Suites Conference Center** at 7:30 p.m. Doors open at 7:00 p.m.

The concert will feature a presentation of a **Rising Star Award** to young mariachi vocalist, **Sebastien De La Cruz** who was a semifinalist on **America's Got Talent** during their 2012 season, the 2013 middle school, high school, and college/university competition winners, **Texas State University's Mariachi Nueva Generación** who won 1st place at the **2012 Mariachi Vargas Extravaganza**, and **San Antonio's** very own all-female **Mariachi Las Alteñas**.

Tickets for the finale concert are \$10 for children and students, with student ID, \$15 for general admission and \$20 for preferred seating and can be purchased online at www.feriadelmariachi.com. Tickets will also be available at the door on March 23 at 6 p.m.

Feria del Mariachi's mission is to promote mariachi education and culture in schools and the community by exposing students to successful figures in the mariachi community and providing them a chance to meet other young musicians.

For more information on the festival please contact the **Latin Music Studies** program at (512) 245-2651, or visit the website, www.feriadelmariachi.com. Contact: **Latin Music Studies Area** Tel: (512) 245-2651 Website: www.feriadelmariachi.com

Facts about Catholics

- The word Catholic comes from the Greek phrase kath' holou.
- Catholic relates to the historic doctrine and practice of the Western Church.
- It was first used to describe the Christian Church in the early 2nd century to emphasize its universal scope.
- The Roman Catholic Church consists of 23 churches sui iuris, in full communion with the Bishop of Rome. The largest of these, the Latin Rite, consists of nearly 95% of the population of the Roman Catholic Church; the remaining 5% consist of the 22 Eastern Catholic Churches.
- To avoid confusion between this concept and the Roman Catholic Church, above, theologians writing in English will refer to the former as the "Church catholic", using the lower-case.
- A letter written by Ignatius of Antioch to Christians in Smyrna around 106 is the earliest surviving witness to the use of the term Catholic Church.
- The first Mass in the English-speaking American colonies was held on Saint Clement's Island in Maryland on March 25, 1634, and was the beginning of the Archdiocese of Washington.
- There are 219,714 Catholic parishes in 168 countries.
- U. S. Catholicism grew by 1.5% in 2009 with 68 million Catholics - more than any other U. S. religion.
- Mississippi is the most religious state in the U. S. and Vermonters are the least religious.
- Savannah, once the capital of Georgia, was begun by Englishman James Oglethorpe and a 1732 Royal Charter as a colony which did not accept Catholics, rum, or slaves.
- There are 2.2 million Catholics in Pakistan.
- 85% of the Philippines is Roman Catholic.
- Vatican has 900 citizens and 3,000 employees.
- Zucchetto is the name of a Catholic cleric's skullcap. Pope - white, Cardinal - scarlet, Bishop - purple, Priest - black.
- Olive trees were used for crucifixion.
- There is no funeral mass during Holy Week.
- Seth was Adam and Eve's third son.



WHO IS JORGE MARIO BERGOGLIO?

Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio, S.J., Archbishop of Buenos Aires, Argentina, was born on 17 December 1936 in **Buenos Aires**. He studied as and holds a degree as a chemical technician, but then chose the priesthood and entered the seminary of **Villa Devoto**. On 11 March 1958 he moved to the novitiate of the **Company of Jesus** where he finished studies in the humanities in **Chile**. In 1963, on returning to **Buenos Aires**, he obtained a degree in philosophy at the **St. Joseph major seminary of San Miguel**.

Between 1964 and 1965 he taught literature and psychology at the **Immacolata College in Santa Fe** and then in 1966 he taught the same subjects at the **University of El Salvador**, in **Buenos Aires**.

From 1967 to 1970 he studied theology at the **St. Joseph major seminary of San Miguel** where he obtained a degree. On 13 December 1969 he was ordained a priest. From 1970 to 1971 he completed the third probation at **Alcala de Henares, Spain**, and on 22 April 1973, pronounced his perpetual vows. He was novice master at **Villa Varilari in San Miguel** from 1972 to 1973, where he also taught theology. On 31 July 1973 he was elected as **Provincial for Argentina**, a role he served as for six years.

From 1980 to 1986 he was rector of the **Philosophical and Theological Faculty of San Miguel** as well as pastor of the **Patriarca San Jose** parish in the **Diocese of San Miguel**. In March of 1986 he went to **Germany** to finish his doctoral thesis. The superiors then sent him to the **University of El Salvador** and then to **Cordoba** where he served as a confessor and spiritual director.

On 20 May 1992, **John Paul II** appointed him titular **Bishop of Auca and Auxiliary of Buenos Aires**. He received episcopal consecration in the **Cathedral of Buenos Aires** from **Cardinal Antonio Quarracino**, **Apostolic Nunzio Ubaldo Calabresi**, and **Bishop Emilio Oggenovich**. of **Mercedes-Lujan** on 27 June of that year.

On 3 June 1997 he was appointed **Coadjutor Archbishop of Buenos Aires** and succeeded **Cardinal Antonio Quarracino** on 28 February 1998. He was **Adjunct Relator General of the 10th Ordinary General Assembly of the Synod of Bishops**, October 2001. He served as **President of the Bishops' Conference of Argentina** from 8 November 2005 until 8 November 2011.

He was created and proclaimed **Cardinal** by **Blessed John Paul II** in the consistory of 21 February 2001, of the **Title of S. Roberto Bellarmino** (St. Robert Bellarmine). He was a member of: **The Congregations for Divine Worship and Discipline of the Sacraments**; for the **Clergy**; and for **Institutes of Consecrated Life and Societies of Apostolic Life**.



¿QUIÉN ES JORGE MARIO BERGOGLIO?

El cardenal **Jorge Mario Bergoglio, S.I., arzobispo de Buenos Aires** (Argentina), nació en **Buenos Aires** el 17 de diciembre de 1936. Estudió y se diplomó como **Técnico Químico**, para después escoger el camino del sacerdocio y entrar en el seminario de **Villa Devoto**. El 11 de marzo de 1958 ingresó en el noviciado de la **Compañía de Jesús**, realizó estudios humanísticos en **Chile**, y en 1963, de regreso a **Buenos Aires**, se licenció en Filosofía en la Facultad de Filosofía del **Colegio San José» de San Miguel**.

De 1964 a 1965 fue profesor de Literatura y Psicología en el **Colegio de la Inmaculada de Santa Fe**, y en 1966 enseñó la misma materia en el colegio de **El Salvador de Buenos Aires**.

De 1967 a 1970 estudió Teología en la Facultad de Teología del **Colegio «San José», en San Miguel**, donde se licenció. El 13 de diciembre de 1969 fue ordenado sacerdote. En el curso

1970-71, terminó la tercera probación en **Alcalá de Henares** (España) y el 22 de abril de 1973 hizo la profesión perpetua. Fue maestro de novicios en **Villa Barilari, en San Miguel** (1972-1973), profesor de la Facultad de Teología, **Consultor de la Provincia y Rector del Colegio Massimo**. El 31 de julio de 1973 fue elegido **Provincial de Argentina**, cargo que ejerció durante seis años.

Entre 1980 y 1986, fue rector del **Colegio Massimo y de la Facultad de Filosofía y Teología** de la misma casa y párroco de la parroquia del **Patriarca San José**, en la diócesis de **San Miguel**. En marzo de 1986, se trasladó a **Alemania** para concluir su tesis doctoral, y sus superiores lo destinaron al colegio de **El Salvador**, y después a la iglesia de la **Compañía de Jesús**, en la ciudad de **Cordoba**, como director espiritual y confesor.

El 20 de mayo de 1992, **Juan Pablo II** lo nombró obispo titular de Auca y auxiliar de **Buenos Aires**. El 27 de junio del mismo año recibió en la catedral de **Buenos Aires** la ordenación episcopal de manos del cardenal **Antonio Quarracino**, del **Nuncio Apostólico Monseñor Ubaldo Calabresi** y del obispo de **Mercedes-Luján**, monseñor **Emilio Ogñénovich**.

El 13 de junio de 1997 fue nombrado arzobispo coadjutor de **Buenos Aires**, y el 28 de febrero de 1998, arzobispo de **Buenos Aires** por sucesión, a la muerte del cardenal **Quarracino**.

Desde noviembre de 2005 a noviembre de 2011 fue **Presidente de la Conferencia Episcopal Argentina**. **Juan Pablo II** le ha creado y publicado cardenal en el Consistorio del 21 de febrero de 2001, titular de **San Roberto Bellarmino**. Era miembro de : Las siguientes congregaciones: para el **Culto Divino y la Disciplina de los Sacramentos**; para el Clero; para los **Institutos de Vida Consagrada y de la Sociedad de Vida Apostólica**.

The Return of La Tierra Tejana



by Ramiro Burr

Tierra Tejana, formed in 1977, was one of the finest horn driven units that played an energetic, soulful mix of **Tejano** polkas, party funk tunes and R&B numbers. The band's moment in the sun came on the hit single **"Las Hijas de Don Simon,"** an infectious rap/cumbia.

The group was originally founded in 1962 as the **Miracles** by brothers **Frank, Joe, Jesses, Lupe** and **Mike Gonzales**. **Jesse** and **Lupe** are twins. When their father, **Frank B. Gonzales**, a farmer, was stricken with an illness and unable to work, the brothers started performing at an early age out of sheer necessity. **Gonzales** senior and his wife, **Gregoria**, had fifteen children - ten sons and five daughters. When, at the age of four, brother **Pete** joined the band, it became **Little Pete and the Miracles**.

By 1977 the civil rights and Chicano movement has been steadily growing and making news across the country. The band changed its name to **Tierra Tejana** and signed with the **Venezuelan**-based label **TH-Rodven** and made an impact with its first single, **"Puro Party Polka,"** which was written by **Lupe**.

Through the years, the band recorded more than twenty LPs and sixty singles. The brothers always had an appreciation for the classic Tejano sound, the days of the **Orquesta Tejana** or big band, and they worked diligently to give that sound a contemporary freshness.

The group produced a series of regional hits, including **"Pensé Rogarte," "Parranda de Oso Negro."** and the **Isidro López** classic **"Nuevo Contrato."** But it was not until 1991, when the band recorded the catchy rap-cumbia **"Las Hijas de Don Simon,"** that it jumped up to top concert draw status. Produced on their **"Where's the Party, Dude?"** CD, the single thrilled with an infectious cumbia beat, winsome vocal harmonies, and the sing-along choruses. In 1992 the band followed up with a similar sounding hit single, **"Yo Quiero Bailar"** from the LP **Time to Celebrate**, but lack of chart success proved that the party was over.

Next month, **La Tierra Tejana** will launch their **Legacy Tour 2013** on April 13th, at the **San Antonio Event Center**. For more information visit their website: www.tierra-tejana.com



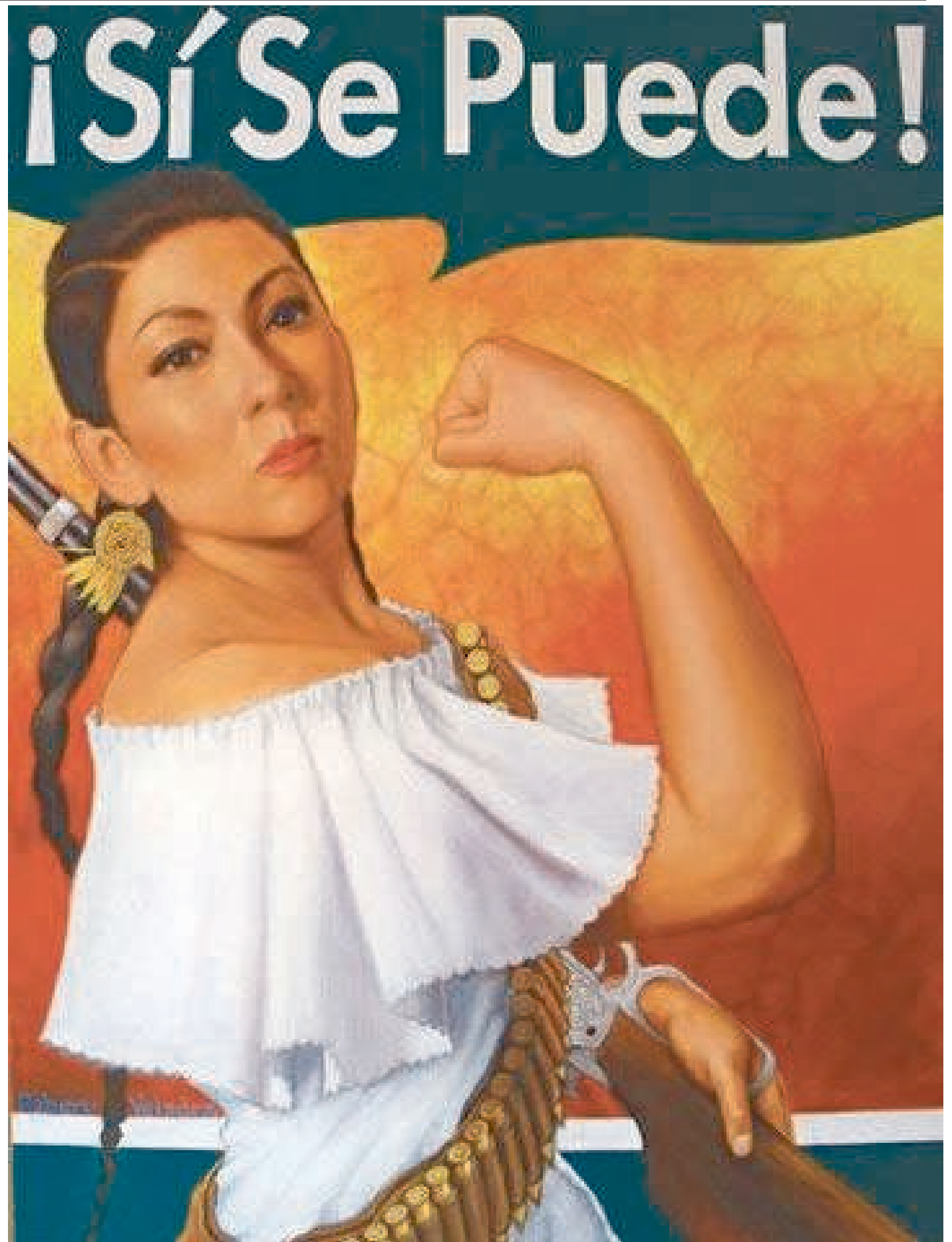
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The Battle of the Alamo

1810 - **Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla** helps lead an uprising to overthrow Spanish rule in what will soon become **Nueva Espana**. (El Grito de Dolores) For 10 years, the Spanish fight with bands of insurgents throughout what is called **la provincia** and as far down as **Oxaca**.

1821, January - As the war is going on, **Spain** decides to implement a new immigration policy. Spanish authorities give **Moses Austin** a land grant and permission to bring families from **Louisiana** to what is now **Texas**. **Moses** dies shortly afterwards.

1821, February 24 - **Colonel Agustín de Iturbide**, once a royalist criollo officer of **Spain**, switches sides and joins with the insurgents where he announces **El Plan de Iguala**.

Early part of 1821 - More foreigners continue arriving in what is **East Texas** including the town of **Goliad**.

1821, August 24th - After 300 years under Spanish rule, **New Spain** finally kicks out **Old Spain** with the signing of the **Treaty of Córdoba** and the long process of building a nation begins.

1822, May 18th - Mass demonstrations led by the **Regiment of Celaya** occur to demand that **Iturbide** be declared emperor of **New Spain**.

1822, October 31st - **Agustín de Iturbide** becomes emperor of **New Spain**. His first priority was

1823, February 18th - **The Imperial Colonization Law** was signed which resulted in the awarding of a land grant to **Stephen F. Austin**, son of **Moses Austin**

1823 - Approximately 3,00 Americans from the **United States** were living illegally in **Texas**. The 200 troops stationed in **Texas** are unable to effectively patrol the border. Proponents of immigration reform argue that legalizing these settlers would help to turn their loyalty towards **New Spain**.

1824, October 4th- **The Federal Constitution of the United Mexican States** is enacted after the overthrow of **Agustín de Iturbide**. The new country of **Mexico** was to be a representative federal republic with Catholicism and the official religion. The Constitution was composed of 7 titles and 171 articles

1824, October 10th - **Guadalupe Victoria** (Manuel Félix Fernández) is elected first president of the country. **Nicolas Bravo** becomes vice-president. Immigration policies are liberalized.

1825 - American **Green DeWitt** receives permission to bring 400 families into **Texas** near the **San Marcos** and **Guadalupe Rivers**

1829, August - **Spain** was not accepting the independence of **Mexico** and sent an invasion force from **Cuba**. The force

landed in **Tampico** and took control of the town. A military officer named **Antonio López de Santa Anna Pérez de Lebrón** led the Mexican force sent to **Tampico** to stop the Spanish. **Santa Anna's** army was victorious and he became a national hero. Santa Anna had political ambition.

1830 - **General Santa Anna** maneuvered himself into a position of power in the Mexican government. He first helped the **Vice President Anastasio Bustamente** stage a coup deposing **President Guerrero**.

1830, April 6th - The Mexican Government passes a series of laws restricting immigration from the **United States** into **Mexico**. The Mexicans began to worry that there were too many Americans living in **Texas**.

1832, **Santa Anna** then staged a coup against **President Bustamente** and replaced him with **Manuel Gómez Pedraza**.

1834 - **Santa Anna** assumes the **Presidency of Mexico** and dismisses the congress. One of

his first acts was to abolish the **Constitution of 1824**. For the next 20 years he rules **Mexico** as a dictator.

1834 - **President Santa Anna** sends his brother-in-law, **General Martín Cos**, to **Texas** to deal with the American immigrants there.

1835 - There are disturbances all over **Texas** as Anglo settlers begin to challenge the Mexican laws under live. There were the **Anahuac Disturbances** over

custom duties. Settlers were violating the coastal laws. And was growing distrust over the administration of other

There is an ongoing struggle, not only in Mexico but throughout the world, of advocates of centralized unitary power versus the advocates of regional state autonomy.

1835, October 2nd - **The Battle of Gonzales** over a cannon took place. General **Cos** and **Santa Anna** realize that stronger measures are going to be required to contain the Americans. **Gonzales** becomes the symbol for all those who opposed **Santa Anna**.



COME AND TAKE IT

1835, December - **General Cos** and his soldiers surrender **San Antonio** to the **Texas Army**. **Santa Anna** is coming from **San Luis Potosi, Mexico** and is leading over 6,000 troops to **San Antonio**. Progress is slow and they cross the **Rio Grande** in February of 1836

The Battle of the Alamo

1836 - The Mexican Army arrived in **San Antonio** on February 23, 1836. The **Texian** garrison was completely unprepared for the arrival of the Mexican army and had to quickly gather food from the town to supply the **Alamo**. By late afternoon **Bexar** was occupied by about 1500 Mexican troops, who quickly raised a blood-red flag signifying no quarter.

For the next thirteen days, the Mexican army besieged the **Alamo**. Although there were several small skirmishes that provided the defenders with much needed optimism, they had little real impact.

Aware that his garrison could not withstand an attack by such a large force, **William Travis** wrote multiple letters pleading

from the Beginning

for more men and supplies, but fewer than 100 reinforcements arrived.

Under Which Flag?

When **William Travis** decided to defend the **Alamo** the political question of what kind of government was he fighting for is answered in part by the flag that was flown over the **Alamo**. It was the Mexican tri-color flag with the 1824 on the central white panel

The 1824 stood for the liberal constitution that **Mexico** had adopted right after independence from **Spain**. **Santa Anna** had abrogated the constitution by taking away all autonomy of the Mexican states. **Texas** was not the only Mexican state to rebel against **Santa Anna's** usurpation of power.

Zacatecas and **Yucatan**, among others, rebelled as well. (Texas was not actually a separate Mexican state at the time. It was part of the dual state of **Texas-Coahuila**, a matter of some antagonism for the Texans at the time.)

The Mexican and Tejano Participation in Battle of the Alamo

With plenty of foodstuffs and water from the Acequia de Valero and two wells, as well as a herd of 30 head of beef brought to the fortress by **Tejano** rebel **Brigido Guerrero**, the defenders could theoretically hold out until reinforced or relieved.

Altogether there were 280 or so defenders at the **Alamo** including an unknown number of Tejanos serving under **Captain Juan N. Seguin** or **Colonel James Bowie**. On the other side, according to historian like **Richard G. Santos**, **Santa Anna** had approximately 10,000 men, women, girlfriends merchants and other camp followers when he arrived in **San Antonio**.

Before the Attack

According to **Richard Santos**, a 24-hour cease-fire was agreed upon on March 4 to allow all women and children to leave the **Alamo**. Some did, but many chose to stay with their husbands and family.

El Ataque

The artillery exchange resumed on March 5, and the Mexican assault force was ordered to be ready take their as-



sault position by midnight. They were also ordered to carry ladders, hatchets and their respective weapons — but no blankets, serapes or noise-making items which might alert the defenders. Silently, without alarming the defenders, they assumed their position by one in the morning. The bugle order to attack resonated at 5:30 a.m. and the assault on the **Alamo** began amid cries of “¡Viva Santa Anna!”

The battle lasted some 30 minutes. “Five or seven” defenders were captured and taken before **Santa Anna**, he ordered them executed as being non-residents of **Mexico** or **Texas** and therefore international mercenaries. Among those executed by the sword was former **Congressman David Crockett**.

Tejano rebel **Brigido Guerrero**

threw his weapons away, locked himself in a room and claimed to have been a prisoner of the rebels; he was freed and in the 1860s received a land grant and pension as the only known and documented surviving **Alamo** Defender.

At least four Anglo American defenders rushed through **Nacogdoches, Texas** telling the populace they had just escaped the battle at the **Alamo** and that all had been killed. Two other men arrived at **Victoria Texas**, one of them seriously wounded and told of their escape from the battle at the **Alamo**.

Meanwhile, the Mexican casualties numbered some 550 men who either died in battle or of wounds received in the assault. As expected when a force attacks a fortress, **Santa Anna**

lost one third of the force attacking the **Alamo**. In years to come both sides would exaggerate, embellish and outright lie about the battle. Most interesting, the **Alamo** defenders who had died for the Mexican Constitution of 1824 were not considered heroes — until the **Texas Centennial** of 1936.

To date there is no accurate count or identification of the defenders and the popular legends, misconceptions and myths of the battle continue unabated. These include the erroneous claim that no **Alamo** defender survived the battle, that **Travis** drew a line on the ground, that **Moses Rose** (who did not exist) deserted by “going over the wall,” and that **Bowie** (who seems to have been dead since March 4) sat up in bed and “killed some 40 Mexicans.”



Brazoria County Hispanic CHAMBER of COMMERCE

Since August 2011, we have provided a vital forum for the Hispanic business community to share ideas, concerns and successes. As local community leaders and Hispanic Chamber members come together, they build partnerships that allow Hispanic businesses and other members of the community to better understand the contribution that each one makes to the growth and development in Brazoria County.

We conduct a wide variety of activities including: networking sessions, luncheons and dinners with local and Regional keynote speakers that are leaders in their areas. The Brazoria County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce also provides scholarship and leadership to Hispanic students. We will continue these activities and will also:

- Advocate for the full participation of Hispanics in the economic opportunities in Brazoria County.
- Work to increase the opportunities that Hispanic businesses have to compete for public and private contracts.
- Work to increase the resources available to Hispanic businesses to help them grow and be successful.

Please join us by participating in events that highlight the contributions of Hispanic-owned businesses, Non-Hispanic Businesses and support of the development of our future businesses. The Brazoria County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce appreciates your support and we look forward to your continued participation.

For more information about the Brazoria County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce call, (979) 233-2223



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Sunday
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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

Solicitud - Allied Petrochemical, LLC, 2330 Farm to Market Road 2917, Alvin, Texas, quien opera un a facilidad que procesa derivados de petróleo y produce ácido sulfónico por sulfonación, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para renovar el Permiso No. WQ0003903000 (EPA I.D. No. TX0114995) para autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales, y aguas de tormenta en volumen que no sobre pasa un flujo por medio de 21.000 galones por día.

La facilidad esta ubicada en 2330 Farm-to Market Road 2917, Alvin, Texas en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas 77511. la ruta de la descarga es del sitio de planta por una zanja de drenaje que corre paralela a vías del ferrocarril; de allí a Chocolate Bayou Tidal.

La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 14 de Enero de 2013. La solicitud para el permiso está disponible para leer y copiar en la biblioteca pública de Alvin en 105 de la calle South Gordon en Alvin, Texas. 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. <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/hb610/index.html?lat=29.318817&lng=-95.2549&zoom=13&type=r>

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.

PERMISO NO. WQ0003903000

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 PEDIR UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU PEDIDO LOS



SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre; dirección; teléfono; nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y la 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; y la declaración "[Yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos un/a audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso". Si presenta por parte de un grupo o asociación el pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso, debe identificar el nombre y la dirección de una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; debe identificar un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; debe proveer la información ya indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y la distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; debe explicar como y porqué el miembro sería afectado y como los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de los períodos para los pedidos y comentarios, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y los pedidos para reconsideración o por una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión.

La Comisión otorgará solamente un audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso sobre los hechos reales disputados del caso que son pertinentes y esenciales para la decisión de la Comisión sobre la solicitud. Además, la Comisión sólo otorgará una audiencia

administrativa de lo contencioso sobre los asuntos que fueron presentados antes del plazo de vencimiento y que no fueron retirados posteriormente. **Si ciertos criterios se cumplen, la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso para descargar aguas residuales sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.**

LISTA DE CORREO. Si somete comentarios públicos, un pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, la Oficina del Secretario Principal enviará por correo los avisos públicos en relación con la solicitud. Además, puede pedir que la TCEQ ponga su nombre en una or mas de las listas correos siguientes (1) la lista de correo permanente para recibir los avisos de el solicitante indicado por nombre y número del permiso específico y/o (2) la lista de correo de todas las solicitudes en un condado específico. Si desea que se agrega su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envía por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Principal de la TCEQ.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA TCEQ. Todos los comentarios escritos del público y los pedidos para una reunión deben ser presentados a la Oficina del Secretario Principal, MC 105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087 o por el internet at www.tceq.state.tx.us/about/comments.html. Si necesita más información en Español sobre esta solicitud para un permiso o el proceso del permiso, por favor llame a El Programa de Educación Pública de la TCEQ, sin cobro, al 1-800-687-4040. La información general sobre la TCEQ puede ser encontrada en nuestro sitio de la red: www.tceq.state.tx.us.

También se puede obtener información adicional de la corporación Allied Petrochemical, LLC en la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Señor John A. Kessel, Presidente en (281) 393-1233

Fecha de emisión: 25 de Febrero, 2013

Pensamientos de Ernesto Nieto, Jefe del National Hispanic Institute

I remember years ago, when this Dad called me all frustrated with the lack of scholarship money for his daughter. She wanted to go to an exclusive school in **California** and, being a divorced father, was saying that he alone could not support his daughter's dream school, especially since his former wife and working professional was not interested in assisting at all.

After digging around for a couple of weeks, I was able to wrangle some scholarship money that eventually became substantial, like over \$40,000 over 4 years. Years later while in the city where the dad lived, he caught up with me and said, "I owe you a steak." Taken back by his comments, I thought for a moment and retorted, "Quite an expensive steak wouldn't you say."

I was telling **Hector Lopez** the other day, not to get too exasperated when so-called friends start ignoring him or turning the other way when they could easily help. Every kid that goes to an **NHI** program automatically gets about a 66% discount from the actual cost of attending.

Still we get calls from parents at times seeking scholarship assistance because their child also needs to travel to **Europe** or attend a college summer program that runs high in expenses. I told **Hector** that moments like these are irking to me. But what really gets me is when "friends" you help in their time of need seem to be too busy with their priorities or too concerned with what others may think to return the same favors in your time of need. The



idea is never to get mad or lose sight of your goals. Just keep on churning those legs, dig in even deeper, and never lose sight of your vision. Suck in a deep breath of fresh air, know you have the brains to problem solve, and stay the course.

In the meantime, develop a mental check list of those

who help and those who either criticize or decide to ignore you altogether, even though you were there when they most needed you. Like an old political friend of mine use to tell me. "**Ernie**, just put them on your scope. Like deer, sooner or later, they will cross your path. At that precise moment, the choice will be yours, not theirs." My good friend **Tootie Gil** use to constantly say "what goes around comes around." True words worth listening to.

El Paso needs young men and women who are committed to the future of the city, in expanding alternatives for those who live outside the opportunity structure. I've seen great young men and women come out of the city over the years, playwrights, educators, doctors, lawyers, investment bankers, researchers, etc. The problem is that all too often, **El Paso** is a revolving door that goes out to other communities across the nation, rarely staying in. You guys, the **Hectors**, **Paola's**, **Arthur's**, the **Joey's** are people who not only plan to stay there and become part of the community, but want to share in improving the landscape for tons of others. That's worth investing in, worth the vision, and the time, and the love of community.

Word Power

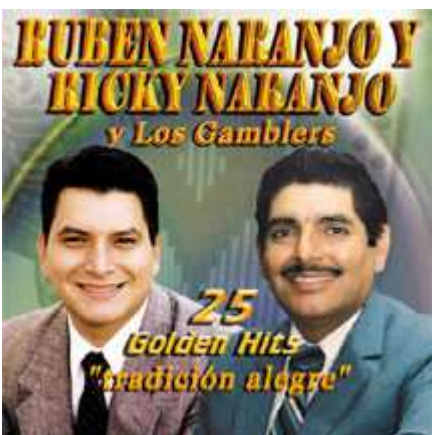
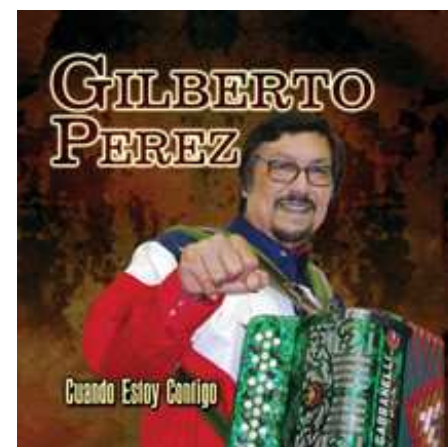
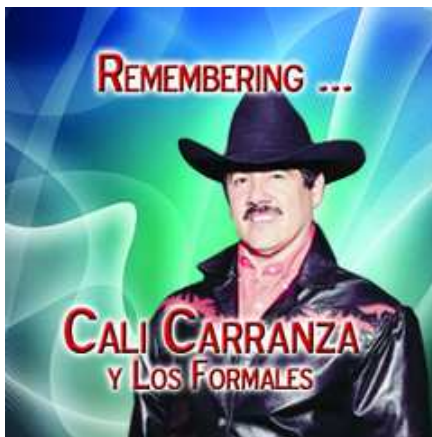
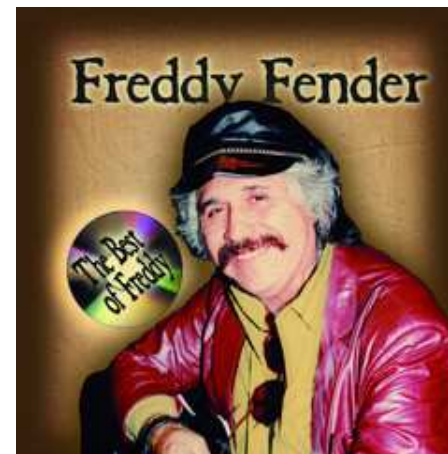
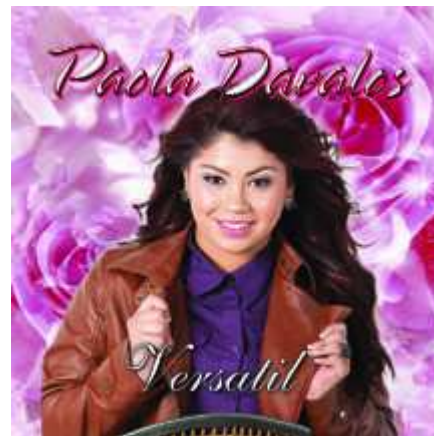
En las palabras hay poder

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.

Pues, aquí andamos	Well, here we are
Preparandonos para ir	Getting ready to go
al baile grande	to the big dance
pero antes de salir	But before we leave
queremos asegurar	we want to make sure
que las puertas	that the doors
están cerradas	are closed
La última vez	The last time
alguien dejó la puerta	someone left the door
abierta y entro un gato	open and a cat came in
Este gato hizo unas	This cat made a
travesuras que no te	mess that you
puedes imaginar	cannot even imagine
Así es que, no quiero	So, I don't want
volver a la casa y encontrar	come home and find . . .

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Lila Downs, born in Oaxaca, Mexico, is the daughter of Mixtec singer Anita Sánchez and Allen Downs, a Scottish-American art professor and filmmaker. She grew up in Oaxaca, California and Minnesota, where she graduated from the University of Minnesota in voice and anthropology. Downs is usually accompanied on her musical journey by her longtime band, La Misteriosa, multi-cultural multi-instrumentalists who include Paul Cohen, her collaborator, producer and husband.

Downs has long been recognized by the music industry, receiving a Latin Grammy for the 2004 release "Una Sangre" and a Grammy nomination for 2008's "Shake Away," which was also named one of the Top 10 albums by WOMEX, the leading world music organization. In addition to headlining venues all over the world, she has appeared at Carnegie Hall, the Sacred Music Festival, WOMAD, Live Earth, and the Latino Inaugural Ball for President Barack Obama.

Hollywood also took notice when Downs played a role in the Salma Hayek film "Frida" and then performed the Oscar-nominated soundtrack song "Burn It Blue" on the Academy Awards telecast, becoming the first Mexican to perform on the awards ceremony. Her music has been included in several other feature films such as "Tortilla Soup," "Real Women Have Curves," "The Three Burials of Melquiades Estrada" and Carlos Saura's "Fados."

www.liladowns.com/us/home



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