



La Voz

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“Cherishing Yesterday * Living for Today * Reaching for Tomorrow”

2013 Fair Dates * October 11th -19th

People in the News

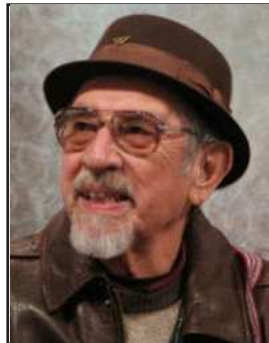


Juan Cornejo, 50 years ago he made history in Crystal City, Texas

This year marks the 50 anniversary of the election of five Mexican American candidates to the city council of **Crystal City, Texas**. Known as **Los Cinco**, these five men became the first Mexican Americans to ever sit in an elected body since the founding of the city at the turn of the century.

The man in the photo above is Juan Cornejo, one of the original five who won election to the city council. He is 81 years old and still lives in **Crystal City**. Still in good health, he can recall all of the events that led to his election and later to rise of **La Raza Unida Party** in 1970.

We have included **Mr. Cornejo** in our **People in the News** page as a partial tribute to his involvement in the affairs of city government over the years. Below is a photo of **Mr. Cornejo** when he was in the service.

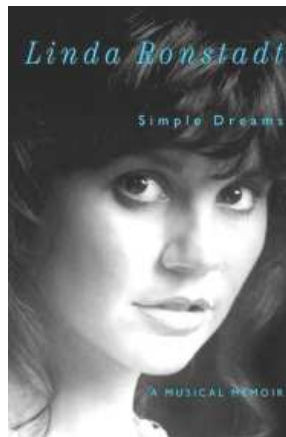


Jose Montoya Passes Away in Sacramento, California at 81

Jose Montoya, artist and activist, died Wed. Sept. 25, 2013 in **Sacramento, California**. **Jose** was a teacher, a poet, and a community activist important to the Chicano movement as it developed in the 1960s and 70's. He was a **Poet Laureate of Sacramento** and a co founder of the **Royal Chicano Air force**- an artist collective who helped to define Chicano art and commit their art to political involvements.

The son of farmworker champion **Cesar Chavez, Paul F. Chavez, and United Farm Workers President Arturo S. Rodriguez** said in a joint statement, *"We will always cherish Jose for how he inspired us as well as so many others through his art. But we will also remember him for the countless times when he walked picket lines, helped organize UFW events and fed the farmworkers during every major strike, boycott and political campaign. He was truly a servant of the farmworker movement and we will always be in his debt."*

Montoya influenced thousands of students and teachers during his 27 years as a professor of art at **California State University Sacramento**.



Linda Ronstadt is one of the most well known pop singers in the United States. She has earned all kinds of awards including 11 **Grammys**, a **Tony** and a **Golden Globe**. Her albums have sold in the millions and to the surprise of some, she is a Mexican American who was born in **Tucson, Arizona**. Last month her new book, *Simple Dreams* came out. You can find it at book stores all over.

Linda Maria Ronstadt was born on July 15, 1946 to **Gilbert** and **Ruth Mary Rondstant** and raised on the family's 10 acre ranch with her two brothers and sister. Her father was a prosperous machinery merchant who ran the **F. Ronstadt Co.**

Linda's father came from a **pioneering Arizona** ranching family and was of **German, English, and Mexican** ancestry. **Linda Ronstadt's** great-grandfather was **Friedrich August Ronstadt** (who went by the name Federico Augusto Ronstadt) and immigrated to the **West** (then a part of Mexico) in the 1840s from **Hanover, Germany**, and married a Mexican citizen, and eventually settled in **Tucson**.

After graduating from **Catalina High School**, **Ronstadt** enrolled at **Arizona State University** where she met **Bob Kimmel**. The pair left college

to move in **Los Angeles** where they formed the **Stone Poneys** with **Kenny Edwards**. This folk trio released their first album in 1967. The group enjoyed a modest success with their second album *Evergreen Vol. 2*, which was also released in 1967. Their only hit was "Different Drum," which was written by **Michael Nesmith** of **the Monkees**.

Hit Singer of the 1970s

By the end of the 1960s, **Ronstadt** had become a solo act. She put out several albums before finally landing on the charts with *Heart Like a Wheel* (1974). The album had several hits, including "You're No Good" and "When Will I Be Loved." The recording went platinum—meaning it sold more than one million copies. **Ronstadt** quickly became one of the music superstar of the 1970s.

More about **Linda Ronstadt** in the new issue of **La Voz**. In the meantime, to learn more about her life, visit your local book store.



Ruben Perez Receives DOJ Award in Houston

Ruben R. Perez, a native of **Seguin, Texas** and Assistant United States Attorney received the **2013 Executive Officer for United States Attorneys Director's Award for Superior Performance** as an Assistant United States Attorney.

The award was presented by the **Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr.** on behalf of the **Department of Justice**.

Mr. Perez received his Bachelor of Science Degree in 1974 from **Southwest Texas State University** in **San Marcos, Texas**. He studied International Law at the **London School of Economics in London, England** in 1978. He received his law degree from **Texas Southern University** in **Houston, Texas** in 1980.

Mr. Perez served as an **Assistant City Attorney** for the **City of Houston** from 1980 to 1981. From 1981 to 1992, **Mr. Perez** was a **Harris County Assistant District Attorney**. **Mr. Perez** has served as an **Assistant United States Attorney** from 1992 to the present. From 1992 to 1999, he was assigned to the **Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force**. From 1999 to the present, he has been assigned to the **Civil Rights Unit** and is **Chief of the Civil Rights Unit**.

Mr. Perez attended the public schools in **Seguin** and was a member of the **Broken Hearts**. In 1967, he was riding in the van with **Sixto Sánchez** that fateful morning when it turned over just outside of **Brady, Texas**. Badly injured, **Ruben** and **Sixto** were transported to **San Antonio, Texas** by **Sixto's** father who had gotten word there had been an accident and took immediately. **Ruben's** father got them both to the hospital but **Sixto** later passed away.

Ruben wore a body cast for almost a year as his body slowly healed from all the injuries. Friends would bring school assignments so he would not fall so far behind. The people of **Seguin** are very proud of **Ruben Perez** and that he has accomplished. He is a proud member of the **Tejano Music Hall of Fame**.

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La Voz is a monthly publication covering Bastrop, Bexar, Caldwell, Comal, Guadalupe, Hays and Travis Counties. 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.

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Bienvenidos a otra vez a **La Voz**, el periódico más interesante en el estado de **Texas**. Como se puede ver en la portada de esta edición, tenemos el logo de la **Feria del Condado de Brazoria**. Este año viene siendo 75 años desde que empezó la feria y uno de los beneficios de la feria son las becas que entregan cada año a alumnos.

En la página cuatro tenemos a **Ernesto Nieto**, jefe del **National Hispanic Institute**. Él siempre comparte pensamientos interesantes sobre una variedad de asuntos. Aver que te parece lo que dice este mes.

En las páginas seis y siete tenemos una historia sobre el crecimiento de la población Hispánica en los Estados Unidos. Lo más interesante de esta presentación es lo que está pasando en estados afuera del Sureste donde vive la mayoría de la raza.

El Pew Center siempre nos trae artículos interesantes sobre los cambios en la comunidad Hispánica.

Ahora, vamos hablar poquito inglés. On page eight you will find a subscription form for **La Voz**. A number of people have asked how they can get **La Voz** without having to run all over the county. The answer, subscribe. We will be happy to send it to you.

While we are talking about **La Voz**, we would like to take this opportunity to extend an invitation to everyone to send in letters to the editor. There are going to be times when you are not going to agree with what you find on the pages of **La Voz**. When this happens, let us know with a letter to the editor. We do not mind sharing other people's view on a whole host of matters.

Page nine contains an article by **Christina S. Morales** about a recent grant that was received by **St. Jerome's Catholic Church**. **Christina** has been writing for *La Voz* for a couple of months now and knows a lot about what is going on in **Brazoria County**. We look forward to seeing more of her stories in the coming months.

On page 10 is a short story on the **Affordable Care Act**. As many know, the **Affordable Care Act** opened the enrollment window for people seeking affordable health insurance. For the first time many people are now going to be able to get health insurance and have the peace of mind that if something were to happen, they won't have to go into debt to pay for medical bills.

Page 11 contains once again the section called **Questions and Answers** about **Social Security**. This section has proved to be very popular and we will continue to bring to our readers as long as they want it.

As you can tell from the content on our pages, **La Voz** is not shy about pushing particular causes. This is especially when it comes to the civic affairs of a community. We continue to lament and complain about the low voting rates of Hispanics throughout the **State of Texas**. We believe and have said it on more than one occasion, if you can vote and don't, you should not complain about the situation of your family.

EDITORIAL

Alfredo R. Santos c/s
Editor & Publisher

I don't know how many times we have said that there are people in other countries who stand in line for hours just to be able to cast their ballot. Yet here in the **United States of America**, the bastion of democracy, we have millions of Hispanics who think it is more important to watch football or go fishing than it is to go out and spend fifteen minutes voting.

Do yourself and family a favor and pay attention to what is going on in your community. Too many people have sacrificed too much to take one civic responsibility lightly.



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34th Annual Festival Chicano

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David Lee Garza y Los Musicales	Little Joe y La Familia	Jay Perez
Sunny Ozuna & The Sunliner Band	Elida y Avante	David Marez
Shelly Lares	Zenteno Spirit	Tortilla Factory featuring Charro Negro

A production of Festival Chicano



Sponsored in part by the City of Houston through the Miller Theatre Advisory Board, Inc.



Pensamientos de Ernesto Nieto



Amazing how difficult it is for any society or community to accept change. The Affordable Care Act (Obamacare) is designed to not only expand medical care for millions of Americans that have been left outside the loop through time, but also lower the cost rates of a derailed health care system with the potential to cause tax payers serious problems in the future if we don't act now. No we don't know all the answers and yes we will undoubtedly run into different snags as the new system is put into place. On a larger scale, however, let's ask ourselves a different set of questions. Can we afford to continue the high rates of health care that have gone beyond the pocketbooks of average Americans to afford? At NHI, our health care costs went up by \$1,700 a month under the current system for an organization of less than 10 full employees. And we were already paying a hefty amount. The other day, when at a nearby clinic for sinus, a visit of 15 minutes costs nearly \$400 (insurance will pay for it) to get my ears checked out and get my chest thumped on. Four hundred dollars is a weeks worth of pay for a person earning \$10 an hour, which include tons of working class Latinos and Blacks; not a few, but tons. So no wonder they wait until the 12th hour and all kinds of added complications before seeking medical care, including medical attention their children. Now I know why my parents relied mostly on home remedies that rarely worked on me and my three brothers. Plain and simple, they couldn't afford what doctor's were charging back then and millions can't afford these services today. And now we have an economic trend that promises more poverty, not less. So what are the alternatives offered by the Latino version of John Wayne, i.e., Ted Cruz? Just a lot of "snake oil" talk and no solutions, other than name branding himself for re-election. Someone tell me what we should say to the 16%-25% of Americans who make less than \$36,000 a year in gross earnings. Develop more home remedies? How about getting involved in wellness programs like cross fit training? What do we say to the thousands, perhaps millions of college students who come from low income families and don't have medical insurance. Stay on our parent's health plans until you're 26. What health plans? Yep, it's quite easy throwing darts from the 9th green of the country club down the street, but it's not funny at all when you have a screaming child in your arms with 103 fever and don't know which way to turn cause you're just plain broke.

ABOUT: The National Hispanic Institute

Ernesto Nieto is founder and president of the National Hispanic Institute (NHI) and continues to be a central force in the organization's series of Latino youth initiatives 34 years later. It was his vision that leadership development be made an integral experience in the life of as many Latino youth as possible. He personally witnessed the impact that leadership had on the thinking of young people from tough neighborhoods through the efforts of his parents back in Houston many years ago. A former educator, state, and federal official, Ernesto founded NHI in 1979. He is a graduate of Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas and has been awarded numerous awards, honorary doctoral degrees, and is working on publishing his third book this summer.

Brazoria County Fair: 75 Years of Kickin' it Up

Christina Solis Morales

The 75th annual **Brazoria County Fair** lasts from October 11-19, 2013. Dust off your boots, spruce up that old hat, and pull on those well-worn **Wranglers**, because there are barrels of fun to be had.

At the **Brazoria County Fair Grounds** on 901 South Downing Street in **Angleton**, you will find so much to enjoy about this year's fair that nothing else you can do in the entire county will be nearly as much fun. The Kick-off event was the **Denim & Diamonds Dinner and Dance**. This event is usually scheduled for the first Saturday of September. It took place on September 7th at 6:30pm and featured a delectable steak dinner. Throughout the dinner, attendees were free to bid on silent-auction and later

live-auction items. The "prize" this year was a completely handcrafted leather saddle with the 75th anniversary logo. **Jim Matheson** was the master crafter for this one of a kind beauty. The entertainment was **The Posse**, a country western band that played all the favorites and kept the sold-out crowd dancing into the night. Funds from the event are applied to the **BCFA** building fund.



Gates open to the public beginning **Friday** afternoon at **2pm**, the carnival starts at 5pm, and the Ribbon Cutting Ceremony is at 6pm. **Zack Walther Band** opening for **Kevin Fowler** is the first concert of the season and plays between **9:00-1:00am Friday, Oct 11, 2013**. Fowler is famous for songs like *That Girl*, *Here's To Me and You*, *Hell Yeah*, *I Like Beer*, and *Honkie Tonk Junkie*. **Kevin Fowler** has a honky tonk-style country sound that was perfected in his native **Amarillo** but has spread throughout **Texas** and is under contract with **Disney**. Impressive, right? The **Brazoria County Fair** strives for a big 75th birthday and what better way to kick it off.

Cheryl Peterson, Fair Manager, tells **La Voz**, "To my knowledge, and after asking others, in the past the fair has not entered a float. My staff and I along with committee several members, are building one this year to celebrate our 75th anniversary, hoping to encourage more participation in bringing the awesome floats back."

The day ends with Grammy nominated **Pat Green**, another Texas native who will share his particular brand of country with us on **Oct 12, 2013 from 10:00 pm - 11:00pm**. **Green** has about a hundred songs available on iTunes, with best-selling songs like *Wave on Wave*, *Let Me*, and *Carry On*.

Also on the same night, the **Josh Abbott Band** will start jamming at **10:30pm**. He plays a Southern-rock country that is a mixture that has been called between "commercial country and raw honky tonk". The description alone calls to the wild Texan in us all. The fact that he has a fiddler and not violinist says how southern this band really is.

Also scheduled for Saturday, October 19th at 9:00pm is the **Tejano** Concert held in the Auditorium featuring **Grupo Vizion** opening for **A.B. Quintanilla III Kumbia King Allstarz**. **Ricardo Castillon and Stefani** will be performing in the Beer Gardens, Saturday, October 12th at **9:00pm**. For other beer garden performances during the week, see the web-site.

One of the feature attractions is the **Fearless Flores Family's Globe of Death** at 2pm daily. A 14-foot steel cage, a guy, two girls, and two motorcycles make for an amazing show. Inside the giant globe, the two motorcycles and their riders simultaneously speed around the younger girl, making crazy loops and defying gravity. If this scares you too much, check out the hypnotist, **Michael Mezmer**. There is just too much to share in one newspaper.

The fair also is the site of the **21st annual Cowboy's Professional Rodeo Association Rodeo Finals**, held in the **Rodeo Arena**. Check schedule on website for the event times of your favorites.

There are even special days that will be used to honor and celebrate different groups. **Hometown Hero Day**, 1:30-2:30 p.m. Oct. 13; **Senior Citizens Day** 8 a.m.-1 p.m. Oct. 15; **Special Children's Day**, 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Oct. 16.

Admission is \$15 for adults and \$5 for children ages 6-11 on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 11-12. The cost is \$10 for adults and \$5 for children ages 6-11 for the remaining fair days with the exception of Free Admission Days. Children age 5 and younger will be admitted for free 10 a.m.-midnight daily.



When asked what her favorite thing about the fair was, **Cheryl Peterson**, Fair Manager, said, "The history of the fair... coming as a child, as a participant, volunteer, and now fair manager." She talked about how the fair is a community event and that she is trying her hardest to get the greater community involved, in particular the school district bands in **Brazoria County**. This year, she said about, "\$60,000 in scholarships," were awarded. That's a lot of help. In fact, 2011 was **BCFA** was recognized by **Texas A&M University** as a new member of the **Legacy Society** for cumulative gifts of \$100,000 or more. In fact, just for participating in the fair for two high school years, county high schools become eligible to apply for a scholarship, **Peterson** says. "It is really surprising that we have some high schools that do not have anyone even submit."

The fair is about the community, enriching and celebrating it. After 75 years of warming up the area, we get a Texas-sized fair this year. **The fair is fun, fabulous, and on Sunday, October 13 and Thursday, October 17, it is FREE ADMISSION FOR EVERYONE!**

In short, the nine days will be packed with food, farm animals, carnival rides, featured attractions, and contests that award scholarships and prestige to the winners. If you are in Brazoria County or anywhere near during the County Fair, Make sure you aren't the only one missing the fun.

For more information, visit <http://www.brazoriacountyfair.com>

Email: contactus@bcfa.org or call 979-849-6416.

Reportes de

Pew Research Hispanic Trends Project

Mapping the Latino Population, By State, County and City

The nation's Hispanic population, while still anchored in its traditional settlement areas, continues to disperse across the U.S., according to a **Pew Research Center** analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data.

Today, the 100 largest counties by Hispanic population contain 71% of all Hispanics. **Los Angeles County, CA** alone contains 4.9 million Hispanics, or 9% of the nation's Hispanic population. But the share of all Hispanics who live in these same counties has fallen from 75% in 2000 and 78% in 1990 (Fry, 2008), reflecting Hispanic population growth outside of these 100 counties.

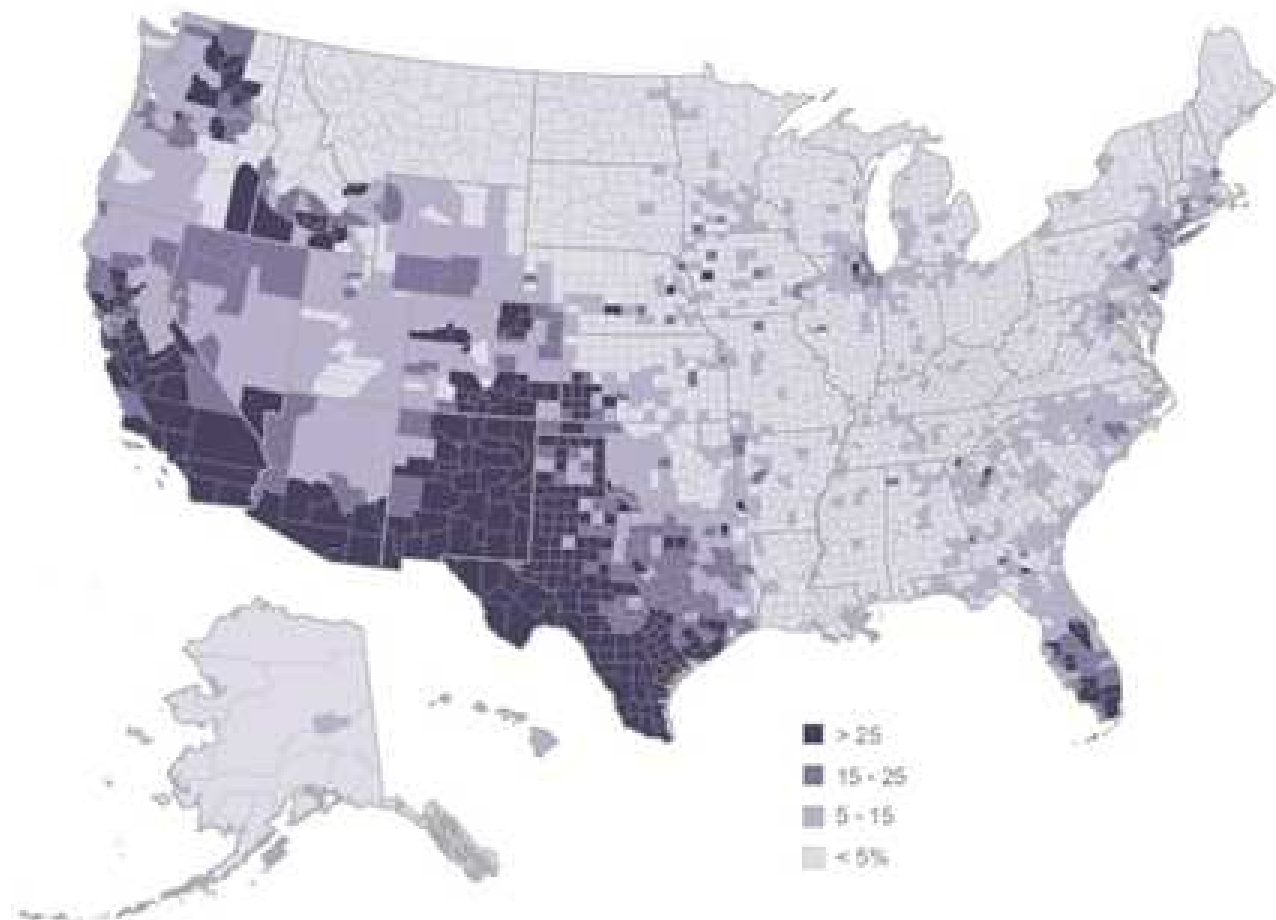
Half (52%) of those counties are in three states—**California, Texas and Florida**. Along with **Arizona, New Mexico, New York, New Jersey and Illinois**, these eight states contain three-quarters (74%) of the nation's Latino population. But with the dispersal of the U.S. Latino population across the country, this share too is down from 79% in 2000 and 84% in 1990.

The geographic settlement patterns are to some degree aligned with the diverse countries of origin of the Hispanic population. For example, Mexican origin Hispanics are the dominant group in the **Los Angeles-Long Beach** metropolitan area, making up 78% of the area's Hispanics. They are also the dominant group in many metropolitan areas in the border states of **Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas**. But along the East Coast the composition of Hispanic origin groups differs. In the **New York-New Jersey** metropolitan area, **Puerto Ricans** and **Dominicans** are the dominant Hispanic origin groups. In **Miami-Hialeah, FL**, **Cubans** are the dominant Hispanic group and in the **Washington, D.C.** metropolitan areas, **Salvadorans** are the largest Hispanic origin group among that area's Hispanics. Nationally, Mexicans are the largest Hispanic origin group, making up 64.6% of all Hispanics (Lopez, Gonzalez-Barrera, Cuddington, 2013).

Figure 1

The Distribution of the Nation's Hispanic Population, 2011

Hispanic population share by county



Latinos are the nation's largest minority group and among its fastest growing populations. According to the **U.S. Census Bureau** (2013), the Latino population in 2012 was 53 million, making up 17% of the U.S. population.¹ Latino population growth between 2000 and 2010 accounted for more than half of the nation's population growth (Passel, Cohn and Lopez, 2011).

This report examines U.S. Hispanic population rankings in the 50 states and the **District of**

Columbia, the nation's more than 3,000 counties, and the 60 largest Hispanic metropolitan areas. Accompanying this report are demographic and economic statistical profiles of the Hispanic population in each of the 50 states and the **District of Columbia** and the 60 largest metropolitan areas by Hispanic population.

Along with the demographic and economic profiles is an interactive map showing key Hispanic population characteristics in all 50

states and the **District of Columbia**, an interactive map, interactive table and interactive graphics showing Hispanic population characteristics in the 60 largest metropolitan areas by Hispanic population, and interactive maps showing the size, share and growth in the Hispanic population in each of the nation's counties between 1980 and 2011.

Hispanic Population

- More than half (55%) of the U.S. Hispanic population resides in three states: **California, Texas, and Florida**. **California** has the nation’s largest Hispanic population, with about 14.4 million Hispanics. California’s Hispanic population alone accounts for more than one-fourth (28%) of U.S. Hispanics.
- Eight states have a Hispanic population of over one million: **California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, Arizona, New Jersey, and Colorado**.
- In **New Mexico**, Hispanics make up 46.7% of the state’s population, the highest Hispanic population share among the 50 states and District of **Columbia, Maine, West Virginia, and Vermont** were among those with the lowest Hispanic population shares, at 1% each.
- Over the last decade, some of the fastest growing Latino populations are in the southeastern U.S.
- States that have experienced the largest percentage increases in their Latino populations all have Latino populations of less than 1 million.
- As a group, the 10 states with the fastest growing Hispanic populations together accounted for 11% of the growth in the nation’s Hispanic population between 2000 and 2011. By contrast, the 10 most populous Hispanic states together accounted for 69% of the growth in the nation’s Hispanic population during the same period.
- **Alabama’s** Hispanic population grew 158% between 2000 and 2011, more than any other state.
- Among all states and the **District of Columbia, New York** had the smallest Hispanic population percentage growth with an increase of 22% between 2000 and 2011. No state experienced a decline in its Hispanic population during the period.

Hispanic Origin

- Mexicans are the largest Hispanic origin group in seven of the top 10 largest states by Hispanic population. The exceptions are **New York**, where Puerto Ricans are the largest Hispanic group, making up 33% of the state’s Hispanic population; **New Jersey**, where Puerto Ricans are the largest Hispanic origin group and make up 29% of **New Jersey’s** Hispanic population; and **Florida** where Cubans are the largest Hispanic origin group, accounting for three-in-ten (30%) Hispanics in the state.
- The diversity of Hispanic origin varies widely by state, where the dominant group accounts for 29% to 91% of the state’s Hispanic population (among the top 10 states by Hispanic population) and between 5% and 33% of a state’s total population.
- Mexicans are the largest Hispanic origin group in the U.S., accounting for 65% of the Hispanic population. However in 11 states—**Florida, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts** and **Rhode Island**—Mexicans are not the dominant Hispanic group.

Nativity

- More than half (54%) of Hispanics in the **District of Columbia** are foreign born, a share greater than any of the 50 states. Among **North Dakota’s** Hispanics, 6% are foreign born, the lowest share among the 50 states and the **District of Columbia**.
- The ranking by foreign-born Hispanic population, though, tells a different story. **California** has more Hispanic immigrants—5.4 million—than any other state. Overall, they make up 37% of the state’s Hispanic population.

Demographic Profile of Hispanics in Texas, 2011

This profile contains demographic and economic facts about the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations in the state of **Texas**. All analyses are from **Pew Hispanic Center** tabulations of the 1% Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) sample of the 2011 American Community Survey. For some states where the population of Hispanics or other groups is relatively small, reliable estimates of some indicators cannot be generated. This is indicated by the insertion of “n/a” in the text of this document and in the associated tables.

Population and National Origin

Total Hispanic Population in Texas

Hispanics as Percent of State Population

Hispanics as Percent of U.S. Hispanic Population

Native-Born Hispanics (Percent of Hispanics)

Foreign-Born Hispanics (Percent of Hispanics)

Mexican Origin (Percent of Hispanics)

Non-Mexican Origin (Percent of Hispanics)

Age Median Age (years)

All Hispanics	27
Native-Born Hispanics	19
Foreign-Born Hispanics	38
Non-Hispanic Whites	41
Non-Hispanic Blacks	32

Marriage and Fertility

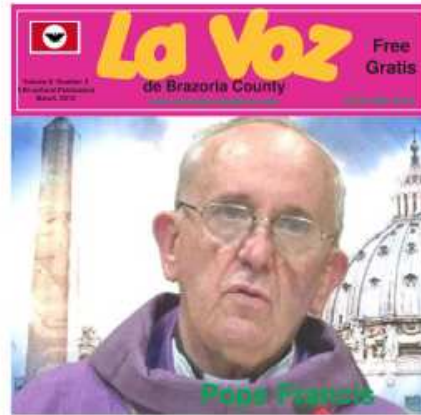
Marriage: Persons Ages 15 and Older Percent Married

All Hispanics	47%
Native-Born Hispanics	38%
Foreign-Born Hispanics	60%
Non-Hispanic Whites	55%
Non-Hispanic Blacks	32%

Fertility: Women 15 to 44

Hispanic Births as a Percent of All Births in Texas	50%
Births to Native-Born Hispanics	105,000 (57%)
Births to Foreign-Born Hispanics	79,000 (43%)

Siempre informando a la comunidad



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St. Jerome in Clute gets a Helping Hand with a \$25,000 Grant from Dow Chemical

by: Christina Solis Morales

Dow Chemical invests millions of dollars in the communities where their sites are located. The funds, however, aren't randomly distributed; there are numerous qualifications and standards to be met. This year, fourteen organizations were chosen to receive grants on behalf of **Dow Chemical** due to their level of involvement in the community. Among them, **St. Jerome Catholic Church** in **Clute**, a small town that sits in **Southern Brazoria County** and far south into this diocese. The qualifications were rigorous and the competition fierce. But, **St. Jerome Catholic Church** is more than a house of adoration. It is a community of people who have put their faith into practice.

Why would **Dow Chemical Corporation** choose a religious organization? Every year during the month of June, the hall buzzes with children and their friends, adults and their neighbors. They come to share a meal in an air-conditioned, clean and functional gathering space. This June, 2,440 free meals were given to our neighbors.

Once a month, the hall becomes the **Gathering Place**, a service that gives Alzheimer's patients and their caregivers a little bit of help. The **Gathering Place** offers activities, entertainment, services, informative sessions, and temporary care for the beloved patients.

Many times during the year, **St Jerome Hall** opens its doors as a site for blood donations, health fairs, community group practices, food pantry, post-funeral gatherings and meals, and as an alcoholics anonymous meeting place. In short, the space is shared to serve the community, whether the organization is Catholic or not. We all benefit from a better world.

This year the hall was completely renovated. From ceiling to floor, and corner to corner, everything was fixed. No triple coats of paint or fancy crown molding were used. No luxuries, humble workers doing a humble job because they knew the church was working on a limited budget.

Thanks to **Sylvia Castro**, parishioner and spiritual director at **St. Jerome**, **Dow Chemical** received a grant request for the maximum gift allowed. The \$25,000 grant was able to cover part of the expenses incurred by the renovation.

St. Jerome and the community have been sharing space for many, many years. When it was discovered that the community needed meals served due to the high number of children left home alone, it was only natural for the church to share its space and a meal with them. There were no worries as to how the church would afford it, the knowledge that God would provide was in every plate handed to every person. Operation Feed my Sheep is three years strong. God always provides.

Dow Chemical regala \$25,000 Una mano de ayuda a San Jerónimo

Por: Christina Solis Morales

La compañía de **Dow Chemical** invierte millones de dólares a las comunidades en las cuales están establecidos. El dinero no va a cualquier organización, sino, a las que pasen las rigurosas requerimientos. Catorce organizaciones fueron elegidas para recibir fondos de parte de **Dow Chemical** por ser activos en la comunidad. Entre ellos esta la iglesia de **San Jerónimo** en **Clute**, en el condado de **Brazoria**. Pero, la iglesia católica de San Jerónimo es más que un lugar para la adoración de Dios, es una gran comunidad de personas listas para poner en práctica lo que es servir su prójimo.

¿Por qué creen que **Dow** le dio este dinero a **San Jerónimo**?

La parroquia ha invertido tiempo, espacio, y recursos económicos a la comunidad y **Dow** quiere que sigúan haciéndolo.

Cada año en el mes de junio, el salón se llena de jóvenes y sus amigos, adultos y sus vecinos. Vienen a comer y convivir en el aire fresco, un espacio limpio y funcional. En total este junio **San Jerónimo** sirvió 2440 comidas gratis a la comunidad en necesidad.

Una vez al mes, el salón se convierte en el **Gathering Place**, una junta de personas con Alzheimer y sus cuidanderas. El **Gathering Place** les ofrece actividades, entretenimiento, servicios, sesiones informativas, y cuidado de sus adorados enfermos por un fracción de tiempo.

Varias veces del año, **San Jerónimo** abre las puertas de ese mismo salón para unidad de sangre, ferias de salud, practica de grupos, almacena para los pobres, comidas gratis para las familias de los difuntos después de los entierros, y reuniones de alcoholicos anónimos. En corto, la comunidad ha usado el salón para muchas cosas referentes a la comunidad religiosa o no.

Este año se cumplió un proyecto de renovación del salón. Del piso al cielo, todas las esquinas del salón se compusieron. No lujosamente, sino que humildemente porque se necesitaban las composturas y era poco el dinero. Pero, gracias a la señora **Sylvia Castro** que se ocupó del trabajo de pedir la beca, parte de los costos de renovación fueron compensados con la beca de **Dow**.

La Iglesia y la comunidad siempre han compartido espacio. Cuando se descubrió la necesidad de servir comidas durante el mes de junio por el gran número de niños en casa durante el verano sin recursos, fue un paso natural compartir el espacio y un platillo. En donde hay voluntad, hay manera

Affordable Care Act

The federal Health Insurance Marketplace launched on October 1st, Close to 230 Certified Application Counselors (CACs) received 16 hours of supplemental training provided by **Texas Association of Community Health Centers** September 25 and 26 in **Austin**. The CACs work out of 67 federally qualified health centers in **Texas** which received nearly \$10 million from the **U.S. Department of Health and Humans Services (HHS) Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)** to provide outreach, in-reach and enrollment assistance to health center patients and their communities. **TACHC** will provide on-going CAC training throughout the enrollment window including at least 3 one-hour webinars and an additional 16 hours of face-to-face training.

“Our counselors will provide one-on-one assistance to patients as they explore this unprecedented opportunity to obtain coverage under the Affordable Care Act (ACA),” said **TACHC Executive Director José E. Camacho**. *“We’re excited that in addition to other federal and state programs such as Medicaid and CHIP our patients might be eligible for affordable private insurance. Our counselors will take the time to talk to everyone and explain their options,”* **Camacho** added.

To prepare for the Marketplace opening, CACs received five hours of certified online training conducted by HHS’s Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Training included privacy and security guidelines, individual’s eligibility and enrollment in the Marketplace, Medicaid and CHIP, how to compare qualified health plans and how to fill out the application. **TACHC’s** supplemental training included case scenario demonstrations and impartial messaging to help individuals make informed decisions. In addition, the training covered more in-depth preparation on new income rules, eligibility and enrollment.

The primary focus for **Community Health Center Certified Application Counselors** working will be people under 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) who make up the majority of health center patients. *“Community Health Centers are moving ahead to prepare for the Marketplace to open on October 1st. Our patients have heard a great amount of misinformation. The intent of the TACHC supplemental training is to clear up misinformation and to best equip our frontline staff with current and correct information,”* **Camacho** said. *“This is an ongoing process. Everything does not have to happen on October 1st. There is a six month window. For most people, the process will involve a series of interactions whether it is in-person at our health centers, by phone, or online at marketplace.gov,”* **Camacho** stressed.

Despite the options offered in the Marketplace and other health care programs, the state’s decision not to expand Medicaid to include adults up to 133% of the federal poverty level will leave more than 1 million Texans without coverage. *“Very few people at health centers are over 100% of the FPL. The decision by state policymakers not to expand Medicaid to the extent allowable under the ACA has created a coverage chasm into which, unfortunately, the most vulnerable Texans will plummet,”* **Camacho** said. *“Health centers will continue to do their best to fill these gaps,”* he added.

Texas Association of Community Health Centers, Inc. (TACHC) is a private, non-profit membership association that represents Texas safety-net health care providers who serve over 1 million Texans each year. TACHC members include community health centers, federally-designated migrant, public housing and homeless health care centers, health center networks and other providers who strive to meet the health care needs of the uninsured and underserved in urban and rural areas of Texas. www.tachc.org



**HAVE YOU
BEEN
DENIED
DISABILITY
BENEFITS?**



ARE YOU CALLED FOR AN ANNUAL REVIEW?

HAS YOUR SSI CHECK BEEN LOWERED?

HAVE YOU BEEN OVERPAID?

Call me! I might be able to help you get your disability benefits approved, your SSI check increased or your overpayment reduced or waived. I have over 30 years working at the Angleton Social Security Office and know how the system works.

Call **Art Muñoz**, former Social Security Representative at (979) 849-0655 to make an appointment. Se habla español. Email: artmunoz@sbcglobal.net

Preguntas y Respuestas de Social Security

Pregunta:

¿Puedo recibir beneficios por jubilación reducidos bajo mi registro a los 62 años de edad, y después recibir beneficios de cónyuge completos a la plena edad de jubilación?

Respuesta:

Si usted elige recibir los beneficios reducidos en su propio registro de ganancias antes de cumplir su plena edad de jubilación, no tendrá derecho a la cantidad completa de los beneficios como cónyuge cuando cumpla su plena edad de jubilación y continuará recibiendo los beneficios reducidos mientras tenga derecho a los beneficios como cónyuge. Cuando solicite los beneficios reducidos por jubilación, revisaremos si tiene derecho a ambos beneficios, sus propios beneficios de jubilación y los beneficios como cónyuge. Si tiene derecho a ambos beneficios, siempre pagamos sus propios beneficios primero. Si le debemos más beneficios, recibirá una combinación de beneficios equivalente a los beneficios más altos del cónyuge. Si no tiene derecho a ambos beneficios debido a que su cónyuge todavía no tiene derecho a recibir los beneficios, pero usted tiene derecho a una cantidad mayor cuando su cónyuge comience a recibir los beneficios de Seguro Social, entonces su beneficio como cónyuge será más alto cuando su cónyuge solicite beneficios por jubilación. Recuerde, no puede recibir beneficios como cónyuge hasta que su cónyuge solicite los beneficios por jubilación. Puede solicitar para beneficios de jubilación por Internet en www.segurosocial.gov/espanol/plan/sobreplan.htm.

Pregunta:

Tengo entendido que para recibir beneficios de Seguro Social por incapacidad, mi padecimiento médico deberá durar por lo menos un año. ¿Significa esto que debo esperar un año después de incapacitarme para poder recibir beneficios?

Respuesta:

No. Usted debería solicitar beneficios tan pronto se incapacite. Si su solicitud es aprobada, su primer beneficio de Seguro Social por incapacidad comenzará con el sexto mes completo de incapacidad. Por ejemplo: Si la agencia estatal decide que su incapacidad empezó el 15 de enero, su primer beneficio por incapacidad será pagado por el mes de julio. Si embargo, como los beneficios de Seguro Social se pagan el mes después del mes en que se deben, usted recibirá su pago de beneficio del mes de julio en agosto. Para informarse mejor sobre beneficios de Seguro Social por incapacidad refiérase a "Beneficios por incapacidad" en nuestro sitio del Internet.



Pregunta:

¿Cuál es la diferencia entre los beneficios por incapacidad de Seguro Social y los beneficios por incapacidad de la Seguridad de Ingreso Suplementario (SSI)?

Respuesta:

El Seguro Social administra dos programas que pagan beneficios por incapacidad. El programa de Seguro por Incapacidad de Seguro Social (SSDI, siglas en inglés) está basado en sus ganancias. Mientras que los beneficios de SSI por incapacidad están basados en necesidad financiera. Ambos programas de incapacidad requieren que usted tenga un impedimento grave o una combinación de impedimentos que le impiden trabajar por lo menos un año o se espera que resulte en muerte. Los trabajadores, empleadores y personas con negocios propios pagan los impuestos de Seguro Social. Estos impuestos financian los beneficios por incapacidad bajo el programa de SSDI. Para tener derecho a estos beneficios, usted tiene que acumular suficientes créditos para estar asegurado. Le pagamos los beneficios por

incapacidad a trabajadores ciegos o incapacitados, cónyuges viudos o adultos incapacitados desde la niñez quienes de lo contrario no tienen derecho a recibir los beneficios. Basamos los beneficios mensuales por incapacidad en el registro de las ganancias del

trabajador asegurado. SSI es un programa financiado a través de los impuestos generales y no con los impuestos de Seguro Social. Pagamos beneficios de SSI por incapacidad a adultos o niños quienes están incapacitados o son ciegos, tienen ingresos y recursos limitados, cumplen con los requisitos del arreglo de alojamiento y que de lo contrario no tienen derecho a otros beneficios. Para

informarse mejor, visite nuestro sitio de Internet en www.segurosocial.gov.

Pregunta:

¿Qué puede hacer el Seguro Social para ayudarme a planificar mi jubilación?

Respuesta:

El Seguro Social provee herramientas de planificación financiera que pueden ayudarle a tomar decisiones informadas. Visite el sitio de Internet, www.segurosocial.gov y abra una cuenta de my Social Security para generar una copia de su "Social Security Statement" (Declaración del Seguro Social). Esta "Statement" enumera sus ingresos y los impuestos de Seguro Social que usted ha pagado a través de los años. También genera cálculos de los beneficios de Seguro Social a los que usted (y otros miembros de su familia) pueden tener derecho a recibir. La "Statement" puede ayudarle a planificar su futuro financiero. También, use el planificador de los beneficios de Seguro Social por jubilación y nuestro Calculador de beneficios por jubilación disponibles por Internet. Con estos planificadores y calculador podrá generar cálculos de sus futuros beneficios de Seguro Social por jubilación. También le proveen información importante de los factores que pueden afectar sus beneficios, tales como el servicio militar, las ganancias totales de su hogar y un empleo federal. Usted puede tener acceso a nuestro planificador de beneficios en www.segurosocial.gov/jubilacion2/index.htm. Puede encontrar el calculador en www.segurosocial.gov/calculador.

Oscar Garcia trabaja por la Administración de Seguridad Social como el especialista de actividades públicos. Usted le puede dirigir sus preguntas a él en: SSA, 411 Richland Hills Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78245. También lo puede mandar un correo electrónico en: Oscar.h.garcia@ssa.gov.

1972

Postage Stamp
\$.08
Gallon of Gas
\$.55
Gallon of Milk
\$1.20

AVERAGE INCOME
\$11,859

Dow Jones Avg: 1003
President: Richard Nixon
Vice-President: Spiro Agnew

NEW CAR: \$3,853 NEW HOUSE: \$27,600

Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas



AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD E INTENCION DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA MODIFICACION

PERMISO NO. WQ0003977000

SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR. BASF Corporation, 602 Copper Road, Freeport, Texas 77541, quien opera BASF Freeport Site, y fabrica productos químicos orgánicos, monómero para fibras sintéticas, monómeros de acrílico, polímeros que ayuda con el drenaje y otros productos químicos de especialidad, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ) enmienda principal sin renovación de TPDES Permiso Num. WQ0003977000 para agregar los flujos de desechos de la fabricación de dispersiones acrílicas al proceso de las aguas residuales autorizados a través de Emisario de descarga 001. El permiso corriente autoriza la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas de proceso, las aguas residuales domésticas tratadas, aguas residuales y aguas de tormenta a través de un emisario 001 caudal promedio diario no sobrepasa 5.964 millones de galones diarios (MGD); estos mismos flujos de residuos descarga interna a través de un emisario interna 103 caudal promedio diario no sobrepasa de 1.5 (MGD) galones diarios; y el flujo intermitente variable de aguas procesadas y no procesadas agua de tormenta, caldera purga, purga torre de refrigeración, protección contra incendios, y otras aguas residuales mediante emisarios 002, 003, 004, 005, 006 y 007 en forma intermitente y variable de flujo. Este solicitud fue entregada al TCEQ el 18 de Junio, 2012.

La planta de esta ubicada en 602 Copper Road, suroeste de la intersección de la Carretera Estatal 288/332 y State Highway 288B, al noroeste de la ciudad de Freeport, Brazoria County, Texas 77541. El efluente es descargado a través 001 y 002 alcantarillas de Dow planta "B" y de allí a las mareas Río Brazos en Segmento Num. 1201 de la Cuenca del Río Brazos; y alcantarillas 003, 004, 005, 006, y 007 a (ruta 1) zanjas de drenaje sin nombre y de allí a Canal de Drenaje Flag Lake (Clute-Lake Jackson Canal de Drenaje), y desde

allí a este de Union Bayou, y de allí al Intercostal Waterway, de allí al Canal de Mareas Old River en el Segmento Num. 1111 de la Cuenca Costal de San Jacinto-Brazos o (ruta 2) zanjas de drenajes sin nombres, y de allí al Canal de Drenaje Flag Lake y de allí a la Canal de Marea de Drenaje Flag Lake; y de allí, a la Marea de Río Brazos en el Segmento Num. 1201 de la Cuenca del Río Brazos.

Las aguas receptoras no clasificadas tienen alta vida acuática para el Canal de Drejane Flag Lake (Canal de Drenaje Clute-Lake Jackson) Maera del Canal de Drenaje de Flag Lake, y East Union Bayou. Los usos designados para Segmento Num. 1111 son contacto primario de recreación y vida acuática de alta uso. Los usos designados para el Segmento Num. 1201 son contacto primaria de recreación, alta vida acuática y el abastecimiento de agua público. La designación de abastecimiento público de agua para el Segmento Num. 1201 sólo se aplica a los 400 metros iniciales del segmento, que es de donde las descargas entran Segmento Num. 1201.

Acuerdo con 30 código administrativo de Texas (TAC) 307.5 y los procedimientos de aplicación de TCEQ (enero de 2003) para las normas de Calidad del agua de la Superficie de Texas, se realizó una revisión antidegradation de las aguas receptoras. Una revisión antidegradation Tier 1 ha determinado preliminarmente que los

usos existentes de calidad de agua no serán deteriorados por esta acción de permiso. Criterios numéricos y narrativos para proteger los usos actuales se mantendrán. Utiliza un nivel 2 revisión preliminar había determinado que no hay una degradación significativa de la calidad del agua se espera en cualquier Canal de drenaje de Flag Lake, drenaje Canal de marea de Flag Lake o East Union Bayou, que ha sido identificada como teniendo alta vida acuática. Usos existentes serán mantenidos y protegidos. La determinación preliminar puede ser reexaminada y puede ser modificada si se recibe nueva información.

El Director Ejecutivo de TCEQ ha revisado esta acción por coherencia con los objetivos del programa de manejo costero (CMP) de Texas y políticas conforme a las normas de la Geeral Land Office, y ha determinado que la acción es consistente con las metas CMP y políticas aplicables.

El Director Ejecutivo de TCEQ ha completado la revisión técnica de la aplicación y preparó un borrador de permiso. El permiso del proyecto, si se aprueba, establecería las condiciones bajo las cuales debe operar la instalación. El Director Ejecutivo ha tomado una decisión preliminar que este permiso, si emite, cumple todos los requisitos legales y reglamentarios. El permiso, aplicación, de decisión preliminar del Director Ejecutivo

y permiso de proyecto están disponibles para ver y copiar en Brazoria County Library System - Freeport Branch, 410 Brazosport Boulevard, Freeport, Texas. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico del sitio o ubicación general de la instalación se presenta como un público cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o aviso. Para la ubicación exacta se refieren a la aplicación. <http://www.TCEQ.Texas.gov/Assets/Public/hb610/index.html?lat=29.003498>

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**

Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas

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 una 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.

ACCIÓN del DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO.

El Director Ejecutivo podrá emitir su aprobación final de la aplicación, a menos que una audiencia de caso oportuna solicitud o petición de reconsideración se presentó. Si una audiencia oportuna solicitud o petición de reconsideración se presentó, el Director Ejecutivo no hará la aprobación final del permiso y remitirá la solicitud y petición a la TCEQ Comisionados para su examen en una reunión de la Comisión.

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 o más de las listas de 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 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.

Todos los comentarios escritos del público y los para pedidos 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.texas.gov/about/comments.html.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA TCEQ.

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.texas.gov.

También se puede obtener información adicional del BASF Corporación a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Señor Andy L. Cason al 979-415-6795

Fecha de emisión 21 de Agosto, 2013



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Además de cumplir con los criterios de donación, para poder donar usted debe presentar una identificación válida con foto, un comprobante de su dirección actual y la tarjeta del seguro social o de inmigración. Para poder donar, debe ser mayor de 18 años.

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Ahora se requiere identificación con fotografica para votar en persona

Identificación requerida

¿No tiene identificación con foto para votar? Puede conseguir una identificación electoral certificada en su oficina local de licencia de conducir de DPS durante horas de oficina, los sábados, en ciertos locales, y en estaciones móviles de identificación electoral certificada (o EIC por sus siglas en inglés) a través del estado. Encuentre locales de estaciones móviles aquí.

Preguntas frecuentes

En el año 2011, la Legislatura de Texas aceptó un Proyecto de Ley del Senado (SB14) lo cual creó un nuevo requisito pidiendo que los votantes demuestren una identificación con foto al votar en persona. En cuanto se sigue estudiando dentro del sistema jurídico, la suprema corte de Los Estados Unidos declaro su opinión en Shelby County vs. Holder, en donde efectivamente acabaron con toda litigación pendiente. Como resultado, ahora se requiere que los votantes presenten una forma aprobada de identificación con foto para votar en toda elección en Texas.

Este requisito entra en vigor inmediatamente.

Lista de las nuevas identificaciones con foto aprobadas:

- Licencia de Conducir de Texas expedida por el Departamento de Seguridad Pública (DPS, según sus siglas en inglés);
- Cédula de Identificación Electoral de Texas expedida por DPS;
- Tarjeta de Identificación Personal de Texas expedida por DPS;
- Licencia de Texas para Portar un Arma de Fuego Oculta expedida por DPS;
- Cédula de Identidad Militar de los Estados Unidos con fotografía de la persona;
- Certificado de Ciudadanía Estadounidense con fotografía de la persona; o
- Pasaporte de los Estados Unidos.

Con la excepción del certificado de ciudadanía estadounidense, la identificación deberá estar vigente; si no la está, debe haberse vencido hace 60 días o menos en el momento de presentarla para calificar como votante en el sitio electoral.

Procedimientos de votación

Cuando el votante se presente para votar en un centro electoral, le pedirán que demuestre una de las siete (7) formas aceptables de ID con foto. Ahora la ley estatal requerirá que los Oficiales Electorales determinen si el nombre que se encuentra en la identificación del votante coincide con el nombre en la lista oficial de votantes (OLRV, según sus siglas en inglés). Una vez que el votante presente su ID, el trabajador del centro electoral la comparará con la OLRV. Si el nombre en el ID coincide con el nombre en la lista de votantes inscritos, el votante seguirá los pasos de votación normales.

Si el nombre no coincide completamente, pero si es “básicamente similar” al nombre en la OLRV, al votante se le permitirá votar siempre y cuando él o ella firme una declaración jurada afirmando que es la misma persona en la lista de votantes inscritos.

Si el votante no tiene la identificación apropiada, se le permitirá votar provisionalmente. El votante tendrá (seis) 6 días para presentar la identificación apropiada al registrador de votantes del condado; de lo contrario se rechazará la boleta del votante.

Fechas de Octubre

October 12, 1680

On this day in 1680, the first Catholic Mass on soil that eventually became a part of **Texas** was celebrated at a site near that of present Ysleta. The service took place at one of the three camps in the area established by Spaniards and Indians fleeing **New Mexico** in the wake of the **Pueblo Revolt** of August 1680. **New Mexico** governor **Antonio de Otermín**, with the assistance of **Fray Francisco de Ayeta**, took charge of the almost 2,000 refugees and decided not to attempt the reconquest of **New Mexico** until receiving further aid from the viceroy. **Otermín's** unsuccessful entrada in November 1681 convinced the Spanish that the reconquest would take much longer than originally expected, and that therefore the temporary settlements at the pass should be given a much greater degree of permanence. At least five communities in the area—**Ysleta**, **El Paso del Norte**, **San Lorenzo**, **Senecú**, and **Socorro**—remained for the rest of the Spanish colonial period.

October 02, 1835

On this day in 1835, fighting broke out at **Gonzales** between Mexican soldiers and **Texas** militiamen. When **Domingo de Ugartechea**, military commander in **Texas**, received word that the American colonists of **Gonzales** refused to surrender a small cannon that had been given that settlement in 1831 as a defense against the Indians, he dispatched **Francisco de Castañeda** and 100 dragoons to retrieve it on September 27. Though **Castañeda** attempted to avoid conflict, on the morning of October 2 his force clashed with local Texan militia led by **John Henry Moore** in the first battle of the **Texas Revolution**. The struggle for the "Come and Take It" cannon was only a brief skirmish that ended with the retreat of **Castañeda** and his force, but it also marked a clear break between the American colonists and the Mexican government.



October 01, 1849

On this day in 1849, the first prisoner, a convicted horse thief from **Fayette County**, entered the partially completed **Texas State Penitentiary** at **Huntsville**. The facility held only three prisoners in 1849, but by 1855 it housed seventy-five convicts, and by 1860, 182. In 1998 there were six prison units in **Huntsville**, and the **Texas Department of Criminal Justice** was responsible for more than 146,000 adult inmates at units throughout the state.

October 04, 1876

On this day in 1876, on the recommendation of former Confederate president **Jefferson Davis**, **Thomas S. Gathright** became the first president of the **Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas** (the future **Texas A&M University**). On the same day, the initial class of 106 students began to attend classes. In the fall of 2000, with 44,026 students, **Texas A&M University** was the fourth-largest university in the nation.

October 04, 1898

On this day in 1898, doctors in **Laredo** began noticing an outbreak of smallpox among the city's children. The first death occurred in late October, and by January 1899 physicians reported more than 100 cases. **Texas** health officer **W. T. Blunt** advocated strict measures to control the epidemic, including house-to-house vaccination and fumigation and the establishment of a field hospital to function as a quarantined area. When some **Laredo** residents resisted the vaccinations, **Blunt** requested that the **Texas Rangers** assist with the health care measures. Friction between some of the residents and the rangers culminated in a gunbattle and ensuing riot in March 1899, and the **Tenth United States Cavalry** was called in to help maintain the peace. By May the quarantine was lifted.

October 29, 1911

On this day in 1911, **Narciso Martínez** was born in **Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico**. His parents immigrated to the United States that year and



settled in **La Paloma**, a town outside **Brownsville**. **Martínez** took up the accordion in 1928. Around the same time he moved to **Bishop** and absorbed the accordion-playing traditions of the local **Czechs** and **Germans**. **Martínez** and his partner, *bajo sexto* player **Santiago Almeida**, established the accordion and *bajo sexto* as the basic instruments of the *conjunto* and became well regarded as a team. Their pairing led to **Martínez's** major innovation in the development of the *conjunto*: he emphasized the right-side melody and treble notes of the accordion, leaving the left-side bass notes to the *bajo sexto* player. All other *conjunto* accordionists soon adopted this change. **Martínez** made his first recording with **Almeida** for **Bluebird Records** in 1936, but switched to **Armando Marroquín's Ideal** label in 1946. Nicknamed "El Huracán del Valle" ("The Hurricane of the Valley") for his fast-paced playing, **Martínez** remained a popular performer throughout the 1950s, but worked as a field hand in **Florida** after a new generation of *conjunto* musicians emerged in the mid-1960s. His career revived, however, after he was featured in *Chulas Fronteras* ("Beautiful Borders"), a 1976 documentary film about Texas-Mexican music. He was inducted into the **Conjunto Music Hall of Fame** in 1982, received a **National Heritage Award from the National Endowment for the Arts** in 1983, and was nominated for a **Grammy Award** in 1989. He was scheduled to appear at the annual **Tejano Conjunto Festival** in **San Antonio** in May 1992 but was prevented by illness. He died the following month.

October 18, 1915

On this day in 1915, **Luis De la Rosa**, revolutionary and follower of the Mexican anarchist **Ricardo Flores Magón**, caused a train crash at **Tandy's Station**, eight miles north of **Brownsville**. The incident was one of several raids by the Floresmagonista movement formed by **De la Rosa** and **Aniceto Pizaña**. **De la Rosa** was also in command of a force that took part in the **Norias Ranch Raid**. As one newspaper noted in 1916, "*De la Rosa, a large man in size, is said to have been the brains of what was known among Mexicans as the revolution of Mexicans in Texas.*" **De la Rosa** believed in direct action to correct injustices done to Hispanics on both sides of the **Rio Grande**. He also raised an army of 500 men whose raids and guerrilla fighting on the Mexican border of **Texas** were connected with the **Plan of San Diego**, an effort to establish an independent republic in the American Southwest. Cooperation between Mexican and American authorities stopped the guerrilla raids along the lower **Rio Grande** by 1919.

October 28, 1945

On this day in 1945, the German-language **San Antonio Freie Presse für Texas**, one of the leading Republican papers in the South in the years after the Civil War, ceased publication. **August Siemering and Company** started the paper in 1865, a few months before starting the **San Antonio Express**. Two years later **James P. Newcomb** became involved in the operation of both papers. The German paper, with **Siemering** as editor, was a five-column, four-page publication issued bi-weekly, tri-weekly, and, at times, daily. **Siemering**, who had been a vocal opponent of slavery, was a staunch Unionist despite having been impressed into the Confederate army. The company sold the English paper, the *Express*, in 1877, but continued to do the mechanical work until the *Express* bought its own presses some years later. **Siemering** died in 1883; the *Freie Presse* continued as an eight-page, six-column weekly until it was discontinued.



Ya es tiempo que dejemos de hacer tontitos cuando llegan las elecciones. Si de verdad queremos mejorar nuestra tenemos que salir a votar. Por donde quiera que vas en el mundo, hay personas que desean tener lo que tenemos aquí en los Estados Unidos con respeto al derecho de votar y expresarnos. Sin embargo, todavía hay muchas personas que están registradas para votar, y todavía no salen a las casillas electorales. Cuando vamos a cambiar la situación? Cuando nos vamos a dejar de andar de rodillas pidiendo limosna? Si usted está cansado con los republicanos y lo que he hecho con las escuelas, júntense conmigo y apoyen mi campaña para gobernador.

For more information about the Wendy Davis for Governor Campaign contact your local Democratic Party of Alfredo Santos c/s at (512) 944-4123