

Solamente el carga el saco sabe lo que lleva adentro

FREEGratis

LA VOZ^{de} Brazoria County

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People in the News



Lourdes Portillo Passes Away at 80

Lourdes Portillo, filmmaker of the 1994 documentary “The Devil Never Sleeps” and a visual artist, investigative journalist and social activist, died in her San Francisco home. She was 80.

Born in **Chihuahua, Mexico**, and raised in **Chihuahua, Mexicali** and **Los Angeles, Lourdes Portillo** has been making award-winning films about **Lat-in American, Mexican**, and Chicano/a experiences and social justice issues for forty years. **Portillo** focused her work on writing, directing and producing film and videos that centered the emotions and circumstances of Latin American, Mexican and Chicano experiences. **Portillo’s** documentaries blended modes of storytelling to focus on themes of identity and social justice in the U.S. and Latin America.

Portillo was 21 when she first helped a friend out on a documentary, after which she began formal film training. She produced her first film in 1979 called “After the Earthquake” or “Despues del Terremoto.” Although the majority of her work was documentary films, she also created different video installations and screen writings.

The Academy Museum of Motion Pictures currently has a gallery experience devoted to Portillo, highlighting her life and career, as a part of its Limited Series

and Spotlights. It focuses on key projects of hers including “Las Madres: The Mothers of Plaza de Mayo,” “La Ofrenda: The Days of the Dead,” “The Devil Never Sleeps” and “Señorita Extraviada,” or “Missing Young Woman.”

Portillo investigated the kidnapping, rape and murder of over 350 young women in **Juárez, Mexico**, which borders the U.S., in her documentary “Missing Young Woman.” Most of the women were factory workers, who the authorities made little to no effort to find or provide justice for. **Portillo** focuses on the testimonies of the families of the victims to unravel the layers of complicity that allowed these murders to continue.

Her documentary “Las Madres: The Mothers of Plaza de Mayo” focused on the mothers of Argentinian desaparecidos, thousands of citizens who disappeared during **Argentina’s** military dictatorship between 1976 until 1983. Politically active mothers staged weekly protests in the Plaza de Mayo, urging the government to release information about their missing children. Co-created alongside filmmaker **Susana Blaustein Muñoz**, the film was nominated for the Academy Award for best documentary feature in 1986.



Saying Good-bye to a Friend

Every once in a while a person comes into your life who makes a great impression. As you get to know them better, you realize what what a gift they are to you

and your organization.

Such was the case with **Yesenia**, who worked at the **Brazoria County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce**. In a few comments by the **President of the Hispanic Chamber, Gina Aguirre Adams**, one can sense the tremendous contribution that **Yesenia** made during her time there.

Gina stated in a **FACEBOOK** post: *“One thing I will always admire about **Yesenia** is her unwavering dedication to keeping the chamber in order. Her hard work has been a true blessing to me. **Yesenia**, your tireless efforts have not gone unnoticed, and I am deeply grateful for everything you’ve done. Your presence will be greatly missed, but I’m filled with pride knowing you’ll continue to excel wherever you go. While we’ll miss you dearly, we’re excited to see you flourish in your new role at **Commissioner Dude Payne’s** office. You’ll always be a cherished member of our chamber family. Congratulations, and we’re incredibly proud of you! Love you always!*



Longtime BC Student Proud to Earn Two Associate Degrees

By Billy Loveless

Years of perseverance is paying off for **Brazosport College** student **Daniel Castillo**. **Castillo** began his journey at **BC** in 2007 when he enrolled as a dual cred-

it student. Now, almost 17 years later, he’s looking forward to walking across the stage during Saturday afternoon’s **Commencement Ceremony** at the **Dow Academic Center**, where he will receive two **Associate of Applied Science** degrees — one in **Industrial and Commercial Electricity** and another in **Heating, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology** (HVAC).

It’s been a long road for the now-34-year-old **Castillo**. When he started his collegiate journey, he was fresh out of high school and not sure what he wanted to do with his life. He originally began taking classes in the HVAC field but, after securing a job in the electrical field, he switched his focus to industrial and commercial electricity.

*“I was initially going for certificates, but it didn’t take long for me to decide that I didn’t want to settle for just certificates,” **Castillo** said. “It didn’t matter how long it would take, but I wanted something more for myself. I wanted a degree.”*

While **Castillo** was stacking up accomplishments in college, he was also building a life of his own. Since enrolling in his first class at **BC**, **Castillo** has become a husband, a father and a homeowner. He’s also consistently worked full-time jobs, which forced him to take his academic journey at a slower pace — enrolling in a minimum number of evening classes each semester.

*“When I first started, I tried loading up with classes, but I couldn’t do it,” **Castillo** said. “That’s when I realized that less classes might be the answer for me. I’ve just taken it slow — one or two classes at a time. There were also times I had to put school on hold because I had to balance work, life and paying the bills, and that kind of prolonged me getting these degrees even more.*

“It’s a big sigh of relief to finish this and I’m glad to be where I am now,” he added. “There have been many tireless nights and sacrifices. It’s difficult to work full time and go to college. You feel like you finally made it over the mountain.”

Through the years, **Castillo** has earned five different basic and advanced certifications from **BC**, including three in the HVAC field and two in the electrical field. He said the schooling and certifications also played a role in recently landing him in his current position as a power electronics technician at **Dow**.

*“I took my transcript in (for my interview) and they saw I was almost finished with my degree,” **Castillo** said. “After I was hired, I asked my leader why I was chosen for the job. He said that I had a good work-life balance — I was holding down a job, had a family, and was working toward finishing my degree. He told me that was one of the reasons I was hired. On top of that, I had some years of experience.”*

While **Castillo’s** schooling in the electrical field assisted him in getting selected for a position he desired, he’s quick to admit that his HVAC degree also has its share of benefits.

*“People have always told me that it’s good to have a plan B, and the HVAC degree gives me that” **Castillo** said. “If needed, I could fall back on HVAC or vice versa. It’s good to be versatile, and these are both career fields.”*

After being in school for most of his life, it would be a logical assumption to believe **Castillo’s** college education might end with his associate degrees. Surprisingly, that’s probably not going to be the case. He now wants to continue his education and work toward a bachelor’s degree, and his goal is to earn it from **Brazosport College**.

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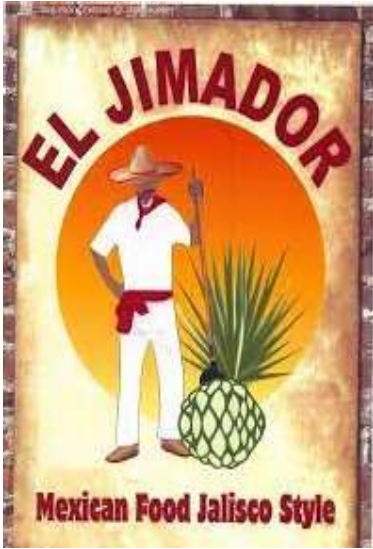
Bienvenidos otra vez a *La Voz Newspaper*. As we prepared this issue for the printer, it struck us how many different activities are going in the month May. First there all the *Cinco de Mayo* events, then there is *Mother’s Day* on the 10th, the following week tienew al *Tejano Conjunto Festival* en **San Antonio**, luego mi birthday on May 15th. Can’t believe it, I will be turning 72 years old!

The big story we want to call to your attention is the **Judy Canales** interview on pages 8 thru 12. This young lady who I have known for more than 50 years,. Has had an amazing educational journey and career in two presidential administrations. Having just earned her PhD at *Our Lady of the Lake University*, we can and should expect to hear more about her amazing journey.

EDITOR



Alfredo Santos c/s
Editor and
Publisher




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Rev. Dr. Jayme Mathias
M.A., M.B.A., M.Div., M.S., Ph.D.
Senior Pastor



9:00 a.m. English Mass in the Church
10:00 a.m. Breakfast in the Parish Hall
10:30 a.m. English Mass in the Chapel
12:00 p.m. Misa en Español en la Iglesia

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The 18th Annual

BIG SQUEEZE

SHOWCASE



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FEATURING

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ADIEL VAZQUEZ, ALYSSA VILLARREAL, JAYDEN BUCIO AND RUBY ACOSTA
PERFORMING WITH RODRIGO GONZALEZ, ABBY RODRIGUEZ
MC: PERCY CARDONA

JUAN LONGORIA JR. AND FEDERICO LONGORIA
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SPECIAL PERFORMANCE BY
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The Big Squeeze 2024 is supported by Texas Folklife Board Members, members across the State, Hohner, Inc., H-E-B, and TCA. Additional support is provided by regional partners: Bullock Texas State History Museum, The City of Houston through the Miller Theatre Advisory Board, Dallas Tourism Public Improvement District, Dallas College and other stakeholders dedicated to the preservation and continuation of the accordion tradition.



FREE SENIORS CONJUNTO DANCE from 10:00am to Noon Wednesday, May 15, 2024 at Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 9186, in San Antonio, Texas (650 VFW Blvd).

CONJUNTO MUSIC HALL OF FAME INDUCTION CEREMONY

Thursday, May 16, 2024 Thursday, May 16, 2024 at Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 9186, in San Antonio, Texas (650 VFW Blvd). Doors open at 5:15 pm

Tejano Conjunto Festival Concert Line Up

Friday, May 17-Sunday, May 19

Tejano Conjunto Festival Concert (Rosedale Park, 303 Dartmouth St) May 17, 5 p.m. -12 p.m. (midnight)

On Friday, May 17, the Festival kicks off with Conjuntazzo with Joel & Sarah, Los D Boys, Gilberto Pérez Jr. y su Conjunto, Los Conjunto Kings de Flavio Longoria, David Flores y Los Tremendos Alacranes, and Los Desperadoz.

Saturday, May 18, 12 p.m. – 12 p.m. (midnight)

On Saturday May 18, the festival features student conjuntos from Rio Grande Valley, Retoño, J.R. Gómez y Los Conjunto Bandits, Mando y La Venganza, Conjunto Prestigio, Bernardo y sus Compadres, Imposible, Los Tellez, Los Monarcas de Pete y Mario Díaz, Ruben de la Cruz, Los Cucuys de Rodney Rodriguez, and Lázaro Pérez y su Conjunto.

Sunday, May 19, 12 p.m. – 10 p.m.

On Sunday, May 19, the Tejano Conjunto Festival starts with student conjuntos from San Antonio and then closes out with the Texas Sweethearts, Linda Escobar, Susan Torres y Conjunto Los Pinkys, Cindy Ramos y su Conjunto, Los Delta Boyz, Santiago Garza y la Naturaleza, Eva Ybarra y su Conjunto Siempre, Los Texmani-

35th Annual Awards Banquet of the Seguin Guadalupe County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce



The **35th Annual Awards Banquet** of the **Seguin Guadalupe County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce** took place on April 18th, 2024. **J.R. Gonzales** (In the photo to the left with **Mary Louise Gonzales**.) received the **Rosita Ornelas Media Award**.

This recognition was for his podcast, the **Latino Business Report**. *“Being awarded a prize bearing the name of such a prominent figure in the Latino community made the evening even more special,”* said **Gonzales**. **Rosita Ornelas** holds a significant place in history as the first female disc jockey to be inducted into the **Tejano Music Hall of Fame**. **Gonzales** went on to add, *“Her remarkable radio career began in the early 1950s in Seguin, where she juggled assisting the **KWED** radio Spanish language director with her duties as a waitress. Her legacy continues to inspire generations, and I am humbled to receive an award that bears her name.”*

Our mission is to create, promote and serve the Hispanic Community by developing economic growth, enhancing proficient opportunities and success. Our goal is to promote education, leadership, cultural and business opportunities for our members.

Seguin & Guadalupe County Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. Categories. Chambers of Commerce. 971 W. Court St. Seguin TX 78155 (830) 372-3151 (830) 372-9499

A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y PARTES INTERESADAS:

Phillips 66, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por sus siglas en inglés) lo siguiente: Renovación del Permiso No. 116242

Esta solicitud autorizaría la continuación del funcionamiento de Freeport Termina, ubicado en County Road 731 en Freeport, Texas Condado de Brazoria, Texas 77541. Información adicional sobre esta solicitud se encuentra en la sección de aviso público de este periódico.





Who was Joiva González de Mireles

Most leading Tejano historians agree that they were inspired to preserve pre-1836 Texas history when they first read Jovita’s writings. Indeed, Jovita earned her status as a Texas Tejana hero when she began recording her pivotal early South Texas history.

In her lifetime, Anglo-slanted Texas history was the only version taught in school. Mexican-descent Texans knew better but were powerless to share their story. Jovita encountered many obstacles along the way; high hurdles that she overcame to get her clear, simple message across: Texas history doesn’t begin in 1836. Giant steps have been taken to balance the playing field. Yet, there’s still much to be done.

That’s because the false narrative is pushed by annual reenactments that only prolong the 1836 misinformation. The damage has been long-lasting. Even today, some Mexican-descent Texans are hesitant to question the Anglo myths, simply because they’ve never learned about pre-1836 Texas people, places, and events. If you wish to learn more, join the nearest Texas State Hispanic Genealogy History group. There’s strength in numbers. ¡Viva Jovita González!

Her Early Life - Sus Primeros Años

Jovita González (January 18, 1904 – 1983) was a well-respected Mexican-American folklorist, educator, and writer, best known for writing *Caballero: A Historical Novel* (co-written with Margaret Eimer, pseudonym Eve Raleigh). González

was also involved in the commencement in the League of United Latin American Citizens and was the first female and the first Mexican-American to be the president of the Texas Folklore Society from 1930 to 1932. She saw a disconnect between Mexican-Americans and Anglos so in a lot of her work, she promoted Mexican culture and tried to ease the tensions between each group.[1]

Background and upbringing

Jovita González was born near the Texas-Mexico border in Roma, Texas on January 18, 1904, to Jacob González Rodríguez and Severina Guerra Barrera. She was born into an unordinary family. Her father’s side was filled with hardworking educated Mexicans: “My father, Jacob González Rodríguez, a native of Cadereyta, Nuevo León, came from a family of educators and artisans.” Gonzales said. On the other hand, her mother’s family were descendants of the Spanish colonizers: “Both my maternal grandparents came from a long line of colonizers who had come with Escandón to El Nuevo Santander.” [Jovita was the fourth out of her parents’ seven children.

In her earliest years spent on her grandparents’ ranch, González heard tales of the people who worked for her grandfather. These stories later became a creative influence upon her work as a folklorist, teacher, and writer. In 1910, when she was just 6 years old, her parents decided to move their family from Roma to San Antonio so they could receive a better education. This move occurred during the Mexican Revolution when many Mexican immigrants were fleeing their country into areas of Texas. González experienced this large influx of immigrants while living in San Antonio.

Education

After finishing high school, she enrolled in The University of Texas

at Austin but she returned home after her freshman year because she did not have the funds to pay for her education. As a result, she spent a couple of years teaching as “a Head Teacher of a two-teacher school.”

Soon after, she would enroll in Our Lady of the Lake. While she was there, she met J. Frank Dobie, the man that encouraged her to rewrite Mexican folktales that would later be published in his anthology *Pure Mexicano* as well as the Folklore Publications and the Southwest Review.

After graduating from Our Lady of the Lake with a Bachelor of Arts (1927) and teaching at Saint Mary’s Hall for a couple of years, she was awarded the Lapham Scholarship to fund her education to get her master’s degree from The University of Texas at Austin.

In 1930, she wrote her master’s thesis: *Social Life in Cameron, Starr, and Zapata Counties*. The main focus of her thesis was to bridge the gap between the Anglos and the Texas-Mexicans. In the summer of 1929, González spent her time traveling through “the remotest regions of Webb, Zapata, and Starr Counties.” A research grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1934 allowed her to do so. While she was doing her research, she interviewed An-



glos and Texas-Mexicans of all classes so she could see how they viewed each other. Her thesis Master, Dr. Eugene C Barker, did not want to approve of her work at first. He claimed that it did not have enough historical references and was “an interesting but somewhat odd piece of work.” Dr. Carlos E. Castañeda, a friend of González’s, thought that it would be used as source material in the future.

Organizations and Societies

Throughout her undergraduate and graduate education, González was involved in many societies and organizations. She was a part of Junta del Club de Bellas Artes, a middle-class organization of Mexican-descent women, the Newman Club, the Latin American Club, and the Texas Folklore Society.

With the help of J. Frank Dobie, the Texas Folklore Society turned to “the collection of the folklore of the dispossessed with special attention to the folk traditions of Mexicans in Texas.”

¿Quien era Joiva González de Mireles?

Through **Jovita González**’s relationship with **Dobie**, he was able to edit her manuscripts, have deep discussions about **Mexican Folklore** with her, and promote her “organizational participation in the **Texas Folklore Society** so that she eventually became its president.” She was elected as vice president in 1928 and as president in both 1930 and 1931.

Since the society consisted mainly of white male Texans, it was a big deal that **González**, a **Mexican-American** woman, was president. Her first of many contributions to the society was to **Texas** and Southwestern Lore, “a collection of popular folklore from **Texas** and the **Southwest**, including ballads, cowboy songs, Native American myths, superstitions and other miscellaneous folk tales.”

She added tales and songs “of the masculine world of the vaqueros.” She would continue to regularly contribute to the Publications of the **Texas Folklore Society** and present her research at the annual meetings. She had a huge impact on the society and was seen as expert on the culture of Mexican-Americans of the southwest.

Marriage, published works, and teaching

It was at **The University of Texas in Austin** that **González** met her husband **Edmundo E. Mireles**. They were married in 1935 in **San Antonio** but then moved to **Del Rio, Texas** where **Mireles** became the principal of **San Felipe High School** and she an English teacher and the head of the English department. It was in **Del Rio** where **González** met **Margaret Eimer**, the co-author for her book **Caballero: A Historical Novel**.

In 1939, **El Progreso** publisher **Rodolfo Mirabal** recruited **Mireles**, therefore the married couple relocated to **Corpus Christi, Texas** where they wrote two sets of books, **Mi Libro Español** (books 1–3) and **El Es-**

pañol Elemental for grade schools **González** was involved in the **Spanish Institute Mireles** founded and the **Corpus Christi Spanish Program** that promoted Spanish-teaching in public schools. **González** was involved in the **League of United Latin American Citizens** (LULAC), a league in which **Mireles** was actually



one of the founders. “She was also active as club sponsor for **Los Conquistadores, Los Colonizadores, and Los Pan Americanos**”. Her early published works include **“Folklore of the Texas-Mexican Vaquero”** (1927), **“America Invades the Border Town”** (1930), **“Among My People”** (1932), and **“With the Coming of the Barbed Wire Came Hunger,”** along with other pieces in **“Puro Mexicano”** with **Dobie** as an editor. **“Latin Americans”** was written in 1937 for **Our Racial and National Minorities: Their History, Contributions, and Present Problems**. **González**

was the first person of Mexican descent to write on the topic.

Major Works - Caballero

In the late 1930s and throughout the 1940s, **González**, in collaboration with **Margaret Eimer** (pseudonym Eve Raleigh), wrote the historical novel **Caballero**. **Caballero** is “a historical romance that inscribes and interprets the impact of the US power and culture on the former Mexican northern provinces as they were being politically redefined into the **American Southwest** in the mid-nineteenth century”.

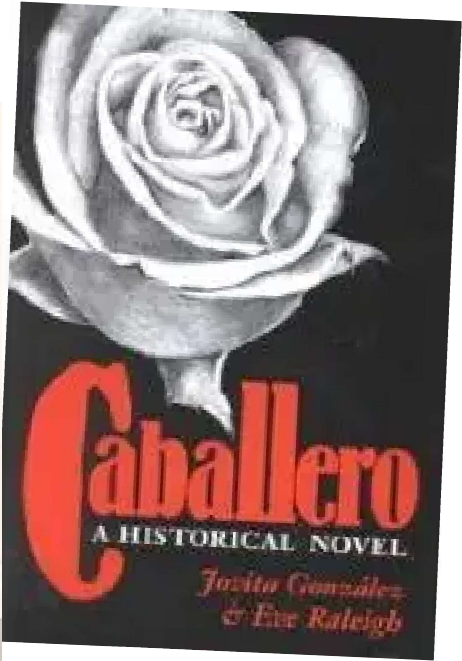
Eimer and **González** had originally met in **Del Rio, Texas**, and continued to collaboratively write the novel through mailing the manuscripts after the two relocated to different cities. **González** spent twelve years compiling information for **Caballero** from memoirs, family history, and historical sources. Unfortunately, **Caballero** was never published within the lifetimes of either **Eimer** or **González**. The novel is set during the U.S.-Mexico War, and critiques some aspects of U.S. colonization.



Retirement, attempted autobiography, and death

González continued to teach Spanish and **Texas History** at **W.B. Ray High school** in **Corpus Christi** until her retirement in 1967. After her retirement, she attempted to write her autobiography, yet was unsuccessful due to her diabetes and chronic depression, and eventually left the project unfinished as a thirteen-page outline.

In 1983, **González** died of natural causes in **Corpus Christi**. The **Mexican Americans in Texas History Conference**, organized by the **Texas State Historical Association**, honored **González** in 1991. Her works are currently held at the **Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection** at **The University of Texas at Austin** and also in the **Southwestern Writers Collection** at the **Texas State University-San Marcos**.



Don’t Tell Judy Canales It Can Not Be Done!

Don’t tell **Judy Canales** it cannot be done. Don’t tell her *que no se puede hacer*, that it’s never been done before and that is why she should go slow. **Judy Canales**, now **Dr. Judy Canales**, has been knocking on doors and sometimes breaking them down all her adult life.

This month she will walk across the stage of **Our Lady of the Lady University** in **San Antonio, Texas** where she will be formally handed a diploma acknowledging having earned a **Doctor of Philosophy** degree in **Leadership Studies**. It has taken almost five years of study and sacrifice but she has made not only her family and friends very proud but also the entire community of her hometown of Uvalde, Texas!

The little girl who grew up on **Crisp Street** just south of where the **El Progreso Library** is located today will not have her parents, **Alfonso** and **Susie Canales** present to witness her graduation as they both passed away a few years ago. But the many friends and family who have followed her amazing educational journey and career trajectory, will be among those smiling and cheering her accomplishment.

Who Would Have Thought?

Who would have imagined that the youngster who attended **Sacred Heart Catholic School** *alla con las madres* and then went on to **Uvalde High School** in 1975 would later go on to earn two master’s degrees, one from **Harvard University** and one from **Trinity University**? Who would have thought this young lady would later serve as a **Presidential Appointee** in both the **Bill Clinton** and **Barack Obama** administrations? The answer to these questions is a flat out - no one! No one would have thought that a young Mexican American from a small rural town in **South**

Texas would be playing a key role in areas such housing, and community and economic development.

We thought this would be a most appropriate time to catch up with **Dr. Canales** and have her share some thoughts and reflections about her career and educational journey. Asi es que, without further ado, comenzamos la entrevista.

La Voz: Well, it has been an interesting journey for you and all those who have followed you over the years. Let’s start out by sharing with our readers what you remember about your first years of going to school as a kid.

Dr. Canales: *Estoy lista.* I’m ready.

La Voz: I believe you started your educational journey at the **Sacred Heart Catholic School** not far from your home in **Uvalde**. Looking back, what were some of the values the nuns taught you?

Dr. Canales: The **Teresian Sisters** at **Sacred Heart School** in **Uvalde, Texas** were remarkable teachers and role models. I did not always realize this as a child, but I reflect on my experience now and recognize that the nuns

were inspirational. We were learning new concepts and gaining new ideas. The nuns were very active and spirited and we were young students absorbing new information. They inspired a joy for learning and they taught us to believe in ourselves and in our abilities.

La Voz: Were the nuns as strict as some people say?

Dr. Canales: As in any school, nuns are people too! You have some teachers that were strict. Our principal was very strict. She required discipline from the students. You learned about hard work and that discipline was needed to complete the task that required teamwork.

But you also had nuns, some were my teachers, who were light-hearted and fun to be around. They were all very dedicated to educating their students.

La Voz: Share with our readers something about going to **Sacred Heart** that

only a student in attendance there would know.

Dr. Canales: My elementary school education occurred during the mid- to late- 1960s and early 1970s. I think about the music that was popular at that time, in particular, some of the folk music or even a musical such as “Jesus Christ Superstar.” Some of the songs that we learned and sang during

our recess or breaks were from those sources. The songs often had a humanitarian message. In the long run, the nuns exposed us to social justice themes. It was the sign of the times.

La Voz: You attended **Sacred Heart** up until the 8th grade. What year was that? Was the transition to **Uvalde High School** an easy one? In other words, did you feel well prepared?

Dr. Canales: Actually, by the time I attended **Sacred Heart School**, the highest grade offered was 6th grade. Therefore, I graduated from sixth grade in 1973 and then went to **Uvalde Junior High School** for 7th and 8th grades.

This occurred during the era of neighborhood schools in **Uvalde**. We came from different parts of **Uvalde** and then everyone came together to attend the one **Junior High School**. I definitely was prepared scholastically to attend **Uvalde Jr. High**. The difference was adjusting to attending school with students from all parts of town that you do not know. The benefit of public school is that you meet a variety of students, many of which became my lifelong friends.

La Voz: Tell us about **Uvalde High School** and some of the teachers you had.

Dr. Canales: I enjoyed attending **Uvalde High School** and had wonderful teachers including **Mrs. Betty Hildebran** who taught Algebra 1, **Mrs. Carolyn Dunlap** for Geometry, **Mr. Oscar Cruz** for Algebra 2, and my teacher with whom I had Trigonometry as a high school senior. They all were my high school math teachers. This was a subject that I enjoyed and did well in.

La Voz: Was there a particular teacher who went above and beyond the role



No Le Digas a Judy Canales Qué No Se Puede Hacer!

of teacher to help you develop as a student?

Dr. Canales: One teacher who was exceptional was **Mrs. Henderson**, my teacher who taught journalism when I was a senior in high school. She made me aware of journalism as a subject, a career, and a profession. I wrote for our high school yearbook and wrote news articles.

La Voz: Where did the idea of going to college from? Did your parents speak often of higher education?

Dr. Canales: Throughout my childhood, my mother and father placed a high value on education for my two brothers and I. This emphasis was reinforced by my teachers at **Sacred Heart School**. From an early age, I knew that I would be attending college, specifically **The University of Texas at Austin**. My first glimpse of UT was in December 1972 when my family attended the **Uvalde High School Class 3A State Championship** game at the **Darrel K Royal - Texas Memorial Stadium**. **Uvalde** won that **State Championship** game. I knew I wanted to attend **UT**.

La Voz: Share with our readers a bit about your parents. Were they originally from **Uvalde**?

Dr. Canales: My father, **Alfonso Aviles Canales** was born and raised in **Uvalde**, and my mother, **Susana Maldonado Canales** was born and raised in **Eagle Pass, Texas**. As children of the **Great Depression**, they sought a better life for themselves and their children as natives of rural south **Texas**.

They valued education; my mother was a graduate of **Eagle Pass High School Class of 1949** and my father graduated from **Uvalde High School** in 1944. My father enlisted in the

U.S. Navy and upon his return from **World War II**, through the **G.I. Bill**, he studied at the newly established **Southwest Texas Junior College** in **Uvalde, Texas**. He graduated in 1948 with an **Associate of Arts** degree from **SWTJC** where he was one of the first graduates.

La Voz: When it came time to graduate, what plans did you have in mind:

Dr. Canales: Upon graduating from **Uvalde High School** in 1979, I studied at **SWTJC** and earned an **Associate of Arts** degree in pre-journalism in 1981. I knew this was the first step of my journey in higher education.

My first choice was to attend The University of Texas at Austin.

La Voz: What was your first choice when it came to a four-year college?

Dr. Canales: My first choice was to attend **The University of Texas at Austin**.

La Voz: What clubs or organizations did you belong to while you were at **The University of Texas at Austin**?

Dr. Canales: As a journalism student, I wrote for the **Daily Texan** student newspaper. I also wrote one year for the **Cactus** yearbook where I authored the yearbook article on the **Chicano Business Student Association** which later became the **Hispanic Business Student Association**. I was a member of **Women in Communication** and the **Sigma Delta Chi Society of Professional Journalists**.

La Voz: Did you have the opportunity to takes any classes that discussed **Mexican Americans**?

Dr. Canales: As a transfer student, I concentrated on the courses required to complete my **Bachelor of Journalism** degree plan. However, I did take one course in my senior year that was “Mexican Americans in Communication.” My professor was **Raul Salinas**. For one of my assignments, I interviewed **Concha Vasquez** from **Uvalde**. At the time, she was one of the very few **Chicanas** who was in the music business as a promoter of **Tejano** music. She would announce on the radio in **Uvalde** and organize the bailes.

La Voz: What year did you graduate from **UT**?

Dr. Canales: I graduated from **UT** in 1983. This was the **Centennial Year** of **The University of Texas**. We wore burnt orange graduation gowns. Our commencement address was delivered by the first lady, **Lady Bird Johnson**, wife of **President Lyndon Baines Johnson**.

La Voz: What were you thinking as you came to the end of your undergraduate journey?

Dr. Canales: As I graduated from **UT** with my degree in journalism, I recognized that my career interests were shifting to politics and government. I wanted to attend graduate school and study public administration. For the next year, I took additional courses at **UT** including economics, statistics, Spanish, and government to prepare me for graduate school.

One of my favorite classes in government was taught by **Dr. Janice May**. The class was a simulation of the **Texas Legislature**. Each student was an elected representative from their home area. I represented **Uvalde**. We took our role seriously; I was elected as one of the best legislators that semester.

Dr. May had served in 1973 on the Commission to revise the **Texas Constitution**. She was considered the best; she specialized in **Texas** government. I took three government classes from her.

La Voz: I understand that while you were an undergraduate at **UT**, you accepted an internship?

Dr. Canales: In 1982, the summer before my senior year, I was selected for the **LBJ Congressional Internship Program** in **Washington, D.C.** organized by the **Texas Exes Students Association**. That summer, I served as an intern in the **Washington, D.C. Office of Congressman Abraham (Chick) Kazen (D-23)**. One of the highlights was when my parents and my brother **John** came to visit me. **Congressman Kazen** took us to meet the **Speaker of the House Thomas “Tip” O’Neill**, who was closely associated with the phrase, “*all politics is local*.”

La Voz: In 1984, you began a graduate program at **Trinity University** in **San Antonio**. Tell us about this.

Dr. Canales: My government professor, **Dr. May**, referred me to the **Trinity University, Master of Arts in Urban Studies** program directed by **Dr. Earl Lewis**. I was accepted into the program and moved to **San Antonio** in 1984. **Dr. Lewis** had already led an exemplary program. He trained students to become leaders in local government, city management, public administrators, nonprofit management and the private sector.

One of my professors was **San Antonio Mayor Dr. Henry G. Cisneros**, who later became **President Clinton’s Secretary of Housing and Urban Development**. He taught urban economic development. I became

Don’t Tell Judy Canales It Can Not Be Done!

highly interested in this subject thinking economic development could be applied to rural south **Texas** and could help our local economies. As a graduate student, I served as an intern with the **City of San Antonio Department of Economic and Employment Development** and received tremendous experience setting up the **City’s Procurement Outreach Program** to advise **San Antonio** small businesses how to do business and get procurement contracts with the federal government and other public bodies. **San Antonio** small businesses could now compete for these contracts.

La Voz: What year did you finish up at **Trinity**?

Dr. Canales: I completed my classes at **Trinity** and finished my internship with the **City of San Antonio** in 1986. I did not graduate that year, because I left **San Antonio** for an internship program. I ultimately graduated from **Trinity University** in 1991 with a **Master of Arts in Urban Studies**.

La Voz: *Y de ahí? Para donde fuíste?*

Dr. Canales: I competed for an opportunity to serve in various local government management intern programs throughout the U.S. I was accepted by the **City of Phoenix Management Intern Program**. I moved to **Phoenix** and got involved with my work and volunteer efforts which included Latina organizations such as **Mujer, Inc.** and the **Arizona Hispanic Women’s Corporation**.

After completing the **Management Intern Program**, I worked with the **City of Phoenix Equal Opportunity Department**. While attending a community event, I met **Raul Yzaguirre**, president of the **National Council of La Raza (NCLR)** in **Washington, D.C.** I soon applied to be a **NCLR** policy fellow in hous-

ing and community development in **Washington, D.C.**

La Voz: I remember seeing you in **Washington D.C.** in the early 1990s. I was going to school in **Delaware** and would pass through **Washington** often. This was during the **Clinton** administration?

Dr. Canales: You and I reconnected at an event organized by the **Mexican American Women’s National Association (MANA)** in **Washington, D.C.** I was an active member of the **MANA de D.C. Chapter** and I later became the **D.C. Chapter President**.

After **NCLR**, I continued advocating for affordable housing working with the **Low-Income Housing Information Service** and the **Washington, D.C. office of New York City Mayor David N. Dinkins** where I was the Legislative Representative for housing, community and economic development issues.

President Clinton assumed office in 1993 and former **San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros** was appointed **HUD Secretary**. By June 1993, I was serving at the **Department of Housing and Urban Development** as the **Legislative Representative**. I continued my efforts advocating for affordable housing and working on housing and community development legislation.

In 1995, I left **HUD** to enroll at the **Harvard University John F. Kennedy School of Government** to pursue a Masters degree in **Public Administration**. At the beginning of the school year, I ran for one of the six class representative positions. The **Kennedy School** is a global community; therefore, I experienced a global election! Two of the six representative positions elected were from other coun-

tries; one was from **Argentina** and the other was from an African country. Five of the elected representatives were men. I was the only female to get elected to serve as a class representative. I won that election.

In 1996, I rejoined the **Clinton Administration** and was appointed by **President Bill Clinton** as the **Deputy State Director** for the **Texas State Office for USDA Rural Development**.

La Voz: How did you get this position?

Dr. Canales: I was graduating from **Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government** and reconnecting with colleagues from the **Clinton Administration**. I learned that **USDA Rural Development** was seeking a Director for the **Texas State Office**. During the next four years, I traveled to the **USDA** local offices, meeting with elected officials and conducting informational sessions throughout **Texas**. The result was thousands of homes built and rehabilitated, numerous water and sewer systems constructed, community facilities and businesses supported throughout the state. One project I was particularly proud of was the construction of the new facility to support the **Community Health Development, Inc.** health clinic in **Uvalde**. In 2000, **Texas Governor George W. Bush** won the presidency and I left the **Rural Development** post.

La Voz: I seem to remember that you attended a **Democratic Party** event in **Houston** in the 1980s. Share with our readers when you became involved in politics.

Dr. Canales: My interest in politics

was inspired by my parents. Years before I was born, my father **Alfonso A. Canales** and two other young men ran for the **Uvalde City Council** in the early 1950s. (**Balta Ramirez** and **Santiago Tafolla**) While they did not win that race, it was an awakening for them regarding the importance of elected office as public service. Years later, in the late 1970s, my father was elected to the **Uvalde Consolidated Independent School District** board.



My mother, **Susana M. Canales**, would speak about her experience as a young girl in **Eagle Pass**, noting the election of her relative, **Maverick County Commissioner Albino Maldonado**, who served in the 1940s.

As a child, I became interested in politics through the election of **Uvalde** native, **Dolph Briscoe Jr.** who became **Governor of Texas**. My family attended **Governor Briscoe’s** inauguration in January 1973. While at the **Governor’s Mansion**, I had the opportunity to meet **President Lyndon Baines Johnson**. I was captivated. I knew that I wanted to serve.

No Le Digas a Judy Canales Qué No Se Puede Hacer!

La Voz: In 2002, you ran for the position of **Texas State Representative**. What inspired you to get into this race? What was the biggest surprise in this contest?

80 from **Zavala County**. While I did not win the race, I won first place in **La Salle County** and came in second place in **Maverick County** and in

Executive Director of the **International Hispanic Network (IHN)**, now known as the **Local Government Hispanic Network**. The IHN is a national network of Latinos leading and working in local government organizations. Following this role, I served as the **Executive Director** of the **Maverick County Development Corporation**. This was an opportunity for me to lead an organization focused on economic development in **Eagle Pass** and **Maverick County** which were growing significantly in population and in business opportunities.

from the **White House**.

I was asked about my interest in serving at **USDA**. In May 2009, I was appointed by **President Barack Obama** as the **National Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) Administrator** for **USDA Rural Development** in **Washington, D.C.** This was my second Presidential appointment. This was a challenging period with the downturn of the economy that was in occurring our country. I was tasked with the implementation of the **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act** of 2009 (ARRA) whose purpose was to stimulate the economy, save jobs, and assist with strengthening businesses in the U.S. From 2009 through 2012, the Agency invested over \$8.5 billion to 58,000 rural businesses in the U.S.

La Voz: **Barack Obama** won the presidency in 2008. How and when did you get the call to join the **Obama administration**? Was this your second Presidential appointment?

Dr. Canales: With my experience serving in the **Clinton-Gore Admin-**

Dr. Canales: Following my service in the **Clinton-Gore Administration**, I moved to **Eagle Pass** to serve as the **Assistant City Manager** for the **City of Eagle Pass**. During that time, redistricting was occurring in **Texas** following the U.S. Census in 2000.

A new **Texas House District, House District 80**, was created. It was comprised of 7 counties and it was anchored by the two most populous counties, **Maverick** and **Medina**. **Eagle Pass** residents wanted to elect a representative from the community.

The first local candidate that announced was **Timoteo Garza**. His father, **Isidro Garza**, was the tribal representative for the **Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas**. I became interested in the position. In September 2001, my father passed away. I made the decision that I would enter the race. At that time, it was rare for a woman to run for political office at that level in the **Middle Rio Grande** region of south **Texas**. The third candidate was **Representative Tracy King** who was based in **Uvalde** however, the district he represented was redrawn. He ran for **House District**

Medina County. While it was disappointing to lose in this election, I became even more mindful of the tremendous impact that money has on politics.

La Voz: After the 2002 race what did you do? I seem to remember you started teaching at **SWTJC**. Is this correct?

Dr. Canales: After the 2002 election, I regrouped and had the opportunity to begin teaching at my alma mater, **Southwest Texas Junior College** (now Southwest Texas College). For seven years, I was part-time adjunct faculty teaching two classes, the **U.S. Constitution** and the **Texas Constitution**, to **SWTJC** freshman and sophomore students.

My career then shifted to leading non-profit organizations. I was the first



istration, I was interested in serving in the **Obama-Biden Administration**. In early 2009, I was driving on Highway 83 entering **La Pryor, Texas** when I received a phone call from **Washington, D.C.** I pulled over at a restaurant parking lot and took the call

Don’t Tell Judy Canales It Can Not Be Done!

I served as the **State Executive Director** until January 20, 2017, when the new U.S. president was sworn into office.

La Voz: That is when **President Donald Trump** came into office?

Dr. Canales: Yes.

La Voz: In 2018, you decided to run for the **U.S. Congress**. What drove you to get into this race?

Dr. Canales: My interest in the **Texas 23rd Congressional District** is the result of my lifelong goal of public service. First, this is my home area. My family has lived for generations in this region. Second, the **Texas 23rd Congressional District** is highly neglected as a twenty-nine-county mix of urban areas in **Bexar County** and **El Paso County**, with the highly rural-counties, and the communities located along the **Texas-Mexico** border.

I believed that my federal service,

Democratic Primary race in March 2018, on election night, I was in second place and heading into a run-off election for the nomination. However, during the early morning hours, the votes shifted and I was short 172 votes to be in the run-off. I gave it my best and I was proud of the effort and most importantly, very grateful to the voters that supported me.

Election Results from 2018 Congressional Race			
U. S. Representative District 23 -			
Judy Canales	DEM	7,538	16.99%
Jay Hulings	DEM	6,649	14.98%
Gina Ortiz Jones	DEM	18,443	41.56%
Rick Treviño	DEM	7,710	17.38%
Angela “Angie” Villescaz	DEM	4,032	9.09%

	Race Total	44,372	

SOURCE: Yexas Secretary of State Election Division

La Voz: About this time, you also started your doctoral program at **Our Lady of the Lake University** in **San Antonio, Texas**?

a doctoral degree. A former colleague recommended the **OLLU** doctoral program in **Leadership Studies**. I knew that this program was a fit for me because it allowed me to study as a full-time student and hold a full-time job.

La Voz: You recently served as the **Executive Director** of the **Southside First Economic Development Council** in **San Antonio, Texas**.

other as our parents taught us.

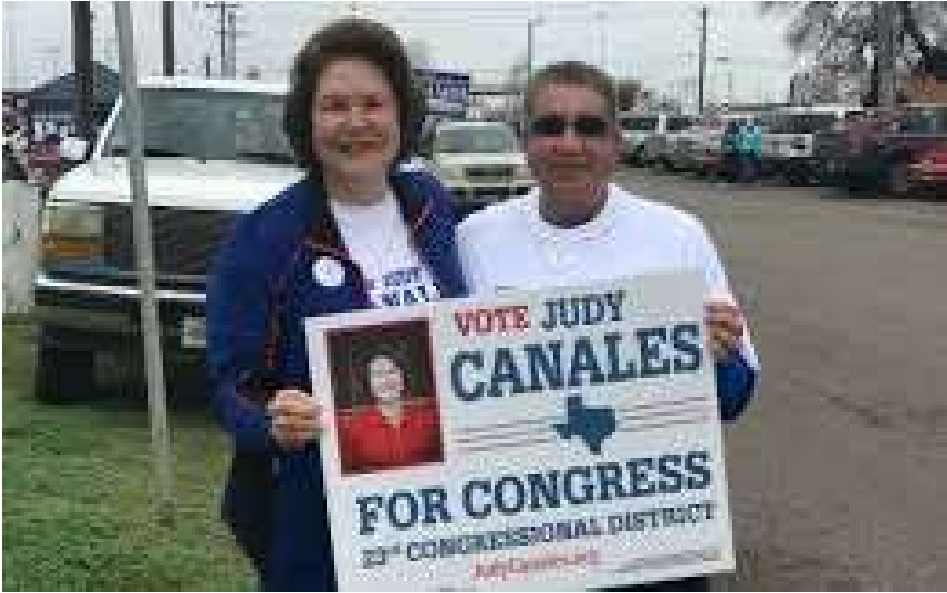
My husband, **Juan Antonio Tovar Jr.**, is my biggest champion. After 42 years in the classroom and on the playing field, **Juan Antonio** is a retired public-school educator and coach. He remains active with school activities as a substitute teacher and as a volunteer coach at **Memorial Junior High** and **CC Winn High School** in **Eagle Pass**.

My extended family members, cousins who live in **Texas** and **California**, provide positive feedback and support.

I cherish the friends who I have met throughout my education, work, and volunteer activities. As I grow older, I realize how precious these relationships

I cherish the friends who I have met throughout my education, work, and volunteer activities. As I grow older, I realize how precious these relationships are and how I seek their advice and counsel. This includes friends that I may not see or talk to everyday but we make time for each other as needed. They include **Yvonne “Bonnie” Gonzalez, Eileen Torres, Gloria Hernandez, Rita Jaramillo** and **Dr. Nora Comstock** and the **Ibarra** family who were childhood friends from **Uvalde..** I am grateful for their long-time friendship.

As I was completing my doctoral dissertation, I prepared my dedication and acknowledgements to be included in the published document. I contacted one of my teachers, who is a nun, from my elementary school days at **Sacred Heart School** to let her know that I was preparing to defend my dissertation. She was so kind and sent me a prayer to reflect on as the day soon arrived for my public defense. Thank you, **Sister Isabel!**



which included rural and urban development experience, is highly suited to the needs of this district. For the

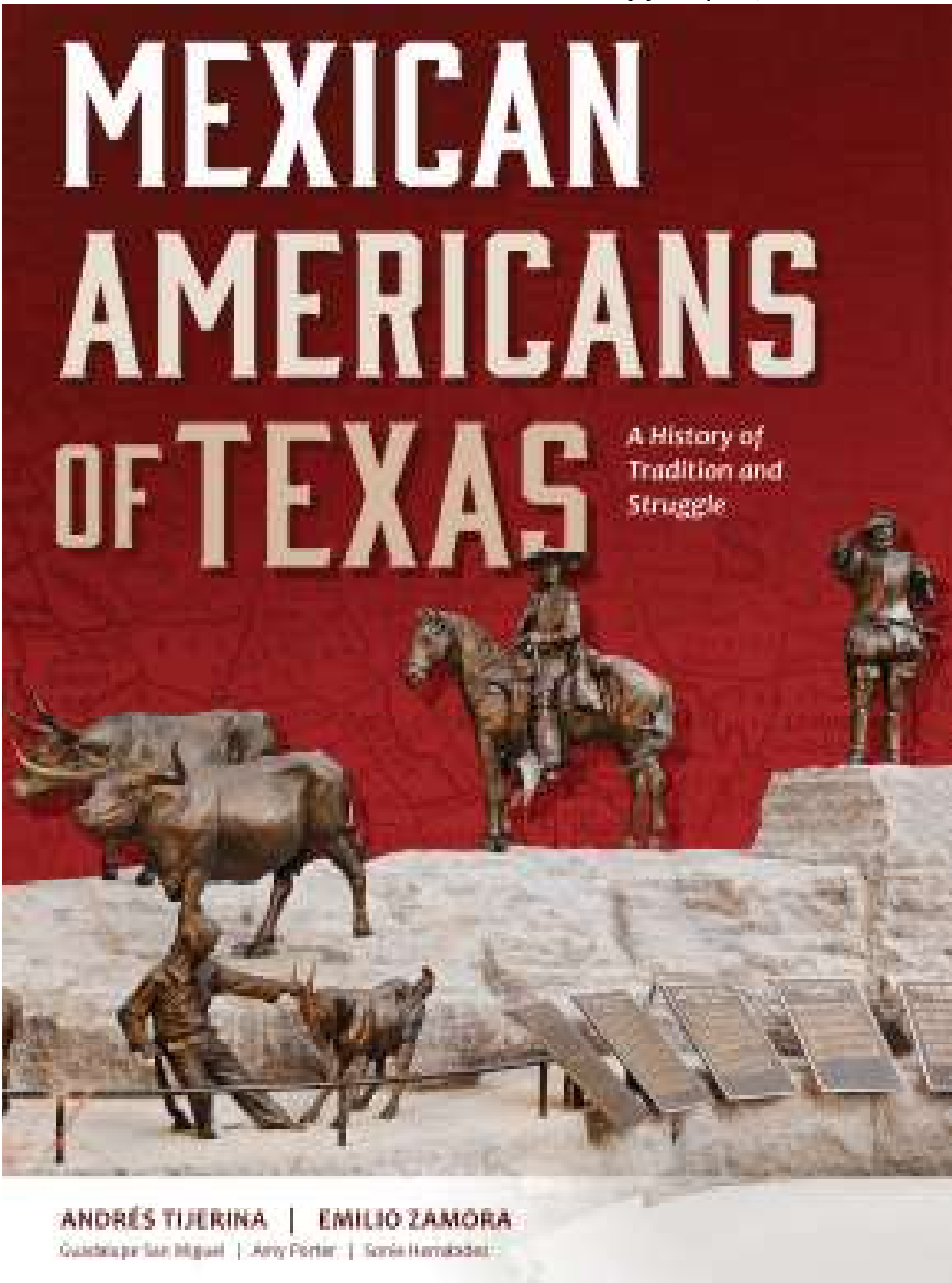
Dr. Canales: A personal goal for roughly the past 20 years was to pursue

Dr. Canales: Yes. Then I resigned in November 2021 to accept the same position with the **Eagle Pass-Maverick County Economic Development Alliance** in **Eagle Pass, Texas**.

La Voz: Last question: Along your journey, were there individuals who you recall were big believers in **Judy Canales**?

You cannot live on this earth without support. My family, beginning with my parents, supported . .

Dr. Canales: You cannot live on this earth without support. My family, beginning with my parents, supported me throughout this journey with their love and guidance. I dearly miss my parents. My father **Alfonso** passed away in 2001 and my mother **Susana** passed away in 2021. I remain connected with my two brothers, **Jerome** and **John**, and my nephew **Thomas**, as we have continued supporting each



Mexican Americans of Texas, A History of Tradition & Struggle

(Dubuque: Kendall Hunt Publishing, 2024)

Five recognized professional historians in Mexican American and Texas History—**Drs. Andrés Tijerina, Emilio Zamora, Amy Porter, Sonia Hernández, and Guadalupe San Miguel Jr.**—have prepared a history of Mexican-origin people from pre-Colombian Times to the present.

Its purpose is to introduce public school students and the public to a history that is informative, interesting, and striking in its comprehensiveness and depth. The book follows a chronological trajectory that parallels the larger history of the United States and addresses large themes such as:

- 1) the formative Indigenous experience
- 2) the momentous contact between European and Indigenous peoples
- 3) the integration of the northern Mexican region secured through the **Texas War of Secession/Independence** and a U.S. war of aggression
- 4) the initial integration of the Mexican inhabitants as a segment of the American working class and an ethnic group into the American Southwest
- 5) and the incorporation experience of a growing community with self-worth that seeks and expects opportunity and equality as morally and constitutionally guaranteed rights.

A beautifully designed and an elaborate learning system of maps, photographs, tables, objectives, a glossary, key words and concepts, and glossary, the book also incorporates important historical figures, events, and organizations. Throughout the fifteen chapters, the authors follow the standards offered by the **Texas State Board of Education** and draw on published books and articles, as well as on primary sources like oral histories, archival materials, and public statements.

Libro para la primavera

**Lenguaje sin palabras /
Non-Verbal Language**
(Spanish Edition) Paperback
May 18, 2021
Spanish Edition by
Barbara Tijerina (Author)

El lenguaje no verbal es determinante para el éxito o el fracaso en tu vida, en tu trabajo y en tus relaciones.

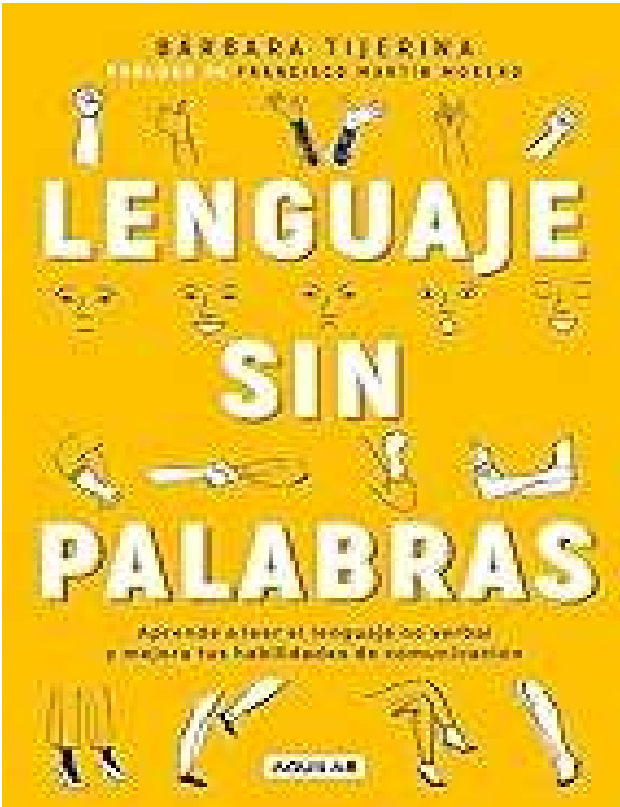
Comunicar no sólo es dar información, sino también transmitir, conmover, persuadir, emocionar y hacer sentir a través de los gestos, la postura y a la voz. Tu comunicación no verbal representa el 93% del impacto que causarás en los otros.

Cuántas veces te ha pasado que alguna persona te dice “sí”, pero sospechas que realmente dijo “no”? el lenguaje sin palabras es el único canal de comunicación en el que es imposible mentir, en el que la gente expresa su yo verdadero, incluso sin darse cuenta; es una herramienta social que ayuda a entender al otro y a conectar mejor con los demás.

Este libro te enseñará a leer las emociones y a interpretar el lenguaje no verbal de todos los que te rodean para que descifres qué es lo que están transmitiendo de manera inconsciente y cómo se sienten en determinadas situaciones:

- * Detectarás seguridad o inseguridad en las personas.
- * Diferenciarás si muestran arrogancia o frustración o si están a la defensiva.
- * Sabrás si alguien está nervioso, ansioso o preocupado
- * Reconocerás si la persona está interesada o muestra indiferencia.

Estas herramientas te permitirán tener congruencia entre lo que dices, lo que haces y lo que eres, y te ayudarán a mejorar la comunicación con los que te rodean y a elegir la manera ideal para transmitir tu mensaje. Si sabes reconocer, identificar y mover las emociones de alguien más, será muy fácil venderle, persuadirlo y hasta hacerlo votar por ti.



**Lenguaje sin palabras /
Non-Verbal Language**
Paperback
May 18, 2021
Barbara Tijerina (Author)

Non-verbal language is decisive to succeed or fail in life, at work, and in relationships.

Communication is not only about providing information—it is about conveying, affecting, persuading, thrilling, making others feel certain things through your gestures, your posture, your voice. The impact you have on others is 93 per cent non-verbal communication.

How many times have you heard someone say “yes”, but actually suspect they said “no”? This wordless language is the only means of communication in which people cannot lie, where they express their true self, even unaware. It is a social tool that will help you understand others and better connect with them.

This book will teach you to read emotion and interpret non-verbal language in everyone around you, so you may decipher what it is they are conveying unconsciously, as well as how they feel in certain situations. You will:

- Notice if people are confident or not.
- Determine if what they are expressing is arrogance or frustration, or if they are being defensive.
- Know if someone is nervous, or anxious, or worried.
- Realize if that person is interested or displaying indifference.

These tools will enable you to be consistent between what you say, what you do, and who you are. They will help you improve your communication with those around you and choose the ideal way to deliver your message. If you know how to acknowledge, pinpoint, and stir someone else’s emotions, it will be very easy to sell them something to persuade them and even make them vote for you.



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 RENOVACIÓN

PERMISO NO.WQ0010047001

SOLICITUD. La Ciudad de Lake Jackson, 25 Oak Drive, Lake Jackson, Texas 77566 ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) renovar el Permiso No. WQ0010047001 (EPA I.D. No. TX 0025798) del Sistema de Eliminación de Descargas de Contaminantes de Texas (TPDES) para autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 5,850,000 galones por día. La planta está ubicada en 151 Canna Lane, en la ciudad de Lake Jackson, en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas. La ruta de descarga es del sitio de la planta a la Marea del Río Brazos. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 16 de febrero de 2024. La solicitud para el permiso estará disponible para leerla y copiarla en el Hall de la Ciudad de Lake Jackson, 25 Oak Drive, Lake Jackson en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas, antes de la fecha de publicación de este aviso en el periódico. El siguiente enlace lleva a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación es proporcionado como una cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o del aviso. Para la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud. <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-95.456944,29.024166&level=18>

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 recibirlos avisos y los que están en la lista de correo que desean recibir avisos de esta solicitud. El aviso dará la fecha límite para someter comentarios públicos.**

COMENTARIO PUBLICO / REUNION PUBLICA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos o pedir una reunión pública sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de una reunión pública es dar la oportunidad de presentar comentarios o hacer preguntas acerca de la solicitud. La TCEQ realiza una reunión pública si el Director Ejecutivo determina que hay un grado de interés público suficiente en la solicitud o si un legislador local lo pide.

Una reunión pública no es una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

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

PARA SOLICITAR UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU SOLICITUD LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre, dirección, y número de teléfono; el nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad/actividad con respecto a la instalación; una descripción específica de la forma cómo usted sería afectado adversamente por

el sitio de una manera no común al público en general; una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho en disputa que usted presente durante el período de comentarios; y la declaración” [Yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado”. Si presenta la petición para una audiencia de caso impugnado de parte de un grupo o asociación, debe identificar una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; identificar el nombre y la dirección de un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; proveer la información indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y su distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; explicar cómo y porqué el miembro sería afectado; y explicar cómo los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de todos los períodos de comentarios y de petición que aplican, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y cualquier petición para reconsideración o para una audiencia de caso impugnado a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración durante una reunión programada de la Comisión. La Comisión sólo puede conceder una solicitud e una audiencia de caso impugnado sobre los temas que el solicitante haya presentado en sus comentarios oportunos que no fueron retirados posteriormente. Si se concede una audiencia, el tema de

la audiencia estará limitado a cuestiones de hecho en disputa o cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho relacionadas a intereses pertinentes y materiales de calidad del agua que se hayan presentado durante el período de comentarios. Si ciertos criterios se cumplen, la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

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

CONTACTO E INFORMACIÓN - LA AGENCIA. Todos los comentarios públicos y solicitudes deben ser presentadas electrónicamente vía <http://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/> o por escrito dirigidos a la Comisión de Texas de Calidad Ambiental, Oficial de la Secretaría (Office of Chief Clerk), MC- 105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Tenga en cuenta que cualquier información personal que usted proporcione, incluyendo su nombre, número de teléfono, dirección de correo electrónico y dirección física pasarán a formar parte del registro público de la Agencia. Para obtener más información acerca de esta solicitud de permiso o el proceso de permisos, llame al programa de educación pública de la TCEQ, gratis, al 1-800-687-4040. Si desea información en Español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También se puede obtener información adicional de la Ciudad de Lake Jackson a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Mr. Richard Smith, Superintendente de Servicios Públicos al 979-248-4556.

Fecha de emisión: 16 de abril de 2024

History Made: White House Hosts First-Ever Film Screening with ‘The Long Game’



Thanks to the successful efforts of **Texas Congressman Joaquin Castro**, representing the 20th District, and **Congressman Jimmy Gomez** from **California’s 34th District**, “The Long Game” made history earlier this month as the first-ever film to be screened at the **White House Executive Building**. This groundbreaking moment was made possible through the sponsorship of the **Hispanic Heritage Foundation**.

“**The Long Game**” recounts the inspiring true story of **Mexican American** students who defied the odds to pursue their passion for sports in the 1950s in **Del Rio, Texas**. Such narratives are vital yet often overlooked, underscoring the importance of supporting projects that highlight our Hispanic cultural heritage.

Let us rally behind this film that celebrates our diversity by attending screenings in theaters nearby. Show your support for more films about our culture by going to a theater near you to see “The Long Game.” Let us show **Hollywood** that movies like this are meaningful and worth producing.



COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DE TEXAS



AVISO DE RECIBIMIENTO DE LA SOLICITUD E INTENCIÓN DE OBTENER RENOVACIÓN DEL PERMISO DE AIRE (NORI)

NÚMERO DE PERMISO 116242

SOLICITUD. Phillips 66 Company, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por su siglas en inglés) la renovación del permiso de calidad del aire número 116242, que autorizaría la continuación del funcionamiento de Freeport Terminal situado en County Road 731 o.5 miles millas al noreste de la intersección de County Road 731 y Farm-to-Market 1495 en la Brazos River turning Basin, Freeport, Brazoria Condado, Texas 77541. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación se ofrece como cortesía pública y no forma parte de la solicitud o del anuncio. Para conocer la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-95.344166,28.929166&level=13>. La instalación existente está autorizada a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: monóxido de carbono, contaminantes atmosféricos peligrosos, óxidos de nitrógeno, compuestos orgánicos, partículas, incluidas partículas con diámetros de 10 micrones o menos y 2,5 micrones o menos, y dióxido de azufre.

Esta solicitud se presentó a la TCEQ el April 11, 2024. La solicitud estará disponible para su visualización y copia en la oficina central de la TCEQ, la Houston oficina regional, y la Freeport Branch Library, 410 Brazosport Boulevard, Freeport, Brazoria Condado, Texas a partir del primer día de la publicación de este aviso. El expediente de cumplimiento de la instalación, si existe, está a disposición del público en el Houston oficina regional de la TCEQ.

El director ejecutivo ha determinado que la solicitud está administrativamente completa y llevará a cabo una revisión técnica de la misma. La información contenida en la solicitud indica que esta renovación del permiso no supondrá un aumento de las emisiones permitidas ni dará lugar a la emisión de un contaminante atmosférico no emitido anteriormente. **La TCEQ puede actuar sobre esta solicitud sin buscar más comentarios del público o dar la oportunidad de una audiencia de caso impugnado si se cumplen ciertos criterios.**

COMENTARIOS DEL PÚBLICO. Puede presentar comentarios públicos a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial en la dirección indicada a continuación. La TCEQ considerará todos los comentarios del público al elaborar una decisión final sobre la solicitud y el director ejecutivo preparará una respuesta a esos comentarios. Cuestiones como el valor de la propiedad, el ruido, la seguridad del tráfico

ico y la zonificación están fuera de la jurisdicción de la TCEQ para ser tratadas en el proceso de permiso.

OPORTUNIDAD DE UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO. Puede solicitar una audiencia de caso impugnado si usted es una persona que puede verse afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la instalación tiene derecho a solicitar una audiencia. Si solicita una audiencia de caso impugnado, deberá presentar lo siguiente (1) su nombre (o, en el caso de un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal y número de teléfono durante el día; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el número de permiso; (3) la declaración “[Yo/nosotros] solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado”; (4) una descripción específica de cómo se vería/n afectado/s por la solicitud y las emisiones atmosféricas de la instalación de una manera no común al público en general; (5) la ubicación y la distancia de su propiedad en relación con la instalación; (6) una descripción del uso que usted hace de la propiedad que puede verse afectada por la instalación; y (7) una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho controvertidas que presente durante el periodo de comentarios. Si la solicitud la realiza un grupo o asociación, deberá identificarse con nombre y dirección física a uno o varios miembros que estén legitimados para solicitar una audiencia. También deben identificarse los intereses que el grupo o asociación pretende proteger. También puede presentar sus propuestas de ajustes a la solicitud/permiso que satisfagan sus preocupaciones.

El plazo para presentar una solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado es de 15 días a partir de la publicación del anuncio en el periódico. Si la solicitud se presenta a tiempo, el plazo para solicitar una audienciade caso impugnado se ampliará a 30 días después del envío de la respuesta a los comentarios.

Si se presenta a tiempo cualquier solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado, el Director Ejecutivo remitirá la solicitud y cualquier solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado a los Comisionados para su consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión. A menos que la solicitud se remita directamente a una audiencia de caso impugnado, el director ejecutivo enviará por correo la respuesta a los comentarios junto con la notificación de la reunión de la Comisión a todas las personas que hayan presentado comentarios o estén en la lista de correo de esta solicitud. La Comisión sólo podrá conceder una solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado sobre cuestiones que el solicitante haya presentado en sus comentarios a tiempo y que no hayan sido retirados posteriormente. **Si se concede una audiencia, el objeto de la misma se limitará a las cuestiones de hecho controvertidas o a las cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho relativas a los problemas de calidad del aire pertinentes y materiales presentados durante el periodo de comentarios.** Cuestiones como el valor de la propiedad, el ruido, la seguridad del tráfico y la zonificación quedan fuera de la jurisdicción de la Comisión para ser tratadas en este procedimiento.

LISTA DE CORREO. Además de presentar comentarios públicos, puede solicitar que se le incluya en una lista de correo para re-

cibir futuros avisos públicos sobre esta solicitud específica enviando una solicitud por escrito a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial en la dirección que figura a continuación.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA AGENCIA. Los comentarios y solicitudes del público deben presentarse vía electrónicamente en www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/, o por escrito a la Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Office of the Chief Clerk, MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Tenga en cuenta que cualquier información de contacto que proporcione, incluyendo su nombre, número de teléfono, dirección de correo electrónico y dirección física, formará parte del registro público de la agencia. Para obtener más información sobre esta solicitud de permiso o sobre el proceso de autorización, llame al Programa de Educación Pública al número gratuito 1-800-687-4040. Si desea información en español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También se puede obtener más información de Phillips 66 Company, P.O. Box 866, Sweeny, Texas 77480-0866 o llamando a Mr. Raleigh Smith al (979) 491-2020.

Fecha de emisión del aviso: 17 de abril, 2024

MAGGIE ELLIS

☆☆☆ Demócrata ☆☆☆

3rd Court of Appeals Place 2

Vota mayo 20-24, 2024 y mayo 28, 2024

“Como ex profesor, juez, madre adoptiva y presidenta de la PTA, He sido un firme defensor de las personas y familias de nuestra comunidad.

Como madre, abuela y esposa de un veterano, nada es mas importante para mí.”



Respaldado por:

HABLA y VOTA, Dove Springs Proud (DSP)
Austin Firefighters Association
Austin Area Central Labor Council
Austin Enviro Dems, NETCO DEMS,
Austin Young Dems, TX State College Dems
Stonewall Democrats, NETCO Democrats
The University of Texas Democrats
AFSCME Local 1624 Recommendation

Coalition of Democratic Allies
Austin Council Member Zo Qadri
Austin ISD Trustee Arati Singh
ACC Trustee Julie Ann Nitsch
Manor ISD Trustee Ana Cortez
Pflugerville Council Member Jim McDonald
Travis County Constable Adan Ballesteros
Williamson County Commissioner Terry Cook

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