

La Voz

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Gratis

Solamente el carga el saco sabe lo que lleva adentro

Want to honor Cesar Chavez? You must keep his story alive

James C. Harrington

As a veteran civil rights attorney, I have often been struck about how quickly a leader's legacy disappears from one generation to the next. Perhaps this is because, as a society, we do not do a good job of creating a narrative about important leaders and passing it on to our children and those who come after them. All that remains, at best, is their name – not the history of their struggle or the depth of their impact on society.

One such narrative we should keep alive is the legacy of **César Chávez**, whose birthday we commemorate on March 31. **César** was born in 1927 and died in 1993. He was one of the nation's pre-eminent farm labor organizers, and one of the country's outstanding **Mexican American** leaders. He dedicated his life to improving the wages and working conditions of one of the country's poorest and most exploited groups of workers, a large share of whom are in Texas.

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People in the News



El Tecolote Newspaper Gets New Editor-in-Chief

Erika Carlos, the new editor-in-chief of **El Tecolote** and says she is thrilled to be a part of an incredible team that serves **San Francisco's** pueblo: workers, migrants, Spanish-speakers and other Latinx voices that are too often erased, overlooked or misunderstood by mainstream narratives.

Erika said she first heard of **El Tecolote** in 2019. I had just moved to the city from **Southern California** to work as a part-time producer for the **San Francisco Chronicle**. In my free time, I'd walk through the **Mission District** to visit the many panaderías, taquerías and grocery stores that reminded me of growing up with my migrant, working-class family in **Maywood, Los Angeles**. When I saw **El Tecolote** proudly placed at the entry of **La Reyna Bakery** along 24th Street, I fell in love - and immediately started volunteering.

Now, after four and a half years rising through the ranks at **The Chronicle** from producer to editor, she joins **El Tecolote** and will continue the mission of covering the Latino community in the **San Francisco** bay area building its incredible legacy of community journalism.



Happy Birthday Domingo Samundio aka Sam the Sham

Happy birthday to American rock and roll singer **Domingo Samundio** aka **Sam the Sham**, born February 28, 1937, the front man of **Sam the Sham and the Pharaohs**, whose hits include "Woolly Bully" and "Li'l Red Riding Hood"



Reanna Santos To Receive Masters Degree from Texas A&M

Reanna Santos is a second generation Aggie from **Angleton, Texas** pursuing a Master of Science in **Rangeland, Wildlife, and Fisheries Management** at **Texas A&M University** under the direction of **Dr. Jeff Goodwin** and **Dr. Jacob Lucero**.

She earned her Bachelor of Science in **Agricultural Business** with minors in **Agronomy** and **Rangeland Ecology** while being a student-athlete on the women's equestrian team at **Texas A&M**.

Reanna is interested in natural resource management and rangeland conservation. Her thesis work is being conducted on the biodiversity of **South Texas** rangelands and their ecosystem functioning across environmental variability.



Isadora Day Joins staff of Austin Vida

Isadora Day has joined Austin Vida as our new associate editor. With a diverse range of professional experiences in nonprofit leadership, education administration, teaching, and journalism, **Isadora** brings a wealth of expertise to our team.

Originally from **Brownsville, Texas**, nestled in the beautiful **Rio Grande Valley**, **Isadora** proudly embraces her biracial

heritage as the daughter of a **Costa Rican** immigrant and a **Michigander**. She holds a BA in print journalism with a Minor in **Criminal Justice** from **Texas State University** in **San Marcos, Texas**, and later pursued an MBA in **Education Administration** at **Concordia University**.

During her time in college, **Isadora** specialized in writing about underrepresented **South Texas** communities, contributing to **Conexión**, a former bilingual publication for **The San Antonio Express-News**. Her passion for journalism led her to cover important topics such as border issues and public safety at the **Texas Legislature** for the **Express-News**. She then transitioned to the **Austin American-Statesman**, where she reported on community news, breaking stories, and crime.

In 2010, **Isadora** played a pivotal role in relaunching the **Austin chapter of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists**, fostering connections within the community during a time pre-dating social media.

Isadora joins **Austin Vida** with great enthusiasm and a strong commitment to uniting the Latino comunidad through her lifelong passion for journalism. When she's not immersed in editing or directing programs, **Isadora** enjoys spending time outdoors, exploring her culinary skills, and cherishing precious moments with her energetic toddler.

austin vida
culture + community



Dr. Sonia Hernandez Awarded NEH Fellowship

Dr. Sonia Hernandez (Ph.D., 2006), currently Professor and Graduate Placement Director at the **Department of History, Texas A&M University**, who has been awarded a **National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship** to complete her book which revisits the 1901 near lynching of **Gregorio Cortez** from a transnational and gendered perspective.

Among the features of the book is a recovery of the history from the perspective of **Leonor Diaz de Cortez** (Cortez's first wife) and her children who were imprisoned for nearly three months without any formal charges. This research informed her article, **"Gendering Transnational State Violence: Intertwined Histories of Intrigue and Injustice along the U.S.-Mexican Borderlands, 1900-1913,"** published in the **Journal of American History** (Volume 110, Issue 2, September 2023, Pages 258-281).

Professor Hernandez hopes to reveal the way in which gendered ideas informed state violence as well as how women appealed to cultural and class based ideas about belonging and status to mitigate violence.

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THE CESAR CHAVEZ LEGACY

Magdelano Avila

Yes of course he was co-founder of the United Farmworkers union along with Dolores Huerta and many others involved in the original strike and subsequent grape and lettuce boycotts.

Cesar was forever reading and learning more about issues that could help the union in its growth, service to the workers and promoting peace and non violence. He saw the needs of Latinos in the rural and urban areas and knew that we need to learn how to challenge each other to believe in our abilities to make change. Most know that as a vegan he respected all life and refused to eat meat.

Cesar born March 31, 1927 passed away in 1993 at the young age of 66 but he had already planted many seeds and pushed dreams of a better world which many embraced. Paul Chavez Cesar's son and now his grandson Andres continue to promote the legacy of Cesar.

After having to live in the misery of labor camps, Cesar knew that workers deserved better housing. He believed that we should give dignity back to the farmworker, rural and now urban communities. The Chavez foundation has built 6000 low income units in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas. With in these projects they have Si Se Puede centers for the youth where they can receive academic assistance and expanded learning opportunities.

The Foundation knows that if we could capture the minds and heart of the youth by presenting them with role models from their own communities that they could more easily find a path into the future. In their senior housing units they ensured that people received the medicines and compassion needed during the pandemic. When the media would not cover the stories of the workers Cesar created Radio Campesina which has 14 stations in nine markets in California, Arizona and Las Vegas Nevada.

These stations play the right music and promote stories with a Si Se Puede perspective of individuals who against great odds still managed to succeed. With today's changing digital technology and the urbanization of Latinos, the communication arm of the Chavez Foundation is rapidly adapting and as of today has 5 million followers. We must also remember that the UFW continues to organize workers and protect the consumer from harmful pesticides and herbicides.

In recognition of his nonviolent activism and support of working people, Chavez was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom posthumously in 1994. His wife, Helen, accepted the award. Some say that if Cesar were here to today he would have the most interesting and challenging pod cast. Cesar believed that farmworkers, Urban dwellers, and people of all ethnicities could make change by uniting, voting and by working to protect the human rights of everyone.

EDITOR



**Alfredo Santos c/s
Editor and
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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

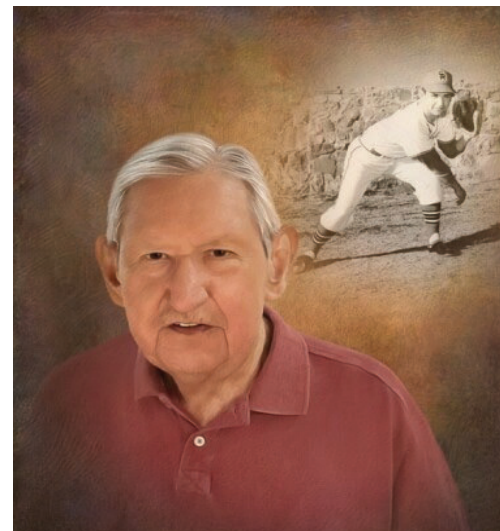
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Welcome Home!

Mike H. Mirelez Passes Away

Beloved **Mike H. Mirelez**, passed away on March 12, 2024, at the age of 85. Born on October 27, 1938, in **Uvalde, Texas**, to **Felix Casares Mirelez** and **Juanita Rodriguez Mirelez**, **Mike** lived a rich and fulfilling life that touched many hearts.

Education was central to **Mike's** journey. He graduated from **Uvalde High School** in 1958, excelling in the classroom, on the basketball court, and on the baseball field. Known for his prowess as a sandlot and semi-professional baseball player in **South Texas** and **Mexico**, he earned a full baseball scholarship to **McNeese State University** in **Louisiana**. **Mike** later transferred to **Southwest Texas Junior College** and then to **Sul Ross State University** where he continued to play college baseball. He graduated in 1963 from **Sul Ross State University**, in **Alpine, Texas**, with a Bachelor's Degree in Elementary Education.



Mike's dedication to education led him to serve over 25 years at **Uvalde Consolidated School District**, where he held multiple roles including football, basketball, and track coach, assistant principal, and principal. After earning his Master's Degree in Education, he became an integral part of the district's leadership, including holding the position of **Assistant Superintendent for Special Services**.

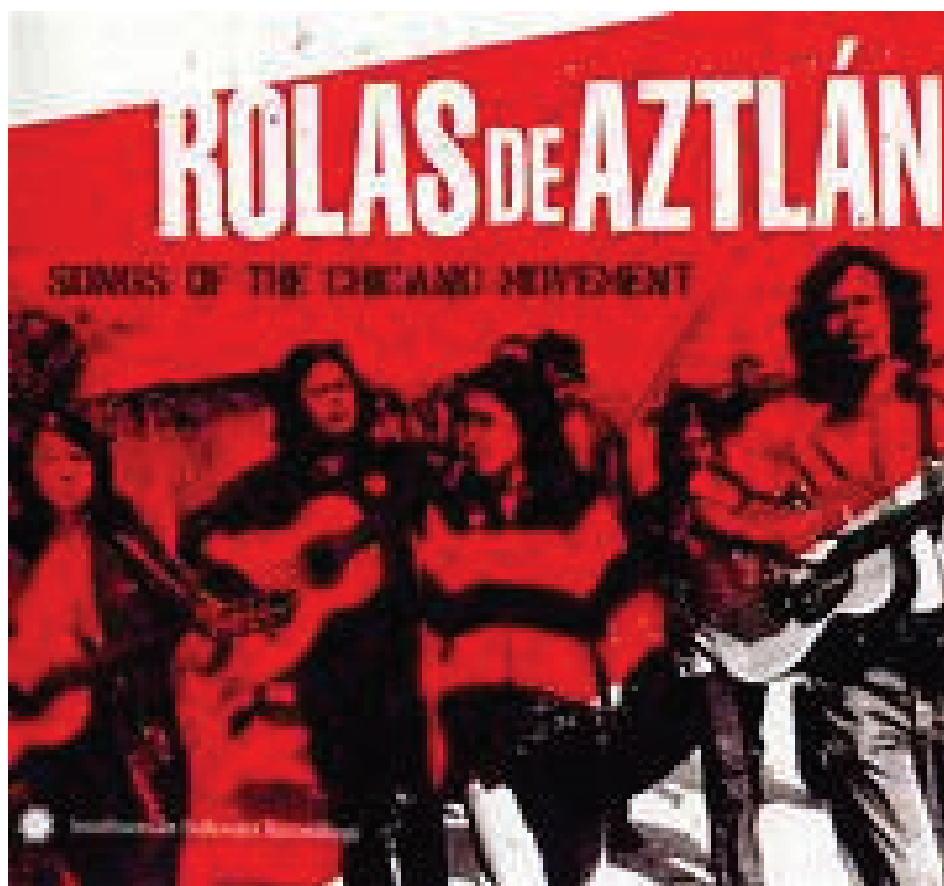
In 1988 **Mike** joined the **Texas Education Agency** in **Austin**, monitoring public school districts statewide, as the **Educational Service Center Director**. Later, he transitioned to **Round Rock Independent School District** where he contributed significantly to the district's programs, curriculum and administration. After retiring in 1999, he still found time to substitute teach, where on several occasions he had the opportunity to substitute for at least one of his grandchildren. In total, he spent over 45 years serving public education.

Outside of education, **Mike** was deeply involved in his faith and community. He was an active member of **Sacred Heart Catholic Church** in **Uvalde**, as well as the **Uvalde Knights of Columbus**. In **Austin**, he dedicated 25 years to **St. Thomas More Catholic Church**, where he was a Eucharistic minister. Upon moving to **Denton, Texas**, he became a member of **St. Marks Catholic Church**.

Mike was also a devoted **32 Degree Master Mason**, belonging to **Uvalde Masonic Lodge 472** and the **Scottish Rite of Freemasonry**. His involvement spanned decades, reflecting his enduring commitment to fraternal bonds. He was preceded in death by his parents, **Felix Casares Mirelez** and **Juanita Rodriguez Mirelez**, his sisters **Elvira M. Mirelez**, **Piedad M. Salazar**, **Consuelo M. Ruiz**, **Florinda M. Flores**, **Elisa M. Padilla**, **Linda M. Garcia**, as well as brothers **David H. Mirelez** and **Samuel H. Mireles**.

He is survived by his wife of 65 years, **Teodora "Tare" Flores Mirelez**, their daughter, **Patricia Ann Navarette** and her husband **Mike T. Navarette** from **Cypress, Texas**, their two sons **Michael John Mirelez** and his wife, **Angela Herring Mirelez**, who reside in **San Antonio, Texas**, and **Mark Wayne Mirelez** and his wife, **Erika Reyes Mirelez**, who reside in **Argyle, Texas**. Seven grandchildren also survive him. Additionally, **Mike** leaves behind his sister **Sulema M. Torres** from **San Antonio, Texas** along with numerous nieces, nephews, great-nieces and great-nephews.

Mike's legacy lives on in the countless lives he touched, his memory cherished by all who knew him. As we mourn his passing, let us remember him in our prayers and honor his legacy through acts of kindness and service, just as he did throughout his remarkable life.



Want to honor Cesar Chavez? You must keep his story alive

César led the historic non-violent movement for farm worker rights. He motivated thousands of people, who never worked in agriculture, to commit themselves to social, economic and environmental justice and civil rights. And he helped grow leadership in the Hispanic community to throw off centuries of discrimination.

César's impact is reflected in the holiday designated for him in eleven states and in the parks, cultural centers, libraries, schools, and streets that carry his name in cities across **Texas** and the United States. In **Texas**, his birthday is an optional state holiday.

César knew the hard life of farm laborers firsthand. He had to leave school after eighth grade to work in the fields as a migrant to help support his family. After serving in the **U.S. Navy**, **César** coordinated voter registration drives and campaigns against racial and economic discrimination, and, in 1962, he helped found the **National Farm Workers Association**, which later became the **United Farm Workers of America**. **César** led the first successful farm workers union in U.S. history and won the first industry-wide labor contracts in American agriculture. The union helped achieve dignity, respect, fair wages, medical coverage, pension benefits, humane working conditions and other protections for hundreds of thousands of farm laborers.

In **Texas**, UFW melon workers went on strike in **Starr County** in 1966-1967. Their 500-mile march to **Austin** in 1966 led to 10,000 people rallying at the capitol with **César** on **Memorial Day**, demanding higher wages. The **Texas Rangers** brutally broke the strike and were censured for it by the **U.S. Supreme Court** and then reorganized by the legislature. **César** inspired farm workers in **Texas** to organize and bring agricultural laborers under workers compensation, attain unemployment benefits, be protected against pesticides when harvesting crops, and require sanitary facilities in the fields.

César believed in the peaceful tactics of **Mohandas Gandhi** and **Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.**: fasts, boycotts, and strikes. People felt the justice of his cause. When he died, more than 50,000 people of all walks of life marched in his funeral procession under the hot **Delano, California** sun.

César's influence on **Texans** extended far beyond the thousands of **Texas** farm laborers who work here or as migrants in **California** and around the country. His efforts to open the doors of colleges and universities to the Hispanic community reached deep into **Texas**, especially at **UT-Austin** and at **UTEP** and, in turn, opened to doors to economic and political opportunity.

We do not measure **César's** life in material terms, but rather as that of a person who stood, and worked, for equality, justice, and dignity for all Americans, and who inspired many others to do the same. **César's** birthday should not be just a day on which we honor his name, but a day on which we tell his narrative and on which we re-commit ourselves to the struggle to make our community and our country a better place for our children and grandchildren.

Harrington is the retired founder of **Texas Civil Rights Project**. He worked with **César Chávez** in **Texas** for 18 years.



The Life and Times of a Only a Brother

Mi Carnal Frank: A Family Memoir and Biography of

Book Review by José Angel Gutierrez

The title introduces the readers to *Caló* or Chuco talk by the use of “*Mi Carnal*,” and more words later in the text (p. 48-49). “*Carnal*” means brother. **Frank** was **Juan’s** older sibling. By using “*Amá*” in reference to his mother and “*Dedi*” for his father, that is Spanglish, a combination of English and Spanish. Some *Caló* aka *Pachuco* is still used in contemporary slang.

In *Caló*, it would be “totacha del **Chuco**.”[1] This Chuco talk dates to the *Pachuco* era of the 1940s across the Southwest among early Chicanos. It was the counter-culture movement against being traditional Mexicans by that generation. Originally, *Caló* is derived from the language spoken by the **Roma** in **Spain**. He also introduces some **Ladino** dating to the 16th century explorations in the Americas by Spanish Sefarditas.

Lessons in Language

Ladino is **Sephardic Spanish** for such words still used today by Chicanos such as “chingar,” “güey” or “buey,” “tú,” “ellas,” “kerido,” “chante,” “ruca,” “canton,” “truje,” “ajeno,” “humo,” “vato” or “bato,” “haye” and more.[2] Chilangos, as residents of **Mexico City** are called, and now spreading across into the U.S., is the use of the ubiquitous “buey” or “güey.” Almost any sentence uttered includes this word.

The author occasionally inserts some words used by the **Payaya** tribe, first settlers of **Yanaguana** or **San Antonio** some 15,000 years ago. He provides a story on our indigenous roots as mestizos, one of 18 castes imposed by the Spanish during colonization of the Americas (p. 14). He also uses **Nahuatl**, the language of the **Mexica** or **Aztecas** (p. 243).

In so doing, the author is opening the door for us to correct the ignorance about the rich heritage and history inherent in our Chicano Spanish of today. De-

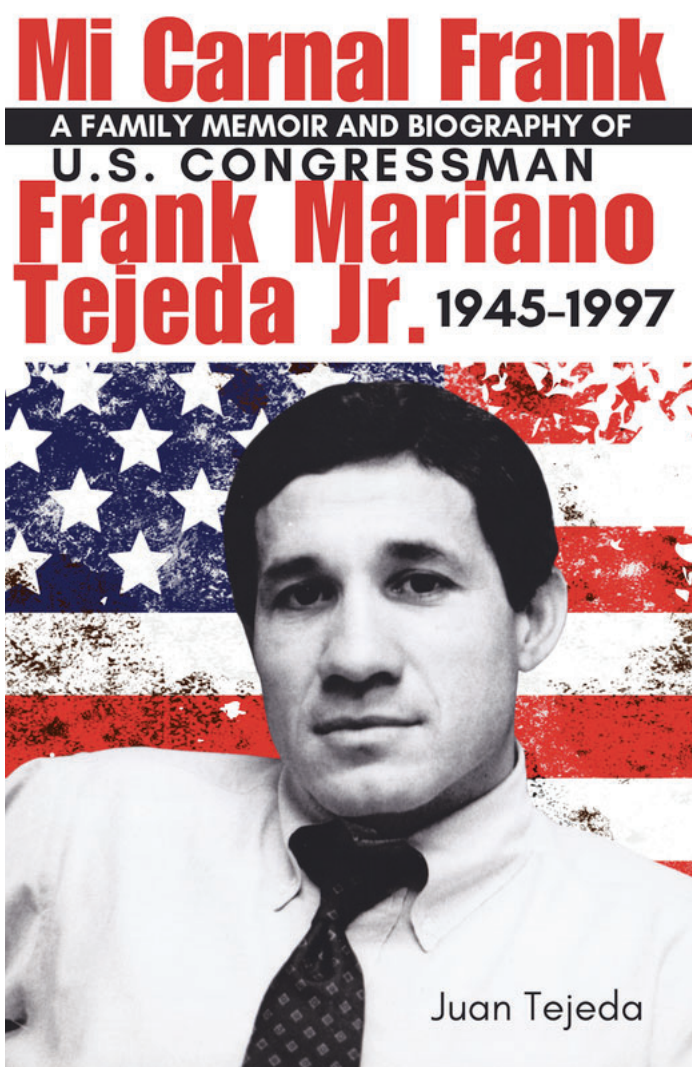
spite what traditional Spanish teachers in high schools, community colleges, and universities teach, our current language usage finds etymological roots in **Arabic** and **Nahuatl**, not just **Castillian Spanish**. For example, words used today beginning with “al” are from the **Arabic** language: “alfombra,” “algodón,” “almuada,” “alamabre.” Words also still used today ending in “te” such as “tomate,” “mesquite,” “chocolate,” and “molcajete” are from the Nahuatl language. [3] The narrative is the most readable, clear, engaging, interesting, and very adoringly detailed story about the older brother, el **Frank**.

There are several “freebies” in the book besides the traditional Contents which are set out by years not chapters (pp. 6-7); Las Gracias or Acknowledgements (p. 241); and the Author’s biography (p. 263). See a detailed Timeline of Frank Tejada’s life (p. 245); a Photo and Document Index (p. 250); and a Spanish and English translation of words the author used in the text (p. 256).

On the Importance of Biography

Juan writes about his book, “Our children and young adults need to see and read these stories in their schools and libraries” (p. 12). So true. Biography is still a neglected field of study, especially about us, people of Mexican origin. Even in **Chicano Studies** programs and Departments, biography as part of the curriculum is missing. The Big Lit people in **New York** ignore us.[4] The Anglo-centric academic presses seldom have such an interest.[5]

This book is actually three in one. It is, as the title suggests, both a family memoir and a biography (pp. 14-18, 20-29). It also is the beginning of an autobiography of the author, **Juan Tejada**; woven into the



narrative of the family and his older brother. The author reveals his birth certificate name was **John**, but he changed it in the 1970s to his current name, **Juan** (p. 39). He began work on this book in 2019 and at the same time preparing for release a CD of **Chicano** music, *Raiz XicanX* by his band, **Conjunto Aztlan** (p. 11).

Pioneer Tejano Politician, Could Tell

U.S. Congressman Frank Mariano Tejada Jr. 1945-1997

In the detailed analysis of the 1982 election, **Juan** inserted a paragraph about **Amá** and **Dedi**, their parents, as babysitters to four grandchildren with a photograph from 1990 showing twelve members of the family (p. 126). Another example of family history discussing the playing of Conjunto music en route to **Austin** for **Frank's** swearing-in ceremony as state senator in 1987 (p. 154).

These paragraphs also discuss **Celia**, **Frank's** wife, their kids, and the marital problems between them (pp. 154-155), and on the passing of **Dedi, Francisco Mariano Tejada**, their father on August 4, 1987 (pp. 159-160). One last example on family history is the text on the beginning of the end of **U.S. Congressman Frank Tejada** (pp. 198-203). He died from a brain tumor three years later on January 30, 1997, at age 51 (pp. 245-248).

Frank, the first born of the **Tejada** family, was a remarkable and determined fellow. He never graduated from high school, instead he enlisted like so many **Chicanos** of the time, in the **Marine Corps** during the **Viet Nam** war. While in the service, he earned his **GED**. He did graduate from **St. Mary's University**, then law school at **Berkeley** (1974) and even an MBA from **Harvard** (1980) and an LLM degree from **Yale** (1988). He was among the first **Chicano** law professors hired at **St. Mary's Law School** (pp. 129, 133).

Meeting Frank Tejada

I first met **Frank Tejada** on the campus of **St. Mary's University** in **San Antonio, Texas** in January 1967. We both were majoring in **Political Science** but it was called **Government** back in 1967. He was a freshman and I was beginning work on a master's degree. We also both worked as youth counselors for the local **War on Poverty** agency, known by its acronym as **SANYO**. We had to work to pay for the expensive tuition at **St. Mary's**. Frankly, we did not get along too well. He was a proud Marine veteran, highly decorated with a **Bronze Star**,

a **Purple Heart**, and later posthumously the **Silver Star**. His father was also highly decorated and wounded during **World War II's Battle of Casini** (p. 28).

I was against the war in **Viet Nam**, as was his brother **Juan** (p. 105). We organized several anti-war protests by **Chicanos**. We both, however, were in the **U.S. Army Reserves**. **Frank**, as **Juan** tells us, not only was highly decorated for his valor and exemplary service but his organic leadership. **Frank** worked his way up the military ranks like a hot knife on butter. He went from **Private First Class** to **Sergeant** at age 19 to **Staff Sergeant** by 21.

A Passion for Electoral Politics

He developed a passion for electoral politics, especially when he helped **Edmundo "Mundo" Zaragosa** win a school board seat on the **Harlandale School District**, southside of **San Antonio**, the first **Chicano** ever (1971). **Mundo** was another former classmate of mine but at **Texas A & I University** in **Kingsville, Texas**. Together, **Zaragosa** and **Frank**, as **Democrats**, began to build a potent electoral machine in **San Antonio's** southside. Others and I, as members of the **Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO)**, were affiliated with **County Commissioner Alberto Peña**, who controlled politics in **San Antonio's Westside**. [6] We were forming our own political party, **La Raza Unida**, to oppose the one-party dictatorship of the **Democrats** that began in 1873 after **Reconstruction**, and lasting until 1994 when **Texas** began its one-party dictatorship by **Republicans**.

In 1973, **Frank** entered **Marine Corps Officer Candidate School** and graduated as a 2nd Lieutenant, made 1st Lieutenant by 1981, and Captain by 1985. Not content yet, **Frank** entered and completed **U.S. Army Airborne School** at **Ft. Benning, Georgia**. He became a paratrooper in 1988. He became a Major in the **Marine Corps Reserves** in 1994 (pp. 246-248).

Beginning in the mid-1970s, **Frank** sought his own political destiny. He was the first **Chicano** to win a state representative seat in southern **Bexar County, District 57-B**. He took office on January 12, 1977 (p. 116). This span was 72 years since the very first Mexican-origin state representative was elected in **Texas, José Tomás Canales** in 1905. **Frank** served for eleven years before being elected to the state senate in 1984 (p. 129) then the second **U.S. Representative** from **San Antonio** (p. 186). **Henry B. Gonzalez** had been the first by appointment in 1961.

These sections on the three state and federal political offices **Frank Tejada** held are most informative on the nuances of campaign strategies, electoral politics, legislative bill writing and policy making, winning and losing battles, and public leadership. This work should be a recommended text in all **Texas** politics and government and **Chicano Studies** classes. The work done by **Juan** on these sections is excellent material for class units and individual lesson plans to be prepared for high schoolers.

The Legacy of Frank Tejada

The legacy and public recognition of **Frank Tejada** are the last pages in the book with many photographs of this moving, richly detailed from extensive research and personal knowledge, biography of a great **Chicano** leader. This narrative is very engaging, passionate, intimate, and sorely needed.

Juan in his own right is also well known, certainly in **San Antonio** where most of the **Tejada** clan still lives. He is a celebrated musician of **Chicano-style** Conjunto music, author of several books and composer of songs, and a retired academic from **Palo Alto College** teaching **Chicano Studies** and Music (p. 10). Neck to neck with **Rogelio Nuñez** in **San Benito, Texas**, they began and continue to organize the annual **Tejano Conjunto Festival** in **San Antonio**, 42 years, and the **Narciso Martinez Conjunto Festival** in **Los Fresnos**, 31 years. They are keeping Conjunto music alive.

Deborah Parra-Medina, PhD, MPH Named inaugural Executive Director of the Center for Health Equity at the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus

Deborah Parra-Medina, PhD, MPH, has been named inaugural **Executive Director of the Center for Health Equity** at the **University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus**, a role she officially began on January 1. With more than 25 years of research and program development work in disease prevention and public health promotion among diverse populations, **Dr. Parra-Medina** brings a distinctive skill set and perspective to the helm as we launch our center.



The Center for Health Equity is a vital and long-anticipated addition to the **CU Anschutz Medical Campus**, created to address inequities in health and access to care here in **Aurora** and far beyond. Initially founded in fall 2021, the center was established to advance community health and well-being by addressing structural sources of inequity and creating opportunities through learning, service, research and advocacy. **The Center for Health Equity** will work in close collaboration with the **Office of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Community Engagement** and the **Aurora Wellness Community**, in partnership with local communities.

Dr. Parra-Medina is an epidemiologist by training, and she has dedicated her career to advancing public health and addressing health disparities through collaborative research spanning rural, urban and border settings. She has an extensive background in

community-based research and health promotion, as well as chronic disease prevention and control interventions with underserved communities including women, youth, Latinos, immigrants and economically disadvantaged populations.

She served most recently as director of the **Latino Research Institute** at the **University of Texas at Austin**, where she also served as endowed chair and professor of **Mexican American and Latina/o studies**. Before joining **UT Austin**, she served as a professor of epidemiology and biostatistics at the **University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio**. A **California** native, she holds a PhD in epidemiology from the **University of California San Diego** and a master's degree in public health from **San Diego State University**.

Phillis Barragán Goetz Receives Book Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities

Dr. Phillis M. Barragán Goetz has been awarded a \$60,000 grant from the **National Endowment for the Humanities** for a book she's writing about a pioneering yet often overlooked folklorist, writer and educator.

"The Borderlands of Inclusivity: Jovita González and the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement" delves into the life of **González**, who was born in **Roma, Texas**, near the turn of the 20th Century.



While pursuing her master's degree at **The University of Texas in Austin** in the 1920s, **González** traveled throughout the region, interviewing and writing about **Mexican Americans** along the borderlands and their efforts to preserve their cultural traditions during a period of tumultuous change.

She also worked as a teacher, co-authoring several sets of Spanish textbooks. In addition, she wrote two novels, both of which were published after her death. **González** also has the distinction of being the first **Mexican American** president of the **Texas Folklore Society**.

Barragán Goetz, an associate professor in the **Department of History, Philosophy and Geography at Texas A&M University-San Antonio**, first discovered **González** when she was a grad student at **The University of Texas at Austin**. She said that while various scholars had written about **González**, the coverage was sparse, consisting of mostly individual articles or single book chapters.

As she researched and learned more about **González**, **Barragán Goetz** felt that she deserved more. *"I became a little obsessed and decided to write a full biography about her,"* she said. *"She was a foundational figure during the emergence*

of Mexican American literature."

Moreover, **Barragán Goetz** said that while **González** was a talented writer and an important historian, she often faced racial and cultural roadblocks during her career and few of her folklore pieces were published, most of her work was ignored. After earning her master's degree in 1930, there's evidence she applied for multiple Ph.D. programs at other universities but was not accepted.

"Negative stereotypes about race, gender and Mexican American women were very prevalent during this era and definitely played a role in why she was not able to get her work published," **Barragán Goetz** said.

After **González** died in 1983, **Barragán Goetz** said her work was re-discovered by scholars, and she had multiple novels and folklore collections published throughout the 1990s and early 2000s. *"It's great that there's been this renewed interest in González,"* she said. All the focus has been on the contributions of men, who controlled organizations like the **League United Latin American Citizens** and dominated the discourse.

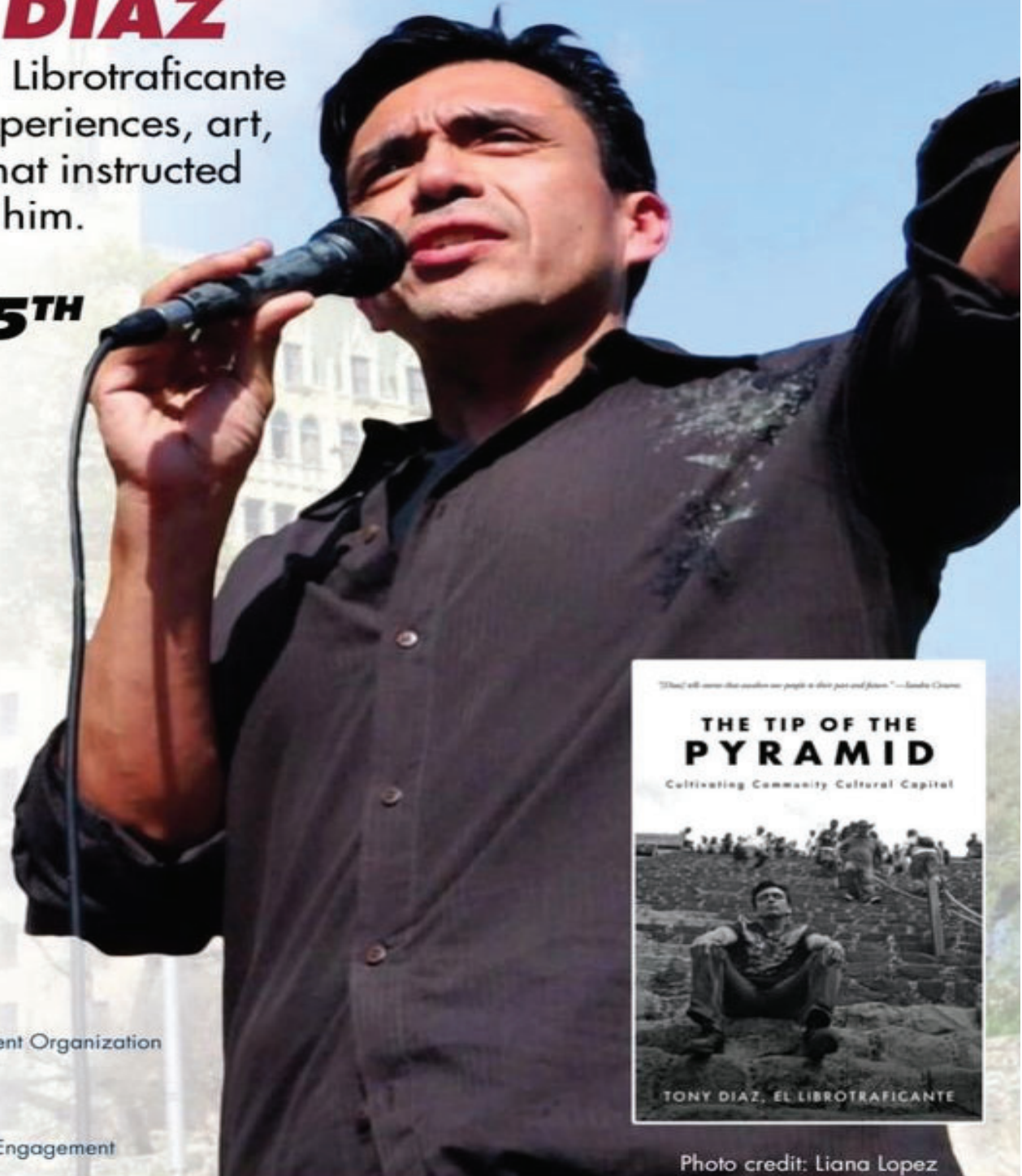
THE AMERICAN DREAM THROUGH OUR BOOKS

TONY DIAZ

Tony Diaz, El Librotraficante shares the experiences, art, and culture that instructed and inspired him.

April 15TH

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LSC-CYFAIR
Latin American Student Organization



LSC-CYFAIR
Office of Culture & Engagement

Photo credit: Liana Lopez



Los Luzeros De Rioverde

**Amigos nos vemos este 12 de Abril en el Rio Bravo Richardson y este 20 de Abril en Seguin Texas Jaripeo !!
EVENTO AL PUBLICO!! #LOSLUZEROSDERIOVERDE
#losluzeros #FAMILIALUZEROS #richardsontx #angelzertainmentinc**

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

PERMISO PROPUESTO NO. WQ0016466001

SOLICITUD. El Distrito Municipal de Servicios Públicos No. 89 del Condado de Brazoria, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para el propuesto Permiso No. WQ0016466001 (EPA I.D. No. TX0145513) 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 325,000 galones por día. La planta está ubicada en aproximadamente 0.59 millas sureste de la intersección de Allanson Road y Farm-to-Market Road 1462, en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas 77583. La ruta de descarga es del sitio de la planta a una serie de estanques de detención; desde allí a Brazo Pantanoso de Austin; y desde allí a Brazo Pantanoso de Bastrop de marea. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 19 de enero 2024. La solicitud para el permiso está disponible para leerla y copiarla en la Biblioteca Pública de Manvel, 20514B Highway 6, Manvel, Texas. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación es proporcionado como una cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o del aviso. Para la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud. <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-95.41622,29.343278&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 recibir los avisos y los que están en la lista de correo que desean recibir avisos de esta solicitud. El aviso dará la fecha límite para someter comentarios públicos.**

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

nistrativa de lo contencioso.

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

PARA SOLICITAR UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU SOLICITUD LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre, dirección, y número de teléfono; el nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad/actividad con respecto a la instalación; una descripción específica de la forma cómo usted sería afectado adversamente por el sitio de una manera no común al

público en general; una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho en disputa que usted presente durante el período de comentarios; y la declaración “[Yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado”. Si presenta la petición para una audiencia de caso impugnado de parte de un grupo o asociación, debe identificar una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; identificar el nombre y la dirección de un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; proveer la información indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y su distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; explicar cómo y porqué el miembro sería afectado; y explicar cómo los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

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

puta 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.

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.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN 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. 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. 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 Distrito Municipal de Servicios Públicos No. 89 del Condado de Brazoria a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Valerie Lara, P.E., EHRA Engineering, al 713-784-4500.

Fecha de emisión 28 de marzo de 2024

COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DEL ESTADO DE TEXAS



COMBINADO

AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y

EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA RENOVACION

Y

AVISO DE LA SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR PARA EL

PERMISO DEL SISTEMA DE ELIMINACION DE DESCARGAS

DE CONTAMINANTES DE TEXAS (TPDES) PARA

AGUAS RESIDUALES INDUSTRIALES

RENOVACIÓN

PERMISO NO. WQ 0004679000

blecería las condiciones bajo las cuales la instalación debe operar. El Director Ejecutivo ha tomado una decisión preliminar que si este permiso es emitido, cumple con todos los requisitos normativos y legales. La solicitud del permiso, la decisión preliminar del Director Ejecutivo y el borrador del permiso están disponibles para leer y copiar en Alvin Library, Information Desk, 105 South Gordon Street, Alvin, Texas.

AVISO DE IDIOMA ALTERNATIVO.

El aviso de idioma alternativo en español está disponible en <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/wastewater/plain-language-summaries-and-public-notice>.

COMENTARIO PUBLICO / REUNION PUBLICA.

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 PARA UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO.

Después de la fecha límite para los comentarios públicos, el director ejecutivo considerará los comentarios y preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos relevantes y materiales, o significativos. **La respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, se enviará por correo a todos los que enviaron comentarios públicos o que solicitaron estar en una lista de correo para esta solicitud. Si se reciben comentarios, el correo también proporcionará instrucciones para solicitar una audiencia de caso impugnado o reconsiderar la decisión del director ejecutivo.** Una audiencia de

caso disputado es un procedimiento legal similar a un juicio civil en un tribunal de distrito estatal.

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

Después del cierre de todos los períodos de comentarios y de petición que aplican, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y cualquier petición para reconsideración o para una audiencia de caso impugnado a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración durante una reunión programada de la Comisión.

La Comisión sólo puede conceder una solicitud de una audiencia de caso impugnado sobre los temas que el solicitante haya presentado en sus comentarios oportunos que no fueron retirados posteriormente. **Si se**

SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR. Schlumberger Technology Corporation, **14910 Airline Road Rosharon, Texas 77583** que opera Schlumberger Rosharon Campus una instalación de investigación y desarrollo de campos petroleros, Empresa industrial ligera y fabricación de explosivos., ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) renovación del 004679000, del Sistema de Eliminación de Descarga de Contaminantes de Texas (TPDES), que autoriza la descarga de purgas sin contacto de torres de enfriamiento y efluentes previamente monitoreados en un flujo promedio diario que no exceda 40,800 por día en el desagüe externo 002, y aguas residuales domésticas tratadas en un flujo promedio diario que no exceda los 30,000 galones por día en el desagüe externo 101. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el Septiembre 28, 2023.

Este aviso combinado se emite para corregir la dirección postal del solicitante indicada en el NORI original.

La planta está ubicada en 14910 Airline Road en el City of Rosharon en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación es proporcionado como una cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o del aviso. Para la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud.

<https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-95.442567,29.368525&level=18>

El efluente tratado es descargado al a una tubería de drenaje in situ; desde allí a Austin Bayou; desde allí a Bastrop Bayou Marea en el Segmento No. 1105 de la Cuenca del Río San Jacinto-Brazos Coastal. Los usos no clasificados de las aguas receptoras son limitados usos de la vida acuática para una tubería de drenaje y intermedios de vida acuática para Austin Bayou. La uso designado para Segmento No. 1105 son premaria recreación contacto y alto uso acuático.

El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha completado la revisión técnica de la solicitud y ha preparado un borrador del permiso. El borrador del permiso, si es aprobado, esta-

COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DEL ESTADO DE TEXAS

RENOVACIÓN

PERMISO NO. WQ 0004679000

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 para descargar aguas residuales sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

ACCIÓN DEL DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO. El Director Ejecutivo puede emitir la aprobación final de la solicitud a menos que se presente una solicitud de audiencia de caso impugnado oportunamente o una solicitud de reconsideración. Si se presenta una solicitud de audiencia oportuna o una solicitud de reconsideración, el Director Ejecutivo no emitirá la aprobación final del permiso y enviará la solicitud y la petición a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión.

LISTA DE CORREO. Si envía comentarios públicos, una solicitud de una audiencia de caso impugnado o una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, se le agregará a la lista de correo para que esta solicitud reciba avisos públicos futuros enviadas por correo por la Oficina del Secretario Oficial. Además, puede solicitar ser colocado en: (1) la lista de correo permanente para un nombre de solicitante específico y número de permiso; y/o (2) la lista de correo para un condado específico. Para ser colocado en la lista de correo permanente y / o del condado, especifique claramente qué lista(s) y envíe su solicitud a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial de la TCEQ a la dirección a continuación.

Todos los comentarios públicos escritos y las solicitudes de reunión pública deben enviarse a la Office of the Chief Clerk, MC 105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087 o electrónicamente a <https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/> dentro de los 30 días a partir de la fecha de publicación de este aviso en el periódico.

INFORMACIÓN DISPONIBLE EN LÍNEA. Para obtener detalles sobre el estado de la solicitud, visite la Base de Datos Integrada de los Comisionados en www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cid. Busque en la base de datos utilizando el número de permiso para esta solicitud, que se proporciona en la parte superior de este aviso.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA AGENCIA. Los comentarios y solicitudes públicas deben enviarse electrónicamente a <https://www14.tceq.texas.gov/epic/eComment/>, o por escrito a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Office of the Chief Clerk, MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Cualquier información personal que envíe a al TCEQ pasará a formar parte del registro de la agencia; esto incluye las direcciones de correo electrónico. Para obtener más información sobre esta solicitud de permiso o el proceso de permisos, llame al Programa de Educación Pública de la TCEQ, sin cargo, al 1-800-687-4040 o visite su sitio web en www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/pep. Si desea información en español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También se puede obtener información adicional del Schlumberger Technology Corporation a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Ms. Rose Anderson al 281-285-6409.

Fecha de emisión: 23 de febrero de 2024

Mario K. Castillo J.D

Named the fifth Chancellor of Lone Star College System

Mario K. Castillo J.D. was named the fifth Chancellor of Lone Star College System in August 2023. Prior to that, **Castillo** served the College as Chief Operating Officer and General Counsel. His responsibilities have progressed through the years; starting as the College's General Counsel in 2015, he was promoted to Vice Chancellor and General Counsel in 2016 and again promoted to Chief Operating Officer and General Counsel in 2017. Additionally, he served as Interim President at the **Kingwood** campus for the 2020 to 2021 academic year.



Castillo's focus is the College's students. He has reshaped processes and procedures to be student centric and student informed. He understands you cannot be what you cannot see, and therefore ensures he meets students where they are at. **Castillo** provides numerous student scholarship and internship opportunities and regularly meets with students to offer career advice. He prioritizes student speaking engagements and student outreach.

Prior to joining the College, **Castillo** served as a Partner at **Monty & Ramirez, LLP** practicing Labor and Employment Law, earning Board Certification in Labor and Employment Law by the **Texas Board of Legal Specialization**. During this time, he represented the College as outside counsel in various matters. His legal experience includes litigation on cases in state and federal courts, various appellate courts and the **Texas Supreme Court**. He also served as a briefing attorney for the **Honorable Felix Rocio** of the **Southern District of Texas** and was an adjunct professor. Mario's peer-reviewed articles have been published by the **Baylor School of Law** and the **University of Houston Law Center**.

Castillo received his Juris Doctorate from the **Maurer School of Law at Indiana University in Bloomington** and received his Bachelor of Arts in Government from **The University of Texas at Austin**. **Castillo** is a first-generation high school (on his mother's side), college, and law school student as well as a first-generation American. He enjoys overly ambitious home improvement projects, recently completed **Ironman Texas**, and is an avid reader.

In the Community



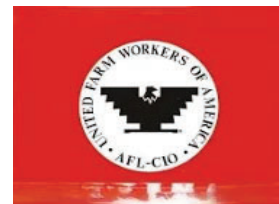
LEFT: Anita Quintanilla spoke at the annual *Cesar Chavez March* in Austin, Texas. She worked for the **United Farm Workers Union** in the 1970s and has been a community activist all her life.

RIGHT: Austin City Councilman José Velásquez and Travis County Precinct 4 Constable George Morales III also participated in the annual *Cesar Chavez March* in Austin, Texas.



LEFT: Monica Guzman was one of the recipients of the annual **PODER Cesar Chavez Awards**. Monica has been a community activist all her life.

RIGHT: Perla Cavazos, Deputy Administrator at **Central Health** stands with **Paul Saldaña**, one of the organizers of the annual *Cesar Chavez March*. Also standing with them is the new President and CEO of **Central Health**, **Dr. Patrick Lee**.



LEFT: Long time community activist **Martha Cotera** is joined by **Monica Maldonado**, **Modesta Treviño** and **Anita Quintanilla** at the annual *Cesar Chavez March*.

RIGHT: **Alicia Perez-Hodge**, with **HABLA** and one of the organizers of the annual *Cesar Chavez March* was a guest speaker at **Parque Zaragoza** in Austin, Texas. **Alicia** is very active in a number of community activities.

Photo credits:
Rene Renteria



En la comunidad



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. WQ0004362000

SOLICITUD. Shin-Etsu Silicones of America, Inc., 5650 East Highway 332, Freeport, Texas 77541, que posee una instalación de fabricación de productos químicos orgánicos que produce silano funcional al carbono, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para renovar el Permiso No. WQ0004362000 (EPA I.D. No. TX1024427) del Sistema de Eliminación de Descargas de Contaminantes de Texas (TPDES) para autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas y pluviales en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 700,000 galones por día a través de Outfall 001. La planta está ubicada en 5650 East Highway 332, Freeport, en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas 77541. La ruta de descarga es del sitio de la planta a al Canal Planta "A" de Dow, de allí a Brazos River Tidal. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 25 de enero de 2024. La solicitud para el permiso estará disponible para leerla y copiarla en Clute Branch Library, 215 North Shanks Street, Clute, Texas antes de la fecha de publicación de este aviso en el periódico. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación es proporcionado como una cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o del aviso. Para la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud. <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-95.355555,29.004722&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 recibir los avisos y los que están en la lista de correo que desean recibir avisos de esta solicitud. El aviso dará la fecha límite para someter comentarios públicos.**

COMENTARIO PUBLICO / REUNION PUBLICA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos o pedir una reunión pública sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de una reunión pública es dar la oportunidad de presentar comentarios o hacer preguntas acerca de la solicitud. La TCEQ realiza una reunión pública si el

Director Ejecutivo determina que hay un grado de interés público suficiente en la solicitud o si un legislador local lo pide. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

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

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

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

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

puta 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.

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

También se puede obtener información adicional del Shin-Etsu Silicones of America, Inc. a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Señor Nicholas Otto al 979-230-9595 extensión 626.

Fecha de emission el 13 de marzo de 2024

The GWSP 2024 Annual Spring Speaker Series: Resistance & Resilience in the Borderlands

“Chicana Trauma Studies: Writing as Healing”

Chicana literature often represents gender violence while simultaneously presenting strategies of survival in response. This talk will explore the cicatrix poetics of social protest works whose authors bring attention to violence and erasure by writing from the wound and healing through storytelling. Artistic expression like this is a necessary component for Chicana communities—not just to survive, but to thrive, emphasizing how literature can be an effective catalyst for both social change and personal transformation, an orientation towards freedom, and liberation through love.



Adrianna M. Santos is Associate Professor of English at Texas A&M University-San Antonio. She is the faculty advisor for Mexican American Student Association and Coordinator of the Creative Arts and Performance Studies program. She earned a B.A. in English from University of Texas at Austin and an M.A. and Ph.D. in Chicana/o Studies from University of California, Santa Barbara. Her scholarship has appeared in *Chicana/Latina Studies*, *Latina Critical Feminism*, and *Shakespeare Bulletin*. With Norma E. Cantú and Rita Urquijo-Ruiz, she is co-editor of *Interplanetary Nepantla: El Mundo Zurdo 8* (Aunt Lute, 2022). With Katherine Gillen and Kathryn Vomero Santos, she is co-editor of *The Bard in the Borderlands: An Anthology of Shakespeare Appropriations en La Frontera* (ACMRS Press, 2023) She is the author of *Cicatrix Poetics, Trauma and Healing in the Literary Borderlands: Beyond Survival* (Palgrave, 2024).

Date: Wednesday, April 24, 2024

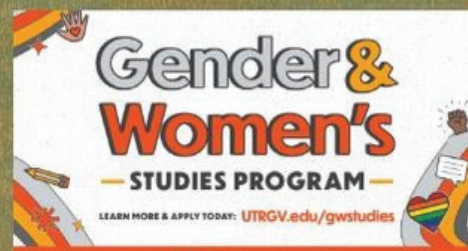
Time: 6:00 pm

Via Zoom: <https://utrgv.zoom.us/j/3528871382>

FOR QUESTIONS AND ACCOMMODATIONS EMAIL
CATHRYN.MERLAWATSON@UTRGV.EDU

UTRGV

School of Interdisciplinary
Programs & Community
Engagement



D.A. SAENZ SETS THE RECORD STRAIGHT!!!



By STEVE TAYLOR/RIO GRANDE GUARDIAN

Cameron County District Attorney Luis V. Saenz says he is fed up with national politicians disparaging the **Rio Grande Valley** with claims that the region is overrun with undocumented immigrants due to open border policies. Saenz invites these politicians to come to downtown **Brownsville** and see how peaceful it is.

*“I’m glad you have had the opportunity to see how peaceful and quiet it is and how safe it is,” Saenz told the **Rio Grande Guardian International News Service**, in an exclusive interview. “Where we’re standing right here, we’re less than half a mile from the border, from the bridge, and we’re a very safe community. We’ve been ranked nationally in the top 20 safest communities. That’s contrary to what you hear from these national officials who come down to do their photo ops. They get on those river boats with their bulletproof vests and they hold their press conferences and warn people about how dangerous it is down here. How it’s a war zone.”*

Such rhetoric is “very unsettling” for all the people that live and work in the Valley, **Saenz** said. *“Were disturbed by that (war zone rhetoric) and we wish they would stop saying that because it’s not true.” Saenz added: “We live in a very peaceful community, very safe, and we invite anybody to come down here and visit us and see for themselves how safe and peaceful it is, contrary to what these national elected officials are saying to further their political agendas.”*

Saenz did not name the national politicians he had in mind. Perhaps it includes **U.S. Rep. Michael McCaul** of **Austin, Texas**, who recently said: *“Every time I go down to the border, it has gotten worse. This crisis — a direct result of the Biden administration’s deliberate abandonment of our border — is a human tragedy, and it’s damaging the fabric of our nation.”*

Perhaps **Saenz** had **U.S. Sen. John Cornyn** of **Texas** in mind. **Cornyn** recently said: *“The truth is, the state of Texas has been left abandoned.” Cornyn* said he is working hard to “protect our nation from Joe Biden’s reckless open-border immigration policies.”

The 2024 General Election for Lake Jackson City Council will be held on Saturday, May 4, 2024.



COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DEL ESTADO DE TEXAS



AVISO DE RECIBIMIENTO DE LA SOLICITUDE INTENCIÓN DE OBTENER UN PERMISO PARA RENOVACIÓN Y ENMIENDA AL PERMISO DE CONTROL DE INYECCIÓN SUBTERÁNEA DE RESIDUOS NO PELIGROSOS

PERMISO NÚMS. WDW 435, 436 Y 437

SOLICITUD. Huntsman Etilenoaminas LLC, P.O. Box 2109, Freeport, Texas 77541, una planta de fabricación de etilenoaminas ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por sus siglas en inglés) para la renovación del permiso para la autorización continua de la inyección de salmuera no peligrosa generada a partir de actividades relacionadas con la fabricación y para la enmienda del permiso para agregar dos flujos de residuos, reducir la presión máxima de inyección, aumentar las tasas y volúmenes de inyección y agregar información del propietario de la instalación. El sitio está ubicado en 307 County Road 624, puerta A-1, bloque A38, Freeport, 77541 en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 19 de junio de 2023. La solicitud del permiso está disponible para leer y copiar en la Biblioteca Pública de Freeport, 410 Brazosport Boulevard, Freeport, Texas 77541. El enlace siguiente a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o la instalación es proporcionada como cortesía pública y no es parte de la solicitud o el aviso: <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/LocationMapper/?marker=-95.307064,28.953189&level=18>. Para el sitio exacto, consulte a la solicitud.

AVISO ADICIONAL. El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha determinado que la solicitud es administrativamente completa y llevará a cabo 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 será publicada y enviada a los que están en la lista de correo de las personas a lo largo del condado que desean recibir los avisos y a los que están en la lista de correo que desean recibir avisos de esta solicitud. Ese aviso dará la fecha límite para someter comentarios públicos.**

COMENTARIO PÚBLICO / REUNIÓN PÚBLICA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos o pedir una reunión pública sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de una reunión pública es para dar la oportunidad de presentar comentarios o hacer preguntas acerca de la solicitud. La TCEQ realizará una reunión pública si el Director Ejecutivo determina que existe un interés público suficiente en la solicitud o si es pedida por un legislador local. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia administrativa de caso impugnado.

OPORTUNIDAD DE UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE CASO IMPUGNADO Después del plazo para presentar comentarios públicos, el Director Ejecutivo tomará en cuenta todos los comentarios apropiados y preparará una respuesta a todo los comentarios públicos esenciales, pertinentes o significativos. **A menos que la solicitud haya sido remitida directamente a una audiencia administrativa de caso impugnado, la respuesta a los comentarios y la decisión del Director Ejecutivo sobre la solicitud serán enviadas 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 caso impugnado.** Una audiencia administrativa de caso impugnado 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 la distancia de su propiedad/actividades con respecto a la instalación; una descripción específica de cómo sería usted afectado negativamente por la instalación en una manera no común al público en general; una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho en disputa que usted presente durante el período de comentarios; y la declaración

“[Yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado”. Si presenta la petición para una audiencia de caso impugnado de parte de un grupo o asociación, debe identificar una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; identificar el nombre y la dirección de un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; proveer la información indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y su distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; explicar cómo y porqué el miembro sería afectado; y explicar cómo los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

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

Si se concede una audiencia, el tema de la audiencia estará limitado a cuestiones de hecho en disputa o cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho que son pertinentes y materiales a la decisión de la Comisión sobre la solicitud que se hayan presentado durante el período de comentarios.

LISTA DE CORREO. Si entrega comentarios públicos, un pedido para una audiencia administrativa de caso impugnado o pide una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, la Oficina del Secretario Oficial enviará por correo los avisos públicos en relación con la solicitud. Además, puede solicitar que sea puesto en: (1) la lista de correo permanente para recibir los avisos de un solicitante indicado, por nombre y número de permiso específico y/o (2) la lista de correo de todas las solicitudes para un condado específico. Si desea que se agregue su nombre en una de las listas, designe cuál(es) lista(s) y envíe por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Oficial de la TCEQ.

INFORMACIÓN DISPONIBLE EN LÍNEA. Para detalles sobre el estado de la solicitud, visite la Base de Datos Integrada de los Comisionados (CID, por sus siglas en inglés) al www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/cid. Una vez que haya obtenido acceso al CID usando el enlace de arriba, rellene el número de permiso de esta solicitud, la cual está proporcionada al inicio de este aviso.

COMUNICACIÓN Y TRANSFERENCIA DE INFORMACIÓN A LA AGENCIA - todos los comentarios públicos y solicitudes deben ser presentadas electrónicamente vía www.tceq.texas.gov/agency/decisions/cc/comments.html o por escrito dirigidos a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, 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 o visite su sitio de la red al www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/pep. Si desea información en español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También puede obtener información adicional de Huntsman Etilenoaminas LLC en la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Allison McCurdy al (979) 237-6856.

Fecha de emisión: 11 de marzo, 2024

The San Felipe Golf students who were portrayed in the movie *The Long Game*.





The Long Game

The Long Game is a 2023 American historical drama film adaptation of **Humberto G. Garcia's** 2010 novel **Mustang Miracle**. The film is directed by **Julio Quintana** and stars **Jay Hernandez, Julian Works, Jaina Lee Ortiz, Brett Cullen, Oscar Nuñez, Paulina Chávez, Gregory Diaz IV, José Julián, Cheech Marin, and Dennis Quaid**.

The film is scheduled to be released theatrically in the United States by **Mucho Mas Media** on April 12, 2024.

Plot

The Long Game tells a true story of the **San Felipe Mustangs**, a group of Mexican-American youths located in **Del Rio, Texas**. In the 1950s, the group set out to play golf at a white country club in town. Despite prejudice, the **Mustangs** overcame these obstacles to become the 1957 **Texas** state champions.

Production

In June 2022, it was announced that **Jay Hernandez, Jaina Lee Ortiz, Dennis Quaid** and **Julian Works** would star in the film.

Release

The Long Game premiered at **South by Southwest** on March 12, 2023. It is scheduled to be theatrically released by **Mucho Mas Media** on April 12, 2024.

Reception

On the review aggregator website **Rotten Tomatoes**, 75% of 12 critics' reviews are positive, with an average rating of 6/10.

Brian Tallerico of **RogerEbert.com** gave the film a positive review and wrote that it *"transcends its clichés by being true to its characters and artistic in its approach."*

Sheri Linden of **The Hollywood Reporter** also gave the film a positive review and wrote, *"Could have used more topspin, but a winning round nonetheless."*

Therese Lacson of **Collider** graded the film a C and wrote, *"The Long Game isn't awful, it's perfectly serviceable as a sports flick about an inspiring all-American team, but that's all that it is: it's fine. There's little to write home about and it feels like a case of unfulfilled potential."*



AUSTIN, TX – The search for the next Tejano music star returns after a three-year break with the **Tejano Idol** competition. **The Austin Tejano Music Coalition (ATMC)**, the producer of the contest, announced that they are accepting online submissions from singers across the nation who want to showcase their vocal skills and passion for Tejano music.

Tejano Idol was created in 2011 to promote Tejano music, increase awareness, and grab the attention of all music fans, according to a statement from ATMC. “We want to draw a spotlight on young artists and infuse the Tejano music scene with fresh and new talent,” the statement said.

The competition is open to solo singers of any age and genre, as long as they can perform a **Tejano** song. The contestants will be judged by a panel of **Tejano** music industry professionals, who will select the Top 12 finalists based on their vocal ability, stage presence, and audience appeal.

The Top 12 finalists will then participate in the finale showcase, tentatively scheduled for September 8, 2024, at a venue in **Austin, Texas**. The finale will consist of celebrity judges, 12 finalists, and a room full of **Tejano** music fans and media anxiously awaiting the yearly results. The winner and runner-up will receive a cash prize, a recording session, and other perks. Third place will also receive prizes and recognition. Prizes and hotel accommodations are provided for the finale.

Past **Tejano Idol** finalists include **Tejano Music Award** winners **Monica Saldivar** and **Liz Garcia**, along with **Devin Banda** and **Carlos Garcia**. Some of the **Tejano Idol** finalist have gone on to record albums, perform at major events, and collaborate with other **Tejano** artists.

If you are interested in participating in the **Tejano Idol 2024**, you can submit a video of yourself singing a **Tejano** song to tejanoidol@gmail.com. The deadline for submissions is the first weekend of August 2024. For more information, visit the ATMC on Facebook.

Follow **Tejano Nation** on Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram, and subscribe to our YouTube channel to keep up with everything **Tejano**. Listen to new **Tejano** music first with our Spotify playlists and iHeartRadio podcast.



Austin Tejano Music Coalition

2024 Tejano Idol

ENTRY FORM

NAME _____
 PHONE NO. _____
 EMAIL _____

RULES

ATMC members, immediate family **ARE NOT** eligible to participate in this competition. Professional **ARE NOT** eligible to compete.

New Age Limits. 15-55 years of age. Contestants 17 and younger must have parental agreement (*located below*) and if selected for finale must be accompanied by guardians for all performance.

Auditions genre is Tejano selection. -NO Mariachi -NO original songs - NO Selena -May use CD, flash drive or instrument for audition. - ATMC is not responsible for copy rights infringement.

AUDITIONS. Attend live filmed Auditions at Roaming locations, You will be given 2 opportunities to film audition. Roaming Audition Location Schedule will be posted on ATMC website and FB pages. NOTE: Audition dates may be changed or cancel without notice.

VIDEO AUDITION. If you unable to attend live filmed audition. YOU CAN submit a filmed video and **EMAIL** to tejanoidol.com or you can post via YOUTUBE and notify action to us.

ENTRY FEE: \$25.00 fee is nonrefundable. VENMO account is available.

HEAD SHOT: Must be provided. No full body pictures.

Contestants **must sign** Talent Agreement.

Elimination to TOP 12 is determined in August. **FINALE** is tentatively schedule for September 14, 2024. **1 day** - Hotel accommodations will be provided by us. Finale will be in Austin Texas.

TEJANO IDOL IS A AMTC FUNDRAISER, DOOR COVER FOR FINALE showcase IS \$10.00 CHILDREN ARE FREE.

TALENT AGREEMENT

By my signature below, I acknowledge that I am aware of and understand the 2024 Tejano Idol rules and guidelines and concur to the terms for participation and give ATMC permission to use my phone, voice and image as needed.

Signature _____

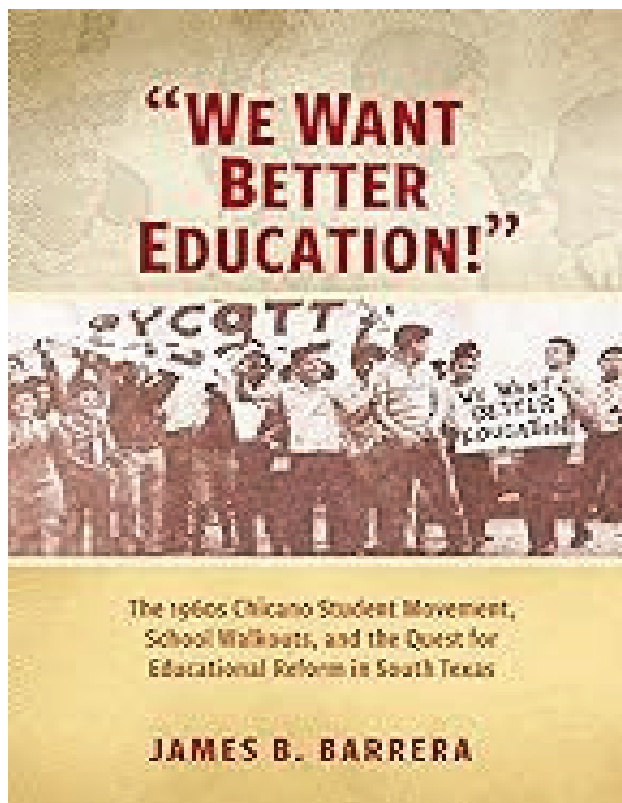
(17 YEARS AND YOUNGER) PARENTAL AGREEMENT

If contestant is 17 years of age for under, a parent or guardian must acknowledge, give consent and sign below. I am the parent of _____ by my signature below I acknowledge that I am aware of the contest. Of rules and requirements and allow my child to participate. I also give ATMC permission to use their photo, voice and image as needed. I understand that my present is required whenever my child performs.

PARENT Signature _____

PPCONTESTANT Signature _____

Libros para la primavera

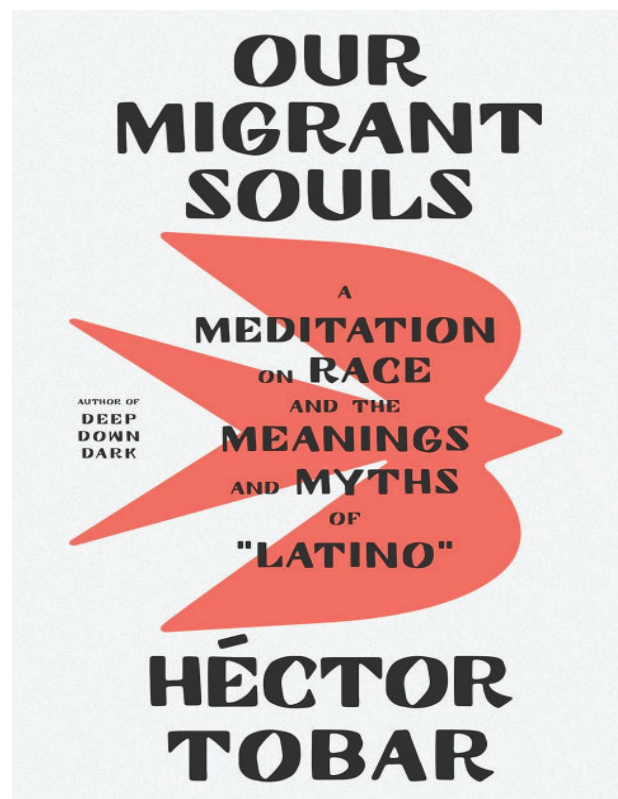


In “We Want Better Education!”, **James B. Barrera** offers a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the educational, cultural, and political issues of the **Chicano Movement** in **Texas**, which remains one of the lesser-known social and political efforts of the **Civil Rights Movement** of the 1960s. This movement became the political training ground for greater Chicano empowerment for students. By the 1970s, it was these students who helped to organize **La Raza Unida Party** in **Texas**.

This book explores the conditions faced by students of Mexican origin in public schools throughout the **South Texas** region, including **Westside San Antonio, Edcouch-Elsa, Kingsville, and Crystal City**. **Barrera** focuses on the relationship of **Chicano** students and their parents with the school systems and reveals the types of educational deficiencies faced by such students that led to greater political activism. He also shows how school-related issues became an important element of the students’ political and cultural struggle to gain a quality education and equal treatment. Protests enabled students and their supporters to gain considerable political leverage in the decision-making process of their schools.

Barrera incorporates information collected from archives throughout the state of **Texas**, including statistical data, government documents, census information, oral history accounts, and legal records. Of particular note are the in-depth interviews he conducted with numerous former students and community activists who participated or witnessed the various “walkouts” or student protests. “**We Want Better Education!**” is a major contribution to the

historiography of social movements, **Mexican American** studies, and twentieth-century **Texas** and American history.



WINNER OF THE KIRKUS PRIZE FOR NONFICTION
Named One of The New York Times’ 100 Notable Books of 2023 One of Time’s 100 Must-Read Books of 2023 |

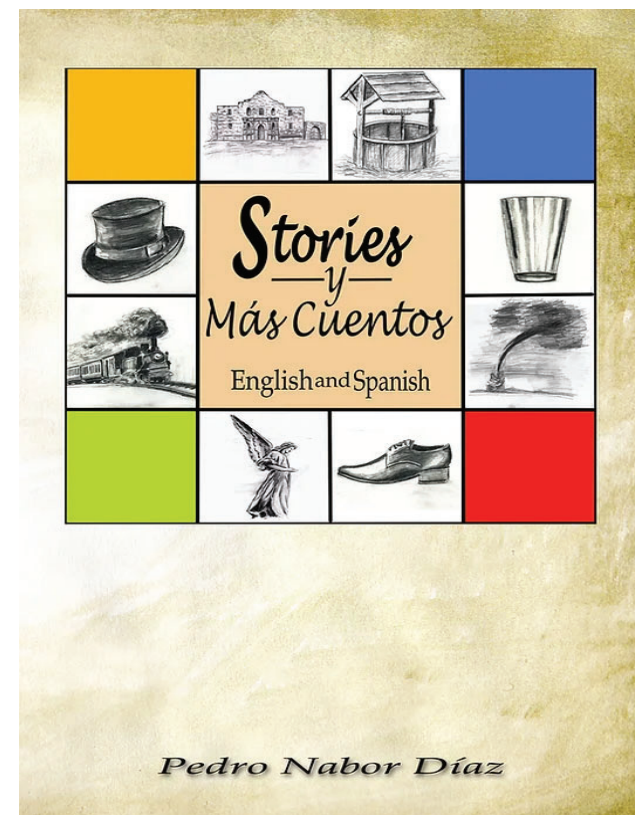
In **Our Migrant Souls**, the **Pulitzer Prize**–winning writer **Héctor Tobar** delivers a definitive and personal exploration of what it means to be Latino in the United States right now.

“**Latino**” is the most open-ended and loosely defined of the major race categories in the United States, and also one of the most rapidly growing. Composed as a direct address to the young people who identify or have been classified as “**Latino**,” **Our Migrant Souls** is the first account of the historical and social forces that define Latino identity.

Taking on the impacts of colonialism, public policy, immigration, media, and pop culture, **Our Migrant Souls** decodes the meaning of “**Latino**” as a racial and ethnic identity in the modern United States, and gives voice to the anger and the hopes of young Latino people who have seen **Latinidad** transformed into hateful tropes and who have faced insult and division—a story as old as this country itself.

Tobar translates his experience as not only a journalist and novelist but also a mentor, a leader, and an educa-

tor. He interweaves his own story, and that of his parents’ migration to the United States from **Guatemala**, into his account of his journey across the country to uncover something expansive, inspiring, true, and alive about the meaning of “**Latino**” in the twenty-first century.



“**Stories Y Mas Cuentos**” is a mix of stories in English and in Spanish: one written in Spanglish. The book invites the bilingual reader to experience stories in both languages within one cover. Being Bilingual is enjoying the best of both linguistic worlds.

“**Stories Y Mas Cuentos**” es una mezcla de cuentos en Ingles y en Español: uno se escribe en Spanglish. El libro invita al lector bilingüe a experimentar historias en ambos idiomas dentro de una misma portada. Ser bilingüe es gozar lo mejor de ambos mundos lingüísticos.

About The Author

Mr. Diaz has always enjoyed writing imaginative short stories in both English and in Spanish. In this book he adds a story in Spanglish to add spice to the blingual reader. After all Spanglish is being spoken more and more among bilingual speakers in the Amercias. This is **Mr. Diaz’s** third book; the first two were in Spanish.

Product Info New Book
298 pp Paperback English/Spanish/Spanglish

Shipping Info
3.50 Flat Fee Shipping on Orders within the U.S.



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Word Power

En Palabras Hay Poder

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

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

Season	Temporada
Spring	Primavera
The Sun	El sol
The moon	La luna
Eclipse	Eclipse
Protect	Proteger
Eyes	Ojos
People	Gente
Watching	Mirando
Large	Grande
Crowds	Multitudes
Why?	¿Por qué?
Excitement	Excitación
Only once	Sólo una vez

La Voz Newspaper 512-944-4123

Descansen en Paz

