The International El

Vol. 37 No. 20 • May 26, 2022 / 26 mayo 2022 | Presidio, Condado de Presidio, Texas | www.presidiointernational.net • $1

BURN BAN IN EFFECT, NO GROUND FIRES

by order of Presidio County

POR ORDEN DEL CONDADO DE PRESIDIO ENTRA EN VIGOR UNA PROHIBICIÓN SOBRE EL USO DEL FUEGO, NO SE PUEDE HACER FUEGO SOBRE LOS TERRENOS

Presidio toasts new hair salon

By SAM KARAS
sam@bigbendsentinel.com

PRESIDIO — Last Thursday, Araceli Acosta opened up Meraki Hair Salon, Presidio's newest beauty parlor. Since then, she's had a steady stream of old friends and new customers come through the door of her storefront located next to Melrose Family Fashions.

"I've been wanting to have my own salon in town for years now," she said. "I just started driving around looking for vacant buildings."

She'd been eyeing the location for a while, but couldn't afford it, so she hunkered down doing cuts from home and waiting to strike the right deal with the landlords. About five months ago, she finally got to sign the lease, and started decorating in her signature style.

Pink is her favorite color, and blush tones abound throughout the space. The shop is bright and cheerful, with fresh cut flowers and decor bearing inspirational quotes reminding clients to take time for themselves.

Acosta graduated from Presidio High School in 2005, and has been cutting hair for about seven years. She currently offers haircuts, deep conditioning treatments, coloring services, basic manicures and pedicures, and facial waxing as well as a selection of high-end hair care products to take home after your treatment.

"My specialty is haircuts," she said. "But I've been working with hair color and getting a lot of practice in."

She's hoping to expand her business by hiring a nail technician and an esthetician in order to provide more involved services like acrylics and skincare procedures. "More facials, for sure, and maybe do the permanent makeup and stuff like that," she said. "The more we can get, the better. I'd like to get it to where you can come in and have everything you need to take care of yourself."

As a mom of two, she understands the importance of taking a moment to take care of yourself, and hopes to help her Presidio neighbors look and feel their best. "Sometimes as girls we're feeling bad for whatever reason, and just getting a little cut or talking to someone can be very therapeutic," she said. "Clients will come in quiet and serious and leave with a big smile and laughter, feeling better about themselves. There's nothing better than that."

She's hoping the location will help draw clients from OJ — her shop is just a stone's throw away from the bridge, with lots of foot traffic coming across to visit Melrose and the Dollar General next door. For now, she's spreading the word around both towns and celebrating with friends and family.

For Acosta, beauty is serious business. "It's not just the surface, it's not just being shallow," she said. "It's taking care of yourself."

Meraki Hair Salon is open by appointment only, Tuesday through Friday and every other Saturday. The shop is located at 1402 O'Reilly Street, Suite 1404. Basic cuts range from $20 to $40. She takes cash, card, and Google or Apple Pay. Call 432 386 2337 for an appointment.

West Texan Media Group, LLC

Title 42 upheld in Louisiana district court, preserving pandemic-era immigration policy

By SAM KARAS
sam@bigbendsentinel.com

LAFAYETTE, LA — Last Friday, a federal district judge in Louisiana filed an order blocking the Biden administration's plan to lift Title 42, an immigration policy put in place in March 2020 at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Department of Justice quickly filed an appeal, sparking what could become a months-long legal battle.

District Judge Robert R. Summerhays, a Trump appointee in Lafayette, Louisiana, ruled that Title 42 must remain in place while 24 states sue the Biden administration for attempting to end the policy. The case now resides in the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Title 42 was invoked by the Trump administration to allow for "immediate expulsion" of migrants at the southern border, including asylum seekers. To prevent the spread of coronavirus, the policy put an end to the practice of holding migrants in detention centers. In the Big Bend sector, this practice has entailed a nightly drop-off of apprehended migrants at the Ojinaga bridge, as The Big Bend Sentinel reported last June.

"The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) invoked its authority under Title 42 due to the unprecedented public-health dangers caused by the COVID-19 pandemic," the U.S. Department of Justice wrote in an official statement accompanying their appeal on Friday. "The CDC has now determined, in its expert opinion, that continued reliance on this authority is no longer warranted in light of the current public-health circumstances."

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Title 42 was an obscure part of the U.S. Code dating back to the Public Service Health Act of 1944. Among many other projects, the law intended to modernize the government's approach to handling communicable disease — hot topics included the subsidized leper colony on the Hawaiian island of Molokai, "slum clearance," and whether the government should encourage "voluntary" family planning.

The vintage legislation came in response to epidemics of now-treatable diseases like tuberculosis and typhus. Title 42 granted the federal government the power to respond to epidemics as a state of emergency and use them as a rationale to block entry into the United States — that part of the code was never officially utilized until the Trump administration seized the opportunity.

"The Surgeon General, in accordance with regulations approved by the President, shall have the power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he

(Continued on page 2)

Interview with Kieran Fitzgerald, writer and director of 'The Ballad of Esequiel Hernandez'

By SAM KARAS
sam@bigbendsentinel.com

HOLLYWOOD, CA — In 2007, 10 years after the killing of 18-year-old Esequiel Hernandez in Redford by U.S. Marine Corporal Clemente Bañuelos, screenwriter and producer Kieren Fitzgerald wrote and directed The Ballad of Esequiel Hernandez. The documentary explores the tragic events in Redford from parallel viewpoints: interviews with the Hernandez family and Presidio County locals, and the three Marines who accompanied Bañuelos on their patrol of Polvo Crossing. The Big Bend Sentinel caught up with Fitzgerald 15 years after the release of his film.

BBS: I'm curious to know how you encountered the story of Esequiel and decided to make the film.

KF: It actually happened through a friend of the family, Tommy Lee Jones, who narrates the movie. Tommy used to have a ranch in West Texas out by Van Horn. He was well aware of what happened with Esequiel in 1997. My brother and I received a copy of the congressional investigation and it read like a thriller — beyond all of the incredibly important political themes and the tragedy of what happened to Esequiel and his family.

We also felt that, if we pushed hard enough, we'd be able to get a hold of some of the raw evidence from that intense period of time before he was killed, including the Border Patrol. communications, which we eventually ended up procuring and including in the film. It took many, many years to achieve.

In the end, for all of the failings of the United States government, it is a blessing to have the Freedom of Information Act. Not every country in the world has that. It's a small ray of hope. If you push hard enough and long enough, you can get access to most things.

There is also footage labeled in the doc that was taken a day or two after by the Army of what the choreography on the ground looked like, according to them. We used that as well, in an effort to to put the viewer in the moment as much as possible and to understand how all of these huge political forces and terrible misunderstandings came to a head in a couple of minutes in the minds of very young Marines.

I think the oldest was 21. They were really young. I think in that way, it really watches like a parable, because all the ills of our policies are evident in their moment-to-moment decision-making.

BBS: For those who haven't seen the film, can you summarize some of the unusual aspects of the investigation and prosecution of this case?

KF: It was the first time that an American soldier in the course of active duty had killed an American on American soil. In the United States, the last time anything remotely like that happened was at Kent State in 1970 — very different circumstances. And that was by the National Guard, which plays by different rules. It's technically never supposed to happen, because of the Posse Comitatus law which prohibits our military from active service within our borders for very good reasons.

This case was unique because the FBI, and the Texas Rangers were up against

(Continued on page 4)

Título 42 confirmado en la corte de distrito de Luisiana, preservando la política de inmigración de la era de la pandemia

Por SAM KARAS
sam@bigbendsentinel.com

LAFAYETTE, LA — El viernes pasado, un juez de distrito federal en Luisiana presentó una orden que bloquea el plan de la administración Biden de levantar el Título 42, una política de inmigración implementada en marzo de 2020 al comienzo de la pandemia de COVID-19. El Departamento de Justicia presentó rápidamente una apelación, lo que provocó lo que podría convertirse en una batalla legal de meses.

El juez de distrito Robert R. Summerhays, designado por Trump en Lafayette, Louisiana, dictaminó que el Título 42 debe permanecer vigente mientras 24 estados demandan a la administración de Biden por intentar poner fin a la política. El caso ahora reside en la Corte de Apelaciones del Quinto Circuito de los Estados Unidos.

La administración Trump invocó el Título 42 para permitir la "expulsión inmediata" de los migrantes en la frontera sur, incluidos los solicitantes de asilo. Para evitar la propagación del coronavirus, la política puso fin a la práctica de retener a los migrantes en centros de detención. En el sector de Big Bend, esta práctica ha implicado una entrega nocturna de migrantes detenidos en el puente Ojinaga, como informó The Big Bend Sentinel en junio pasado.

"El Centro para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC) invocaron su autoridad bajo el Título 42 debido a los peligros para la salud pública sin precedentes causados por la pandemia de COVID-19", escribió el Departamento de Justicia de EE. UU. en un comunicado oficial que acompaña a su apelación el viernes. "El CDC ahora han determinado, en su opinión experta, que la confianza continua en esta autoridad ya no está justificada a la luz de las circunstancias actuales de salud pública".

Antes de la pandemia de COVID-19, el Título 42 era una parte oscura del Código de los EE. UU. que se remonta a la Ley de Salud del Servicio Público de 1944. Entre muchos otros proyectos, la ley pretendía modernizar el enfoque del gobierno para manejar las enfermedades transmisibles, incluidos temas candentes la colonia de leprosos subsidiada en la isla hawaiana de Molokai, la "limpieza de tugurios" y si el gobierno debería fomentar la planificación familiar "voluntaria".

La legislación clásica se produjo en respuesta a epidemias de enfermedades ahora tratables como la tuberculosis y el tifus. El Título 42 otorgó al gobierno federal el poder de responder a las epidemias como un

(Continúa en la página 3)

Entrevista a Kieran Fitzgerald, escritor y director de 'La balada de Esequiel Hernández'

Por SAM KARAS
sam@bigbendsentinel.com

HOLLYWOOD, CA — En 2007, 10 años después del asesinato de Esequiel Hernández, de 18 años, en Redford por el cabo de la Marina de los EE. UU. Clemente Bañuelos, la guionista y productora Kieren Fitzgerald escribió y dirigió The Ballad of Esequiel Hernandez. El documental explora los trágicos eventos en Redford desde puntos de vista paralelos: entrevistas con la familia Hernández y los lugareños del condado de Presidio, y los tres infantes de marina que acompañaron a Bañuelos en su patrulla de Polvo Crossing. The Big Bend Sentinel se encontró con Fitzgerald 15 años después del estreno de su película.

BBS: Tengo curiosidad por saber cómo encontraste la historia de Esequiel y decidiste hacer la película.

KF: En realidad sucedió a través de un amigo de la familia, Tommy Lee Jones, quien narra la película. Tommy solía tener un rancho en el oeste de Texas cerca de Van Horn. Él estaba muy al tanto de lo que sucedió con Esequiel en 1997. Mi hermano y yo recibimos una copia de la investigación del Congreso y parecía un thriller, más allá de todos los temas políticos increíblemente importantes y la tragedia de lo que le sucedió a Esequiel y su familia.

También sentimos que, si presionamos lo suficiente, podríamos obtener algunas de las pruebas en bruto de ese intenso período de tiempo antes de que lo mataran, incluyendo las comunicaciones de la Patrulla Fronteriza que finalmente terminamos adquiriendo e incluyendo en la película. Llevó muchos, muchos años lograrlo.

Al final, a pesar de todas las fallas del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, es una bendición tener la Ley de Libertad de Información. No todos los países del mundo tienen eso. Es un pequeño rayo de esperanza. Si presiona lo suficiente y durante el tiempo suficiente, puede obtener acceso a la mayoría de las cosas.

También hay imágenes etiquetadas en el documento que el ejército tomó un día o dos después de cómo se veía la coreografía en el suelo, según ellos. También usamos eso, en un esfuerzo por poner al espectador en el momento tanto como sea posible y comprender cómo todas estas enormes fuerzas políticas y terribles malentendidos llegaron a un punto crítico en un par de minutos en las mentes de los jóvenes soldados.

Creo que el mayor tenía 21 años. Eran muy jóvenes. Creo que de esa manera, realmente se ve como una parábola, porque todos los males de nuestras políticas son evidentes en su toma de decisiones momento a momento.

BBS: Para aquellos que no han visto la película, ¿puede resumir algunos de los aspectos inusuales de la investigación y el enjuiciamiento de este caso?

KF: Era la primera vez que un soldado estadounidense en servicio activo mataba a un estadounidense en suelo estadounidense. En Estados

(Continúa en la página 3)

Presidio brinda por nueva peluquería

Por SAM KARAS
sam@bigbendsentinel.com

PRESIDIO — El jueves pasado, Araceli Acosta abrió Meraki Hair Salon, el salón de belleza más nuevo de Presidio. Desde entonces, ha tenido un flujo constante de viejos amigos y nuevos clientes que entran por la puerta de su tienda ubicada junto a Melrose Family Fashions.

"Llevo años queriendo tener mi propio salón en la ciudad", dijo. "Empecé a conducir buscando edificios vacíos".

Había estado mirando la ubicación durante un tiempo, pero no podía pagarla, por lo que se agachó para hacer cortes desde casa y esperar para llegar a un acuerdo adecuado con los propietarios. Hace unos cinco meses, finalmente pudo firmar el contrato de arrendamiento y comenzó a decorar con su estilo característico.

El rosa es su color favorito, y los tonos ruborizados abundan por todo el espacio. La tienda es brillante y alegre, con flores frescas cortadas y una decoración con citas inspiradoras que recuerdan a los clientes que deben tomarse un tiempo para sí mismos.

Acosta se graduó de Presidio High School en 2005 y ha estado cortando cabello durante unos siete años. Actualmente ofrece cortes de cabello, tratamientos de acondicionamiento profundo, servicios de coloración, manicuras y pedicuras básicas y depilación facial, así como una selección de productos para el cuidado del cabello de alta gama para llevar a casa después de su tratamiento.

"Mi especialidad son los cortes de pelo", dijo. "Pero he estado trabajando con el color del cabello y practicando mucho".

Espera expandir su negocio contratando a un técnico de uñas y a un esteticista para brindar servicios más complejos, como acrílicos y procedimientos para el cuidado de la piel. "Más tratamientos faciales, seguro, y tal vez hacer el maquillaje permanente y cosas así", dijo. "Cuanto más podamos conseguir, mejor. Me gustaría llevarlo a donde puedas entrar y tener todo lo que necesitas para cuidarte".

Como madre de dos hijos, comprende la importancia de tomarse un momento para cuidarse y espera ayudar a sus vecinos de Presidio a verse y sentirse lo mejor posible. "A veces, como niñas, nos sentimos mal por cualquier motivo, y simplemente hacerse un pequeño corte o hablar con alguien puede ser muy terapéutico", dijo. "Los clientes vienen tranquilos y serios y se van con una gran sonrisa y risas, sintiéndose mejor consigo mismos. No hay nada mejor que eso".

Ella espera que la ubicación ayude a atraer clientes de OJ: su tienda está a tiro de piedra del puente, con mucho tráfico peatonal que viene a visitar Melrose y el Dollar General al lado. Por ahora, está corriendo la voz en ambas ciudades y celebrando con amigos y familiares.

Para Acosta, la belleza es un asunto serio. "No es solo la superficie, no es solo ser superficial", dijo. "Es cuidarse uno mismo".

Meraki Hair Salon está abierto solo con cita previa, de martes a viernes y sábados alternos. La tienda está ubicada en 1402 O'Reilly Street, Suite 1404. Los cortes básicos oscilan entre $20 y $40. Acepta efectivo, tarjeta y Google o Apple Pay. Llame al 432 386 2337 para una cita.

ENGLISH NEWS

Title 42

(Continued from page 1)

shall designate in order to avert such danger, and for such period of time as he may deem necessary for such purpose," the law cited in Summerhays'' order reads.

Rhetoric associating immigration with disease is nothing new along the U.S.-Mexico border. The Quarantine Act of 1893 followed a wave of anti-immigrant policy and an international cholera epidemic, during which President Harrison ordered all incoming ships of immigrants quarantine for 20 days. This style of pandemic response led to the development of more intense medical examinations at ports of entry in the United States.

The harshness of these examinations pushed migrants to cross at places other than official ports of entry, instead choosing to brave remote stretches of desert or river. In 1917, Carmelita Torres, a teenage girl working as a maid in the U.S., sparked the Bath Riots in El Paso. She and other migrants protested the use of poisonous chemicals to delouse people crossing the border, a dangerous process during which many female migrants reported sexual abuse.

The call to keep Title 42 in place came from 24 "plaintiff states" named in Summerhays' ruling. The list of "plaintiff states" falls reliably on party lines — of those 24, only Tennessee and Kansas currently have Democratic governors. Many of the states — including Missouri, South Dakota, and Oklahoma — have neither land nor sea borders but claim large numbers of people who entered the country illegally have moved to their states.

Governor Abbott's official statement on the attempted repeal of Title 42 does not mention communicable disease at all: "While today's court ruling rejecting President Biden's ending of Title 42 expulsions is a positive development, hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants remain at our southern border ready to flood into Texas," his office wrote.

Advocates for immigrants on the border don't think that's a coincidence. "The imposition of Title 42 was not a healthcare mandate, it was a political decision," said Fernando García, executive director of El Paso's Border Network for Human Rights. "It doesn't have anything to do with the reality of the border. It was like a Christmas gift — [Republicans] got a program that will expel immigrants without granting them due process or the right to apply for asylum."

Asylum claims have been a source of frustration and confusion on the U.S.-Mexico border even before the pandemic. For a wide range of financial and logistical reasons, refugees from all over the world try their luck at the southern border. In the past few years, people fleeing conflicts in Haiti, Afghanistan and Ukraine have made front page news trying to apply for asylum in the U.S. from Mexico.

In 2019, the Trump administration implemented the "Remain in Mexico" policy, where asylum-seekers were sent back across the border to await processing. The ACLU filed a suit that reached the Supreme Court at the end of April, alleging that the policy put already-vulnerable people in unnecessarily dangerous situations. Within the first two years of the policy, Human Rights First documented 1544 instances of violence directed at migrants expelled under the law.

The resistance to change these policies may have to do with what García calls a "staged crisis at the border." In Customs and Border Protection's April 2022 operational update, the agency explains that Title 42 has led to inflated statistics: "Since many people expelled into Mexico under Title 42 try to reenter the U.S., Title 42 has contributed to a higher-than-usual number of migrants making multiple border crossing attempts, which means that total encounters somewhat overstate the number of unique individuals arriving at the border."

The agency's own admission has not stopped Texas politicians from using those numbers to fearmonger about a "flood" of migrants headed across the Rio Grande — an investigation by Pro Publica, the Texas Tribune, and the Marshall Project found that the governor's office had been chronically cooking books in order to statistically back up the success of his border security initiative, Operation Lone Star.

Media sources cited in documents brought before the court estimated a "surge" of 25,000 to 60,000 migrants "waiting in Mexican shelters for Title 42 to end." Customs and Border Protection addressed these concerns in its latest operational update: "DHS has been executing a comprehensive strategy to secure our borders and rebuild our immigration system. DHS began planning last September, and we are leading the execution of a whole-of-government strategy to prepare for and manage any rise in noncitizen encounters."

Court documents did not provide a timeline for the appeals process. Customs and Border Protection in the Big Bend Sector declined a request for comment.

As accuser speaks out, the criminal case against Basecamp Terlingua founder Jeff Leach is dismissed

By ALLEGRA HOBBS
allegra@bigbendsentinel.com

On Friday morning, the long-simmering criminal case against Terlingua hotelier Jeff Leach, who was indicted by a grand jury on a felony sexual assault charge over two years ago, was brought to an end — at the request of the local prosecutor, a Brewster County judge dismissed the case, voiding the possibility of an anticipated trial.

Accusations against Leach, a prominent entrepreneur in the remote border town, first began emerging in 2019 when former employee Katy Milam told authorities that Leach had held her down and attempted to forcibly kiss her, telling her he "gets what he wants." Leach responded by suing Milam, who also goes by Schwartz, for defamation — but it was there, in civil court, that more women began coming forward with similar allegations. After Milam, three more women swore in affidavits that Leach had assaulted them. One of those affidavits, from a woman alleging Leach had raped her in 2014, led to his indictment in 2020.

That woman, Shawna Graves, resisted letting the case die quietly. Two days before the dismissal, Graves submitted a statement to the court opposing the motion. "I believe this case needs to be heard, as uncomfortable as it will be for me," she wrote. "This happened to me. I did not want to bear this cross, but I also did not ask for that act of violence to occur, nor for all of the years of difficulty and darkness I experienced afterwards."

Though the statement was sealed by the court, Graves chose to share it with the press with her name attached — a dramatic reversal, as she had always asked to remain anonymous in coverage of the case throughout the preceding years. When asked why she was choosing to emerge publicly now, her emailed response was brief: "I'm coming forward now because I used to have faith in the system and now I don't."

But the case was ultimately tossed, at the request of 83rd District Attorney Ori White, who cited insufficient evidence — his office simply did not believe there was enough to sway a jury beyond a reasonable doubt, he told The Big Bend Sentinel shortly after the motion was filed. As a "complaining witness" in a criminal case — in which it is the state, not any individual, that brings charges against an alleged perpetrator — Graves only had so much say in the case that emerged from her accusation, only so much recourse in opposing its fate.

In her statement, she recounts her attempts to have some degree of input in the proceedings. By her telling, she was contacted by a prosecutor with the DA's office on April 28 and notified of the motion to dismiss. She was shaken by the phone call, she says. "He said no jury would believe me," she writes. "It was a case of he said-she said; that I had no evidence that the sexual assault occurred."

She writes that she heard from a victim coordinator with the DA's office on May 11, the day before an initial hearing on the motion to dismiss was to be held, and was told she would be able to speak, though the coordinator could not say definitively where the hearing would take place. Graves retained the counsel of Alpine attorney Jodi Cole, who is representing Milam against Leach's defamation suit and is representing a former assistant prosecutor with the DA's office in a lawsuit against White.

Graves claims that she arrived in Brewster County District Court on the morning of May 12, only to be told she would not be permitted to speak, but she could file a written statement that would be sealed. Leach himself was present in the courtroom that day, she says — an unanticipated shock. (Cole also recounts these events in a separate court filing, in Milam's civil case).

Graves had quietly waited for her day in court since filing her affidavit — she had declined to speak to the press and had asked to keep her name out of news coverage. In her statement, she recalls the disappointment of being denied that day and feeling that the DA had no interest in taking on her case. She had not been contacted by White before the assistant prosecutor called her in late April, she claims. "Not only were [the DA's office] unhelpful in navigating the legal system, uninterested in talking to me about my experience and about the case, unhelpful in informing me of any options I might have from here, unsympathetic about my experience — but then when I showed up to court, they seemed to not want me to be there," she writes.

The district attorney's office did not return requests for comment on the contents of Graves' statement (Marfa Public Radio reported that the office had declined to comment for the outlet's story on the matter). In a previous conversation with the The Big Bend Sentinel, White had explained that his office was overwhelmed by cases and had to focus on those they felt would be successful. "We just felt like the jury would not believe that it was not consensual," he said of the Leach case.

On Friday, the remote hearing on the dismissal took place over Zoom, with Judge Tryon Lewis presiding in the place of Judge Roy Ferguson — who was absent to conduct legal training, Lewis explained — and Assistant 83rd District Attorney William E. Parham representing the state of Texas. Leach was present, along with his attorney, Rae Leifeste. The dismissal was swift, with fewer than 10 minutes devoted to the final discussion of a scrutinized case that had ground on for years.

But there was some discussion, however brief, regarding the statement. Judge Lewis asked Parham, then Leifeste, if they had been able to review the statement. Both said that yes, they had, though mere minutes before the hearing.

Parham began to comment on the contents of the statement: "I have some difference of opinion as to what was stated therein —" he began.

"I was not asking your opinion on anything," the judge interjected. Parham then stated that he had reviewed the statement approximately 27 minutes prior. The judge then directed the question to Leifeste: Had he had the opportunity to review the statement? To which Leifeste responded yes, "Just a few minutes ago."

The judge opined briefly, before signing off on the dismissal, on the "heavy burden" the district attorney's office bears in deciding which cases to pursue.

"In the state of Texas, under our Constitution, only the state can bring a prosecution, and in a felony the district attorney is charged with the right and the burden of deciding what of those cases in the office that have been brought forward, whether the law and the evidence supports the continued prosecution of the case," said Lewis. "It's often a heavy burden, but it is a burden, it is the prerogative under the constitution and obligation of the district attorney to make that decision, in the best interest of justice and in the circumstances of the case, and that decision is not reviewable by the court."

Judge Lewis then signed the order to dismiss the case. Afterward, Cole — still acting as Graves' attorney in her limited capacity as a complaining witness in the case — issued a statement. "People who have been assaulted sexually should have no shame or fear about speaking the truth. The times are changing, even if there is still some fear and resistance about taking prosecution seriously. We want all courageous survivors who report crime to know that many people do take these kinds of offenses seriously. The shame resides with the perpetrators, not the innocent."

For those who work closely with victims of sexual assault in the remote region, the case and its outcome are all too familiar. Gina Wilcox, program coordinator for the Family Crisis Center of the Big Bend, noted that sexual assault cases are very difficult to prosecute, in part due to a lingering stigma felt by victims, but also due to a lack of physical evidence and witnesses. "The jury has to be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt for criminal charges, and a lot of times there's just not enough to do that," she said. For that reason, prosecutors may decide the monetary cost and the stress of a trial — often a traumatic experience for victims — is not worthwhile.

Resources available for victims of such crimes in rural regions are extraordinarily limited. The crisis center — with locations in Alpine, Presidio and Terlingua — is one of two of its kind in the Big Bend region. The other, in Fort Stockton, is fairly new, noted Wilcox. "We're the primary agency to provide services for victims of sexual assault in this region," she said. "And we do the best we can, but it is challenging."

Wilcox said she had seen firsthand how dismissed cases and dropped charges impact victims' willingness to come forward. "Any of these high-profile things, even if it's just something local, they're seeing it in the news or in the newspaper that the charges are being dropped. They're like, 'Well, why should I?'" said Wilcox. "I've had numerous clients ask me that question: 'They did this and this and this with this case, with that person; I knew this person who pressed charges but nothing ever happened, so why should I?' Why should I put myself through that?' And I don't blame them for feeling that way."

Still, Wilcox said that she encourages victims of sexual violence to speak to someone — if not law enforcement, then a counselor or someone else who can provide assistance. The Family Crisis Center of the Big Bend operates a 24-hour hotline at 800-834-0654 for this very purpose. The center provides accompaniment for victims who wish to speak to law enforcement.

Even as the criminal case draws to a close, Leach's civil suit against Milam has been given new life after the Eighth Court of Appeals in El Paso reversed a lower court's dismissal of the suit. A status hearing on that case will take place at the end of the month.

THE CITY OF PRESIDIO IS ACCEPTING RESUMES FOR THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR. THIS IS FULL-TIME POSITION UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL.

Description
To plan, direct, manage and oversee the administration of municipal operations, under supervision of the mayor; Coordinate assigned activities with other City departments and outside agencies; Administer policies established by the Mayor and City Council for efficient operation of the municipality, and provide highly responsible and complex administrative support to the Mayor and City Council in legislative, policy, fiscal, and other technical matters.

The City Administrator is appointed by and serves at the will of the Presidio City Council and also serves in the following capacities:

- Chief Administrative
- City Emergency Management Coordinator
- City Public Information Officer

Essential responsibilities and duties may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Confers with department heads concerning operating problems, plans, and policy questions; Assists department heads in the management, development, and implementation of department goals, objectives, policies, and priorities for City Departments; Providing leadership and direction for effective City service; Serves as facilitator/communicator between departments to coordinate efficient provision of municipal services; Reviews progress and advises or directs administrative and operating officials in the conduct of functional programs.
- Develops proposals for the Mayor and City Council on citywide policies and coordinates the application of these policies in city procedures according to City Code; Provides leadership and direction in the development of short and long term plans; Gathers, interprets, and prepares data for studies, reports, and recommendations; Attends all City Council meetings; Makes such reports as required by the Mayor and the City Council; Serves as liaison for City on major projects; Responds to complaints to maintain positive community relations for the City; Represents the City Council in public meetings and other elected bodies and boards.
- Staffs the budget framework process and presents recommendations to the Governing Body; Maintains sound fiscal position for the City through preparation of annual budget, financial reporting, treasury and cash management, debt administration, accounting, utility billing, special assessments administration, risk management, pensions, business and occupational licensing, permits, and record management; Provides policy guidance for the development and review of budget requests and program proposals through coordination with City Department Heads; Assesses governmental operations to ensure effectiveness, efficiency, and public convenience in coordination with the Mayor; Review and evaluate work methods and procedures; Meet with management staff to identify and resolve problems.
- Represents the City on various committees involving other public entities or private organizations; Provides professional advice to the Mayor, City Council, and to Department Heads; Makes presentations to councils, boards, commissions, civic groups, and the general public; Receives visitors; Reviews, investigates, and resolves all inquiries and requests from citizens in conjunction with the appropriate Department Head; Disseminates public information and media information regarding City activities.

Performs other related duties of a comparable level as required by the Governing Body.

Requirements
KNOWLEDGE

- Knowledge of laws, ordinances, regulations, operations, services, and activities of governing municipal governments.
- Thorough knowledge of public administration, functions, structures, and operating routines of municipal governments and modern office management and information systems.
- Knowledge of principles and practices of municipal budget preparation, program development, and administration.
- Knowledge of principles of supervision, training, and performance evaluations.
- Knowledgeable in pertinent Federal, State and local laws, codes and regulations.

SKILLS

- Skilled in communicating clearly and concisely, both orally and in writing.
- Skilled in establishing and maintaining effective working relationships with city employees, public officials and the public.

ABILITIES

- Ability to plan, organize and supervise the work of others.
- Ability to delegate authority and responsibility.
- Ability to lead and direct the operation, services, and activities of City Departments.
- Ability to identify and respond to community, business, economic development, and City Council issues, concerns, and needs.
- Ability to develop and administer departmental goals, objectives, and procedures.
- Ability to prepare clear and concise administrative and financial reports.
- Ability to prepare and administer large and complex budgets.
- Ability to analyze problems, identify alternative solutions, project consequences of proposed actions, and implement recommendations in support of goals.
- Ability to prepare short- and long-range plans, establish goals and objectives, and develop applicable action plans.
- Ability to research, analyze, and evaluate new service delivery methods and techniques.
- Ability to interpret and apply Federal, State, and local policies, laws, and regulations.

QUALIFICATIONS

- Bachelor's degree in Public Administration, Business Finance, or the equivalent of years' experience in a related field.
- Three years of increased responsibility within leadership/management roles; Continuous career advancement in municipal operations or within related position preferred
- Possess strong financial aptitude and demonstrated budget and financial management skills; Working knowledge of municipal finance, budgeting, and strategic planning preferred.
- Strong communication skills, both orally and in writing.
- Knowledge of organizational management principles and ability to apply to public sector organizations.
- Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with a variety of people/groups such as City Council members, directors, consultants, other government entities, and the public.
- Ability to communicate with the public, present proposals, discuss problems and respond to complaints.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF THE POSITION

- Possession of, or ability to obtain a valid driver's license.
- Employment contingent upon successful post-offer background check, credit check, and drug screen.

WORKING CONDITIONS:
Environmental and Physical Conditions

- Office environment; travel from site to site; works with computers.
- Essential and marginal functions require maintaining physical condition necessary for standing or sitting for prolonged periods of time.

PLEASE SUBMIT RESUMES TO CITY SECRETARY-BRENDA ACUÑA, 507 W OREILLY ST, PRESIDIO, TEXAS.

MAILING ADDRESS:
CITY SECRETARY
PO BOX 1899
PRESIDIO, TX 79845

EMAIL RESUME: bornelas@presidiotx.us

APPLICATIONS WILL BE TAKEN UNTIL JUNE 15, 2022

NOTICIAS EN ESPAÑOL

Título 42

(Continuación de la página 1)

estado de emergencia y utilizarlas como justificación para bloquear la entrada a los Estados Unidos; esa parte del código nunca se utilizó oficialmente hasta que la administración Trump aprovechó la oportunidad.

"El Cirujano General, de conformidad con los reglamentos aprobados por el Presidente, tendrá la facultad de prohibir, total o parcialmente, la introducción de personas y bienes de los países o lugares que designe para evitar tal peligro, y por el período de tiempo que considere necesario para tal fin", dice la ley citada en la orden de Summerhays.

La retórica que asocia la inmigración con la enfermedad no es nada nuevo en la frontera entre Estados Unidos y México. La Ley de Cuarentena de 1893 siguió a una ola de política anti-inmigrante y una epidemia internacional de cólera, durante la cual el presidente Harrison ordenó que todos los barcos de inmigrantes entrantes se pusieran en cuarentena durante 20 días. Este estilo de respuesta a la pandemia condujo al desarrollo de exámenes médicos más intensos en los puertos de entrada a los Estados Unidos.

La dureza de estos exámenes empujó a los migrantes a cruzar por lugares distintos a los puertos de entrada oficiales, eligiendo en su lugar desafiar tramos remotos de desierto o río. En 1917, Carmelita Torres, una adolescente que trabajaba como empleada doméstica en los EE. UU., provocó los disturbios de baños en El Paso. Ella y otros migrantes protestaron por el uso de productos químicos venenosos para despiojar a las personas que cruzan la frontera, un proceso peligroso durante el cual muchas mujeres migrantes denunciaron abusos sexuales.

El llamado a mantener el Título 42 en su lugar provino de 24 "estados demandantes" nombrados en el fallo de Summerhays. La lista de "estados demandantes" se basa de manera confiable en las líneas partidistas: de esos 24, solo Tennessee y Kansas actualmente tienen gobernadores demócratas. Muchos de los estados, incluidos Missouri, Dakota del Sur y Oklahoma, no tienen fronteras terrestres ni marítimas, pero afirman que un gran número de personas que ingresaron ilegalmente al país se han mudado a sus estados.

La declaración oficial del gobernador Abbott sobre el intento de derogación del Título 42 no menciona en absoluto las enfermedades transmisibles: "Si bien el fallo judicial de hoy que rechaza el fin de las expulsiones del Título 42 por parte del presidente Biden es un avance positivo, cientos de miles de inmigrantes ilegales permanecen en nuestra frontera sur listos para inundaciones en Texas", escribió su oficina.

Los defensores de los inmigrantes en la frontera no creen que sea una coincidencia. "La imposición del Título 42 no fue un mandato de atención médica, fue una decisión política", dijo Fernando García, director ejecutivo de la Red Fronteriza de Derechos Humanos de El Paso. "No tiene nada que ver con la realidad de la frontera. Fue como un regalo de Navidad: [los republicanos] obtuvieron un programa que expulsará a los inmigrantes sin otorgarles el debido proceso o el derecho a solicitar asilo".

Las solicitudes de asilo han sido una fuente de frustración y confusión en la frontera entre Estados Unidos y México incluso antes de la pandemia. Por una amplia gama de razones financieras y logísticas, refugiados de todo el mundo prueban suerte en la frontera sur. En los últimos años, las personas que huyen de los conflictos en Haití, Afganistán y Ucrania han sido noticia de primera plana tratando de solicitar asilo en los EE. UU. desde México.

En 2019, la administración Trump implementó la política "Permanecer en México", en la que los solicitantes de asilo eran enviados de regreso al otro lado de la frontera para esperar su procesamiento. La ACLU presentó una demanda que llegó a la Corte Suprema a fines de abril, alegando que la política puso a personas que ya eran vulnerables en situaciones innecesariamente peligrosas. En los dos primeros años de la política, Human Rights First documentó 1544 casos de violencia dirigidos a migrantes expulsados en virtud de la ley.

La resistencia a cambiar estas políticas puede tener que ver con lo que García llama una "crisis escenificada en la frontera". En la actualización operativa de abril de 2022 de Aduanas y Protección Fronteriza, la agencia explica que el Título 42 ha llevado a estadísticas infladas: "Dado que muchas personas expulsadas a México bajo el Título 42 intentan volver a ingresar a los Estados Unidos, migrantes que realizan múltiples intentos de cruzar la frontera, lo que significa que los encuentros totales exageran un poco la cantidad de personas únicas que llegan a la frontera".

La propia admisión de la agencia no ha impedido que los políticos de Texas usen esos números para infundir miedo sobre una "inundación" de migrantes que cruzan el Río Grande: una investigación realizada por Pro Publica, el Texas Tribune y Marshall Project encontró que la oficina del gobernador había estado crónicamente libros de cocina para respaldar estadísticamente el éxito de su iniciativa de seguridad fronteriza, Operation Lone Star.

Fuentes de los medios citadas en documentos presentados ante el tribunal estimaron un "aumento" de 25.000 a 60.000 migrantes "esperando en refugios mexicanos a que termine el Título 42". Aduanas y Protección Fronteriza abordó estas preocupaciones en su última actualización operativa: "DHS ha estado ejecutando una estrategia integral para asegurar nuestras fronteras y reconstruir nuestro sistema de inmigración. El DHS comenzó a planificar en septiembre pasado y estamos liderando la ejecución de una estrategia de todo el gobierno para prepararse y gestionar cualquier aumento en los encuentros con personas que no sean ciudadanos".

Los documentos judiciales no proporcionaron un cronograma para el proceso de apelación. La Oficina de Aduanas y Protección Fronteriza en el Sector Big Bend rechazó una solicitud de comentarios.

Kieran Fitzgerald

(Continuación de la página 1)

Unidos, la última vez que sucedió algo remotamente parecido fue en Kent State en 1970, en circunstancias muy diferentes. Y eso fue por la Guardia Nacional, que juega con reglas diferentes. Técnicamente se supone que nunca sucederá, debido a la ley Posse Comitatus que prohíbe a nuestro ejército el servicio activo dentro de nuestras fronteras por muy buenas razones.

Este caso fue único porque el FBI y los Rangers de Texas se enfrentaron al Cuerpo de Marines. Esas agencias que nunca han estado realmente muy fuertemente enfrentadas entre sí de esta manera. En última instancia, el Departamento de Justicia hizo que desapareciera citando algo llamado "cláusula de supremacía", que en realidad es como una tarjeta para salir de la cárcel.

El gobierno tiró mucho dinero en la situación. Contrataron al abogado defensor más grande y caro de la época, este tipo, Jack Zimmerman, un personaje muy pintoresco de la película. Era el abogado de David Koresh.

BBS: Me interesa la cultura promilitar que se menciona en la película y que muchos observadores externos utilizan para defender las acciones de Bañuelos. ¿Sigue prevaleciendo hoy en día esa forma de ver a los militares?

KF: Yo haría una distinción entre la defensa de las fuerzas armadas hecha por los políticos y las personas que no están realmente en las fuerzas armadas. Nuestro sentimiento era que estos muchachos cometieron errores, pero fueron víctimas a su manera de políticas muy jodidas.

Probablemente ha sido uno de los peores períodos de la historia estadounidense para los militares. Sucedió que trabajé con muchos ex militares en un guión en Hollywood. Ha sido devastador lo que sucedió después de las guerras de Irak y Afganistán: el ejército tiene las tasas de suicidio más altas que jamás haya visto. Así que siempre soy muy reticente a señalar con el dedo la cultura militar.

Esa es la otra cara de la moneda en el oeste de Texas: todos están en la aplicación de la ley. La Patrulla Fronteriza es uno de los mayores empleadores que existen. Hay muchos malentendidos sobre la cultura fronteriza. Creo que eso es parte de por qué esta historia golpea tan cerca de casa, porque había dolor en ambos lados.

BBS: ¿Crees que algo así podría volver a suceder hoy?

Nos estamos disparando unos a otros en números más altos cada día. Los militares siguen invirtiendo dinero en la militarización de las fuerzas del orden: juguetes cada vez más grandes, cosas que los policías no necesitan. Me gustaría pensar que el movimiento Black Lives Matter frenó eso, pero me temo que no fue así. Continuaremos teniendo policías que se parezcan cada vez más a los soldados en el futuro, y potencialmente a los soldados que se usan como policías.

Eso fue lo que vimos el 6 de enero. Ver el 6 de enero fue asombroso, porque de repente los presentadores de noticias estaban hablando de nuevo sobre la Ley Posse Comitatus.

No se puede crear una fuerza policial que parezca, funcione y esté equipada como militar. Es un muy mal augurio cuando una cultura y una civilización comienzan a hacer eso. Es exactamente por eso que hicimos esta película.

AmeriCorps

AmeriCorps VISTA

Volunteers In Service To America

Economic Development Outreach Position in Marfa

Work with Workforce Solutions, ISDs, Universities

and West Texas Economic Development District

to promote innovation

Contact: peggyo@riocog.org or 915-588-1375

RIO GRANDE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

ALPINE, TX

OW

OUT WEST

2019

A CLOTHING STORE

25% OFF LADIES APPAREL

Thursday 5/26 thru next Wednesday 6/1

VISIT US ONLINE AT WWW.OUTWESTSHOPPING.COM

Una cliníca de bajo costo para operar, castrar y vacunar a los mascotas viene a Presidio el

Viernes, 3 de Junio hasta el Domingo, 5 de Junio

Abierto a todos dueños de mascota. Se ofrece con límites, asistencia financiera y transportación.

El Viernes despues de las 3 de la tarde ofrecemos solamente vacunas, (incluye la Rabia) y microchips (no sirugias este dia)

Vacunas: se paga por donación (sugerimos $15). Microchips: $10 (incluye registración por vida)

Sabado y Domingo ofrecemos sirugia para castrar o operar y todas las vacunas (incluye la Rabia), microchips agrege $10.

Si no puedes pagar, no te vamos a negar servicios. Se necesita registrar!

No se aceptan sin cita. Se acepta dinero en efectivo, tarjetas de credito, y cheque.

Recibirás la localización de la clínica y otros detalles despues de registrar.

Esta cliníca esta alojada por el Far West Texas Rescue Coalition, un esfurezo colaborativo de los rescates y refugios de su comunidad local y Animal Balance.

FAR WEST TX RESCUE COALITION

Para registrar llame 432-837-2532
Si prefieres una respuesta en espanol, por favor deje un mensaje con su nombre y numero de telefono.

COEXISTENCE • ANIMAL BALANCE • COMPASSION • COLLABORATION

A low-cost spay/neuter/vaccine clinic is coming to Presidio, Friday June 3 through Sunday June 5

Open to all pet owners. Limited financial assistance and pet transportation available.

Friday after 3 pm

We will offer vaccines (including Rabies) and microchips ONLY (no surgeries)

Vaccines - pay by donation ($15 suggested). Microchips - $10

Saturday and Sunday

We will offer spay/neuter and vaccines (including Rabies) and microchips

The cost will be $100 per cat or dog for spay/neuter and all vaccines (including Rabies). Microchips - add $10

You will not be turned away if you cannot pay. No walk-ins can be included.

Pay by cash, check, credit card.

You will receive clinic location and other details after registering.

This clinic is hosted by Far West Texas Rescue Coalition, a collaborative effort of your local community rescues and shelters and Animal Balance

To register, call 432-837-2532

CLASSIFIED

Kieran Fitzgerald

(Continued from page 1)

the Marine Corps. Those agencies that never been really very strongly pitted against each other in this way. Ultimately, the Justice Department made it go away by citing something called the "supremacy clause," which is really like a get-out-of-jail-free card.

The government threw a lot of money at the situation. They hired the biggest, most expensive defense attorney at the time, this guy Jack Zimmerman — a very colorful character in the movie. He was David Koresh's attorney.

BBS: I'm interested in the pro-military culture that gets mentioned in the film and is used by a lot of outside observers to defend Bañuelos' actions. Is that way of looking at the military still prevalent today?

KF: I would make a distinction between the defense of the military made by policy makers and people who are not actually in the military. Our feeling was these guys made mistakes, but they were victims in their own way of very f — ed up policies.

It's probably been one of the worst periods of American history for the military. I just happened to work with a lot of ex-military on a script in Hollywood. It's been devastating what's happened after the Iraq and Afghanistan wars — the military has the highest rates of suicide they've ever seen. So I'm always very reticent to sort of point the finger at military culture.

That's the other side of the coin in West Texas — everyone's in law enforcement. Border Patrol is one of the biggest employers out there. There's a lot of misunderstanding about the border culture. I think that's part of why this story hits so close to home out there, because there was pain on both sides.

BBS: Do you think that something like this could happen again today?

We're shooting each other at higher numbers every day. The military just keeps pouring money into the militarization of law enforcement — bigger and bigger toys, stuff that cops don't need. I would like to think the Black Lives Matter movement put the brakes on that, but I fear it did not. We'll continue to have cops that look more and more like soldiers going forward, and potentially soldiers being used as cops.

That was what we saw on January 6. Watching January 6 was sort of stunning, because suddenly newscasters were talking about the Posse Comitatus Act again.

You can't create a police force that looks like, works like, and is equipped like military. It bodes very badly when a culture and a civilization start doing that. That's exactly why we made this movie.

Republican Greg Henington and Democrat Oscar Cobos succeed in Brewster County judge runoff races, head to general election in November

By MARY CANTRELL
mkcantrell@bigbendsentinel.com

BREWSTER COUNTY — Republican Greg Henington and Democrat Oscar Cobos were victorious in Tuesday's runoff election and will proceed to represent their parties as county judge candidates in the general election this coming fall.

Unofficial results were released by Brewster County election officials late Tuesday night. In the Republican race, results show Henington ahead of opponent Ryan Skelton, with Henington receiving a total of 652 votes and Skelton receiving a total of 603. In the Democratic race, results show Cobos ahead of opponent Mimi Smith, with Cobos earning a total of 368 votes and Smith earning a total of 258.

"I take this time to express my deep appreciation to everyone who voted and has supported my campaign for Brewster County judge," said Cobos. "Thank you to all the candidates who have been in this election with a desire to serve in our community."

Additionally, in the wake of the mass school shooting in Uvalde, Texas, on Tuesday, Cobos expressed support for a grieving community.

"At this time we come in spirit and prayer for the community of Uvalde, Texas — families, friends and everyone impacted by the loss of their loved ones," said Cobos.

Henington did not respond to a request for comment by press time.

The county judge is the county's top official, and presides over the commissioner's court. County judges help lead county governments, overseeing safety, public transportation, parks, hospitals, buildings, zoning, waste, water and permit regulations, taxes and more.

Current Brewster County Judge Eleazar Cano, a Democrat who has been in the role since 2015, announced he would not run for reelection in December, citing a need to spend more time with his family. Cano will continue to serve as county judge until January 2023 when newly-elected officials finally take office.

THE SENTINEL
NEWSPAPER • COFFEE • COCKTAILS

NOW SERVING FOOD DAILY

BREAKFAST FROM
7:30 AM - 3 PM
LUNCH FROM
11 AM - 3 PM

209 W EL PASO ST.
MARFA, TX 79843

JOBS

Available jobs: Full Time Dental Hygienist

Applications may be picked up at
1501 N. Erma, Presidio, TX or call 432-837-4812.
Please call before arrival.

Presidio County Medical Clinic • 1501 N. Erma Ave

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN HELPING WOMEN FROM YOUR COMMUNITY GET FREE BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING?

Please reach out to us to apply for the CHW – Community Healthcare Worker position.

As the CHW, you would be:

- Going out to the community to recruit participants
- Enroll participants who are eligible and provide simple health education
- Make sure that all paperwork is completed by the participant

Please call Sarah at 432-837-4812 for more information.

Applications may be picked up at 1605 N. FT. Davis Hwy
Alpine, TX 79830 or call (432) 837-4555.

Please call first before arrival.

Family Health Service of Alpine • 1605 N. FT. Davis Hwy

Big Bend Community Action Committee, Inc.
P O Box 265/1412 W. Berlin, Marfa, TX 79843
Phone: 432-729-1992 ext. 102 / Fax: 432-729-3435
TRAX TRANSPORTATION

OPORTUNIDAD DE EMPLEO

BBCAC está aceptando solicitudes para un puesto de chofer de transporte. El solicitante debe tener una licencia de conducir válida de Texas y tener al menos 5 años de experiencia de manejo. El solicitante debe pasar una prueba de drogas/alcohol; y una verificación de antecedentes penales antes de ser contratado.

Los requisitos para este puesto incluyen: transporte y espera de clientes; estudio de antecedentes del DHS de MN; examen médico DOT; Capacitación para conductores nuevos del DOT de MN; trabajar con personas desde bebés hasta ancianos; estar informado tanto en inglés como en español; y estar dispuesto a trabajar con personas discapacitadas. Estamos buscando candidatos que estén interesados en trabajar a largo plazo para nuestra agencia.

El pago inicial es de $ 15.00 por hora.

Las solicitudes se pueden recoger en las oficinas de Big Bend Community Action, de 9:00 a. m. a 12:00 p. m. y de 1:00 p. m. a 4:00 p. m.; Lunes Viernes.

BBCAC es un empleador que ofrece igualdad de oportunidades.

THE SENTINEL IS LOOKING FOR A BARISTA TO JOIN OUR CREW!

WE ARE SEEKING INDIVIDUALS WITH A GREAT ATTITUDE AND CUSTOMER SERVICE SKILLS.

CANDIDATES WILL CROSSTRAIN BETWEEN COFFEE AND COCKTAILS.

EXPERIENCE IS A PLUS, HAPPY TO TRAIN THE RIGHT CANDIDATE.

PLEASE EMAIL YOUR RESUME TO MAISIE@THESENTINELMARFA.COM

PCHS is seeking a full-time Chief Financial Officer to oversee the financial responsibility of a federally qualified community health center.

Requirements: Minimum 2 – 5 years of healthcare high-level accounting experience, preferable in a FQHC based setting working in a financial management capacity; knowledge of grant management, accounting and fiscal systems, prepare and present monthly financial budgeting reports, monthly profit and loss by division, fund raising and strategic planning is required; Bachelors' degree in Accounting, Health Care Administration or related field. Masters' degree highly desirable.

Please call Sarah at 432-837-4812 for more information.

Applications may be picked up at 1605 N. FT. Davis Hwy
Alpine, TX 79830 or call (432) 837-4555.

Please call first before arrival.

Family Health Service of Alpine • 1605 N. FT. Davis Hwy

PLEASE RECYCLE THIS PAPER

FOR SALE

FOR SALE PRESIDIO LAND

80 Acres Description Tex Mex Sec 9
Split from p# 9145 lot Block 00300

Price $32,000.00

Tel: 281-969-5216
Cell: 832-520-0204

Harper Hardware, LLC. Est 1929

From AC Repair Parts to Plumbing.
For all of your Commercial and Residential needs.

701 O'Riley St.
Presidio, TX 79845
432-229-3256

Do it Best



APOYAR EL PERIODISMO LOCAL EN SHOP.BIGBENDSENTINEL.COM

DY CONVENIENCE STORE
fuel • fast food • cold beer,
soda, water, juice • ice • lottery
104 O'Reilly @ the Y
229.4488

FORT DAVIS STATE BANK
Fort Davis • Alpine • Presidio
Member FDIC
206 E O'Reilly St.
Presidio, TX 79845
432-229-5000 • www.fdsb.com

PRESIDIO SPORTS CALENDAR

CONGRATULATIONS ON A GREAT YEAR ATHLETES!

The International EI

Maisie Crow	Editor-in-Chief
Max Kabat	Publisher
Allegra Hobbs	Managing Editor
Sam Karas	Reporter
Mary Cantrell	Reporter
Ariele Gentiles	Copy Editor
Becca Foster	Designer / Advertising
Georgia Peterson	Designer / Advertising
Mary Etherington	Office Manager
Maria Salgado	Distribution
Tomas Salgado	Distribution
Francisco Florevillar	Distribution
Maria Gerardo	Distribution

Office: 209 1/2 W. El Paso St., Marfa, Texas
Mail: PO Box P, Marfa, TX 79843
Telephone: 432.729.4342
Email: editor@bigbendsentinel.com
Advertising: max@bigbendsentinel.com
www.presidiointernational.net

The Presidio International (USPS 003-592) is published weekly, on Thursdays, 50 times a year by West Texan Media Group, LLC, Drawer P, Marfa, TX 79843. Annual subscription rates are $50 in Presidio, Brewster & Jeff Davis counties, and $60 elsewhere in Texas and the United States. Special rates apply abroad. Periodicals class postage paid at Marfa, Texas 79843. Postmaster: Send address changes to Box P, Marfa, TX 79843.