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No. I

"ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL"

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GENERAL LULAC INFORMATION

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EDITORIA

HELLO!

"It is better to have lived, than never to have lived at all", is the old saying, but LULAC NEWS makes its formal and initial appearance with "Hello World!" "Hello Boys of the L. U. L. A. C.!" It comes to live and it comes to stay for it has a most sacred mission to fulfill. And well that it came, for it is now nigh time that the progress and development of the League of United Latin American Citizens and the work it has undertaken be more fully emphasized, and broadcasted to the world and the message of good will and brotherhood conveyed to our race.

Brothers, it brings glad tidings, the L. U. L. A. C. is a stronger and bigger organization. Two years have elapsed, and now from that convention where three minor but well intentioned organizations, with but one purpose in mind, The League of Latin American Citizens, Council No. 4, of the Order Sons of America of Corpus Christi and the Knights of America of S. A. amalgamated for a common cause; well knowing that in union there is strength and in strength the irrisistible force that accomplishes things. The organization is growing. New councils are being formed, and it is to carry on the work through the printed medium, to reach more of our

tion that Lulac News has come to life.

In this respect it is imperative that our most prominent and outstanding members of Lulac cooperate to make the pages of Lulac News, at each and every number, more interesting and impressive to our members and readers. Lulac News is but a medium contributing to assure the success of our worthy organization. However, one can safely venture to say that the ideals of LULAC toward the accomplishment of its ideals, and the aspirations of our race are assured; when we take into consideration the noble work, accomplishments, the untiring, unceasing activity of such splendid men as Messers. José T. Canales, Alonso S. Perales, Manuel C. Gonzáles, Ben Garza, Andrés de Luna, E. H. Marin, J. C. Solis, Prof. J. Luz Sáenz, Mauro Machado and a number of others in each and every council. When such Broad-Minded men as Prof. Weeks and Prof. Manuel of the University of Texas, and Prof. Knox and Prof. Loftin of the San Antonio Public Schools take such a deep interest in our work and our league, it is time to take notice that our labors have not been in vain. The American Citizens of Mexican Extraction are to be complimented that its fatherly organization is well nigh on the road to success.

> F. VALENCIA, Editor

Aims and purposes of the L. U. L. A. C

(A Texas Civic Organization)

- 1. To develop within the members of our race the best, purest, and most perfect type of a true and loyal citizen of the United States of America.
- 2. To eradicate from our body politic all intents and tendencies to establish discriminations among our fellow citizens on account of race, cathern

League of United Latin American Citizens

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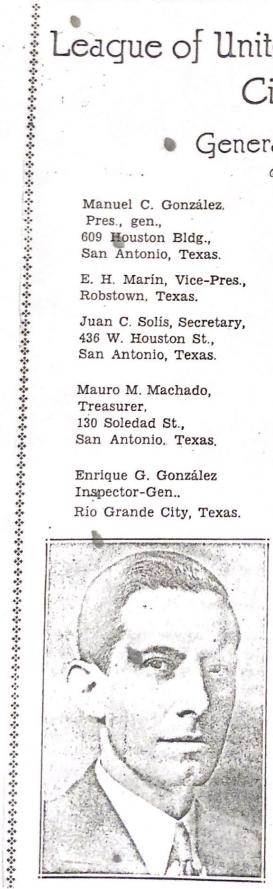
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Prof. J. M. Luz Sáenz





that his is the only stand to take under the peculiar position of the atin American Citizen of the U.S. To be or not to be that is the To be or not to be an · 'on. rican Citizen. Are you an Amer-Citizen? And if you are, do you to continue to be such? And if decide to be such, should you. and will you be loyal to such citizenthip? Those are the questions which very true citizen must know and ust answer. The constitution of the T.S. says that every person born or aturalized in the U.S., and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citions of the U.S. and of the State in hich they reside. Now, if you come r the above definition, then you it an American by naturalization, 70% are expected to be loyal and to the country you have adoptbecar you know what you are what should be expected you. You have decided to be an American because you will benefit by it in some way or other; you adopted this country, because in your estimation, no other country will give you the same opportunities; you became naturalized, because you wanted the privileges, rights, and immunities offered to a citizen of this country. If you want all this, is it too much for this country to expect you to be loyal to it? If you were born here, then you should be loyal, because this country gave you all the essentials of life, whether you were rich or poor. Whether rich or poor, this country guaranteed you all that a human can expect in modern civilization—peace—safety—education hope-and opportunity. If it gave you all of this, should you now bite the hand that feeds you, clothed you and protected you? To do such a thing, would be to condemn yourself in the eyes of the world and the lowest of creatures on the earth.

The people of Mexican extraction who now reside in the U.S. and are citizens of this country, have placed themselves in the same category as

people without a country. They are neither Mexican in fact, nor Americans at heart. If they go to Mexico they are called Texans, if they are here among the Americans of Enorigin, they glish or Saxon "Mescans." but Americans not that place And where does No where, we are men without a country. The truth about the matter is that we are not men enough, brave enough, nor intelligent enough to tell the world that we are not "Mescans", that we are Texans, and are proud of it. We must be courageous enough to demand our place, but first we must know what place to demand. If we are going to have our heart for another country, and our mind set on this, we will fail in anything that we may try to obtain, because if a house divided within itself cannot stand, then surely the human body will fall to pieces. After we know what we want, we can demand it. And what we want is our place in this Country, and we are bound to get it if we ask for it in the right way. But we must first learn our obligations, and then demand our rights.

We, the Latin Americans, or rather to be more in point, we the Citizens of the U.S. of Mexican origin are not ashamed of the race of our origin. We are proud of being a member of that race which reached the heighth of civilization amid the jungles of the Western Hemisphere, but to be proud of our race does not mean that we must be loyal to another group of our same race, even though we do not believe or live as they do. We have different customs, different habits, different methods, how can we say that we can truely be what they are. We are not, but there are two outstanding reasons why we have been led to believe that we are. There are two reasons why we will fight, if necessary, if any one dares to say anything about the "Mescan", and will be as eager to protest if some people will talk of our beloved councracy, our Constitution and Laws. .

3. To use all the legal means at our command to the end that all citizens in our country may enjoy equal rights, the equal protection of the laws of the land, and equal opportunities and privileges,

4. The acquisition of the English language, which is the official language of our country, being necessary for the enjoyment of our rights and privileges, we declare it to be the official language of this organization and we pledge ourselves to learn and speak same to our children.

5. To define with absolute and unmistakable clearness our unquestionable loyalty to the ideals, principles, and citizenship of the United States of America.

6. To assume complete responsibility for the education of our children as to their rights and duties and the language and customs of this country; the latter, in so far as they may be good customs.

7. We solemnly declare once for all to maintain a sincere and respectful reverence for our racial origen, of which we are proud.

8. Secretly and openly, by all lawful means at our command, we shall assist in the education and guidance of Latin-Americans and we shall protect and defend their lives and interests whenever necessary.

9. We shall destroy any attempt to create racial prejudices against our people, and any infamous stigma which may be cast upon them, and we shall demand for them the respect and prerogatives which the Constitution grants to us all.

10. Each of us considers himself with equal responsibilities in our organization, to which we voluntarily swear subordination and obedience.

We shall create a fund for our mutual protection, for the defénse of those of us who may be unjustly prosecuted, and for the education and culture of our people.

12. This organization is not a political club, but as citizens we shall

participate in all local, state, and national political contests, in doing so we shall ever bear in mind the general welfare of our people; and we disregard and abjure once for all any personal obligation which are not in harmony with these prin-

13. With our vote influence we shall endeavor to place in public office men who show by their deeds, respect and consideration for our peo-

ple.

14. We shall select as our leaders those among us who demonstrate, by their integrity and culture, that they are capable of guiding and directing us properly.

15. We shall maintain publicity means for the diffusion of these principles and for the expansion and consolidation of this organization.

16. We shall pay our poll tax as that of members of our families in order that we may enjoy our rights fully.

17. We shall diffuse our ideals by means of the press, lectures, and

pamphlets. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise", is a pretty verse, but it is a very unwholesome policy to fol low in dealing with social and educational problems

Citizenship

By. AdolphA.Garza

(Chaplain S. A. Council)

The subject of citizenship is of utmost importance to the Latin American citizen of the United States. It is also a very delicate subject because of its easiness to be misunderstood by the people of Latin extraction, because of their lack of knowledge of their peculiar relation to it. The writer is subject to much criticism, if what he says is not just what they . believe of the situation. Many will undoubtedly believe the writer is disloyal to the race from which he comes, but those that analyze the circumstances will come to the conclusion

try. The first is the unfortunate happening in Mexico-The Revolution-And second, the histories of Texas as written by bias and prejudice men and women, who really forget to put the most important parts in history. The revolutions have sent men here who have fought for their country trying to make of it what they think is best. They come here full of patriotism even tho they have been run out for political reasons. They believe that the Texan is a traitor not to declare that he is a Mexican, and an American or a Texan. Just occause we speak the language and some from that race. They tell us of how the Mexican Government is being mistreated by the American Government; how unjust the Americans are to you-a Mexican. All this started way back in 1910, more than eleven years ago. All of this naturally tends to make us, because we are of Mexican extraction, and because we are proud of our descent, wander, and because we know no better, really believe that we are Mexicans and are not being treated right. This will make our brother American look upon us as a Mexican, and why not don't we tell them we are if they ask

(To be continued on next issue)

THE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN MERICAN CITIZENS AND THE POLITICAL PHASE OF THE MEXI-AN-AMERICAN'S EVOLUTION

By Alonso S. Perales

In his article "THE TEXAS-MEX-ICAN AND THE POLITICS OF SOUTH TEXAS", Dr. O. Douglas Weeks. Professor of Government of the University of Texas, states:

"Recently a number of this element, anxious to secure their own rights as citizens and to educate and help others of their race, have organ-

United Latin American Citizens. This association at present has twenty local councils, most of which are located in towns and cities in the area ated in towns and cities in the area and description of the purpose and achievements of this league will be found in another article by the present writer.

"Suffice it to say here that the orsent writer. ganization has exerted a profound influence on Mexican-American citizens throughout the region, and that its chief aim is to serve as a nucleus of enlightenment for all Mexican-Americans in matters of citizenship and voting, to fight locally to break down racial discriminations, to secure by political means adequate representation for Mexican-Americans in public office, and to bring about changes in public policy to the end that the Mexican-American may derive his just due from government.

"That this League has already accomplished something in the way of tangible results cannot be doubted. In most instances, politicians have not questioned its right to operate, and in some cases they have courted its favor. In certain localities the new American element is only now beginning to appreciate its possibilities in political directions. League is evidence of the fact that the intelligent Mexican - American proposes to stand on his own feet and will refuse to be used as a political pawn by any faction. It is opposed to any sort of herding of Mexican-American voters. Whatever the organization may eventually be able to accomplish, it is an indication of an awakening spirit among the newer element's

After reading the above there should be no doubt in anyone's mind as to our League's true and only objective in the political field.

In general, Dr. Weeks' statement regarding our Organization should be a source of pride and profound satisfaction to all the members of our League, and encourage us to go ahead

The task of endeavoring to promote rapidly the intellectual, economic, social and political evolution of Mexican-Americans in Texas is most noble and patriotic to say the least. Unquestionably, whoever en-

gages in such work aders a great service to our coun and our race. Let us hope that the gue of United Latin American Citizens may receive in the future the support of every good American.

WHO'S WHO IN THE LULAC



Mr. Alonso S. Perales, ex-President General and one of the founders of the League of United Latin American Citizens was born in Alice, Texas, October 17, 1898. He graduated from the public schools of his city, and Preparatory School, Washington, D. C., attended School of Arts and Sciences, George Washington University; graduated from the School of Economics and Government, National University, A. B.; and from National University Law School, Washington, D. C., L. L. B., 1927. He was admitted to the Texas Bar, September, 1925. He served with the United States Army in Texas during the World War; was in the Department of Commerce, two and a half years.

He served in the Diplomatic Service as assistant to Honorable Sum-

ner Welles, in the Dominican Republic. 1922; was Assistant to the United States Delegation, Conference on Central American Affairs, Washington, D. C., 1922-1923; Assistant to Inter-American High Commission, Washington, D. C., 1923; as Attorney and Interpreter, American Delegation, Plebiscitary Commission, Tacna-Arica, 1925-1926; also Special Assistant to American Delegation to Sixth Pan-American Conference, Havana, Cuba. 1928. He was Attorney with Agency of the United States. General Commission, and Special Claims United States and Mexico, 1928; Attorney American Electoral Mission in Nicaragua, 1928; Special Assistant to American Delegation to International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration, Washington, District of Columbia, 1928-1929; Special Legal Assistant, Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay, Washington, D. C., 1929; Assistant, American Delegation. Congress of Rectors, Deans and Educators, Havana, Cuba, 1930.

As a member of the League of United Latin American citizens Mr. Perales delivered a number of lectures among the different councils in the valley, and also at the College of Arts and Industries at Kingsville, Texas and the University of Texas. He is one of the founders of the League, and has assisted the Mission and Del Rio Defense Committees. He translated into Spanish the Constitution of our League and published Dr. O. Douglas Weeks and Prof. J. O. Loftin's articles on the League. Has conferred with leaders of our foundation for race and laid the future councils at various towns. Intalled the Brownsville, Laredo, McAllen and La Grulla Councils and has assisted in organizing several others.

At present he is a Director of the League and being very much interested in the welfare of our people, is always willing to render his services to his race. He is now practicing law with offices at 509 Alamo Bank Bldg.

F. VALENCIA.

Organization

Organization! How many times have we heard this expression? Have you ever stopped to realize its importance, its power, and its meaning? The word organization is quite familiar at our ears. yet, unless we go more into detail we can not appreciate its grandeur, its pleasures, its benefits, its importance, and the respect that will arise from organizing.

Let us first take the meaning of the word ORGANIZATION. It is derived from the Verb to Organize. Webster, our authority on definitions, defines it this way, "To furnish with Organs, to arrange or distribute into parts with proper officers, so as to work to carry out a scheme."

The most perfect form of Organization is found in that of the Human Body. The brains, the heart,
the lungs, all other organs and elements that compose the human body
are arranged, distributed to their
respective places where they can function best. Each of these do their
duty in order to fulfill a purpose, and
this purpose is to make our existence
possible.

Organization plays an important factor in all of our lives. It is the first dominant step in all movements regardless of how large or how small they may be. It can not be definitely stated when people first began to organize. As far back as we can trace all movements ever made by the people that have lived in this world, even up to the present times, we will find that organization have been the

cause of all movements to be carried forth.

With us here in the United States of America we can justly say that organization dates back with the founding of our Nation. Speaking on actual facts, it was due to the "Thirteen Colonies, getting together; selecting their proper officers; coming to an understanding, in other words Due to this there is a organizing. nation today that has forty eight states and three territories, that is considered and recognized as one of the greatest World Powers. It has for its name the United States of America. Its flag the Stars and Stripes is respected in every corner of the Earth. It waves majestically from every flagstaff in the Union symbolizing the highest aspiration toward the Human Race. Of this we are justly proud, but do we realize that it was first necessary to organize before this nation could progress or even exist? --

Now we come to the question, what kind of an organization is of greatest importance? Answers to this will vary. There would possibly be as many answers as there are kinds of organizations, but, the greater the cause; the higher the Ideals, the Moral, the Economic, the Social, and the Intellectual standing; the greater the organization is going to be. That Organization that unselfishly serves Humanity for Humanity's sake in the true sovereign spirit of Justice to all and malice toward none; that Organization that provides for the Welfare and Progressment of your Followmen; that organization that protects the Old, the Young, the Poor, the unfortunate, the widow, the orphan, and pays high respect to the women of our nation; that Organization is of greatest importance.

When you gather a group of persons together, explain very clearly the aims and purposes and they agree to help carry these out; when you have selected or elected the proper officers to do this work, then you have formed an Organization. Its success

and power depends strongly on its members. The Quality and quantity of its members depends on whether the aims and purposes are those of a worthy organization. Worthy aims and principles bring about worthy causes and intelligent men to carry them into effect. No man of any intellectual abilities will care to join an organization and work with it for its progressment unless it is a worthy one. Having capable men means having capable officers and having capable officers means working to success.

Every one should belong to some worthy Organization. It is beneficial interesting and intellectual. It broadens the mind, cultivates friendship, we learn of loyalty, respect. It provides us with unsurpassable strength in combining our thoughts and efforts under one Organization. There is a great feeling of ease and contentment that is satisfying to the peace of mind in knowing that when we are in need, we have Fraternal Brothers that will stand by us and do whatever is right by us at all times.

If you find an organization that provides for the welfare of your Fellowmen; that has all those qualities that make a worthy organization; that does not deprive you of your religious freedom; that is recognized by your Government as a worthy organization by granting them a Charter which authorizes them to lawfully and legally operate anywhere within the boundaries of the state, then you should join this organization and do all in your power toward the adprogressment of vancement and same. The more you sow into a worthy organization the more you shall reap and "as you sow so shall you reap".

The League of United Latin American Citizens is in every way a worthy, respectable and a strong organization working for righteous and worthy principles. A close investigation will show you that it is the high-

est aspiration of all American Citizens of Latin Racial Extraction. We in Texas, for Texas. as Texans, all for one and one for all are striving to better ourselves in every way. We are proud of our Race, we are proud of our State, we are proud of our Country, we are proud of our Citizenship, and we are proud of our Organization.

TOMAS A. GARZA
V. Pres. San Antonio Council No. 2

Public Education

By Prof. W. J. Knox

(Speech delivered by Prof. Knox at the Open House Meeting given by the S. A. Council of Lulac at the Sidney Lanier High School July 2nd. 1931)

Democracy has forced general edu-In the Thirteen original cation. American Colonies there were nearly as many races as colonies. In Maine were the French, in Massachusetts the proletariat English, in New York the Hollanders, in Delaware the Swedes. in Pennsylvania the Germans, in Virginia the aristocratic English, in Georgia the debtor class of English, in the Carolinas the French Huguenots, and in Florida the Spanish. This mixture of races was bound together in the revolution against English domination. In organizing the United States of America they made English the common language of the new nation, although other languages were discussed. then to promote the common language and to preserve this democracy, it was necessary that the states promote education that the citizenship have a common touch, that solidarity be promoted and that they exercise an intelligent participation in government.

Beginning in Massachusetts in colonial days, common public schools were organized and provided for. As Massachusetts was settled by people seeking religious freedom, the motive

Discurso pronunciado por el Lic. Manuel C. González en el auditorio de la Escuela Normal de San Marcos, Texas, ante una asamblea de más de 200 maestros del Estado de Texas.

Traducido por F. VALENCIA

Después de citar los artículos 1, 2, 3, 4 y 9 de los principios básicos de la Liga de Ciudadanos Unidos Latino Americanos, el Lic. González, dijo:

"Estamos organizados para desarrollar el progreso y la educación, para poder llegar a un medio más elevado del bienestar social, moral, económico y político. Son nuestros deseos, no solamente de llegar a ser, sino de ser reconocidos como ciudadanos genuinos, activos y patrióticos de los Estados Unidos. Venímos con corazones limpios a expresar nuestra devoción a la nación y su bandera. Nosotros, al igual que ustedes, somos hombres libres bajo las barras y las estrellas y bajo esa misma bandera buscamos un porvenir con nuevas oportunidades. Buscamos el progreso; esa bandera es un tesoro dentro de nuestros hogares nuestros niños aprenderán a amarla — esa bandera es su bandera y es nuestra bandera.

"Ahora nosotros como Americanos nativos tenemos todo derecho de vivir aquí. Estamos concientes de nuestros deberes como miembros de la comunidad donde vivimos — y estamos listos para participar en los asuntos y cumplir con nuestra parte en nuestra comunidad. Nos estamos preparando a ser ciudadanos activos inteligentes y serviciables; demostramos un verdadero interés en los asuntos gubernamentales y cívicos; entendemos los ideales, principios, y costumbres de nuestro país; nadie puede negarnos nuestra ciudadanía; por virtud de nuestro comportamiento y actividades estamos legalmente capacitados para obtener todos los privilegios y prerrogativas de todo ciudadano. Mientras que nosotros por nuestra conducta no pierdamos estos derechos. nadie podrá negárnolos.

En América, de donde Texas forma parte, esta tierra llamada melting pot de América, compuesto de todas las razas que habitan la tierra, hoy; donde hace como unos diez años la mayor parte de la gente era de nacimiento extranjero, nosotros preguntamos, porque, debido a nuestro origen racial, somos clasificados como extranjeros. Por qué no nos aceptan como Americanos, al igual que otros ciudadanos Americanos de origen Alemán, Irlandés, Francés, Inglés, etc.? ¿Por qué negarnos nuestra herencia más sagrada; la única cosa que tiene en reverencia un ciudadano; por lo que fuimos al frente de batalla listos a morir? ¿Por qué considerarnos extranjeros? ¿Por qué la América cosmopólita tiene un odio tan intenso racial hasta el grado de colocar rótulos en los restaurants, "No se admiten Mexicanos aquí?" ¿Por qué los Americanos procuran excluír a todos los Mexicanos de las peluquerías, hoteles, albercas, teatros, etc.? ¿Por qué? ¿Por qué la América civilizada y sus ciudadanos permiten la discriminación de razas, sin tomar en cuenta su cultura o posición social o económica? Mis amigos, en todas las razas hay elemento bueno y malo. Ante el Todopoderoso no somos mejor que nuestros conciudadanos.

"Según la Ciencia Política un pueblo bien educado y culto puede esperar la continuación de la libertad civil y tendrá la capacidad para gobernarse por sí mismo.

Generalmente los Mexicanos y el pueblo de habla española en Texas no son recién venidos. Unos de los motivos principales que ha dado lugar a la formación de esta organización es la tendencia del pueblo Americano de considerar a toda persona de origen Mexicano como extranjero, y como si fueran únicamente viajando por el país. Para ellos, no importa si Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos han

(Continuarà en el próximo número)

other and perhaps be of some assistance to each other.

Please address all correspondence on this particular to the associated editor of the "LULAC NEWS" at 107 Aransas Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

TOMAS A. GARZA, Associated Editor

THE IDEAL CLUB

In the year of Nineteen Hundred and Twenty Seven a group of thirteen energetic young men founded and organized the "CLUB IDEAL" for the purpose of producing wholesome Social entertainment for its members and friends. The first executive committee was composed of the following young men: Mr. Ramiro González, President; Mr. Tomás A. Garza, Vice-president; Mr. Adolf Garza, Treasurer; and Mr. Humberto Carrejo, Secretary.

The extended growth of this Club has been a source of interest to all the Mexican Colony and it is considered one of the best Social Entertainment Organizations in San Antonio. The mayority of its membership consists of Young Men having finished their High School Carreers.

Plans are underway now for their Anniversary Dance and every one is looking forward with much enthusiasm, and are anxiously awaiting this Annual Event, which always proves to be one of splendor, and a colorful affair.

Their present Executive Committee consists of: Mr. Jaime Gutiérrez, President; Mr. Alberto Castillón, Vice-president; Mr. Alfonso Saldaña, Treasurer; Mr. Norberto Seguín. Secretary and Mr. Manuel Gutiérrez, Sub-secretary.

A NEW CLUB IS ORGANIZED

San Antonio, Texas, July 1931.— The initiation of the new club that is called "THE MODERN MAIDS" proved to be an interesting and jovial affair. At a swimming party held by this group of young ladies the members were initiated. After the initiation a delightful water melon feast was had and enjoyed by all those present.

This Club, is organizing to promote outdoor sports, such as baseball, swimming, horseback riding, and also to have Social Entertainments such as Bunco Parties, Dancing, etc.

Its membership consists of young maidens who are very active and have a strong determination to carry their aims and purposes to a satisfactory success. Its Executive Committee is composed of: Miss Trixie Rodriguez, President; Miss Ophelia Guerra, Vice-president; Miss Margarite Enderley, Treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Addicks, Secretary; Miss Gladys Gómez, Sub-secretary; Miss Hope Mendoza, Sub-Treasurer, and Miss Velia Rodríguez, Reporter

DELIGHTFUL DANCE GIVEN

San Antonio, Texas, July 16, 1931—A delightful dance was given for the benefit of Miss Maria Martinez, who is a candidate in the popularity contest for the "FIESTAS PATRIAS" to be held here on the fifteenth and sixteenth of September.

The Dance was sponsored by the CLUB TALIA in which Miss Martinez holds the position of Secretary. This Club is vitally interested in Recreation and Dramatic Art. Several plays and acts of vaudeville given by this Club have proved very interesting and much talent has been displayed. Their dances have been equally entertaining and enjoyable.

The San Antonio Council of the "LULACS" deeply appreciates their kind and wholehearted co-operation in various events which they have taken part in and helped make it a success.

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SRITA. MARIA MARTINEZ

La Sociedad "Hijos de México" ha organizado un Concurso de Simpatía entre el bello sexo de la Colonia Mexicana de San Antonio. La candidato triunfante será coronada Reina de las Fiestas Patrias el 15 de Septiembre de 1931, en el Auditorio Municipal de la ciudad. Figuran en la contienda varias señoritas que ya cuentan con varios miles de votos cada una. Entre ellas figura la simpática Srita. Maria Martínez. La Srita. Martínez siempre se ha distinguido por su talento artístico en diferentes fiestas teatrales y muy especialmente en fiestas de beneficio que ha dado el Concilio de San Antonio de la LULAC, siempre ha cooperado con su contingente con muy buena voluntad. Como muestra de gratitud, el Concilio de S. A. ha decidido apoyar la candidatura de la Srita. Martínez, no obstante de tratarse de asuntos de ciudadanos netamente Mexicanos.

LET US USE COMMON SENSE ALWAYS

A sane opposition to intolerance, racial prejudice and ignorance dovetailed with a practical application of common sense, is the only way to save the American citizens of our racial extraction. Our people for years have been a hornet's nest of citizenship depravity, in the southern United States in general and Texas in particular, and now through the medium of the League of United Latin American Citizens and its various diversified Councils, are beginning to understand and discern that the Constitution of this great Country of ours, makes no distinction of race, color, or creed.

Thousands of our compatriots born here for several generations, have lived useless and expensive lives, omitting the use of their only weapon, suffrage; because they do not consider themselves full-fledged citizens of this, our wonderful country. Some people seemed to think they could detour from the right road of citizenship; and get away with it. Well, maybe they did for many years, but, the time came during the World War. that all male critizens, brown, black or white, had to give an account of their stewardship. Does not it seem strange that a man will live contrary to the laws of God and Country, and exiled from all religion; but when the time comes to die, he wants to confess with a preacher, also lots of flowers, when his whole life has been given to sowing seed and cultivating weeds.

Man's greatest task in life has ever been to wisely govern himself so that he will not in any way injure his fellow citizens, regardless of his extraction. Failure of this in the past and in the present has ever been the cause of our racial difficulties. Multitudes of our people have classed us as renegades and traitors, simply because we have declared once and for

all, the Country we owe allegiance to. Their pet theories have been that the Anglo-Saxon has always humiliated us through racial hatred and visible distinction. Tolerance was this Country's foundation, equal rights and a square deal, its motto. Freedom of choice will find lodgement in the hearts of sane men and women. You have to do your duty as a prudent citizen, you cannot get something for nothing, that is sure. You have to pay sooner or later.

Liberty it is said cannot endure without law, and where law is, liberty is not. This truism shows us how far we have yet to go before the gospel of force will be unnecessary to the well being of our people. Man in his primitive state had no laws and no country save those of his God given nature. But that era is gone forever. If we demand our rights, let us also perform our duties as true and worthy citizens; not until then will peace, comfort and unity reign our people . . .

MAURO M. MACHADO San Antonio, Texas.

THE SEGGREGATION OF MEX-CAN SCHOOL CHILDREN AT DEL RIO

Again and again at different times our orators of the League have expressed their belief that the fundamental and basic problem of our race in Texas and the United States was in Education. Educate the children of Mexican extraction and we will have a new generation that will measure to the requirements of American standards

But how can we make rapid strides toward this goal, when at every turn we are confronted by the seggregation question in various towns. In some towns they say it is for pedagogical reasons. At others they give no reasons, and perhaps don't care to give any, they taking if for granted that the reason is well undersstood (inferiority as they see it). Such are the obstacles placed before us by the same people whose standards we are trying to adopt.

However, the League of United Latin American Citizens has undertaken the task to see that nothing stands in the way of our children obtaining the benefits of Education, which are so essential to the enlightment and progress of people. And it shall not be by humiliation nor by accepting ourselves as inferior beings, when the light of history we are heirs to the oldest civilization on the western hemisphere, and culture was ours when Anglo-Saxon America did not exist.

It would be folly to even think that the problem could be solved with one stroke, but the course pursued by the League of United Latin American citizens in helping the citizens of Mexican extraction of Del Rio fight their seggregation case, even to the extent of taking it to the highest court in the land is a wise one. For, perhaps

a general policy toward the Mexican children will be followed throughout the state, if not the country, and we will know just what our position is from a legal standpoint. However, there is no doubt as to the outcome, and there is every reason to believe that the future of the Mexican children in Texas is a brighter one.

In the meantime, let us help fight this Del Rio case to a finish. Money has been raised and spent on it, and more money is needed to see it to a close. Lately the President-General of Lulac appealed to all the councils for more funds with which to carry on the fight. Some of the councils have answered generously and others are expected to do so shortly. There is not a better cause for which to raise funds and there never was a dime spent better than a dime contributed toward the Del Rio School Defense Fund: So, if you haven't done your part send in your contribution to the cause.

F. VALENCIA

~ SOCIAL NOTES ~

FOREWORD

Recreation and Social entertainments play an important role in the progressment and advancement of our Social life. Recreation is a vigorous tonic that adds to the splendor and joy of living. It is essential to break the monotony of the every day chores and it enrichens the mind in a pleasant way which is very satisfying to the Body and to the Soul.

In Social entertainments, and gatherings, we learn more about each other, thereby, cultivating a variety of Friends. We educate ourselves to become sociable and agreeable thereby adding to our progress in Social standing.

Since the "League of United Latin

American Citizens" is vitally interested in anything that contributes to the promotion of the Welfare and Progressment of our Fellowmen and strives hard to provide for same, we have set aside this section of our Monthly "LULAC NEWS" to publish the various activities of the various organizations throughout our Lone Star State. I, take advantage of this opportunity to urge our various Councils throughout the State to get reports on any Organization that has to do with Recreation, Social, Athletic and Educational activities so that we can publish them in our LULAC NEWS" and thereby, through this medium we can all know of each