

Lulac NEWS

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the ILLUSTRATED HISPANIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE

VOL. 14 NO. 7

Santa Fe, New Mexico

A new college
for Hispanos

Lulac fights
school segregation

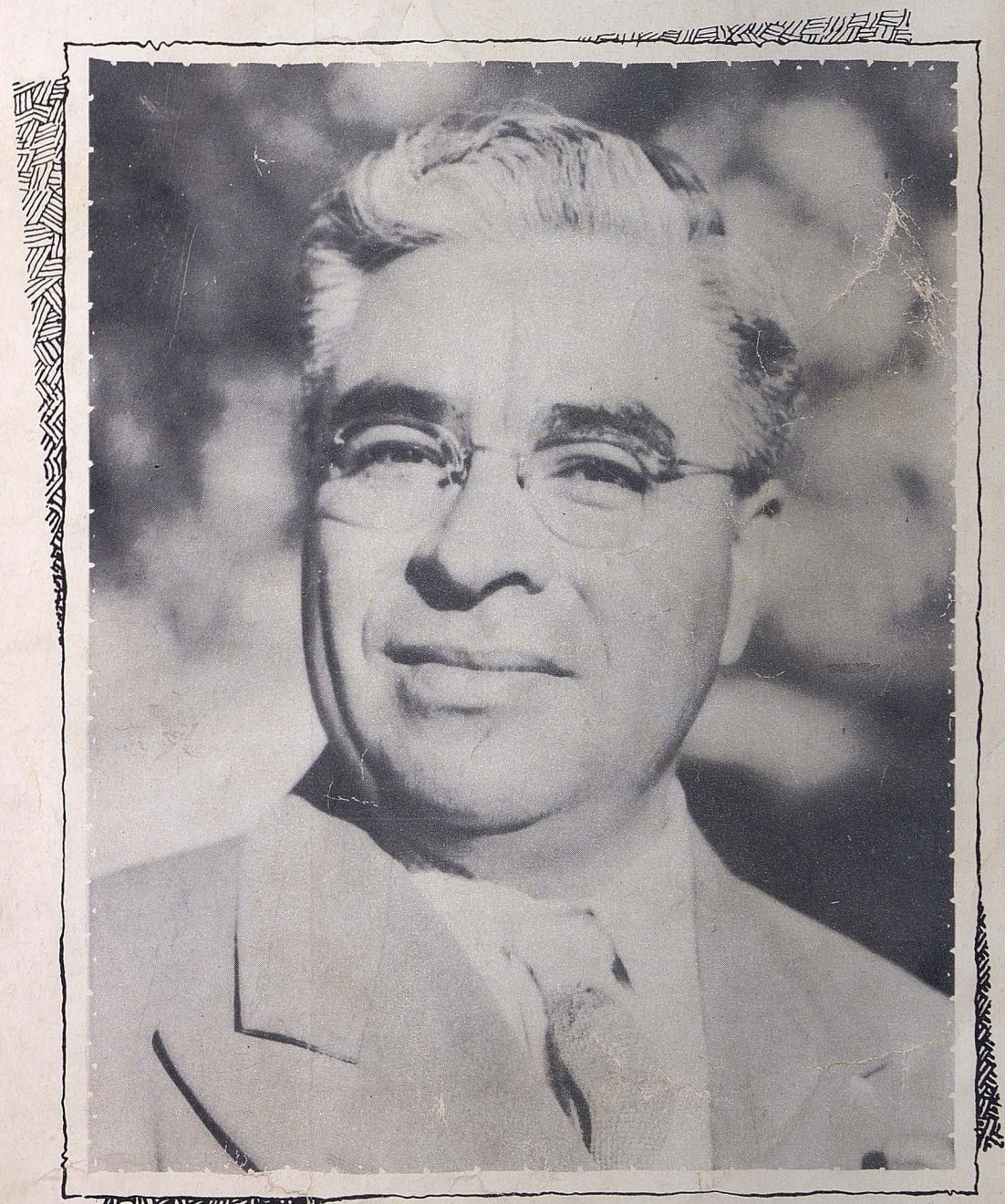
Justice at
the Atomic city

Lulac
Supreme
Council
Meets

Amateur
photography

Lulac
aims and
purposes

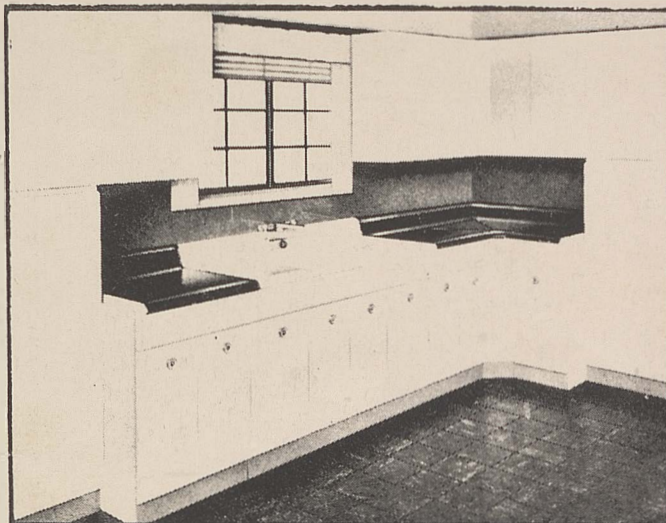
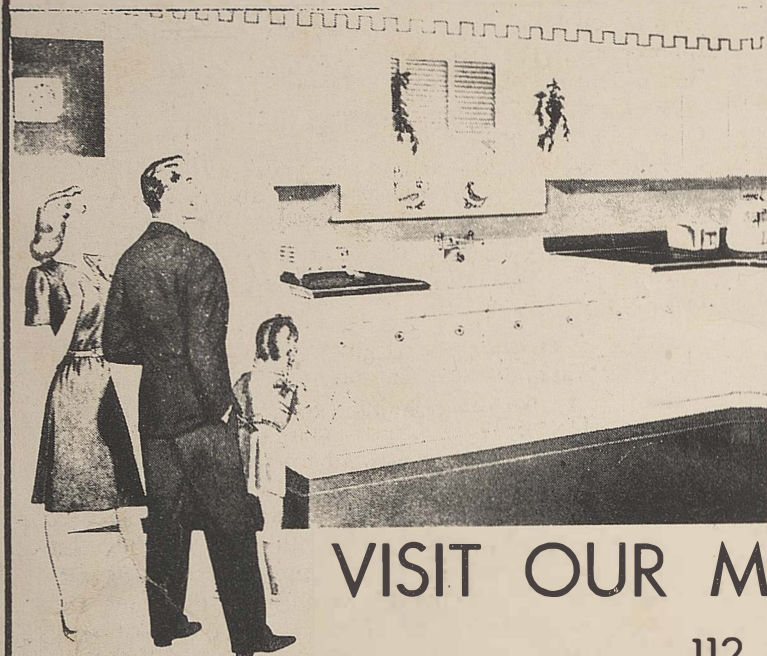
Organizing
the Southwest



DR. JOSE MALDONADO

AD ART

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112 SHELBY

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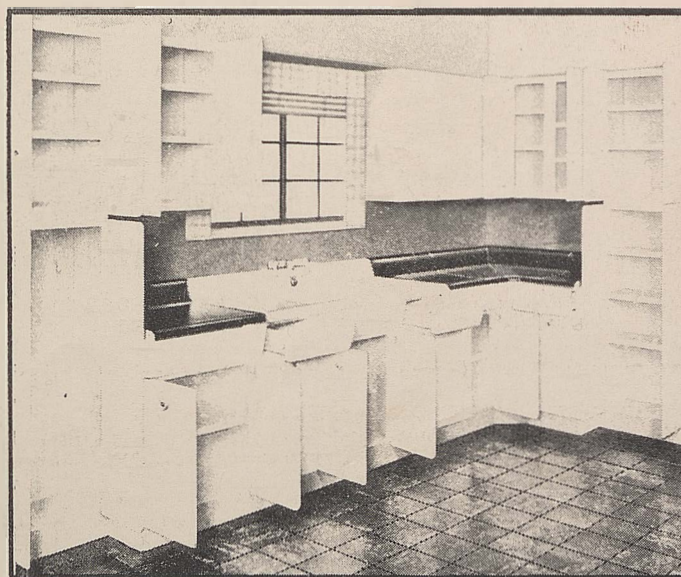
THOR

And Many Other Nationally Advertised
Home Appliances

Two Stores In Santa Fe

OWNERS

LULAC MEMBERS



American
KITCHENS

Base Cabinets, Wall Cabinets, Sink

Best Hispano Pictorial Magazine Is Aim of New Editorial Board



DANIEL T. VALDES
Editor



LOUIS HESCH
Associate Editor



SAMUEL SOSA
Associate Editor

President General Dr. Jose Maldonado, at the last meeting of the Lulac Supreme Council, appointed a new editorial board for Lulac News. It is composed of Daniel T. Valdes, Louis Hesch and Samuel Sosa.

Daniel T. Valdes is Co-owner of the Kimble Robberson Company and publisher of "This Week In Santa Fe." He is the founder of the Pan-American Publishing Co., publisher of the Pan-American News, a weekly newspaper published in Denver, Colorado. He was formerly U. S. Attache in the American Embassy in several Latin American countries, and during the War was Disputes Officer for the National War Labor Board. He is the author of many economic and sociological works, including "A Short History of the Mexican Labor Movement," "Spanish Speaking People of The U. S.," and "The U. S. Social Security Act."

Louis Hesch is Lulac Regional Governor of New Mexico, and one of the leaders of Catholic Action in New Mexico. He is, also, President of the Santa Fe Lulac Council.

Samuel Sosa is State Director of the Drivers License Division of the New Mexico Vehicle Department, and a leading political and professional figure in New Mexico.

Message From The President General

After your President finished his tour through Texas last December, one thing was very clear and urgent: This was the need for a Supreme Council meeting. There were several pressing problems which needed the action of the Supreme Council. During the second week of January, letters were sent to all the members of the Supreme Council for a meeting in Santa Fe on February 15th, 1948. The members from New Mexico all answered and attended the meeting. One member attended from California. The Texas members of the Supreme Council were conspicuous by their absence. They were not only absent but we did not even have the courtesy of an answer to our call except from the Texas Regional Governor, Mr. Raoul Cortez. Why the other members ignored our call has been a mystery to us!

One of the pressing items in the agenda for the Supreme Council, was the matter of the organizer general. The need is extremely urgent and the money has not been coming in like it should. For this reason a special assessment was made of \$50.00 from each active council. The new councils will have to have more time in which to take care of this assessment. We are not trying to cause hardship on anybody but if we do not take this step we cannot have an organizer general for the next five years. Let's face the situation and solve the problem not just pass the issue from year to year.

The other item of pressing need was the Lulac News. More money was going out than was coming in. I took the matter up with our Director of publicity and he declined to make any changes in expenditures. The Supreme Council decided on making a change in publicity policy, and appointed a committee of three to edit the Lulac News.

Brother John Herrera of Houston and Brother Raoul Cortez of San Antonio deserve much credit for the activation of new councils or renewal of dormant councils in Texas. Lately we have added to our list of active councils San Angelo, Galveston and Kingsville, Texas. Congratulations to these councils and to John and Raoul for the fine work. Let's have more of the same.

Some of the Councils still have not sent their lists of new Officers and addresses to the Secretary General. Please send these immediately.

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TO

LULAC'S NEW

PICTORIAL MAGAZINE

"The Lulac News"

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Send Your Subscription

TO

P. O. BOX 6, SANTA FE, N. M.

LULAC NEWS

VOL. 14, NO. 9

MAY, 1948

OFFICIAL ORGAN

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

Dr. Jose Maldonado	President General
Joe Garza	Vice-President General
Mrs. Albert Gonzales	2nd Vice Pres. General
Daniel T. Valdes	Secretary General
Florentino Gongalez	Treasurer General
Max Garcia	Inspector General
Remijio Garza	Trustee
Porferio L. Flores	Trustee
Hector R. Tarango	Trustee

EDITORIAL BOARD

Daniel T. Valdes	Editor
Louis Hesch	Associate Editor
Samuel Sosa	Associate Editor

P. O. BOX 6

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

LULAC AIMS AND PURPOSES

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 political intents and tendencies to establish discrimination among our fellow-citizens on account of race, religion, or social position as being contrary to the true spirit of Democracy, 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 official language of this Organization, and we pledge ourselves to learn, and speak, and teach 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. We solemnly declare once and for all to maintain a sincere and respectful reverence for our racial origin of which we are proud.

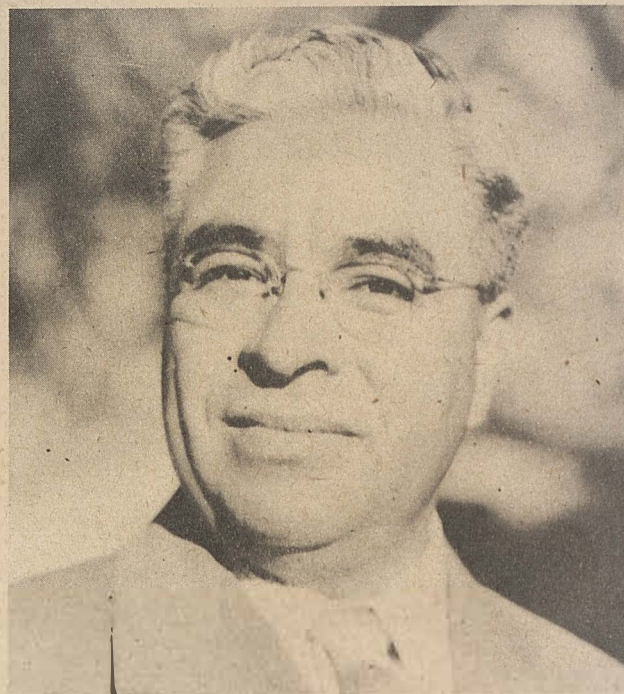
7. By all lawful means at our command, we shall assist in the education and guidance of Latin-Americans and we shall protect and defend their lives and interests whenever necessary. We shall oppose any tendency to separate our children in the schools of this Country.

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

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

10. This organization is not a political club, but as citizens we shall participate in all local, State and National political

THIS MONTH'S COVER



THE FINE PHOTOGRAPH of Dr. Jose Maldonado appearing on our front cover was taken by Hector R. Tarango, publisher and editor residing in California and a Trustee of the League of United Latin American Citizens. In addition to his publishing work Tarango has a well established reputation as an amateur photographer. For more pictures by Tarango see page 9 and 10.

contests. However, in doing so, we shall ever bear in mind the general welfare of our people, and we shall disregard and abjure once and for all any personal obligation which is not in harmony with these principles.

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

12. 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.

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

14. We shall pay our poll tax and urge all our fellow-citizens to do likewise, in order that we may enjoy our rights fully.

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

16. We shall oppose any radical and violent demonstration which may tend to create conflicts and disturb the peace and tranquility of our Country.

17. We shall have mutual respect for our religious views and we shall never refer to them in our Institution.

18. We shall endeavor to secure equal representation for our people on juries and in the administration of Governmental affairs.

19. We shall denounce every act of peonage and mistreatment as well as the employment of our minor children of scholastic age.

20. We shall resist and attack energetically all machinations tending to prevent our social and political unification.



ATTORNEY ALBERT GONZALES, shown here in his Santa Fe office, resides in Santa Fe, travels to the Atomic City of Los Alamos once a week to preside as U. S. Commissioner. Commissioner Gonzales who is blind uses dictaphone extensively.

Hispano Attorney is U. S. Commissioner; Holds Court at Los Alamos

ALBERT VICTOR GONZALES is a brilliant young Hispano attorney. Has been trying all kinds of petty offenses and arraigning all felony cases at Los Alamos, N. M., commonly known as the Atomic City since his appointment in 1946 as a U. S. Commissioner.

Gonzales was born at Roswell, New Mexico, 34 years ago. Although he lost his sight as a result of an accident while at a Citizens Military Training camp, he finished his last year of high school under private tutors, learned Braille, was graduated from New Mexico State College in 1935. He taught for one year at the Braille Institute of America, enrolled at Georgetown University Law School from which he was graduated third in his class.

Not yet 35, U. S. Commissioner Gonzales has been practicing law for eight years, has served as a representative in the New Mexico House of Representatives and is a member of the Board of Regents of New Mexico State College.

U. S. Commissioner Gonzales recently handled the filing of complaints against five former Army Sergeants accused of taking secret documents from the Los Alamos Atomic laboratories. He played an important role in getting the New Mexico Legislature to pass a bill giving the residents of Los Alamos the right to vote.



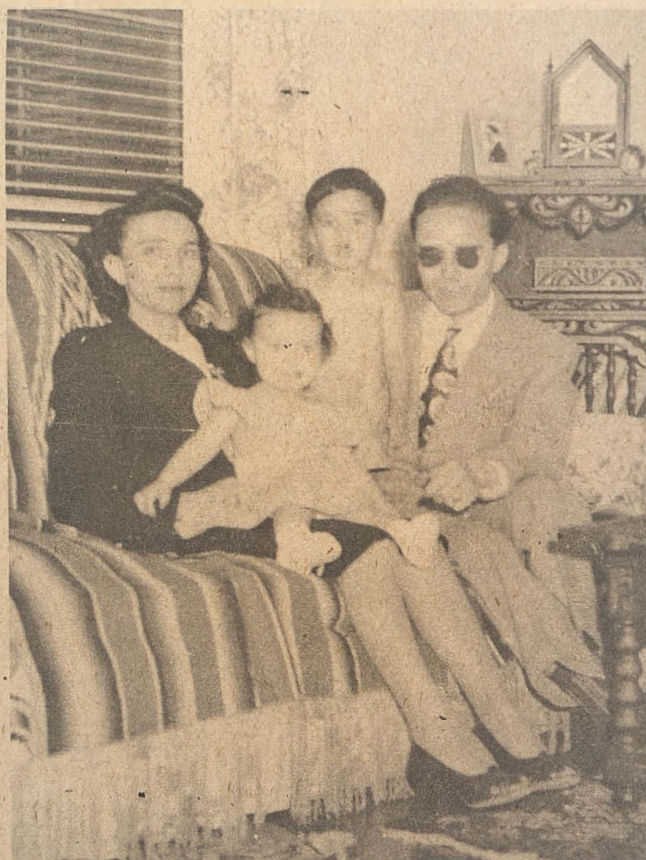
U. S. COMMISSIONER GONZALES was born 34 years ago at Hondo, New Mexico, a small town west of Roswell. He was the son of Jim Gonzales and Jesusita Gonzales. His father is dead, mother lives in Los Angeles. Gonzales showed signs of brilliance at an early age.



GONZALES was elected to the New Mexico House of Representatives in 1941. Vixen his faithful friend and seeing eye dog has been with Gonzales for over eight years.



GONZALES came from a small family. He and his brother, left, were inseparable companions in their youth.



THE GONZALES FAMILY lives in a middle class section of Santa Fe from which he walks daily to his office. Mrs. Gonzales, formerly Virginia Quintana of Albuquerque and Taos, is Second Vice-President General of Lulac. They were married in 1944. Daughter is named after mother, son after father. Commissioner Gonzales calls baby Virginia, "Honey Girl."



GONZALES, second from left, attended Menaul School in Albuquerque, where he played basketball, lost sight shortly after graduation.



FAMILY IS PROUD of son who overcame great obstacles to become leading attorney and respected citizen. From left to right Brother David, Mrs. Jim Gonzales, his mother and Priscilla, his sister.



GONZALES, though completely blind, leads normal, happy life. Third from left he is shown at recent Lulac masquerade dance.

Lulac Backs President Truman's Civil Rights Program



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 94

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1948

No. 40

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, February 2, 1948)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Thomas C. Mulligan, S. T. D., superintendent of Dover District Methodist Church, Dover, Del., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, Thy sacred word says of one of old, "The eyes of all people are upon you." May these who have been called to chart the destiny of our beloved Nation know the eyes of the world are upon them. May they have a consciousness of the fact that the God of our fathers has called them into authority for such a time as this. May political expediency not be the motivating impulse as they make momentous decisions, decisions which will affect unborn generations, decisions which may be the political and economic salvation of the race. This Lenten season may they have an awareness of the sufferings of our West Redemptor as He beholds a baffled, bewildered world where hate and suspicion run at floodtide. Out of the darkness hour may they following the light of the Word, lead us into a brighter world where love and brotherhood will cover the nations of the world as the waters cover the earth. Forth-tide before them, make their bodies Thy temples, their hearts Thy altars, and Thy love the flame.

In the Master's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL
On request of Mr. WALKER, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, March 2, 1948, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 202) to increase the equipment maintenance of rural carriers 1 cent per mile per day traveled by each rural carrier for a period of 3 years, and for other purposes,

with amendments in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 530. An act for the relief of Lizzie Reynolds, administratrix of the estate of Grace Reynolds, deceased.

H. R. 531. An act for the relief of Kean Fong Chiu, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Diaz, Joseph De Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ayres, and Jose Gonzalez.

H. R. 532. Another for the relief of Hira Hira and Kama Hira.

H. R. 533. An act for the relief of Mary Jane Morris.

H. R. 534. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Lewis.

H. R. 535. An act for the relief of D. John Johnson.

H. R. 536. An act for the relief of Mrs. Martha W. Johnson.

H. R. 537. An act for the relief of sundry fruit growers of the State of Delaware who sustained damage as the result of the destruction of apples with methyl bromide in order to comply with the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture relating to the quarantine-borne quarantine.

H. R. 538. An act for the relief of Joseph M. Brown.

H. R. 539. An act for the relief of Ray O. Schaefer and Dorothy J. Schaefer.

H. R. 540. An act for the relief of Gertrude O. Vera, Mrs. O. Clipse Vera, and Dr. Charles W. Vera.

H. R. 541. An act for the relief of Mrs. Helen E. Seaton.

H. R. 542. An act to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Maki Tcherevitch, Lucie Baglavine Tcherevitch, Raymond Tcherevitch, and Robert Tcherevitch.

H. R. 543. An act for the relief of Zella Floyd Davis and the late husband of William Earl Davis, a minor.

H. R. 544. An act for the relief of the estate of Carl H. Hall.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

For President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on p. 2122.

ASSISTANCE TO FREE TERRITORY OF TRUSTE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Under Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 in order to provide for assistance to the Free Territory of Trieste, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PETITIONS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

Petitions of the St. Petersburg Townsend Club, No. 1, and the Old Vain Townsend Club, No. 1, both in the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of legislation relating to the uniform national prison system, to the Committee on Penitentiaries.

The petition of Harry Remond, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the embargo on arms and ammunition to Penitentiaries to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The petition of Anne M. Lazen and Judith Hanson, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 202, to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverages advertising in interstate commerce, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LODGE, for himself and Mr. B.

Resolution of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the Committee on Armed Services.

Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation and to provide adequate appropriations for the preservation of the security of the National Air Force and Air National Guard and for the creation of a National Service Foundation for scientific research, to make available scientific discoveries and knowledge for the information and guidance of officials responsible for our national security.

Resolution in World War II the value and importance of the Regular Air Force and Air National Guard as combatants parts of our national defense and security program were demonstrated, and in the development of solid Air Force, the need for scientific study in the field of science related to national defense and security was demonstrated and continued to exist. Therein be it.

Resolved: That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby memorialize the Congress

2048

WILLIAM LAMMER, N. DAK., CHAIRMAN
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WILLIAM R. UNSTEAD, N. C.
HERBERT H. O'CONOR, MD.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

March 2, 1948.

Dr. Jose Maldonado,
President General,
League of United Latin American Citizens,
P. O. Box 6,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Dr. Maldonado:

I have your letter of February 26 embodying resolutions on civil rights passed unanimously by the Supreme Council of the League of United Latin American citizens.

I am in complete accord with the sentiments expressed in these resolutions and am glad to know they meet with your approval.

I am inserting copy of the resolution in the Congressional Record.

With regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
Dennis Chavez
Dennis Chavez, U.S.S.

DC:FO

AT ITS LAST Supreme Council Meeting at Santa Fe, Lulac passed a resolution strongly endorsing President Truman's "Civil Rights Program." Copies were sent to the New Mexico Congressional delegation. U. S. Senator Chavez of New Mexico read the resolution in the Senate, had it inserted in the Congressional Record.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1948

My dear Dr. Maldonado:

The President has received the resolution which you were good enough to transmit on February twenty-eighth. He wants you and the members of your League to know that he is most appreciative of the expression of approval which this resolution conveys.

Very sincerely yours,

William D. Hassett
WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President

Dr. Jose Maldonado,
President General,
League of United Latin
American Citizens,
Post Office Box 6,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

IN THE FACE of stiff opposition from Southern legislators President Truman has maintained his position in favor of a comprehensive civil rights program, including abolition of the poll tax in federal elections, federal legislation against lynching and a strong fair employment practices act.

SENATOR CHAVEZ, long known nationally for civil rights, was in complete accord with the resolution. Senator Chavez is U. S. Senate's leading proponent for fair employment legislation.

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ
At Large—New Mexico
Vice
ROBERT C. MASONNET, J.
SECRETARY
LYDIA SALAZAR TAYOYA
MARICABET VALDIZ
ASSISTANTS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
SUBCOMMITTEE:
Public Lands
Reclamation and Reclamation
MINES AND MINING
INDIAN AFFAIRS
TERRITORIES AND PUBLIC LANDS

March 3, 1948

Dr. Jose Maldonado,
President General,
League of United Latin
American Citizens,
P. O. Box 6,
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Doctor:

Thank you very much for sending me copy of the resolution adopted by the Supreme Council with respect to the Civil Rights Program of our President.

Sincerely yours,
Antonio M. Fernandez
Antonio M. Fernandez

CONGRESSMAN FERNANDEZ of New Mexico, a personal friend of President General Dr. Jose Maldonado, is a former President General of United Latin American Citizens.



THE NEW ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE in Santa Fe is located at the site of a former Army Hospital three miles south of the city on the highway to Albuquerque.

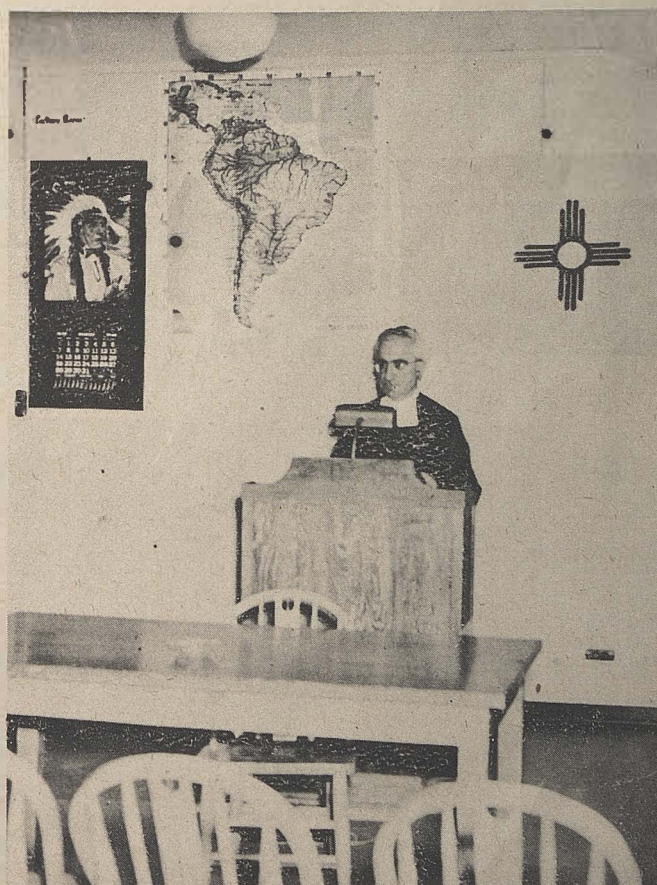
New College for Spanish Speaking Young Men

St. Michael's College Trains Men for Govt. & Business Here and Abroad

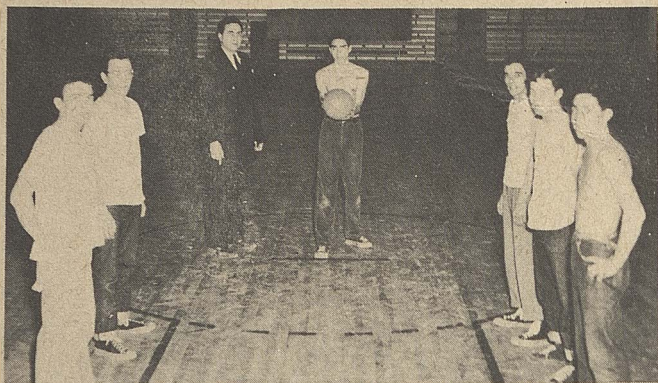
During World War II the U. S. Army constructed a huge army hospital three miles south of Santa Fe, N. M., named it Bruns General Hospital. Soon after the end of the war the hospital was closed, and the buildings offered for sale. One of the oldest educational institutions in Santa Fe, St. Michael's College, bought the major portion of the buildings and established the first university in Santa Fe, thus expanding what for years was a boys educational institution extending only through the high school grades, into a fully accredited school of higher learning.

The most significant of the various schools at the college is the School of Inter-American Affairs. An entire wing of what used to be the administration

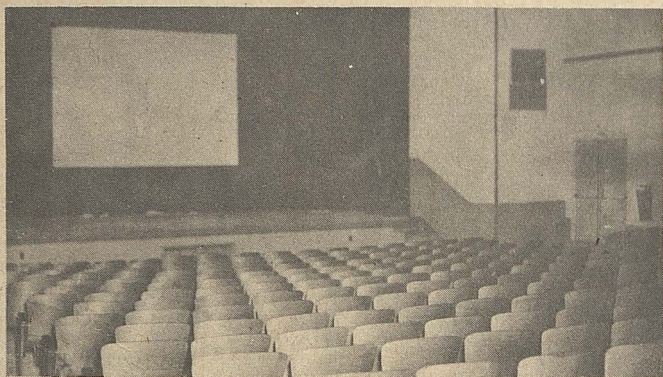
(Continued on Page 8)



BROTHER BASIL, Director of the School of Inter-American Affairs at St. Michael's College, shown here delivering a lecture to the Inter-American Club, plans to make this division the outstanding school of Hispanic studies in the Southwest.



THE NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE at Santa Fe has excellent athletic facilities including tennis courts, one of the largest and best gyms in the state, and highly qualified athletic instructors. Many of Santa Fe's leading business and professional men are alumni of St. Michael's High School.



ST. MICHAEL'S promises to become one of New Mexico's leading cultural institutions. It boasts one of the best theatres in northern New Mexico.

(Continued from Page 7)

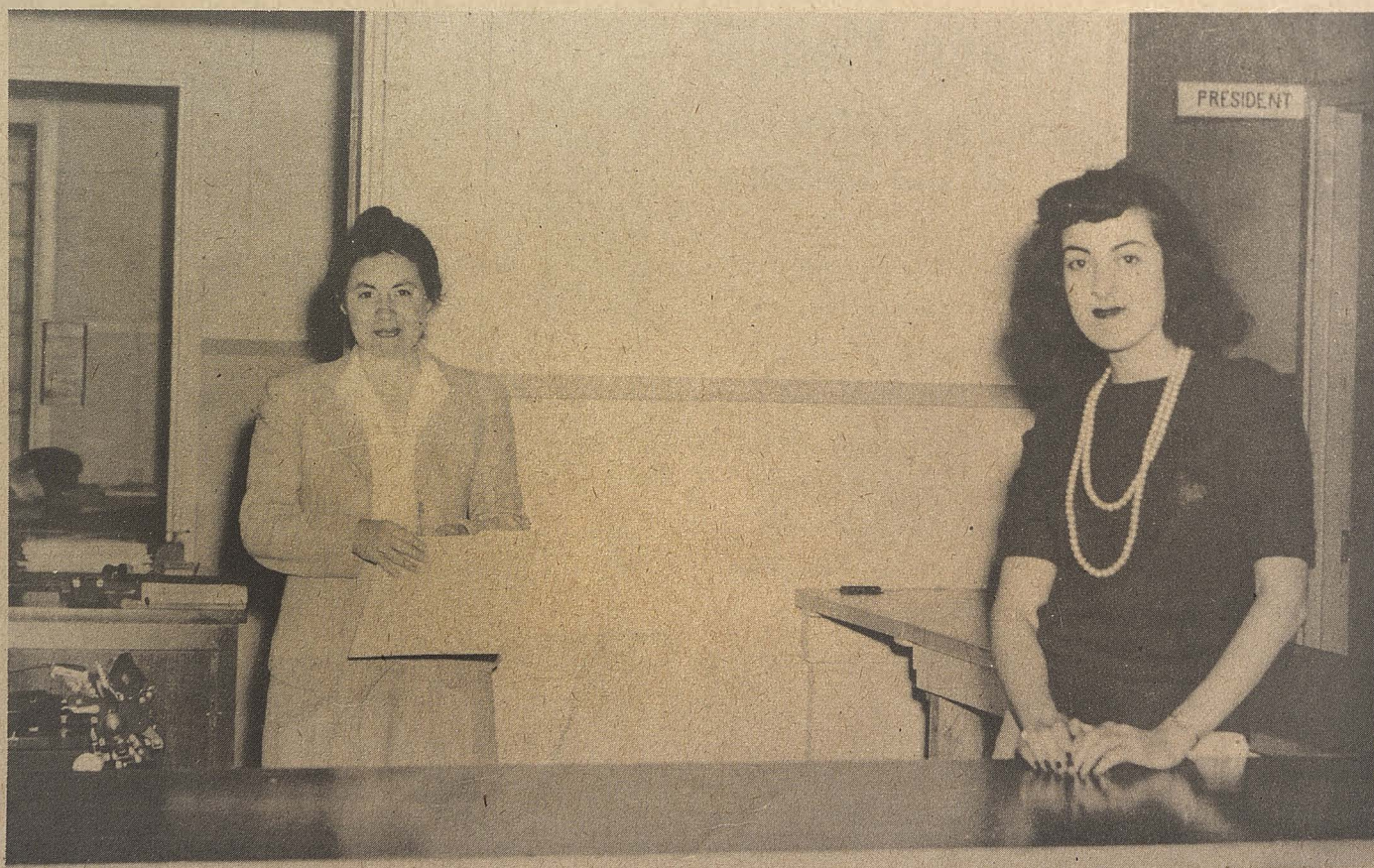
group of buildings is being occupied by this division of the new Catholic College.

The many rooms comprising the wing have undergone extensive remodeling. To date there are 10 rooms which are dedicated each to a definite purpose, and in time there will be one for each Latin American country.

Brother Basil who is the Director of the School of Inter-American Affairs at St. Michael's College, is working towards the goal of making this school the training center for young men who are interested in representing the American Government for American business in Spanish American nations.

Brother Basil is of the belief that New Mexico and surrounding states have a wonderful treasure at their disposal—"A natural resource which has never been cultivated and which can not be measured in dollars and cents. This treasure is bilingualism, and we should cultivate it and use it."

The thought expressed by Brother Basil is not new, but actively working to utilize this resource is. Santa Fe, the center of Hispanic cultural of the Southwest for centuries, may some day become the most effective medium for the mutual understanding of the two cultures in the Western Hemisphere. This was the opportunity and challenge offered the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque, but which it has so far failed to accept or meet.



THE ASSISTANT REGISTRAR and the Office Assistant are the only women employees at this exclusive school for boys.

California Lulac Trustee Is Amateur Photographer



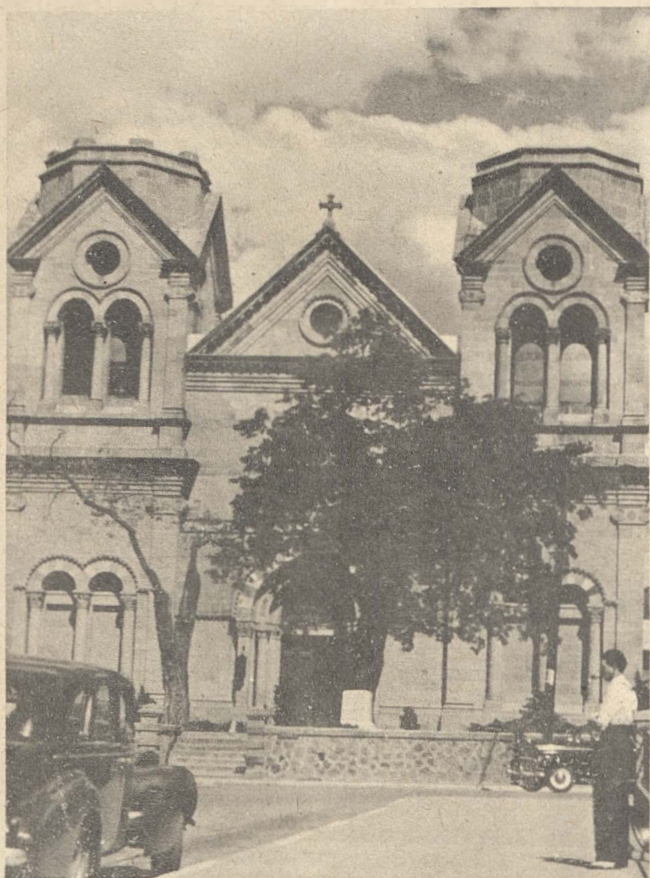
HECTOR R. TARANGO, National Lulac Trustee from Santa Ana, California, has made two trips to Santa Fe, one to the National Convention last June, and one a few weeks ago for a meeting of the Supreme Council. Both times he took a little time to take the excellent photographs on these pages. The one above is one of the best ever taken of the Governor's Mansion.



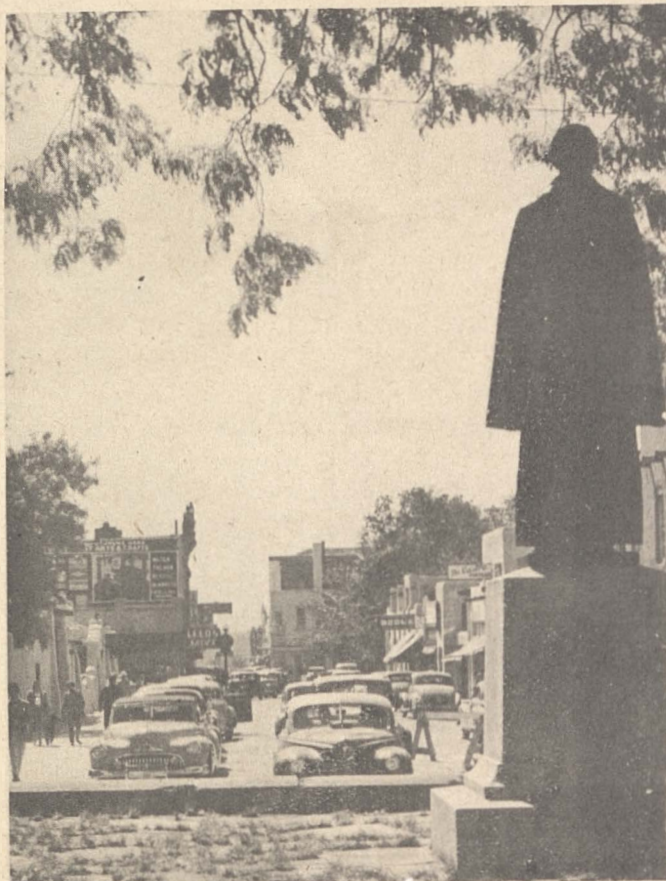
A JUNIOR LULAC, beautiful daughter of Raul Cortez of San Antonio, Texas, was photographed by Tarango during the picnic held in connection with the National Convention last June.



TARANGO caught Dr. Maldonado delivering his inaugural address after his election as President General last June in Santa Fe. Behind him, left to right, are Immediate Past President General Arnulfo Zamora of Laredo, Texas; Daniel T. Valdes, present Secretary General and Public Relations Director for Lulac, and Porfirio Flores, former Secretary General.



THE CATHEDRAL at Santa Fe is one of the most venerable in America. Statue in front of Cathedral is that of Archbishop Lamy of "Death Comes to The Archbishop" fame.



TARANGO took this view from the steps of the Cathedral looking down San Francisco St. Immediately to the left is the famous La Fopda Hotel.



SOCIAL AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES form an important part of Lulac National Conventions. Beautiful Hyde Park near Santa Fe was the scene of a picnic during the last convention. This year's convention will be at Austin, Texas.

CONVENTION PROCLAMATION

TO ALL COUNCILS OF THE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN
AMERICAN CITIZENS,

GREETINGS:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and By-laws of the League of United Latin American Citizens, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of Article IV of said Constitution, I hereby call for a convention or General Assembly of the League to be held at city of Austin, Texas, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 11, 12 and 13, 1948, for the purpose of transacting the official business of the League and such other matters as may be properly presented to the Assembly. Sessions will begin promptly at 10 o'clock A. M., in Convention Headquarters.

As to delegates, Section 1 of Article IV, of the Constitution provides as follows:

"A minimum of (2) delegates and (2) alternates duly elected and accredited from each active Council which shall have not less than (10) nor more than twenty (20) active members in good standing, and an additional delegate and an alternate when said council shall reach a membership of twenty-five (25), and one additional delegate and an alternate for every additional twenty-five (25) members or a major fraction thereof; provided, however, that no one council shall have more than seven (7) delegates and seven (7) alternates."

Credential certificates must be duly executed in duplicate and one copy mailed before June 3, 1948, to Daniel T. Valdes, Secretary-General, P. O. Box 6, Santa Fe, New Mexico, so that the same may be approved as to financial standing and certified prior to the General Assembly, and the other copy must be presented by the delegates to the Credentials Committee at the Assembly. Delegates will be seated at the General Assembly only if and to the extent that the Council has fully paid up its per capita and subscription dues including the last quarter ending May 31, 1948. It is imperative, therefore, that all Councils remit their dues and their Lulac News subscription dues to the Treasurer General, Santa Fe, New Mexico, not later than June 5, 1948.

Copies of all resolutions to be submitted at the General Assembly should be mailed to the Secretary General prior to the date of the General Assembly.

Fraternally yours,

Dr. Jose Maldonado
President General

Attest:

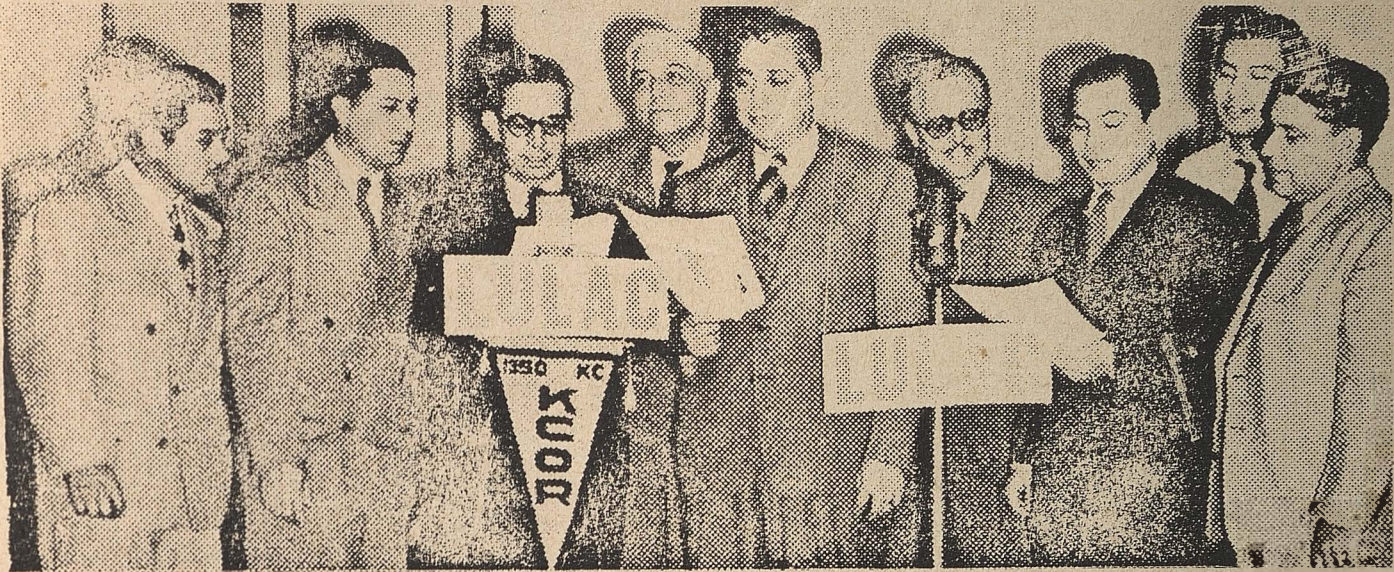
Daniel T. Valdes
Secretary General

LAUNCHES CANDIDACY FOR LULAC PRESIDENCY



LULAC TEXAS REGIONAL GOVERNOR RAOUL A. CORTEZ has announced his candidacy for the office of President General of this organization. National Officers will be elected at the National Convention scheduled for June 11, 12 and 13 at Austin, Texas. Governor Cortez, owner of Radio Station KCOR in San Antonio, Texas, has been endorsed by the San Antonio Council.

TEXAS LULAC COUNCILS ARE ACTIVE



THE SAN ANTONIO LULAC COUNCIL gained an unprecedented distinction when its President Rudy J. Pena, the present 1948 vice-president was picked for the cover picture of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce 1947 Annual Report. The cover symbolized the aggressive forward-looking teamwork of San Antonianos in their united effort for a greater and better San Antonio. Pictured are four representative citizens marching together, confidently facing the future. Shown, left to right, J. K. Beretta, chairman of the board, First National Bank of San Antonio; Rudy J. Pena, president of the San Antonio LULAC group; Mrs. Harold Gee, president, City Federation of Women's Clubs, and Dan Gates, president of the San Antonio Junior Chamber of Commerce.



AUSTIN, TEXAS LADIES LULAC COUNCIL NO. 27 held installation service for newly elected officers recently. A banquet at Old Seville was held in connection with the installation. Photo shows members and new officers, from left to right, Delia Escobedo, Helen Valdes, Treasurer Sarah Quintanilla, Reporter Corrine Sanchez, Secretary Connie Ramirez, President Hermelinda Prado, Josephine Sanchez, Vice President Theresa Casarez, Estella Prado, Corresponding Secretary Sallie Castillo, and Chaplain Trine Perez.

Important Convention Bulletin

Austin, Texas, Lulac Council No. 85 invites all councils to bring representative talent from their home districts for an extraordinary LULAC TALENT CONTEST.

The contest will be one of the features of the 1948 National Convention. Several prizes will be awarded.

The respective councils will be given full credit for all talent presented. This is an opportunity for all councils at the convention to gain recognition via a method other than the old political route, namely on the basis of the talent presented. Austin Council promises the biggest Convention ever. Each council at large will, through this method, be given an opportunity for participation, and this contest can prove the most entertaining item of the whole convention, but this, of course, will depend on full-hearted cooperation. Each council may bring as many numbers as they desire subject to further selection by an impartial committee.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

FRANK M. PINEDO
Corresponding Secretary.



ANOTHER MILESTONE in bringing Lulac before the public happened Feb. 4 in Radio Station KCOR's spacious studios when the San Antonio Council aired its initial "LULAC on the March" radio program. This new public relation medium, according to the Alamo City Lulackers, will be utilized in bringing messages of timely interest to the San Antonio area, stressing the part that the organization is playing in bringing about the realization of our aims and purposes.

The weekly broadcast is aired every Wednesday from 6:15 to 6:30 p. m., through the courtesy of LULAC Texas Governor Raoul A. Cortez, owner of Radio Station KCOR.

San Antonio Lulackers that took part in the inaugural "LULAC On The March" radio program included, left to right, Chaplain John Navarro, Treasurer A. P. Sanchez, LULAC Founder Manuel C. Gonzales, First Vice-President Rudy J. Pena, President Joe Castanuela, Regional Gov. Raoul A. Cortez, Mrs. Gilbert Fierros, Secretary Frank Jasso and Second Vice-President John A. Esquivel, chairman of the radio committee.

PLAN NOW
To Attend The
LULAC
National Convention
AUSTIN, TEXAS
June 11, 12, 13

8 of 10 Schools Surveyed Segregate Spanish Speaking School Children

By CHARLES KIDDER and RAY GREENE

Closely following the report of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee which singled out segregation and discrimination against Mexicans in Texas, a study of the educational opportunities for Spanish-name children within a radius of 100 miles of Austin reveals that segregation does exist.

This study was made by Dr. I. Green Sanchez, professor of Latin-American education at the University, and Virgil Strickland, doctoral candidate working with Dr. Sanchez. Eight of the ten Texas schools, and the summary of this study points out two significant facts.

First, the complete lack of uniformity of segregation practice, and second, the fact that segregation is carried out on an "arbitrary" basis determined solely by "local custom, tradition and prejudice."

The Civil Rights Committee which was named last December by the President and headed by Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric Company, recommended the elimination of existing segregation, based on race, color, creed, or national origin through legislation by the Congress or state legislatures.

"The time is now," the Committee emphatically reported. And the President hailed the report as "an American charter of human freedom in our time."

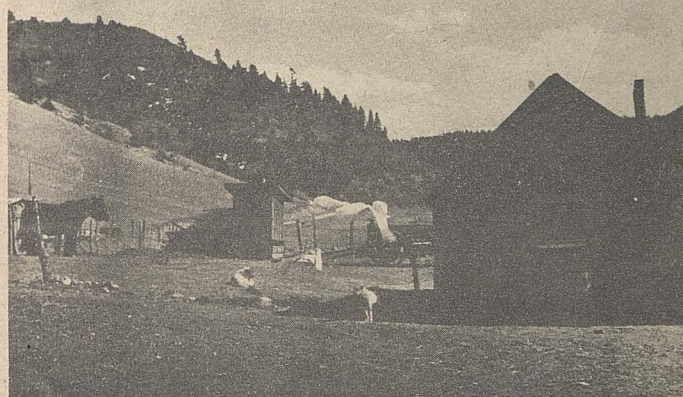
The ten schools selected for the Sanchez-Strickland survey were chosen so that no school system represented an unusually bad educational situation for either Anglo or Spanish-name children, the summary said.

In defining segregation, the summary states, "a physical and or social separation by means of separate housing, separate lunch periods, separate play periods, and other such ways whereby Spanish-name children are arbitrarily set apart from other pupils."

"The determining principle is that physical separation is based on prejudice," the summary states.



MOST SCHOOLS set aside for Spanish Speaking children lack facilities such as those shown in the above picture and which are necessary for effective teaching and healthy, happy students.



THE TWO PICTURES above show schools typical of those into which segregation forces Spanish Speaking children.

The justification most frequently given for segregation by school authorities are irregular attendance, public opinion, local prejudice, and that it makes possible more individual attention.

"Language handicap is the official reason found in some school board minutes," the summary states.

However, the Sanchez summary points out that where segregation is practiced, "it is based on the Spanish name of the pupils, and it is extended beyond academic activities . . . this extension, like the selection of grades for segregation, is obviously arbitrary and capricious."

No pattern of uniformity in segregation practices was found by Dr. Sanchez. One segregated through the third grade, one through the fourth, two through the fifth, two through the sixth and one each through the seventh and eighth grades, the summary states.

"Furthermore, the names of Spanish-name students appear in separate section of the teachers' class rollbooks . . . Anglo students are given preference in all student matters such as assembly programs, student offices, band membership, and other student activities," the Sanchez-Strickland summary reveals.

Poor attendance as a reason was objected to by Dr. Sanchez. "In many instances Spanish-name children have a daily average attendance as high as that of the other pupils.

Another reason given for segregation was that the children would be able to have greater individual attention and help, but the summary shows that "in no way do practices correspond to the reasons given."

The practices carried out under segregation, instead of being designed for furthering the education of Spanish-name children, were discriminatory and prejudicial to their educational growth and development," the summary points out.

It further states that "practices disclosed were

in no way conducive to Americanization, better language development or school attendance, or better health and social habits.

Racial segregation, the President's Civil Rights Committee noted, is in many cases the cause for the low living and health standards of minorities.

"In Texas," the Committee said, "seven Latin-Americans died of tuberculosis for every Anglo-American. Infant deaths furnish another example of this pattern."

"It was emphatically pointed out," the Sanchez summary quote the Inter-American Education Paper, "that school segregation is pedagogically unsound, socially dangerous, and unquestionably un-American."

Recent federal court decisions are emphatic in condemning, in California, the segregation of Spanish-name children under conditions similar to those in Texas.

Quoting Price Daniel, Attorney General of Texas, the summary says that no segregation may be based solely upon Latin-American or Mexican descent.

"It seems clear, then, that the segregation of Spanish-name children . . . is contrary to the laws of Texas . . . a denial of rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States is suggested by the decisions of federal courts in the Mendez case.

"In addition, the practices and conditions revealed by this survey constitute irrefutable, objective evidence that the segregation of Spanish-name children in the selected school systems is prejudicially discriminatory, and that the good faith of the "pedagogical reasons offered for that segregation is questionable," the summary concludes.

The schools were surveyed as to segregation practices, teaching and administrative staffs, buildings and other physical facilities, sanitation, welfare practices, and inter-school joint participation.

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