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No. 3



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# A Message

From the

NATIONAL PRESIDENT

## ALL MEMBERS OF LULAC GREETINGS:

Those of us who attended the recent state Regional Conventions can readily see the importance of having a plan of procedure or a scheme of work laid out for the delegates to such conventions. We have three months in which to prepare ourselves and our councils for the coming June National Convention in El Paso; three more months in which to work to be able to give the National Assembly a favorable report of our activities.

There are some very vital problems to be discussed and to be decided at this convention and each council can be doing important preliminary work on all of these problems so that each one will know how such problems as organizational work, labor problems, education, etc, will effect the local councils and benefit the League as a whole. I suggest that each council start work immediately, formulating some resolutions to be discussed by ourselves and submit those which are approved to the National Office as early as possible in accordance with our constitutional provisions. Remember that resolutions must be submitted at least forty-five days before convention time or by mid-April so that copies of each one may be sent to all councils. Your National Office is ready and willing to help you in any manner possible with your plans for the convention.

Selection of delegates is one of the most important pre-convention duties of each council. These delegates are going to be your personal representatives in all convention business and their actions will be a good or a bad reflection on your council. Let those members who are planning to attend make known their plans so that the council may consider them as potential candidates for delegates. Find out from your National Office how many delegates you may have to represent your council.

Your National President is sincerely concerned with your plans for the convention and urges you to start thinking about it and to plan for it so that we may be sure to have the most successful convention in League history.

In the very near future I am planning a tour of all the councils and as soon as my business will permit it I will advise you of my route and schedule for visiting as many councils as possible from Texas to California. With your cooperation and help we can plan for better means of working for a greater Lulac.

Fraternally yours,

R. A. Cortez

National President



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# AN OPEN LETTER FROM THE NEW REGIONAL GOVERNOR OF TEXAS



Dear fellow Lulacs:

It is indeed with a feeling of humility that I wish to express my sincerest appreciation to all the Texas Lulac Councils for the trust and confidence placed in me at the Texas Regional convention at Corpus Christi during January 28-29, 1950, through my election to the post of Governor for the Texas Region. I deem this an honor worthy of all of a person's efforts, and shall strive to fulfill it in keeping with the obligations of my office.

I realize full well the magnitude of the job that lies ahead for the balance of our business year, but with complete confidence in the individual and collective co-operation and support of all the councils of the region, I feel confident in hoping to render a report at our next National Convention at El Paso in June of this year that will be worthy of this office and of the Texas Councils.

In order that this office may provide you with a more efficient service, it is imperative that I receive information from each council in regard to its status and any problems that may be confronting it. In view of the shortness of time such

information furnished to this office will serve to formulate an agenda of service to the region. I shall appreciate your promptness and diligence in reporting to this office, and shall endeavor in so far as is humanly possible to visit with you or to serve you in whatever capacity I may be able.

In expressing my trust that our relationship in the next few months shall be a co-operative and progressive one, I should like to leave two thoughts with you. Each supplements the other and both are conducive to our common goal.

"God divided man into men, that they might help each other."

"Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."

Our common goal requires mutual help and enthusiasm lightens the load and shortens the distance.

Sincerely yours for a greater Lulac,  
Edward D. Garza  
Regional Governor For Texas





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# Evidence . . . .

## OF THE NEED FOR AN ORGANIZER

Since June of 1949 there has been agitation for a paid organizer to work for Lulac. There have been resolutions passed and plans have been discussed on the proposal to have such an organizer. Once there was even an effort to raise funds on a voluntary assesment basis but due to the lack of support from the majority of the councils this plan had to fold up. Now, once again, due to the meeting of the two state conventions the subject has come up and it seems that the time is here for some real action. That there is a definite need for some sort of a plan not only to organize new councils and get new members but to re-activate the inactive councils is too evident.

In a letter to the National office the California Regional office and the California State convention demand action, and are willing to support any feasible plan to have an organizer working in the area. The state convention there passed resolutions which will no doubt be brought up in the National convention. The same subject was discussed at the Texas Regional Convention and from the correspondence coming into the National office the subject is always a good topic for discussion in the local council meetings. This is within our own organization but where the evidence reflects the inactivity of our group is in the action of other organizations.

This appeared in an issue of the National Guardian, an very liberal and oftenly called a radical newspaper, "Mexican-Americans in many parts of the Southwest are jim crowed, restricted to menial jobs, the objects of police brutality as rough as any in Dixie. For months, starting with nothing but determination, the Asociacion Nacional Mexicana-Americana (NAMA) has plodded through five southwestern states setting up local groups, opening state offices, holding state conventions, waging local campaigns against this

sort of treatment." "Its general aims, as stated by national president Alfredo Montoya: to express the needs of the people of Mexican extraction in the U. S. and contribute to the general culture and progress of the community, and win equal representation in civic affairs and equal job opportunities." By convention time the organization hopes to have 10,000 new members."

Another article in our own Lulac News appeared in November of 1949. "Thirty-five chapters of American GI Forum joined in a state organization here, and elected Dr. Hector Garcia as state Chairman."

This would lead one to believe that if there had been some sort of organizational plan all these groups could have easily become Lulacs. More so since the basic aims and purposes of these two new groups are practically the same as those that Lulac has had for years and the work that they intended to do is only what Lulac has always done. We do not intend to criticize either of these groups, in fact we congratulate them and wish them success, but we intend to use these remarks to raise the question, "Why a new organization when Lulac already exists and has the prestige of years of dignified work?"

The obvious answer is that we as individual Lulacs have not been as active as we should have been and the councils have not looked after the needs of those people that have gone elsewhere with their problems. Now, then, is the time for all members and all councils to start working to add members and to see about re-activating the old councils. Why wait till the National Convention meets to do something that needs to be done right now. Come to the convention ready to report a substantial increase in your membership and also with some constructive plan for organizational work.





# HOW TO TEAR LULAC APART...

## IN FIVE SHORT, EASY LESSONS



At first glance the reader will no doubt imagine that the subject at hand deals with a seditionist attempt to destroy the purposes and aims of this wonderful organization. Ironical as it may seem, however, the primary phase in our procedure of business, is to request the reader to maintain complete faith in the writer and put himself in his hands and at his discretion. Trustworthy hands indeed! Absolute relaxation having been attained (providing the reader is cooperative) it is of essential importance that the writer remove any hyphen of doubt in the minds of the readers and clarify the fact that he will be far from following literally the heading of this article. Since it is no secret that if he were to comply otherwise, such a topic would most certainly develop into an international controversial situation that could only be terminated by a Gromyko or Vishinsky Veto...

Actually, it is merely the sincere intention of the writer to attempt to set forth his conception of what LULAC means to him. But, as indicated above, it is necessary to tear LULAC apart! He will do just that! Only... he will do it constructively, that is, separating the five letters that represent LULAC one at a time!

Now that our secret is out and your thoughts are in a positive instead of a negative trend, let us call the class to order and proceed with our first lesson:

### Lesson I

**L**—Stands for League. It also stands for LOYALTY. Following the true significance of the word every member willingly pledges himself or herself to the complete alliance and support of the League. For without loyalty in a group or organization, diffidence sets in; later followed by calamity, and finally the complete downfall of a great ideal. Thus loyalty, serving as the backbone of the League, safeguards the basic principles and foundation under which LULAC functions.

### Lesson II

**U**—Stands for United. It also stands for UNIQUE. Being an outstanding and prominent organization LULAC members take pride in be-

ing associated to such an extraordinarily, extravagant group. Because of this they also realize the tremendous responsibility that is theirs not only as overall members of the group, but as individuals. This liability reflects itself in LULAC's motto: "ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL."

### Lesson III

**L**—Stands for Latin. It also stands for LEADERSHIP. Without which no progressive organization survives. For each leader that excels through his merits, new blood is injected into the group. Thereupon constructive guidance and direction is attained through exchanges of new ideas. Being a democratic organization LULAC welcomes progressive thinking that tends to improve the League as a whole.

### Lesson IV

**A**—Stands for American. It also stands for ASSOCIATION. A good citizen distinguishes himself in his respective community through the medium of his association in prominent social circles. LULAC has been lauded many times for its aims and purposes. Thus LULAC's many social activities embrace all social minded citizens who strive for the continued betterment of their community. A better community constitutes a better state; a model state implies a greater Country.

### Lesson V

**C**—Stands for Citizens. It also stands for COOPERATION. This is the fundamental essence in maintaining and fostering the best of results in constructive liveliness. LULAC's spirit of efficiency is unprecedented since it considers participation in all forms of progressive activity a moral obligation. LULAC stands on its record in stating that no campaign or undertaking (whatever the constructive cause) has ever been unsuccessful because of lack of cooperation from its members. On the contrary, all unattainable goals are put aside as rested cases—but never, Class dismissed....





# YOUR HOME TOWN AND YOUR LOCAL COUNCIL

Sometimes an individual gets confused as to his responsibility to his community. A community is made of groups of people, people who must guide its government, its churches, and its libraries. These people in these groups must see to the education of their children and take active part in the civic affairs of their community. As members of a local Lulac Council and of your own "home town" you should be taking part in all of these civic activities. Only in this manner can you insure for yourselves and for your children the full benefits of our democratic form of government.

IS your local Council living up to the "Aims and Purposes" of our organization as set out in our constitution? Here is a quick way to check on your local council. Answer the following ten items and rate your council on the basis of 10 for Good, 5 for Fair, and 0 for Poor. Try to rate your council strictly on its merits.

**1 Education:** Are equal educational facilities available to every child in your community? Are so-called "neighborhood schools" uncrowded and are the teachers well trained and well paid?

As an organization what have you done or plan to do to improve the educational facilities of your "home town"?

**2 Religion:** Is there complete freedom of religion? Do you as an organization cooperate with and back religious programs?

**3 Housing and Planning:** Are there any plans for housing every family decently? Are there any plans for improving parks, traffic and transportation problems, and are you as an organization given an opportunity to help with these programs? Are you trying to take an active part in these plans?

**4 Cultural Opportunity:** Does your community provide opportunity to all to enjoy good music and other arts? Do you have a public library service for people of all ages? Do you as a group contribute to any cultural activity.

**5 Recreation:** Are there enough playgrounds and other facilities for outdoor activities provided for all children of all classes?

**6 Economic Development:** What is your community doing to insure good jobs for all its

working people. Are you planning with labor, industry, agriculture, and government for better jobs for all?

**7 Health and Welfare:** Can all the people of your community secure readily, medical care and hospitalization? Can the underprivileged children, the aged, the handicapped, and the families in trouble secure aid when they need it? Does your council have planned drives to raise funds for aid to needy people?

**8 Equality of Opportunity:** Is full opportunity for employment given all nationalities? Are you as a group given opportunity for taking part in community life? Are you taking advantage of the opportunity?

**9 Government:** Is there equal representation of all peoples in the governmental offices of your community? Does your group have a voice in any governmental affairs? Have you ever organized a poll tax drive or worked for abolition of the poll tax? Is your council recognized as a leading group of your community?

**10 Community Organization:** Are you taking part in civic affairs if given an opportunity? Is your group represented in any council or committee that is concerned with improvement of the community as a whole? Is your council growing in numbers?

**SCORE: : : Above 80 is good; 50 to 80 is Fair; Below 50 is Poor.**

If your score is not above 80 then you should start to work on the subjects in which you are poor and bring up the rating of your own council. Remember in rating your council you are also indirectly rating yourself. Your council is as good as you make it.

1. EDUCATION: ..... ( )
2. RELIGION: ..... ( )
3. HOUSING and PLANNING: ..... ( )
4. CULTURAL OPPORTUNITY: ..... ( )
5. RECREATION: ..... ( )
6. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ..... ( )
7. HEALTH and WELFARE: ..... ( )
8. EQUALITY of OPPORTUNITY: .... ( )
9. GOVERNMENT: ..... ( )
10. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: ... ( )

**TOTAL** .....



# AROUND THE LULAC SHIELD

## TWO SUCCESSFUL STATE CONVENTION

Lulacs in two widely separated states of Texas and California held their Regional Conventions during the month of January. Both groups enjoyed a varied program of business and recreational activities directed towards carrying out the policies and principles of our organization. Impressed with knowledge that greater accomplishments are achieved through unified action, returning delegates feel better prepared and are looking forward to taking active part in the coming National Convention at El Paso, Texas.

### TEXAS

Corpus Christi Mens Council Number 1 and Ladies Council Number 26 were hosts to the Texas State Convention delegates. Presiding at business meetings was John J. Herrera, Member of the Houston Council, who was appointed acting Regional Governor temporarily, and presided till the election of a new Governor.

Ed. Garza, popular school teacher from Laredo, Texas, was elected by acclamation Regional Governor of Texas to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Bob Cruz. Mr. Garza promised a vigorous program of organization work and immediate start on re-districting of the State.

Our National President, Raoul A. Cortez, was able to attend and the chair was turned over to him on his arrival. Other members of the Supreme Council who were present and took active part in Convention business were, Arnulfo Zamora of Laredo, Past National President; Joe Garza, of Corpus Christi, First National Vice-President; Rudy J. Peña of San Antonio, National Treasurer; Gus C. Garcia of San Antonio, Legal Adviser; and George J. Garza of Laredo, National Director of Junior Lulacs.

Theme of the Convention was the aspect of Lulac work in promoting and providing for education facilities of Texas children under existing laws. An outstanding discussion on the topic of education was made by Mr. M. P. Baker, Superintendent of Corpus Christi Public Schools, as principle speaker at a banquet honoring the delegates and visitors to the Convention.

Gus Garcia our Legal Adviser, in a response to a welcome address by Honorable Judge George Prowse of Corpus Christi, also discussed possible

means of providing for the education of Spanish-speaking children and gave a report on work done by leading educators at a national conference of the Southwest Council on Education of Spanish-Speaking People held at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. For further information concerning scholarships for worthy Spanish-speaking students of college age, Mr. Garcia referred the Councils to Dr. George I. Sanchez of the University of Texas at Austin, who is President of the Council.

George J. Garza, National Director of Junior Lulacs and professor at Laredo Junior College, stressed the role of Lulac in making it possible for our children to take advantage of educational facilities available in this State under the present Gilmer-Aiken School Law. Another constructive discussion and a plan to launch a Lulac national scholarship fund was outlined by Attorney Albert Treviño of San Antonio who is chairman of the Scholarship Committee recently appointed by the National President.

Other business of the Convention was concerned with planning resolutions to be used in the forthcoming National Convention and planning for organizational work on a national scope. It was not all work and no play, for the host councils of Corpus Christi had elegant entertainment in the form of a banquet and a dance on the deck of the White Plaza Hotel.

Councils represented at the Convention were: Corpus Christi Council No. 1; San Antonio Council No. 2; Falfurrias Council No. 11; Laredo Council No. 12; Kingsville Council No. 24; Raymondville Council No. 56; Houston Council No. 60; El Campo Council No. 170; Dilley Council No. 159; Kingsville Ladies Council No. 22; Houston Ladies Council No. 22; Corpus Christi Ladies Council No. 26; Falfurrias Ladies Council No. 30.

### CALIFORNIA

The first California State Convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens was held in January at Richmond, California at which time delegates from state local Councils and visiting members of the other interested organizations gathered to discuss mutual problems.



## WALDO XIMENES NEW EXECUTIVE SEC. GEN.

Mr. Waldo E. Ximenes recently assumed the duties of National Executive Secretary for the League of United Latin American Citizens. He is a graduate of St. Mary's University of San Antonio where he received a degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Ximenes is a new member of the Texas State Bar and has become associated in the practice of Law in San Antonio with another Lulac, Hon. Grover C. Morris.

The new executive secretary has several years of experience in social service work and teaching. He took pre-law and education courses at Southwest Texas State Teachers College at San Marcos and taught school for three years in the public schools of Floresville. He was employed by the State Prison Board to work as co-ordinator for the Board and interested civic organizations at a prison farm for Spanish-speaking inmates. After taking course offered by the Texas State Department of Welfare, Mr. Ximenes spent several

In order to extend the opportunity to become better acquainted with this organization, its policies and purposes, and to learn of the accomplishments of the National and the State organization, a varied program of business and recreation was arranged. An installation dinner was the opening event of the Convention.

Mr. John O. Gonzalez of Los Angeles, Regional Governor of Lulac for the State of California, presided over the Convention with the assistance of the Executive Board from the host Council of Richmond. Tentative plans were made for a State assembly of Lulacs to be held in Santa Anna on April 29 and 30. Although business took up most of the time delegates found time to enjoy a banquet, state show entertainment and other social diversions.

The primary purpose of the Convention was to unite California Councils in formulating resolutions and agenda pertaining to State problems affecting Latin-Americans here. These resolutions and agenda will be used at the National Convention which has been scheduled during the month of June in the City of El Paso, Texas.

Convention delegates represented the local Councils of El Modeno, Los Angeles, Richmond, and Santa Anna.

months working in San Antonio's "West Side" as a Field Worker for the welfare office there.

A veteran of World War II, he spent four and one half years in the service with the Combat Intelligence Corps of the Army Air Force serving two and a half years overseas in Italy and later in Central America and Brazil.

Mr. Ximenes urges all officers and members of Lulac to keep in close contact with the National Office and support and co-operate in all its undertakings, for only with the support of the local councils and their members can the organization's activities carry the prestige of a nationally united group.

### TIME TO SEND IN ANOTHER REPORT

The last day of February was the end of a quarter in our fiscal year. Under the Constitution Article V, Section 2, the Secretary of each council shall furnish the National Office a certified list of paid up members at the end of each quarter. The constitution states that "On or before September 1st, December 1st, March 1st, and June 1st, of each year —" etc. Every council should be getting its books in order since there is only one more quarter before the end of the fiscal year on May 31. Before that time the National Office MUST have a certified list of the members in order to be able to make out the quotas for the delegates to each council for the National Convention.

Every member should be included on the roster whether he is paid up or not but his name should be listed showing the last month in which he paid dues. If a member has been delinquent and has been re-instated, then show the date of his re-instatement and the amount of dues paid.

Those councils that keep their status on a current basis find that it is much easier to collect dues and consequently their membership is usually growing. Councils that must bring their books in order just before convention time usually lose a number of members and hence may also lose delegates to the convention.

Send in your report as soon as possible.





# EL PASO AND THE BORDER PROJECT



Since June, 1949, the citizens of El Paso have been waging a losing struggle to keep the Border Project in operation and it seems that the good start which the Border Project had made in approaching the problems with which it was concerned will be lost unless something is done to revive the interest of state officials in the Project right now. The appeals of interested citizens of the El Paso area and other interested civic organizations may yet be heard if the entire border area should act at once.

The people of El Paso, especially those members of the LULAC Council there, are to be commended for their civic interest and for the manner in which they accept the social welfare of their city as their own responsibility. Our moral and physical support should readily be given them in any manner that may help them in keeping responsible parties in the government from completely abandoning this worthy Project or if abandoned to revive it if possible. Our efforts will not be as futile as it may seem for as late as Feb. 20, it was reported that the group may obtain needed operating money from a State emergency fund.

State Rep. Woodrow Bean is expected to request Gov. Shivers for the emergency appropriation. Luciano Santoscoy, who is Lulac representative on the committee, may be contacted at Box 1556, El Paso for suggestions on means of aiding the committee. Texas Border towns should contact their state representatives requesting they back Rep. Bean's request.

What is the Border Project and why should we be interested in such project? The Project is vitally important to us since it would effect almost every city in which there is a council from Texas to California. Following is a brief history of the Project and some examples of the work that it did and what was planned for it, from a report made by the chairman of the project, C. W. Mottinger.

"In 1942 the United States-Mexico Border Health Association was organized for the purpose of the two countries working together for the control of venereal disease for the military personnel stationed along the border. As the association progressed other communicable diseases were taken into account and at the end of the war this association became a permanent organization for coordination of health activities, and for the exchange of ideas and information. The work of coordination in this organization is done by Pan-American Sanitary Bureau.

The idea that welfare as well as health should be considered by border communities had its beginning with the United States Childrens Bureau who contacted the four border states and advanced the idea. This idea was also brought before the United States-Mexico Border Health Association which in 1946 passed a resolution recommending that maternal and child health and welfare be added to the association.

In keeping with this resolution Mexico employed a worker and sent her to the Border to develop the project. This worker stayed in Juarez, Mexico for two years organizing committees of lay people to deal with maternal and child health and welfare problems. This worker was withdrawn by Mexico in June of 1948 on the assumption that the States on the American side

were not going to cooperate with the idea.

In September of 1948 The State Department of Public Welfare of Texas employed a worker to develop the Border Project on the border of Texas. It was decided at that time that El Paso-Juarez would be the first community to begin work since they were the largest on the border and had the greatest amount of traffic between the two cities. There was also the fact that the people of El Paso had agreed to sponsor the movement. Under this agreement the State Department of Public Welfare supplied a worker and secretary, the community would furnish office space, telephone, and minor incidental expenses.

The project began work on this basis with the understanding that if the project could be made to work it would be made permanent and would be used as a pattern for developing a program for the entire border. The work began by the formation of a committee of twenty five people of El Paso. It was felt that the first step should be a study of conditions affecting children in the areas of health, welfare, child labor, juvenile delinquency, education, housing and recreation, etc. This study was brought to a conclusion in July, 1949 with as much information as could be secured and distributed for use in informing the community and for the purpose of beginning work with those problems which had shown themselves to be the most obvious. There was the plan to follow up this study, as time would permit, in those areas where the information was too meager to plan action.

In April, 1949 the United States-Mexico Border Health Association held its annual meeting in Nogales Arizona. The meeting was attended by health and welfare personnel of the border states of Mexico and the United States and by the welfare representatives from Washington, D. C. and Mexico City, D. F. The worker for the Border Project gave a paper on the progress of the El Paso Project to that date. This report was well received by the association and a resolution was passed recommending the development of an entire border program.

In keeping with this resolution Mexico sent the same worker who had previously been in Juarez back to the border in July, 1949, but on June 27th The State Department of Public Welfare had announced the El Paso project would be closed due to lack of funds to continue.

During the seven months which have elapsed since this announcement the El Paso committee has tried every means known to emphasize the importance of the work to the Welfare Department and has tried to find other means to continue the work. This has been done without success. The local community paid the salary of the worker during the months of December and January but now feels unable to continue. In spite of the project living from day to day during these seven months it has made real progress. The Juarez committee has been organized by the Mexican worker, the International Committee has been elected, sub-committees formed to study mutual problems, a constitution has been written, regular meeting dates set. The project is now in the position to produce some concrete results.

(Cont'd on next page)



## EL PASO AND THE BORDER PROJECT

Cont'd from preceding page

The problems that are so obvious to border communities seem hard to understand by the people in our state capitol seven hundred miles away. The Rio Grande river between El Paso and Juarez is no greater barrier than the rivers that divide many of our American cities; and while we would never consider setting up a program to solve the social and health problem of these cities on only one side of the river this is what has been done in the instance of border cities. Juarez and El Paso are only one community even though they represent two countries, two languages, and two philosophies of government. These very facts intensify the problem and most of all they intensify the problems of our Latin-American population, who represent sixty-eight per cent of the population of El Paso, a large part of which are in the low income groups. Because of this large low income group the need for health and welfare programs are greater and the ability of the community to finance these programs is smaller. The ease of crossing the river and the facilities which are available in El Paso has resulted in over-crowding out of proportion to the population. Our studies show that since 1938 the El Paso public schools have been on a part-time basis while they show more than eleven hundred children from Juarez attending our schools. The study shows further that over an eight year period twenty per cent of the children born in El Paso came from residents of Juarez. These children as a result of birth are American citizens. We have had estimates that as much as eighty per cent of the population (80,000) of Juarez are American citizens either by birth of the child or of the parent. This fact makes it possible for these people to cross the border without question, the reports of Custom Officials show an average of one million, five hundred thousand crossing per month.

Because of the difference in value of the American dollar and the Mexican peso the people work for a much lower wage which puts our people in position of working for the same wage if they are to secure work. While this wage will purchase a decent living standard in Juarez it will purchase a very low standard in El Paso.

Our housing figures show forty per cent of the population of El Paso living in sub-standard housing areas. The study shows further that there are three thousand alien families in this sub-standard housing group. These aliens are not eligible for government housing which represents our only low cost housing.

The above examples represent only a few of the problems we have as a border community. It seems essential to work with Juarez if we ever hope to improve the conditions of our own people.

There has been and is prejudice in this community which has necessitated the project moving slowly for the purpose of consolidating the community to work with the movement. There has been success to the extent that there is no local opposition to the movement; on the committee are representatives of religious groups, education, social clubs, a representative group of the community at large. This organization has been slow and tedious and if the ground that has been gained is lost now, it will appear the project had failed, which, in this instance is not true.

It is believed further that when the project is

brought to a more concrete stage of development it can be used as a pattern for other communities to develop a border program. This project represents the only concrete effort being made on the entire border for this purpose. If this effort is lost, there is nothing on which to build toward future cooperation, particularly in the light of this being the second effort of Mexico to co-operate with such a movement. The El Paso committee will continue with the Juarez committee but this must of necessity be a "face saving" device since there is little a working group of people can do without direction and time to continue study of the problems and concentrate on ways and means of working together."

### EXAMPLE OF WORK PERFORMED:

1. Under direction to give leadership in the organization of local border committees and direct the planning of such committees to improve conditions of children in the U. S.-Mexico border areas and create resources for their unmet needs as to social welfare, health, education, recreation, housing, labor; to prevent delinquency and eliminate forces that are harmful to children and to act in the capacity of the executive secretary of the local committee.
2. Under supervision of the local committees to determine conditions affecting children in the areas of social welfare, health, education, recreation, housing, and labor by making studies and surveys or making available to the committee any surveys that are current and pertinent.
3. To work with the committee in the interpretation of local conditions and to formulate recommendations as to ways and means of meeting the unmet needs of children in all areas in the community.
4. To prepare spot maps of the local community, indicating neighborhoods in the community where special work to improve conditions is needed.
5. To cooperate with other agencies in the community interested in general welfare of children.
6. Under the direction of the committee to plan a program of publicity on the U. S.-Mexico Border Program.
7. To work with all sub-committees of the overall committees, which have been found necessary in the development of the program.
8. In communities where there are no directories, to be responsible for the detailed work of compiling a directory of agencies dealing with health, social welfare, education, labor, nutrition, recreation, and housing.
9. To arrange for joint meetings of committees from the U. S. side and the corresponding committee in the adjacent Mexican community.





# NATIONAL DRIVE TO ORGANIZE JUNIOR LULACS STARTED



A national drive to organize Junior Councils of Lulac in every city that has a senior men's or ladies' council has been started by the National Director of Junior Lulacs, George J. Garza and the National Junior President, Zacarias Nava.

The office of the Executive Secretary has received instructions from the National President, R. A. Cortez, to supplement, aid and encourage by all means possible this worthy undertaking and to urge all councils to do the same. The National President and members of the Supreme Council heartily endorse the following letter and suggestions.

"Dear Bro. Lulac:

This missive is a direct appeal to your council from the offices of the National Director of Junior Lulacs and the National Junior Lulac officers to organize a Junior Lulac Council in your community under your sponsorship.

Our Texas Regional Convention at Corpus Christi, Texas, on January 28-29, 1950, definitely brought home to the delegates that our boys and girls can be an integral part of our organization, and that a responsible place should be made for them in our work. The reports presented to the convention by the representatives of the Junior councils now in operation in regard to their many activities, both on their own and in conjunction with their sponsoring Senior councils, proved beyond any doubt that the League can build a firmer foundation for its continued success and growth by catering to these boys and girls and the enthusiasm and determination they possess.

The opportunities offered by Junior Lulac work for the development of leadership, initiative, co-operation, social adjustment, civic-mindedness, public speaking, and unification of purposes are unlimited and well worth exploitation. It should be your council's sacred duty, in keeping with our League's Aims and Purposes, to make available to youth these opportunities.

In order to expedite matters and show you the comparative ease of organizing and carrying through a program of Junior Lulac work in your council, a set of organization steps and helps is enclosed. A Junior Lulac Council is possible in your community at no financial cost to the Senior Council and a minimum of effort on its part.

For further information or aid in carrying out the organization of a Junior Lulac Council, please address all your inquires to the National

Director of Junior Lulacs or the National Junior President.

Sincerely yours for a greater Lulac,

Zacarias Nava,  
National Junior Pres.  
P. O. Box No. 1157  
Laredo, Texas

George J. Garza,  
National Director  
Laredo Junior College  
Laredo, Texas

-----

## Steps And Helps In Organizing A Junior Lulac Council

In order to clarify and simplify any problems that may confront any Lulac Council regarding the procedure necessary to organize a Junior Lulac Council, the following steps and helps are hereby made available:

1.—An organizing committee composed of Senior Lulacs is named by the interested council to contact and arrange for a meeting of boys (and/or) girls between the ages of 14 to 18 years.

2.—At this meeting the committee will explain what Lulac is, its Aims and Purposes, the various activities that a Junior Council may engage in such as regular meetings of its own, socials of all types, athletic events, community activities like the Red Cross, March of Dimes Drives, etc., attending of Regional and National junior and senior conventions, and any other activities in which a senior council is interested and a junior council can help.

3.—If as many as 15 boys (and/or) girls express a desire to organize, then at the same meeting or a subsequent one, a set of officers composed of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, Sgt.-at-arms, Parliamentarian, and chaplain may be elected.

4.—A sponsor or sponsors must then be assigned by the senior council. (It is recommended that names of prospective sponsors be submitted to junior council for approval or rejection before persons are notified of their appointment).

5.—Sponsors will then submit a letter of application for a charter together with a roster of officers and sponsors to the National Director of Junior Lulacs or the National Junior Lulac President.

6.—Upon receipt of charter, installation pro-

(Cont'd on next page)



## NATIONAL DRIVE TO ORGANIZE

Cont'd from preceding page

cedure of council and officers may be carried out by any Junior or Senior National Officer, Regional or District Governor, or the president of the sponsoring council.

7.—A Junior council may, under the supervision of its sponsors, draw up a local constitution or set of rules to guide it so long as it stays within the bounds of the Junior and Senior Constitutions.

**ORGANIZATION SUGGESTIONS:** Junior councils can be sponsored jointly by Men's and Ladies' councils, but only one Junior council may be organized within a community.

Schools offer an ideal source for the nucleus of a Junior council.

Matters dealing with membership, dues, officers, etc., are governed by the Junior National Constitution. However, no National dues are paid at present nor is there a fee for the charters.

In regard to activities of a social or athletic nature, or dates or time of meetings, the matter is left to the local junior council.

For further information and help in the above work, please contact the National Director or the National Junior President.

## LULAC AND GI FORUM ENDORSE FEPC

In a telegram directed to the two Texas Senators in Washington, Senator Tom Connally and Senator Lyndon Johnson and to Representatives Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. of Laredo, and John E. Lyle, of Corpus Christi, the League of United Latin American Citizens and the American G. I. Forum have formally endorsed approval of FEPC (Fair Employment Practices) and other similar legislation.

The telegram which was signed by Atty. Gus C. Garcia of San Antonio, Legal Advisor for Lulac, and by Dr. Hector P. Garcia of Corpus Christi, head of GI Forum, read in part as follows:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICERS LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS, AMERICAN G. I. FORUM AND OTHER CIVIC AND PATRIOTIC GROUPS RESOLVED JOINTLY TONIGHT TO ENDORSE APPROVAL FEPC AND ALL SIMILAR CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION MOST EARNESTLY URGE YOUR VOTE ACCORDINGLY."

Local Councils throughout the country should follow with similar wires to their respective representatives.

## Lulacs Lead San Antonio in March of Dimes Drive



San Antonio Lulac Council spearheaded the March of Dimes drive in the "Westside", this city's Latin colony, and with the aid and co-operation of almost every other Latin-American civic organization, lead the whole city in collecting contributions for this worthy cause.

Bob Cruz and Frank Jasso, Co-chairmen of the Lulac committee were appointed to head the drive in the 'west side'. These two men organized the most expensive campaign to collect charity funds ever seen in this part of town and took in over double their quota. It took over six thousand dollars collected by the Latin-American organizations to win a beautiful trophy as first prize.

## LULAC NEWS

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## WE WELCOME TWO NEW COUNCILS

### TRINIDAD COUNCIL No. 113 ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

In the second meeting since the installation of new officers of the Trinidad, Colorado Lulac Council, the time for the regular meeting has been changed from the first and third Tuesday of every month to the first and third Friday of every month.

All interested persons in this area are cordially asked to take note, and if possible attend and become acquainted with Lulac activities.

Following are the newly elected Officers of the Trinidad Council No. 113:

Joseph Vigil, President  
Isaac Sandoval, Secretary  
J. M. Romero, Treasurer  
Fidel Vigil, Chaplain  
Joe Vasquez, Trustee

### New Council Organized In Pasadena

The newest council to join the League is the Pasadena Council No. 180 in Harris County, Tex. A charter has already been issued to this Council composed of 16 charter members.

Mr. John J. Herrera of the Houston Council is responsible for the fine organizational work being done in this area. Accompanying Mr. Herrera to the first meeting was Sammy J. Alderete, President; Fred Garcia, Vice-President; Gilbert Gomez, Treasurer and Octavio Arredondo, all of Houston Council.

Provisional officers elected by the assembly to serve until formal installation of the Council were: Albert A. Peña, Jr., President; Jesus M. Espinoza, Vice-President; Paul R. Herrera, Treasurer; Eliseo Montoya, Temporary Secretary; and Conrado R. Herrera, Sergeant-At-Arms.

Congratulations Pasadena, Texas. We now need a twin council in Pasadena, California.

## LULACS ASK MEMBERSHIP ON SCHOOL STUDY PANEL

A special committee was named this week by the League of United Latin American Citizens. San Antonio Council No. 2, to cooperate and work with Eleuterio Escobar, president of the West Side School Improvement League. The organization also voted financial aid to assist the work of the Committee and School League. Chairman of this committee is L. Elizondo.

The first action of the committee was to draft a letter to Harry H. Rogers, president of the San

Antonio Independent School District, requesting that Escobar be named a member of the committee appointed by Rogers as an advisory group to study school problems relative to a bond issue for expansion necessary in the next five years.

The letter also included a request that a member of Lulac Council be appointed a member of the advisory Committee, and the request was endorsed by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce president, Bennie J. Cantú.

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# Lulac Creed

## WE BELIEVE IN AND WE PROPOSE TO:

1. Develop within our membership the best, purest, and most perfect type of a true and loyal citizen of the United States of America.
2. Define with absolute and unmistakable clearness our unquestionable loyalty to the ideals, principles and citizenship of the United States of America.
3. Oppose any violent and radical demonstration which may tend to create conflicts and disturb the peace and tranquility of our Country.
4. Strive to eradicate all intents and tendencies to practice discrimination against our fellow-citizens on account of race, religion or social position as being contrary to Democracy, our constitution and laws.
5. Use all the legal means at our command to the end that all citizens of the United States of America may enjoy equal educational, economic, and political rights, privileges and opportunities.
6. Use English, the official language of the United States of America, necessary for the enjoyment of our rights and privileges, as the official language of LULAC, and we pledge ourselves to Speak English and to teach same to our children.
7. Use all the means at our command to assist in the education of all children, to protect their interests whenever necessary, and to oppose any tendency to segregate our children in the schools of this country.
8. Denounce every act of peonage and mistreatment, as well as the employment of minor children of scholastic age.
9. Create funds for the protection of those of us who may be unjustly prosecuted, and for the education and guidance of our citizens.
10. Diffuse our ideals by means of the press, lectures and pamphlets.
11. Maintain publicity means for the diffusion of these principles and for the expansion and consolidation of LULAC.
12. Select as our leaders those among us who demonstrate by their integrity and ability that they are capable of guiding and directing us properly.
13. Endeavor to secure equal representation on juries, and in the political administration of our communities.
14. Use our power and influence to elect to public office those who show by their deeds respect and consideration for all citizens.
15. Teach our members that LULAC is not a political organization, but that as citizens we shall participate in all local, State and National political campaigns. However, in doing so, to ever bear in mind the general welfare, and to disregard and abjure once and for all any personal obligation which is not in harmony with these principles.
16. Consider ourselves with equal responsibilities in the LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS to which we voluntarily swear subordination and obedience.



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Address your requests for additional copies  
of the LULAC CREED to

MR. WALDO XIMENES  
Executive National Secretary

International Bldg.

San Antonio, Texas

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