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February

1953

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LULAC MAN OF THE YEAR FOR 1952



EL PASO COUNCIL PRESIDENT
HON. LUCIANO SANTOSCOY



NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
LEAGUE OF UNITED
LATIN AMERICAN
CITIZENS



Speaking of Conservation...

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Editorial:

The Challenge to Action

Citizens can only be as strong as their beliefs. A country can only be as strong as its citizens. With convictions we are like, shining stars amongst a universe of disbelief, darkness and ignorance. Without convictions and faith we wander lost through the emptiness of space and time. Action speaks louder than words but we cannot be moved into action if we do not believe in our fellow men, our country and our God. Movements that drift from the path of righteousness are built on unstable ground and only yield remorse and fear. That is why the right beliefs are important. That is why we need convictions to strengthen our unity and our power as citizens of the greatest nation on earth. We need beliefs so we can define ourselves. We are either one thing or another. We cannot sell others on our idea if we ourselves are not sold on it. Ideas have moved the world and words have pierced the minds of men with the sharpness of a blade. Yet ideas and words alone do not suffice to carry through the challenge of their materialization.

It is a challenge which sparks men to defy barriers. It is a blind faith in oneself and his ideals which overcomes obstacles and places the downtrodden who were challenged scornfully above his challengers. History is a witness to this fact.

Our country has gone a long way perhaps farther than any other country

in the history of mankind into the realization of equality and respect for its inhabitants. Although we cannot be altogether equal—equality in this sense refers to equal protection under the law equal extension of opportunities to all regardless of color, race or creed. Our institutions, our progress, and our humanitarian efforts are worth every ounce of our strength in defending them.

Everything has its limit. Any doctrine which seeks to overthrow our government as Communism in our day—will find its limit and its barrier in our citizens who are strong in their beliefs.

We should be glad that we are still free men and not bound to chains as millions of people are in other parts of the world. We are free and we should do something about it.

The millions of people who live under the threat of the Red flag only know too well the price of freedom and look to us with hope in their hearts. As you read this words now are people who are hiding in order to read words of hope from the free press or hear them from the radio with great risk to their lives.

If they only knew that here in America there are a great many people who take freedom for granted without knowing or doing anything about the impending danger; if they only knew that in spite of being free we are not

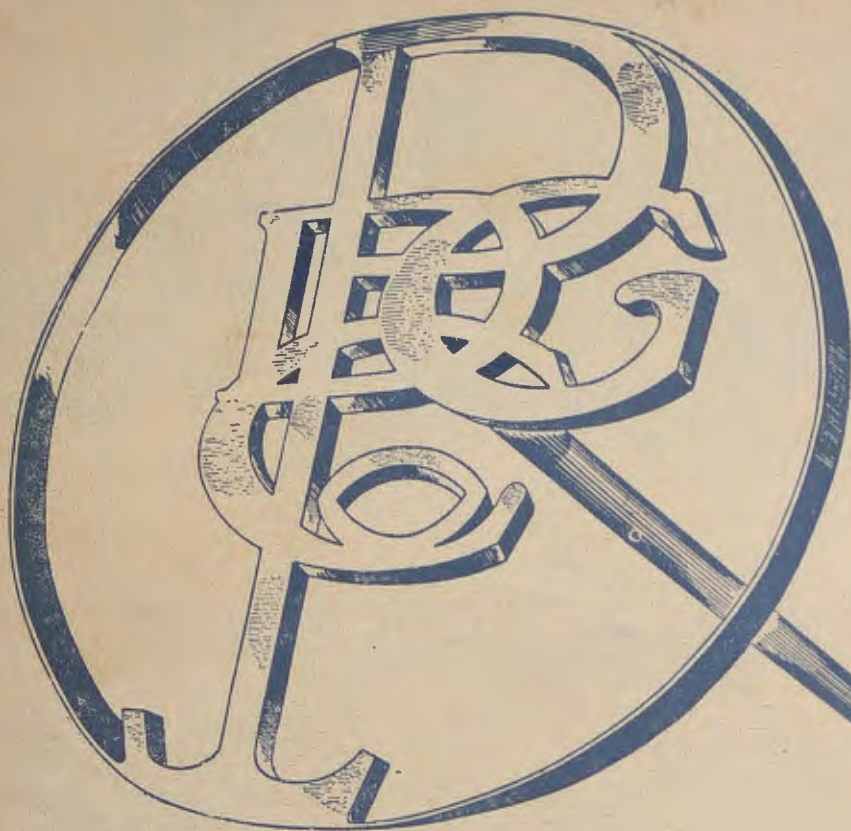
taking advantage of exercising our rights to speak, assemble, write and worship as they wish they could.

Matter means little when the motivating force behind it is dead. Destructive elements and machinery, bombs or bullets, bayonets or fists have little power in comparison to the conquest of the intellect of men through conveyed thought that finds its mark.

You have heard that this is a war of ideas. Yes, ideas have moved the world and we know that a tyrannical idea is never a stable or durable one for even fools retaliate. You might be able to make people fools for some but not all the time. Yes, many will agree to all this and more, but will you DO something about it? Let George do it. YOU are George. You Mr. and Mrs. America are all included without escape in the plans for slavery or freedom.

Sooner or later you will learn that its your fight as much as anybody else's. That the freedom to assemble and give an all out support to your civil or religious organizations means a lot. That you are a citizen of this country with as many rights and obligations as any other citizen.

That it doesn't matter if you are a janitor or a president a laborer or a soldier, a student or a teacher, male or female, white or black—you are America and the eyes of the world are upon you. Are you going to accept the challenge of our time and DO something about it?



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SIGNING OF PROCLAMATION



MAYOR FRED HERVEY, ready to present Lulackers Henry Martinez Luciano Santocoy and Albert Armendariz with the Proclamation declaring LULAC WEEK in El Paso from February 15th through February 21st in Celebration of the Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the League of United Latin American Citizens

COUNTY OF EL PASO

STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF EL PASO

WHEREAS, The League of United Latin American Citizens, better known as Lulac, was organized twenty-four years ago in the interest of better relationship between our citizens of Latin American extraction and citizens of other extractions:

AND WHEREAS said group was also organized to fight to uphold and defend the rights of all Americans in this country, and at the same time to instill in them the duties vested in every American citizen by the letter and the spirit of the Law of the Land:

WHEREAS, the local organization of the Lulacs has been of great help to this administration in the furtherance of the duties placed upon it by the exigencies of the city of El Paso.

THEREFORE, I, MAYOR FRED HERVEY of the City of El Paso, Texas, hereby make and designate the week of February 15th through 21st as "LULAC WEEK" in the City of El Paso in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Signed

MAYOR FRED HERVEY



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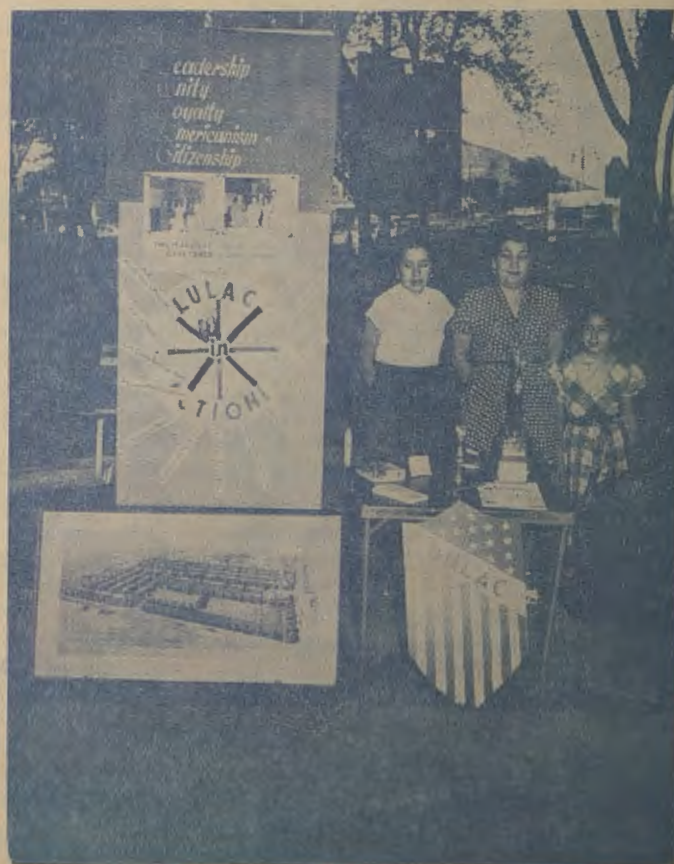


PAY YOUR POLL TAX CAMPAIGN

Once again the Lady Lulacs went all out to pull in the eligible voters in El Paso. They set up Poll Tax stations through different sections of the city. We are really proud of our ladies for the work they have done in helping raise the number of Latin American Voters in our city. We feel certain that as the years roll by the Lady LULACS will put still more effort into their campaign. Mrs. Joe L. O'Leal on duty, selling Po'l Taxes to E. Villanueva agent for The American National Life insurance Co. of El Paso, Texas

As Always . . .

The Central Council of Social Agencies held their annual Fair at the San Jacinto Plaza, and as in former years, the Lulac Council's established their booth. In the picture, from left to right: Miss Carmen Muro, Mrs. J. L. O'Leal and Darlene O'Leal





MISS ROSEMARY LOPEZ

Was elected President for the North El Paso Junior LULAC

The North El Paso Junior Lulac Council's membership has been greatly reduced. At present there are only 15 members left, and most of them are girls. Uncle Sam has claimed most of the boys. This group of Lulac Juniors hold their meetings on Monday evenings at the Cleveland Square Recreation Hall.

Robert M. Salcido and Robert Reyes, two of the most active members of the male branch, are now serving in the U. S. Navy. Our best wishes to the Two Roberts.

NEW OFFICERS FOR THE JUNIORS

The officers for the years 1952 and 1953 are as follows: Rosemary Lopez, President Celia Gonzalez, Vice-President, Martha Martinez, Secretary, Renee Maese Treasurer and Yolanda Flores Chaplain.

The sponsoring senior group are the Ladies Lulac Council No. 9 and the Supervisor is Mrs. J. A. Lopez.

The North El Paso Lulac Juniors are always ready to assist the Ladies Lulac Council No. 9 in whatever way they can also the Men's Council No. 132.

Last Spring the Junior raffled an RCA Victor record player attachment and the winner was Miss Patricia O. Leal.

Activities for the Year

Activities during the year were as follows: Valentine Dance, Mother's Da-

Activities of the Lulac Juniors

party given for the members' mothers and during the summer there was a Weiner Roast at Washington Park and also a Picnic at Radium Springs. There were two Coke Parties at the Cleveland Square Recreation Hall.

During the month of August the new officers were elected and they were installed by Mr. Alberto Armendariz, National Vice President of Lulac at a dinner party at our regular meeting place.

In October, the Lulac Junior together with the Ladies Council No. 9 held a joint dance at McKelligon Canyon which

was well attended by both grown-up and juniors. At this dance the Lulac News beauty Contest entrant, Miss Sonia Ca scallen, representing the North El Paso Junior Lulac Council was presented.

The Year 1952 was closed with a Christmas Dance for members, their dates and friends, but instead of exchanging gifts this year, every one attending the dance brought a toy. All toys collected were turned over to the Sacred Heart day nursery together with some candy.



Some of the members of the North El Paso Lulac Council, which have been very active in the past and are now getting ready to double their efforts to carry out the projects that are planned for the coming year. Keep it going Juniors!

Santa Fe Thrills To Cugat As Lulac Puts On Biggest Baile

"A great name band, plus a popular price, and the backing of a wonderful organization like the Lulacs, equals a tremendous success for the March of Dimes," said Morris Yashvin, county chairman of the polio drive, following the Xavier Cugat benefit baile sponsored by Lulac Council 33 at St. Michael's College gym last night.

The gross amounted to \$3,200 with the certainty that after expenses are deducted there will be at least \$1,500 cleared for the March of Dimes. It was the largest attended of any of the parties held in the polio campaigns and the chairman had the highest praise for the Lulac committee headed by Pablo Mares as general chairman for its work in putting the event over in such a big way.

The gym was packed with dancers and spectators throughout the evening, not a spare square inch being noted on

the floor or in the stands which surround it on three sides. And there were moments during the evening when the floor actually seemed to be jumping, notably when the Cugat band swung into a Raspa which Santa Fe considers its very own dance.

The Cugat orchestra and entertainers were making their initial stand in Santa Fe and judging from the turnout, there's never been a band in history to equal their popularity here. So much of their Latin music is the Latin music which belongs to the town. When the floor show was put on at mid-evening the audience was ready to join in singing El Rancho Grande and Guadalupe and other familiar tunes which followed one and another in medley.

The crowd was so great that the maestro had a hard time clearing space for the dancers in his floor show. The juggling tambourine dancer, the samba mambo duo, and finally Abbe Lane, glamorous singer of the band, delighted the crowd.

EL PASOS CONTRIBUTION TO LULAC

One more year has been left behind in which a great number of worthy achievements were accomplished by the Lulac Council 132 but the Future and the New Year will present greater obstacles and more worthy causes against which the Lulacs will have a chance to test their strength.

As it was done in the previous issue of LULAC NEWS in reporting the activities of the sponsoring Council, we will continue to present the year's activities on a month to month basis and only presenting the Highlights of the month and giving credit where credit is due.

JANUARY 1952.

The Lulac Council 132 pooled all its resources together in an effort to get most of the Second Ward property owners to go to the polls and vote on a \$50,000 bond issue whereby all the alleys of South El Paso would be paved.

It was stated by the city fathers that if the Bond Issue was approved the actual paving would be underway within two months.

Brother Armendariz took the opportunity to congratulate the Council for its wonderful cooperation toward achieving this goal and also thanked those members who worked so hard in assisting during the election by urging the people of South El Paso to attend the Polls and by actually taking them in their own private cars.

Lulac Council 132 is taking steps of completing the repair work and addition of supplementary recreation facilities at the San Juan Orphanage. Rodolfo Lopez is chairman of this committee.

The Central Council of Social Agencies of El Paso has asked Bro. Pimentel if he would be willing to accept a seat as board member of the above mentioned council for the current year of 1952. Bro. Pimentel was urged to accept.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MONTH: Rodolfo Lopez.

FEBRUARY 1952.

Our local council of Lulacs plans to celebrate the Second Anniversary by installing the new Council at Carlsbad, N. M. with visiting groups from the council of Santa Fe, Ft. Stockton, Pecos and by all means from our council on February 17.

Bros. Bob Dominguez and Bob Trambley are taking final steps in planning a way to continue the drive of encour-

Installation of Officers



Mr. J. C. Machuca delivering the welcoming speech for the newly elected Officers of the Lulac Council No. 132 at the Installation Dinner-Dance on November 15th., at the Hilton Hotel Ball Room. Mr. Raymond Telles was the main speaker and the subject of his speech was "Our Freedom"

raging local talented boys in becoming part of the Boy Scouts of America and also members of the Junior Lulac Organizations. Our local council is taking this opportunity to thank and congratulate Bro. Dominguez for the fine work which he has done with youth activity since 1931.

Registration at Texas Western is underway and the LULAC Council 132 has been contacted by several high school officials in regard to additional information as to how to secure other scholarships for Latin-American boys and girls who otherwise would not be able to continue a higher education.

Plans are being made by Bro. Carlos Rivera chairman of the education committee, to organize a way to raise funds and thus finance as many scholarships as possible.

Bro. Felipe de la Rosa, co-chairman of the poll tax drive committee, reported to LULAC council 132 during its regular meeting, February 1st., the results of the poll tax drive which ended January 31, 1952. Bro. de la Rosa in behalf of Bro. Kiko Hernandez, chairman of the poll tax committee, stated that while figures were not yet available to compare with last year's results, the sale of poll taxes continued until midnight of the last day. He also stated that more poll taxes were sold

at the churches during Sundays masses than previously anticipated.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE MONTH: Carlos Rivera and Bob Dominguez.

MARCH 1952.

The membership is advised that the Aoy School Hot Lunch Fund has sufficient money in it to carry out the program to the end of this semester and no further. The help and cooperation of all the members will be required when we launch our Second Annual "Feed a Child" campaign on the 15th day of April, 1952.

The men's council acting under Bros. Pimentel and Yrigoyen have planned a big doing at McKelligon Canyon for April 26. A big Ranchero Dance is to be presented with several door prizes, including a Round Trip Plane Ticket for two to the Romantic City of Chihuahua.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE MONTH: O. R. Pimentel and J. J. Yrigoyen.

APRIL 1952.

CONGRATULATIONS to Bro. Edmundo Medrano for having won a place with the El Paso School Board. He was the Lulacker who ran for the post left vacant by Ernest Valdez, Lu-

(Continued on next page)



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LUCIANO SANTOSCOY
President of Council 132
El Paso, Texas

(Continued from preceding page)
lacker also who did not seek reelection.

Brother Medrano is 32 years old, married, a graduate of Bowie High and a 1951 Texas Western College graduate with a civil engineering degree.

The LULAC Council 132 was invited to attend a lecture on diarrhea and enteritis at the Henderson Clinic on March 18. Since last year the Council has helped the Central Council of Social Agencies in covering all the south side. It explains how to prevent those two common infant diseases.

The LULAC Council held a party for the purpose of giving their wives a chance to get acquainted with those of the new members and as the same time to let the Ladies of LULAC Council 9 have an evening of relaxation at the Tiradores del Norte hall on March 1.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MONTH: Eduardo Medrano.

MAY 1952.

Hon. Fred Hervey, Mayor of the

City of El Paso, Texas was installed as an honorary member of Lulac at the presentation of the Charter in Deming, New Mexico. First National Vice-President Albert Armendariz made the presentation of the pin and local membership card. This high honor was conferred on our Mayor in recognition of the fine work his administration has done in behalf of the residents of El Paso in the south side.

The LULAC Council 132 is taking the opportunity of congratulating Bro. Hernandez for the wonderful work he did while he was with The Housing Authority.

Dist. Gov. Luciano Santoscoy came with a bright new idea. If we are to increase our scholarship in any appreciable amount he said it is imperative that the program be enlarged. Since the scholars are to benefit by this program, it is only fair that they participate in different activities of the organization destined to this end. It was therefore decided that a series of dances be given and tickets sold to the students of the different schools.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MONTH: Luciano Santoscoy.
JUNE 1952.

District Governor Luciano Santoscoy was appointed by Mayor Fred Hervey and the City Council to the City-council Health Board. The appointment is for two years. Two consecutive absences is a sufficient ground for dismissal. The post is on an honorary basis. Membership Chairman Bro. Felipe de la Rosa informed the Council that already he is processing all the names of the candidates for membership and that soon he will turn this list to the two teams so that these people will be contacted and offered the opportunity to become members. Two teams have been created. The volunteers and the draftees.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MONTH: Felipe de la Rosa.

JULY 1952.

The Ladies Council 9 has joined forces with the Non-Partisan Club in urging the voters to exercise their right and vote election day. They will not suggest candidates, only the need that the voters make their choice known on their ballot.

The dance that will determine the amount of money that will be put in Scholarships for Bowie High School's worthy students will take place Sunday July 20 at CYO Hall. Music by Mabel Moody. From 7 P. M. until

everybody drops.

Most of the LULACS in Council 132 are making plans to visit the Romantic land of New Mexico next year and hear first hand what is to be seen and heard at the Convention.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MONTH: Dr. Pablo Ayub.

AUGUST 1952.

O. R. Pimentel Lulac member of the Central Council of Social Agencies, reports the council is sponsoring a juvenile Delinquency Prevention Board, of which he is also a member. This Board is actively engaged in these activities in cooperation with the Juvenile Squad of the Police Department.

Henry Martinez, Lulac District Governor, has had several meetings with residents of Ascarate with a view of organizing a Lulac Council at that place. With the Lulac District in such capable hands, a definite growth and expansion of Lulac activities in El Paso and vicinity are expected.

Upon request of the National Office, Attorney Alberto Armendariz and Luciano Santoscoy made a trip to Pecos, Texas, to investigate alleged discriminatory practices in the school system.

Report of such investigation has been submitted to headquarters. Atty. Alberto Armendariz and J. C. Machuca, in charge of the Scholarships Committee, announced that three scholarship awards, totalling \$2,400.00 will be presented to Alice Villalva, Amador Licon and Magdalena Ortiz at the joint Lulac Meeting. The scholarships are given by Honorable J. T. Canales of Brownsville, Texas, Past President General of Lulac.

El Paso Ladies' Council has joined the other volunteer workers of the County in a fight against polio in this area. This campaign is being carried under the auspices of the City-County Health United board in accord with the wishes of the city-county authorities.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MONTH: Henry Martinez.

SEPTEMBER 1952.

Luciano Santoscoy, an industrious and aggressive civic leader, was unanimously elected to serve as President of Lulac Council No. 132, succeeding Attorney Alberto Armendariz. Other officers elected were as follows. O. R. Pimentel, Vice President, Edmundo Moreno Secretary, Enrique Parra, Treasurer, Robert Trambley, Chaplain Gregorio Castillo, Guard Board of Di-

(Continued on next page)

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Mexican Art Exhibit



Lulac Council No. 132 sponsored an Art Exhibit for the Celebrated Mexican Artist Agustin Lepe Arias in the Mezzanine of The Hilton Hotel. This Grand exhibit lasted two weeks and started on the 29th day of January 1953. The exhibit consisted of the most reknown canvases of this famous Mexican painter in which he makes known the most beautiful and typical regions of the Republic of Mexico. — Left to right: Ed Moreno, Isaac Raunova, Agustin Lepe Arias, Luciano Santoscoy, Raul V. Munoz and A. Pimentel

ART EXHIBITS PRESENTED BY AGUSTIN LEPE ARIAS

From September 15 to 30, 1929 Art Exhibit presented in Guatemala in which 60 oleo paintings were presented, this exhibition was sponsored by Gen. Eduardo Hay, Ambassador of Mexico, to this Central American Republic in honor of General Manuel Chacon President of Guatemala.

From December 20 to 31 Exhibit in San Salvador in honor of the president of that Republic Mr. Arturo Araujo. Exhibit sponsored by General Rafael Iturbe, Ambassador of Mexico to San Salvador. February 10 to 25, 1930. Exhibit en Managua, Nicaragua in honor of the President of that Republic and sponsored by Mr. Elias Saenz, Ambassador of Mexico to that Republic.

April 2 to May 10. Exhibit in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in honor of the President of that Republic Mr. Santos Carias, sponsored by Gen. J. Melgar. Minister of Mexico to that Republic.

June 26 to July 10. Exhibit at San Jose de Costa Rica in honor of President Armando Arias and sponsored by Salvador R. Saucedo, Ambassador of Mexico to Costa Rica.

August 22 to 31. Exhibit in Panama in honor of General Atilano Zavala President of Panama and sponsored by

General Antonio Davalos Minister of Mexico to that Republic.

Lulac Council No. 132 sponsored an Art Exhibit of Mexican paintings by the celebrated artist Agustin Lepe Arias.

Mr. Lepe Arias comes highly recommended by various State Governors in the Republic of Mexico as well as former Presidents of the same.

His paintings deal mostly with actual scenes of the country, city, and streets.

It is the hope of the Mexican Government to acquaint the peoples of the world of Mexico's mode of living through these Art Exhibits.

Mr. Lepe Arias was born in Zapotlan, Jalisco, Mexico, and studied painting and drawing under Pedro Vizcarra, then Director of Bellas Artes Academy in Mexico City in 1919, and continued practicing under Prof. Pedro Zamora of the San Carlos Academy, also in Mexico.

After six years of study and practice he did portraits of Venustiano Carranza, Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Manuel Otálara, Director of the National Lottery in Mexico City, various archbishops and bishops, as well as governors of the different States of Mexico.

His murals are in Jalapa, Merida, Orizaba, Tampico, Monterrey, and San Luis Potosi.

(Continued from preceding page)
rectors: Attorney Alberto Armendariz, J. C. Machuca and Dr. Pablo Ayub.

The newly elected officers of the North Junior Lulac Council will be installed Monday, September 29, by Atty. Alberto Armendariz, Vice President of Lulac.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MONTH: Enrique Parra.

OCTOBER 1952.

The main Speaker for this month was Mr. Chas. Gibson well known civic leader of this town. His topic was "Child Guidance" and a film entitled "The Angry-Boy" was shown. It was the first Joint Meeting of the new administration, and a large audience attended.

George Muguerza has been appointed scoutmaster for the newly organized Boy Scout Troop No. 150. Our president Luciano Santoscoy has appointed Alejandro Martinez to serve as institutional representative. Other members that will form the troop committee are Albert Armendariz, chairman; Robert D. Trambley and Robert Dominguez.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MONTH: George Muguerza.

NOVEMBER 1952.

Mr. Raymond Telles, El Paso County Clerk was the principal speaker at the annual installation dinner-dance held November 15. Hilton Hotel. He praised Lulac for its active civic work and declared that it is everybody's job to fight communism. The Subject of his speech was "Our Freedom."

Alberto Armendariz, our outgoing president reported the achievements of his administration. The outstanding projects included scholarships issued to high school students, paving the alleys of south El Paso, feeding the needy Aoy Students through the LULAC "Aoy School, Hot Lunch Fund."

MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MONTH: Gonzalo Diaz.

DECEMBER 1952.

At the Meeting held last Friday, December 13, the members voted to raise the necessary funds for the San Juan Orphanage Christmas Party thru voluntary donation.

MOST ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE MONTH: Willie Flores.

The Poll Tax isn't Necessary

Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama have fullfledged poll taxes as prerequisites for voting in primaries and in general elections. Many other states have a similar tax, with one very important difference; paying the tax in those states is not a qualification for voting.

We should look at this question from an unemotional dispassionate, point of view, to attempt to determine whether it serves the best interest of Texas and its citizens. Does the poll tax serve any good purpose? or is it merely something left over from a distant day long forgotten by today's citizens? The answer to these questions depends upon cold, irrefutable facts available to any person interested enough to look for them.

Let us first establish that voting is a privilege, and not a right, as many careless persons mis-named it in the recent election. A right, is something to which the citizen, or any person for that matter, has a natural claim. It is something possessed by the individual, from birth. Free speech, freedom to

choose and exercise religion, freedom of the press, assembly, etc., are rights.

A privilege is not natural, or even necessarily God-given, but is conferred upon the citizen by government, whether it be city, county, state, or Federal. Driving an automobile, practicing medicine, holding public office, getting a license to sell liquor, and voting, are privileges because they may be denied by government, and often are. Government may not deny a right, but only limit slightly its use. We are responsible only for mis-use of rights, and they may not be taken from us; privileges may be so denied.

We cannot then maintain that the state does not have the power to impose a poll tax; it does. The state determines who may and who may not vote in the United States with only one or two limitations on that power. The 15th and 19th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States so limits it.

The normal qualifications are: (a) United States citizenship (all states require this) (b) minimum age limit of 21 (all states except Georgia where it is 18), (c) state residence (from six months to two years, depending upon the state), (d) registration (all states have some sort of system). (e) literacy test (in eighteen states, north and

south). (f) poll tax.

We are interested in how the tax operates in Texas. The price is \$1.75 per person, per year. One dollar goes to the state educational system, fifty cents to the state general revenue fund, and twenty-five cents is optional with the county and remains in the county. A poll tax receipt may be obtained between October 1, and January 31, of the following year. There are exceptions to this, but the average Texas voter obtains his receipt between these dates. Supporters of the tax say it serves the two very important functions of revenue, and of registration. Let us look at these arguments.

The Texas poll tax was imposed in 1902. There are varied reasons given for this action. Suffice it to say that it was not to disfranchise the Negro because the Negro voter was not a problem in Texas at that time. If this was the purpose, it has failed, because the tax barred many more whites, than Negroes from the polls.

Revenue for the public schools was given as a reason. Actually the Texas poll tax was levied in order to crush the populist Party in Texas, and this was accomplished.

(Continued on next page)

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(Continued from preceding page)

The Populist Party was a political organization of poor, white farmers who did not believe that the Democratic Party in Texas represented them. This Populist Party was responsible, through pressure on the Democratic Party in the state, for the passage of anti-monopoly legislation. The Texas Populists reached their peak in 1896 when their candidate for governor, J. C. Kearby, lost to the Democratic nominee, Charles A. Culberson, by only 59,836 votes of a total of 537,220 votes cast for the two men. Before and after this election the Populist Party was a threat to the dominant group

This strong opposition to the Democrats caused a much larger financial expenditure than was normal, and actually threatened on several occasions to wrest political control from the older group. The major weakness of the Populists was their poverty. The poll tax then was the answer. The Populists who had been strong and violent in Texas since 1880, suddenly dropped from the scene after 1902, and was almost entirely gone by 1906.

Some persons will maintain that the Negro prompted the Poll tax. This does stand up to careful investigation. As mentioned above, the tax punishes many times as many whites as it does Negroes. In 1880 the Negro population in Texas was 25% of the total. By 1940 this was down to 14.4%, and according to the 1950 census, the Negro population in Texas is now about 11.5%. The purpose of the tax in 1902 was not to bar Negroes from the polls, and it could not be used for that purpose today. The Negroes were not a voting threat in Texas until 1923 when the famous Texas White Primary cases had their inception. This is another story and has no bearing on the poll tax question.

What purpose then does the poll tax serve today? Its backers will say two things: 1) revenue for the state's school systems, and 2) a registration system for the states' voters. Let us look at these two items.

The poll tax, according to the law, is to be paid by all otherwise qualified voters if they desire to vote. Article 6, Section 2, Texas Constitution, requires that all persons who have met the other state qualifications to "be deemed a qualified elector; provided . . . that any voter who is subject to pay a poll tax under the laws of the State of Texas shall have paid said tax before offering to vote . . ." Does this sound like a good, sound, efficient, and com-

plete way to collect a tax, the object of which is revenue? The tax need not be paid at all, unless the person wishes to vote. How much money does the tax bring in for the educational system?

And only two thirds of the total revenue from the tax reaches the public school system. This amount, in 1950, was about \$1,035,000. The state of Texas spent in 1950 for public education \$213,611,704, or more than two hundred times the amount taken in from the poll tax. Poll tax supporters say that this may not be much, but that we couldn't get even that much without the tax. In 1949 the state of Texas collected, with a three cent tax on cigarettes, over \$23 million on that tax alone. The cigarette tax has been increased to four cents, and in the fiscal year ending in August 31, 1951, the state collected over \$33 million from the cigarettes tax. An increase of about one third in a two year period. Incidentally, the poll tax is the smallest single source of revenue for the state of Texas and has been for years.

Is the poll tax a good registration system? The proof would seem to be the manner in which a receipt is acquired. The object of a registration system is to check the identity of the would-be voter. No one is supposed to vote more than once, and only qualified voters are supposed to vote. The author has yet to find even one person who was asked for identification at the time he acquired his receipt. There probably are times when such proof is asked, but it certainly is not a common practice. The records of the investigating committee of the United States Senate cast very serious doubt on the value of the poll tax, Texas system, as any sort of a registration system.

Destructive criticism is too common in this day and age, so we must still investigate this problem further. What has been the result of the repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting for states which have abolished the tax in the past? The desired result would seem to be an increase in the number of persons who vote.

But state records supply ample evidence that abolition of the poll tax had some effect on the vote. Nationally, 1936 was a heavy voting year, which might account, partially at least, for the heavy vote in Louisiana, but no such heavy vote occurred in Florida that year, one year before abolition of the poll tax in that state. 1940 was an even heavier voting year nationally. In fact it was the heaviest in history until from the vote of 1936 of 4%. Honest

perusal of the facts should convince most that the poll tax does keep voting participation down.

The sister states of Kentucky and Tennessee provide more evidence. These states are of almost identical population, cultural background, economic problems, and are what we loosely call border states.

Tennessee has always had the larger population, but the difference is negligible. Tennessee adopted a poll tax in 1890, and all but abolished it in 1950 (women and veterans exempt). Kentucky never has had a poll tax.

The rate of increase in both states prior to 1890 was about the same. Then for some reason the vote in Tennessee began to fall off. Tennessee's poll tax took effect in 1892. The rate of increase in Kentucky continued fairly regularly. It took eight years for Tennessee to get back to where it had been in 1888. The vote again fell off, not to be again regained until 1920. Then another regression occurred, and lasted, until 1936. Kentucky, meanwhile, had constantly increased its voting population.

In 1950 the tax was all but abolished in Tennessee, and the vote in 1952 almost doubled that of 1948, the highest voting year. Tennessee had ever had up to that time. It may be said that the big 1952 vote was caused by the heavy vote nationally, but many other states did not abnormally increase their vote. This information is available to anyone interested enough to look for it.

It is time for the people of Texas to know the truth concerning this archaic system which does nothing but bring ridicule, shame, and a sense of frustration to all well informed citizens. Several times the people of Texas have had the opportunity to change the Constitution of Texas, making payment of the tax unnecessary as a prerequisite to voting. The people of Texas have failed each time, 1951 being the last of such failures. Why is this true? Because the people of Texas don't know anything about the tax.

The law should be changed, taking the tax out of the realm of voting. There is absolutely no connection between voting and taxation. Between citizenship, residence, age and even literacy, yes; but there is no possible moral, reasonable, connection between voting and taxation. . . The tax could be kept a revenue raising measure. In this instance the tax might be collected, actually made to yield some compensating revenue. This might discomfort some of those who now so loudly acclaim it.

Cont. Next. Page

Cultural, Economic and Social

Mrs. Ofelia Mendoza

The historical background of the Spanish-speaking people, the proximity of the borders and the closeness to the parent group have created a unique set of cultural and economic factors of great importance in the development of the Southwest especially, and the United States in general.

The fact that the Spanish Americans have been established in the Southwest for 354 years, that they were the first settlers of the Southwest (Santa Fe was established 1598), and the second in the United States (St. Augustine, Florida, established 1565), and that the Southwest once belonged to Mexico has given them the feeling that they have the right to preserve the values and features of the Spanish-Indo culture. Another factor that has strengthened this feeling is the closeness of the Southwest to Mexico and the continuous uneven waves of Mexican immigration to the United States.

The historical background of the Spanish-speaking people gives evidence that there are not one Spanish-speaking people, but several whose biological background, outlooks of life, schemes of values, alliances and even languages vary greatly from one another.

(Continued from preceding page)

The poll tax is not necessary, either to the preservation of "White Supremacy", the state public school system, or the registration of voters. Substitution of a real registration system in Texas would help to solve many of our political and economical problems.

Source: Strong, "The Poll Tax: The Case of Texas," American Political Science Review, August, 1944.

However, there are still among them biological and cultural similarities which identify them with each other, distinguish them from the English-speaking population among whom they live and unite them in one group "la raza"—the Spanish American, Latin Americans or the Mexicans.

The Spanish American people in the Southwest, like any other people, have developed according to the social changes and opportunities that each individual has had. Those who came from the ruling group among their own people and who have had all the privileges of this group have been incorporated in the communities where they live with less difficulty than those who came from the underprivileged group. Some of them have become leaders of their communities and have fought for the improvement of the less fortunate. Others, however, for political or other credited interests have completely divorced themselves from the Spanish-speaking group.

Therefore, I will speak of the underprivileged group. For more than two hundred years they have lived in small scattered communities on isolated farms and ranches. Individuals and communities were self-sufficient, tools were few and simple. Formal education was limited, and literacy the privilege of a few.

Social mobility and change were slow and the majority of people died in the place they were born. Behavior patterns were dictated to them by the Catholic Church and the patron. The father was the head of the family. The woman's place was in the home as a wife and mother, and single women tended to be secluded. This

patriarchal pattern had religious sanction of the Catholic Church. Large families were desired. There was a strong development of familistic ties, extended by a pseudo-kinship, i.e., the godparents — "compadres". There was a double standard; men were allowed to have affairs outside the home, and there was a tendency among them to show their masculinity and virility.

These cultural patterns still remain in that part of the Spanish-speaking population that has less cultural contacts with the Anglo-Saxons and with the modern civilization. Great changes have occurred where the people have had more educational opportunities and wider contacts with the social changes.

The socio-economic factors as well as the cultural patterns of the Spanish-speaking groups have been complicated with the continuous mobilization of the Anglo-Saxons from the East to the West, especially with the annexation of Texas to the United States and the occupation of the rest of the Southwest. If in that time the United States had been ready to carry out an effective program of acculturation for the new citizens, the assimilation of this group might have been an easier task. Unfortunately, the United States was not prepared at that time for such an enterprise.

The coming of the railroads opened economic fields and enlarged the old ones in the Southwest. There was shortage of labor for the new enterprises, and the businessman turned to Mexico for cheap labor supplies. Mexicans came by the thousands to help build the Southwest.

The Mexican Revolution of 1910-1920 combined with the First World War brought many thousands more. The

Cont. Next, Month

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1st National Vice-President Writes



ALBERT ARMENDARIZ
1st. Natl. Vice-Pres.

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER LULACS:

It is not too often that I get the opportunity to write for our National Magazine, but since the opportunity has been given to me. I would like to discuss a problem which confronts us, as an organization, and as individuals, in every single one of our communities, not only in the State of Texas but also the State of New Mexico, Colorado, California or wherever a large segment of our population is to be found.

A few days ago I had the pleasure of speaking to one of our fellow members of one of the new councils in New Mexico, and he explained to me that the town fathers were willing to sponsor, and to back the election of a person of Latin extraction to the post of City Councilman, but that no one in the city of said extraction felt himself capable of undertaking such a task.

This town is lucky, for it presents the opportunity for a person of Latin descent to occupy such a post, but in many towns, throughout the land, our Latin American population is not so blessed with understanding people, and the lack of interest in our people in civic affairs makes it impossible for one of us to be elected to such a post; however, there are many Boards which are appointive and not elective in each and every community and the possibility of appointments is good, if properly developed.

In a recent meeting of such a Board to which I have had the privilege of getting selected, the problem which I speak about, was vividly brought forth

by the words of one of the most prominent businessman in this city, in response to a proposition that the three Catholic orphanages in this city be consolidated into one. He stated that we are not yet ready to consolidate and put together the Anglos and the Mexicans because, he added, everyone knew that it costs less to feed a Mexican than it does to feed an Anglo and that it was good business to keep them separated.

This remark perhaps impressed some of the members of the Board and perhaps such impression would have had someone on the Board to correct this outrageous claim and wipe out once and for all whatever thoughts had been created in favor of this biased, unchristian and undemocratic position. The problem then, revolves upon the necessary task of creating leadership amongst ourselves and placing our members in every governing group possible so that occurrences such as I have outlined will not happen, and if they do happen, we will be adequately protected.

Realizing the problem, we must then seek a solution to it, and perhaps an immediate solution cannot be found, but the education of our youth is perhaps one of the factors which gives us most hope. Many of our youngsters, perhaps too many, cannot afford the education above the high school level, and in our present day of living a college education is a bare minimum to leadership.

Some of our councils,; indeed some of our members such as the Honorable Judge J. T. Canales of Brownsville, Texas, have realized the problem and this tremendous opportunity to overcome it and have provided for scholarships for worthy Latin American students.

It is my sincere wish and hope that each and every council shall establish immediately scholarship committees for the purpose of seeking ways and means with which to finance for many of our youngsters the road to leadership.

May I remind each and every Lulac member that the second paragraph of our Aims and Purposes reads as follow:

"We believe that education is the foundation of the cultural growth and development of this nation . . .", point at this aim and we shall attain the purpose.

Albert Armendariz - 1st. National Vice-President.

EL PASO JUVENILE BOARD SEEKS TEACHER

The February meeting of the advisory Committee to the Juvenile Board was held at the County Courthouse Thursday afternoon. Stewart Smith of the Youth Development Council, Austin, was a guest.

Principal problem under consideration was the transportation of mentally ill patients to state institutions by the assistant probation officer. Such transportation consumes more than half the time of the officer, away from his duties at the detention home. The committee instructed the secretary, Mrs. John G. Barry, to write a letter to County Judge Hugh McGovern, requesting that he bring the matter to the immediate attention of Commissioners' Court.

The committee voted letters of commendation to the Lulac Council 132 and Chief Roy Vinson on their plan to send a member of the police department to the Delinquency Control Institute of the University of Southern California.

The Lulacs are underwriting the course of instruction that will give El Paso Police Department the service of a police officer trained in the specialized field of juvenile delinquency. Only two other cities in Texas have such trained officers.

Capt. John Fuller brought up the need for a school teacher to enable the boys and girls in the home to keep up with their studies. Many originally become delinquent because of irregular, inattentive school attendance, and are reluctant to return to school after an absence of several days or weeks. The school room is built and furnished, but neither the city nor county can supply a teacher.

The Advisory Committee to the juvenile Board, is composed of Albert Armendariz, chairman, Lulac Council; Jesus Anchondo, Pan-American Optimist Club; Mrs. John G. Barry, Central Council of Social Agencies; Harold Long, Child Welfare Advisory Board; the Rev. John H. Justus, El Paso Ministerial Alliance; Lawrence McConachie, superintendent Smelter School District; Mrs. Sarah Snare, Child Welfare Division of the State Department of Public Welfare; the Rev. William A. Steffen, director of Welfare and Recreational Activities in the Catholic Diocese and vice-chairman of the committee; Miss Millicent Tralle, press and radio, and Capt. Fuller.



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Grand Prize is *premium quality* beer because only the finest ingredients, including Texas rice and pure, deep-rock artesian water go into the brewing kettles. And then, from this superb Pale Dry brew only the *naturally* light and *naturally* dry top of the brew is bottled for you. With this exclusive "Top of the Brew" process you get only the best beer at its finest.

Next time, try Texas' own *premium quality* Pale Dry Grand Prize. *It costs no more to drink the best!*



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Ladies Council and their Activities



LUZ G. REY
President Council No. 9

On March 23, 1952. The Ladies Lulac Council No. 9 and The Men's Council No. 132 held open meeting at The Hilton Hotel. The Ladies Council were hostesses.

Refreshments and entertainment were furnished by the Ladies.

The public was invited. A great many people and friends attended.

Presiding were Mrs. Lucy G. Rey, President and Mrs. Joe L. O'Leal secretary.

On June 7, 1952. The Ladies Lulac Council No. 9 held their Annual Ranchero Dance Saturday night at McKelligon Canyon, from 9:00 P.M. till 1:00 A. M.

Prizes were awarded for the best costumes.

Committee chairmen were as follows:

Mrs. Albert Armendariz and Mrs. Joe O'Leal, Door.

Mrs. O. Castillo and Mrs. Joe Najera, Bids.

Mrs. J. C. Machuca and Mrs. J. A. Lopez.

Miss Josephine Velazquez and Ann Velazquez, Entertainment.

Mrs. Lucy Rey, Mrs. Ed. Moreno, Food.

Mrs. Neil Gonnell and Mrs. Nat Valdez, Drinks.

On August 17, 1952. The Ladies Lulac

Council No. 9 entertained at a Cocktail party for new members and guests at the home of Mrs. J. J. Rey. After cocktails a buffet supper was served. Those present were, Mmes. Ernest Ponce, Henry Martinez, J. Najera, A. M. Aguirre, Alex Martinez, Jesus Nevarez, Eva Fuentes, E. L. Mattox, J. A. Lopez, Carlos Rivera, Joe O'Leal, James Haag, Neil Gonnell, Robert Trambley, Amado Aguilar, N. V. Abeyta, Ann Mercado, and Misses Ann and Josephine Velazquez.

In September, 1952. The Ladies Lulac Council No. 9 was invited to participate in The Welfare Fair, in which all Civic Clubs of the city take part. The Ladies displayed a number of pictures of their activities of the year.

On October 2, 1952. The Ladies Lulac Council No. 9, held the Fall Dance at The McKelligon Canyon, The Blue Mooners furnished the music.

Candidates for the Lulac News Beauty Contest were presented at the dance. The candidates being, Miss Sonia Carscallen, Sponsored by the Junior's Lulac Miss Rena Patricia O'Leal Sponsored by The Ladies Lulac No. 9 and Cecilia Quinonez, Sponsored by The Ahinco Club.

A group of Enlisted men from Fort Bliss and Biggs Field Texas were special guests for the evening.

Members of The North El Paso Junior Lulacs assisted at the dance.

On November 14, 1952. The Ladies Lulac Council No. 9 held an Installation Dinner-Dance at the Hilton Hotel.

Mr. Albert Armendariz was master of ceremonies and Mr. J. C. Machuca installed the following officers: Mmes. Joseph J. Rey President.

Mrs. J. C. Machuca, Vice President, Mrs. Joe L. O'Leal Secretary.

Miss Josephine Velazquez, Treasurer, Mrs. Carlos Rivera, Chaplain, and Mrs. Neil Gonnell, Guard.

Committee Chairman installed were Mmes. Albert Armendariz, Ways and Means, Mrs. Alex Martinez, Entertainment, C. N. Abeyta, Poll Tax, Mrs. C. Rivera, Community Chest, Joe Najera and Joe O'Leal Publicity, J. A. Lopez and Miss J. Velazquez, membership, Mrs. J. A. Lopez, Joe Najera and Mrs. Ed. Norte, Trustees.

On December 14, 1952. The Ladies Lulac Council No. 9 had an Enchilada Supper from 6:00 P.M. to 10:00 P. M.

The funds raised were for the Christ-

mas Projects. The Ladies donated the food the money will be used for their Civic Projects.

The incoming officers were in charge of arrangements.

The public and friends were invited.

On December 21, 1952. The Ladies Lulac Council No. 9, put in inlaid linoleum in The Good Shepard Home, brightening up the dinning room, much to the joy of the Nuns and the children.

The Ladies also gave the children a party, refreshments and candy were distributed to the children.

In appreciation the Nuns invited The Ladies Council to their Christmas party they have every year to which all Civic Clubs are invited.

On December 30, 1952. Mrs. Carlos Abeyta, Mrs. Joe L. O'Leal and Miss Josephine Velazquez were appointed poll tax, chairman and co-chairman of The Ladies Lulac in the drive sponsored by the Woman's Club of El Paso. Six of The Lulac Ladies were deputized to sell poll taxes during the month of January.

Mrs. Abeyta said that one of the requirements for membership was a poll tax receipt.

The Ladies Lulac expected to win a prize as they did two years ago, having on the sweepstake prize and first prize and third prize which was \$100 and was donated to the Aoy School fund by the Ladies.

LULAC WEEK OBSERVED IN EL PASO DURING FEB. 15 - 21

Mayor Fred Hervey has proclaimed the week of Feb. 15 - 21 "Lulac Week" in El Paso to commemorate the 24th anniversary of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

Lulac in El Paso sponsors two junior councils, Boy Scout Troop 150, the Aoy School Hot Lunch Fund and a scholarship fund. Last year it provided 800 noon meals a month for indigent students and gave \$2,650.00 in scholarships. Children in San Juan Orphanage were presented Christmas gifts, candy and fruit.

The Ladies Council takes an active part in the campaign to eradicate diarrhea and enteritis in El Paso. The infant mortality rate dropped from 56 in 1951 to 32 in 1952. The group also takes part in the Central Council of Social Agencies Fair held annually in San Jacinto Plaza.

Lulac Week terminated with a dance held Feb. 21 in the Knights of Columbus Hall.

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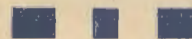
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Lulac News Bouquet *of the Month*

Goes To El Paso Lulac Council



Some of the children that enjoy the Hot Lunches provided by the Lulac Council No. 132. More than 3600 meals were served during the past year for children attending Aoy School



These children look happy! And the Lulacs feel twice as happy, knowing that through their efforts they can enjoy a Hot Meal while attending school

An all out campaign has been launched to raise funds to provide the needy children with hot lunches at Aoy School. During the past year the Lulac Council spent more than \$800.00 through donations from firms and individuals and a total of 3600 meals were served for this most worthy project.

For the coming year the Lulac Council has formulated a campaign in a larger scale to increase the Hot Lunch Fund so that still more of the needy children can enjoy a well prepared meal while in school.

A great number of the commercial establishments have bottles or jars in their places of business, and people have been donating by depositing whatever amount they wish to contribute to so worthy a cause.

The Lulac Council also has been setting penny chewing gum machines and the profits will also go to the Hot Lunch Fund. A great number of these

machines have already been put into operation in the different establishments throughout the city and also

in the Upper and Lower Valleys.

It's a Worthy Cause Lulacs! Keep it Rolling!

U. S. the Envy of Latin America

The best help Americans can give the good neighbor policy is by going to Latin America and knowing what they are talking about when they discuss our southern neighbors. Only in that way can we ever understand Latin America and Latin Americans.

Americans would do well also to inform themselves as to just what the good neighbor policy is and what is expected to accomplish. It is a safe assumption that not one in a hundred thousand citizens of the United States has the remotest idea what the good neighbor policy is, what it is supposed to do — and why it is not doing it.

Nor do we agree with Dr. Herring that Mexicans as a people do not like us. Jealousy and envy there may be. It would be somewhat strange if there was not a streak of envy and jealousy among the Mexicans when they see the United States. But that very jealousy and envy is proving to be a driving force in Mexico. Mexicans generally especially the middle class of which Dr. Herring warns us, are making a supreme effort to place their country on a par with ours. They like the example we are setting, even if they envy us for having arrived at our present point of development and standard of living.

The United States and the people from this country who have visited

Cont. on Next Page



The LULAC Council No. 132 is now sponsoring a brand new Boy Scout Troop, which without doubt in the future it will stand out as one of the best in El Paso, under the able leadership of Scoutmaster George L. Mu-

guerza, Front row, left to right- Rafael Hernandez, John Edward Whitler, Joe Herrera, Alfredo Garcia, Carlos Siqueiros, Dale Miller and Horacio Garcia. Back Row, left to right Scoutmaster George L. Muguerza, Wences-

lao Tovar, Gilberto Borunda, Raymundo Provencio, Armando Vera, Rolando Tovar, Robert Shamy, Xavier Chavez.

The LULAC Council Troop No. 150 meets every night at 7:30 at The Knights of Columbus Hall.

Cont. from Preceding Page

U. S. Envy . . .

Mexico have been a stimulant for Mexico and its people. This applies most expressly to Mexico's middle class. And of course it applies to Mexico's wealthy class. They may be jealous, but if they are, it is an understandable jealousy; one with which we Americans can fully sympathize. They want what we have. That is as natural as night following day. There would be something sadly amiss if the Mexican people were anything but jealous of the United States.

But to say that the envy and jealousy of Mexico makes American visitors there unpopular or unwelcome appears to us to be a serious mistake. It is either a misunderstanding of Mexican psychology or a failure properly to appraise modern Mexico and its people. We cannot understand how such an outstanding authority as Dr. Herring could make so serious a mistake in judging Mexico-American relations and their effect on Mexico.

We have visited Mexico so many times we have lost count of our trips there. We know every portion of the country, from border to border and

coast to coast. And not once in the 30 years we have been visiting Mexico have we seen any demonstration of the charges Dr. Herring makes against Mexico. In fact, except for running into an occasional revolution years ago, our visits to Mexico have been most pleasant. We have always been made to feel welcome.

Perhaps Dr. Herring judges Mexico as a "specimen". Maybe he is putting the country under a microscopic examination to find out what is wrong with it. If so, we can understand Mexico's animosity. No people like to be a "horrible example", least of all perhaps the proud Mexicans. Next to ourselves, they probably resent more than any other country someone coming along and prying into why they are not different from what they are. Resentment of this kind is easy to understand.

Actually, modern Mexico offers much to the visitor from the United States. It offers much more, of course, if the American visitor understands and speaks Spanish. But even those who know not a word of Mexico's native tongue find a visit there an experience never to be forgotten. And the ease with which we can get to Mexico is,

for both Mexicans and ourselves, a distinct advantage instead of a disadvantage.

One can but wonder what Dr. Herring thinks of the giant strides Mexico has made since our industrialists and investors began making more or less frequent visits there. In the short period of 10 years Mexico has virtually doubled its industrial plant. The country's financial position has so strengthened during those same 10 years that our own bankers say it is as sound as it can be. All this has been made possible by a closer association of Mexicans and our own people, not by avoiding one another, not by Americans staying home, as Dr. Herring suggests.

United States citizens are always made to feel at home in Mexico. The great new modern hotels were, in most instances, built especially to attract United States tourists. The government went to great length to convince Americans that they are welcome in Mexico—that we are really wanted there.

Of course, United States tourists have been one of Mexico's best paying industries. Americans spend upwards of 200 million dollars per year in Mexico.

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Just like previous years, the Lulac Council No. 132 gave a wonderful Christmas Party for the San Juan Orphanage. Great number of toys, clothing and candy were distributed by our one and only Santa Claus, Jerry Yrigoyen. Some of the members that attended and can be spotted in the picture are from left to right: O. J. Pimentel, Joe Rey, Bob Dominguez, Henry Martinez, Felipe de la Rosa, Luciano Santoscoy, etc.

This is a most important reason why our people are not disliked, in the usual sense of that word, by Mexicans of either the middle or wealthy class. They know and understand the value of popular relations with us.

If Americans want to help the good neighbor policy, the thing to do is first find out what it is—or is not; then if possible, visit Mexico and as many other of the Latin American countries as possible. Meet the people. Learn to understand their problems, their wants, their hopes and ambitions. Then and only then can Americans be of help in our policy toward Latin America. In fact, if more of us would go to more Latin American countries the result would be beneficial to both sides. We might then be able to formulate a positive policy toward Latin America that would avoid the pitfalls and dangers of an improperly based policy.

As long as we Americans behave ourselves when visiting Mexico or any other Latin American country we will be welcome. To do less would be to invite insult.

(From S. A. Evening News)

Editor's Note: The preceding article

reproduced from the San Antonio Evening News, by the kind premission of the author, Mr. John W. Scott, was written apropos of some statements made recently by Prof. Hubert Herring, of Pomona-C Claremont College. Prof. Herring's statements are not important to us. What is important, because it is the most accurate, clearest and factual exposition of our good neighbor policy, as it should be, is the commentary made by Mr. Scott in his article. It is indeed a happy privilege for us to reproduce it for your perusal and information.

Science and art belong to the whole world, and before them vanish the barriers of nationality. Goethe.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.—Bacon.

An open mind, like an open window, should be equipped with a screen to keep the bugs out.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness, but in children it's next to impossible.

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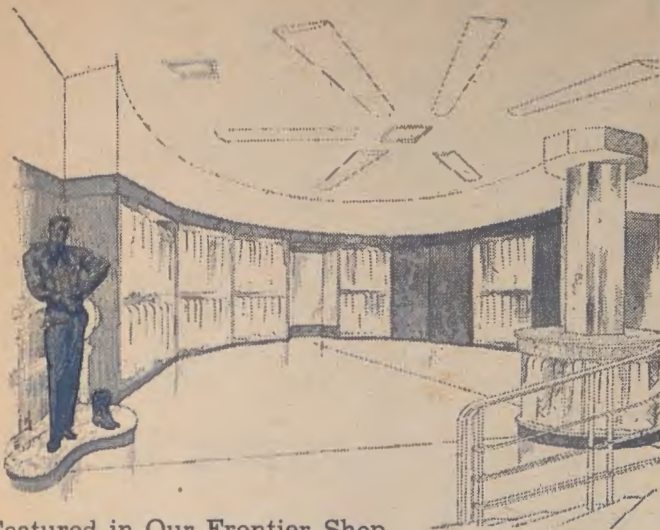
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At Texas Regional Convention

SHEPPERD TELLS LULACS NEED FOR CITIZENSHIP

Delegates attending the 2-day Texas regional convention of the League of United Latin-American Citizens at the Menger hotel in San Antonio, Texas, Saturday Jan. 31, 1953, were urged to take an active part in governmental affairs.

Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd told the group that, as Spanish-speaking Texans, they had particular problems that brought a particular responsibility—that of superior citizenship. He asserted:

"Superior citizenship is a matter of individual thought, action and responsibility.

"Superior citizenship demands your personal and individual participation in all community and governmental affairs, from the precinct to the presidency.

OBEY AND PAY

"If this country is going to survive the age that communism and the atom bomb have brought us into, we must have more than people who obey laws and pay taxes. We must have people who vote in every election, people who write their congressmen and legislators on public issues, who go to meetings of local governmental bodies.

"People who are active in civic clubs, people who are willing to serve on civic committees, people who will go to meetings of the PTA, serve as scoutmasters and do other things to help the teacher give our children brains and responsibility."

Archbishop Robert E. Lucey also urged the Lulacs to pay their poll taxes and vote in all elections.

ACCUSES COUNCIL

He charged the city council with forgetting the children and pointed to curtailment of recreation funds to back his accusations.

Asserting there were 14,200 children between the ages of five and eight years out of school in the San Antonio area and 5000 between 14 and 17, he admonished the delegates to help get a better education for them.

Lucey declared there were 400,000 children doing agricultural work in Texas.

He told the group 65,000 Texas agricultural workers sought employment in northern states because they couldn't exist on the 20 cents an hour

paid in Texas. He charged there were "around 1,000,000 wetbacks" in the state.

He chided the city council of San Antonio for not setting up the department of welfare for which provision is made in the charter.

AID PROBLEM

John H. Winters, executive director of the state department of public welfare, said a big problem of that department was what to do for needy and disabled before they reach 65, the minimum age under which they can qualify for state aid.

At present, he said, 220,000 persons are receiving welfare checks monthly, including 48,000 children.

In the period 1940 to 1950, the state's welfare service experienced a 50 per cent increase. At the same time, the number of Texans over 65 years old increased from 347,000 to 52,000 he said.

At a formal ball Saturday night Miss Agricola Calderon, queen of the Houston council, was selected as Miss Texas Lulac and Miss Corinne Yanez, Corpus Christi queen, was runnerup.

Miss Texas Lulac News will compete for the title of Miss U. S. Lulac News at the national Lulac convention in Santa Fe, N. M., in June.

LOZANO MC

City Councilman Ruben Lozano was master of ceremonies for the program and judges to name Miss Texas Lulac were Mesdames Preston H. Dial, Pres. Council of International Relations; Maria Magnon Director, Selene Club; Ray Erlandson, Pres., Council of Presidents; Col. Hamed Shakin Military Doctor from Iran; Attorney Juan Castañon de la Peña, from Oviedo, Spain.

Other visitors attending the convention included Vaughn Bryant, executive director of the Texas Good Neighbor commission, and Rev. Matthew H. Kelly, executive secretary of the Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking, Austin.

LULAC SEEK PROBE OF SHOOTING AT PALACIOS

Delegates and visitors to the League of United Latin-American Citizens' Regional Convention Monday passed six resolutions and reelected Frank M. Pinedo regional governor.

The convention, held at the Menger Saturday and Sunday, had delegates and visitors from 15 Lulac councils including members of some women's councils from Houston and Corpus Christi.

The Houston council introduced three resolution and the San Antonio group three.

STRAKE INDORSED

One of the Houston resolutions passed was the recommendation of George W. Strake, Houston, for appointment as Ambassador to Mexico.

The other called for an impartial investigation of any infringement upon the civil rights of George Sanchez, former Lulac member of Palacios who was shot in his home in the presence of his wife by a deputy sheriff of Matagorda county.

The resolution stated the Matagorda county grand jury whitewashed the whole affair by declaring it a justifiable homicide.

APPOINTMENT URGED

In another resolution the Houston group recommended qualified Spanish-speaking Texans be taken into serious consideration when appointments are made to health, prison and other State Boards.

San Antonio's three resolutions, authored by Pete Tijerina, were unanimously adopted.

The first one called for the indorsement of the proposed bill sponsored by the state junior bar, which will in effect place a ceiling on charges levied by small loan companies.

OLD-AGE BOOST

The second indorsed a proposed constitutional amendment to raise the \$35,000,000 appropriation for old-age assistance program.

The resolution stated the present appropriation is no longer adequate.

The third document indorsed the proposed lobbyist registration bill by Maury Maverick Jr., state representative.

Selected as Miss Texas Lulac News was Miss Agricola Calderon, Houston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Calderon, at a formal ball held in municipal auditorium Saturday night.

Our New Mexico Regional Convention an Outstanding Success

Our National President came back from Albuquerque very enthusiastic about the work that our New Mexico Councils are doing.

He was particularly impressed with the fact that 13 active New Mexico Councils attended the Convention and that it turned out to be an outstanding success in every respect.

From the beautiful Program Booklet that was distributed by the Convention Committee for the benefit of those in attendance to the development and fluid carrying out of the entire program, complete harmony and unity of effort was so evident that it was a pleasure to behold.

Greater optimism and enthusiasm could not have been possible according to the glowing account of the Convention made to the writer by our National President.

It seems as though our National President's tenure of office is just being star-studded with a lot of "firsts." And one of the most surprising, as well as very pleasant, to him was the election of a sister Lulac to the office of Regional Governor. Miss Tillie Gonzalez of Santa Fe, defeated Bro. Dick Gonzalez of Albuquerque, for this most

important regional post in LULAC. This was truly "THE" highlight of the Convention.

Other highlights of the Regional Convention were:

The attendance of Bro. Isaac Sandoval, of Trinidad, Colorado, with the news that Denver is ready to be organized.

The presentation made by our National President of two brand new Charters for the new Men's and Ladies' Councils of Roswell, New Mexico.

The announcement of the coming appointment of a Secretary-Treasurer to serve at the pleasure of the New Mexico Regional Governor, thereby making history for New Mexico Lulacdom. At the end of each fiscal year, the New Mexico Regional Governor will submit an expense account and the New Mexico Councils will assess themselves the necessary amount to reimburse him at the rate of 5c per diem.

And last but not least, was the active participation of the present Lieutenant Governor of New Mexico, the Hon. Tivo Chavez, and a former Lieutenant Governor of the State, the Hon. Joe L. Martinez in the panel discussion, during one of the business meet-

ings of the Convention, on the topic "HELPING YOUTH IN THE ATOMIC AGE."

And so - LULAC marches on in New Mexico - and Texas and the other States principally this State of ours, will have to look after their laurels - unless they want to be left behind.

Another fact that our National President brought out most forcefully, because it is a source of the greatest satisfaction to him, as far as the general work of LULAC is concerned, is the very good work that two District Governors are doing. They happen to be our own Texas, District Governor Leroy Moreno, of El Campo, Texas, and our District Governor, of Carlsbad, New Mexico, Claude Fernandez. Watch the activities of these two Lulacs and let them be your shining example on how to live, preach and practice LULAC.

For those of us who have consecrated the best years of our lives to LULAC, this is the kind of news that warms our old soul. An active, hardworking National President, a militant forward marching organization, a two-fisted, fighting, group of National, Regional, District and local Officers and Councils - all of that spells LULAC with Capital Letters, the solution of vexing problems, the making of better Americans.

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HON. JOHN J. HERRERA
LULAC NATIONAL PRESIDENT
 Dear Brother and Sister Lulacs:

This month in every Lulac Community we celebrate the birthday of Lulac for it was on February 17, 1929 that an intrepid band of gallant men threw down the gauntlet to the spectre of discrimination against Latin Americans of Mexican descent which prevailed unchecked in the southwestern United States at the time.

After meeting for several days and debating pro and con on the varying phases of organization the League of United Latin American Citizens was born at Corpus Cristi, Texas.

During the ensuing years Lulac has stood the test of time. True as in other organizations mistakes have been made, but in the correction of these mistakes Lulac has grown in prestige and stature. Although proportionally small in the number of active councils in the southwest the League is and has been recognized as the leading Latin American civic patriotic organization in our country.

The last two years have seen many new communities coming into the fold of Lulac. This has been because our people are beginning to realize at long last, that Lulac is not a fly by night organization. Our Lulac champions have been legion; men and women from all walks of life, the tradesman, the professional as well as the day laborer have rallied to the banner of Lulac. Councils which became dormant during World War II are almost all back and working in our great fight.

During the past two months we have had four new adult councils and two new Junior councils which show that the interest in Lulac is general among

Message From our President . . .

all of our people including our youth. This is a healthy indication that Lulac is rapidly coming into it's own. However before we become too optimistic let us not forget that we have not even scratched the surface in organizing, Colorado, Arizona and California. These three states need LULAC as never before and they are willing to join us with just a little prompting on our part.

The only answer to this problem is to again bring up the idea of a paid organizer who will be paid by us to go into our great southwest with enough time and money to dedicate his entire efforts to explain the aims and purposes of LULAC. There are at least two score communities now in the southwest waiting for the call of Lulac. It is incumbent on us therefore as we enter our Jubilee year, our first quarter century effort to extend a helping hand to our brothers and sisters who are not in our organization to join and benefit from the long journey that we of LULAC have traveled.

These communities are ready and eager to join in with us, they do not have to be sold on Lulac; Lulac has

sold itself slowly but surely over the years, thanks to the enormous sacrifice of our founding fathers and to those who have so valiantly followed them in the quest of their Holy Grail.

I say to you, let us elevate a profound prayer for those who made and are making Lulac strong. Let us pray that they will continue strong and firm in their convictions to achieve complete citizenship and domestic tranquility for all of our people. To this end I ask your most earnest endeavor and in this let your own children be included.

As the League of United Latin American Citizens goes into its 25th year I salute all of my sister and brother Lulacs who have joined in the fight and in this memorable year have made our beloved organization stronger than ever before. To quote from our Lulac ritual "We are organized to serve our Country, our League and Humanity. Let us help one another, strive to increase our membership and maintain among ourselves PEACE, LOVE AND UNITY."

You, Brother and Sister Lulacs are making Lulac a living monument to this great ideal.

LULAC NEWS



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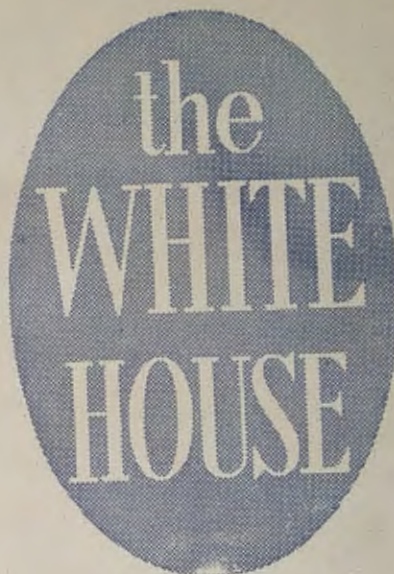
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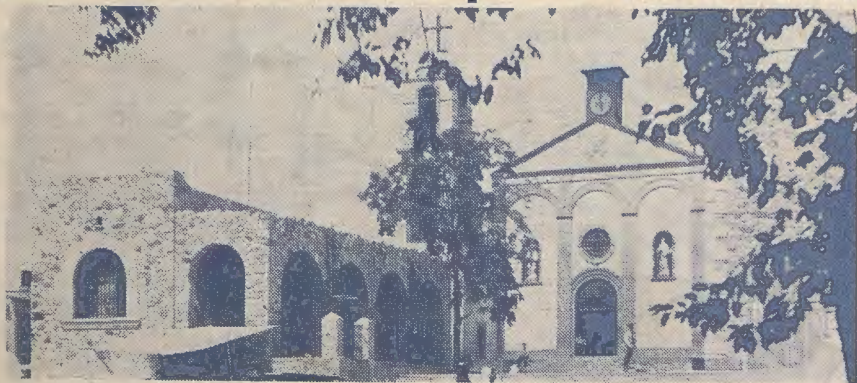
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