

# LULAC



# NEWS

*Official Organ of the League of*

*United Latin-American Citizens*



## Twenty-five Years of Community Service

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It is greatly to the credit of the people of Nueces County that such an outstanding organization as the League of United Latin American Citizens saw its birth in Corpus Christi, Texas, twenty-five years ago, and certainly it is to the credit of its entire membership throughout Southwestern United States that "Lulac" is celebrating its Silver Anniversary this month. We hereby tender our sincerest congratulations and best wishes for your continued success in community, state and national service.



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HONORABLE WILLIAM E. McKINZIE  
County Commissioner, Precinct No. 1

HONORABLE JOHN J. SABLATURA  
County Commissioner, Precinct No. 2

HONORABLE W. J. BRYAN  
County Commissioner, Precinct No. 3

HONORABLE HORACE CALDWELL  
County Commissioner, Precinct No. 4

HONORABLE TILLMAN SMITH  
District Judge, 94th District Court

HONORABLE HARRY M. CARROLL  
District Judge, 105th District Court

HONORABLE CULLEN W. BRIGGS  
District Judge, 117th District Court

HONORABLE J. D. TODD  
District Attorney

HONORABLE BEN A. LIGON  
District Clerk

HONORABLE B. G. MOFFETT  
Judge, Nueces County Court at Law

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County Sheriff

HONORABLE NOAH KENNEDY, JR.  
County Attorney

HONORABLE NEVA McGREGOR  
County Treasurer

HONORABLE MRS. HENRY E. GOUGER  
County Clerk

HONORABLE JOE L. STEVENS  
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HONORABLE LLOYD MAGEE  
Constable, Precinct No. 1

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ANNIVERSARY and on  
having Albert Armendariz, an  
outstanding El Pasoan, as  
National LULAC President.

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# An American Creed

I am an American, descendant of the men of Valley Forge and Bunker Hill. I have been thinking pretty deeply lately, and I just don't believe that our present way of living and doing business is truly American or in any way reflective of the American way of life. It seems to me that by our indifference, extravagance, and selfishness, we have not only damaged our country, but have lost a great deal of respect for our government and for each other. This is all too apparent from the daily news in the papers from the many column writers, on the air, and the general conversation; and this unhappy state of affairs is as apparent to our neighbor nations as it is to us.

Therefore, I invite my fellow Americans to join with me in the following pledge. I take this pledge because I realize that I am as much to blame as anybody else and the responsibility is mine.

## ONE

I solemnly promise that I will not ask my congressman or any other Government agency for any favors or benefits which, although beneficial to me, I

know in my heart are unfair and detrimental to the country.

## TWO

I promise to stand firmly against and to speak out against intolerance and discrimination of any sort as they are the natural enemies of Democracy.

## THREE

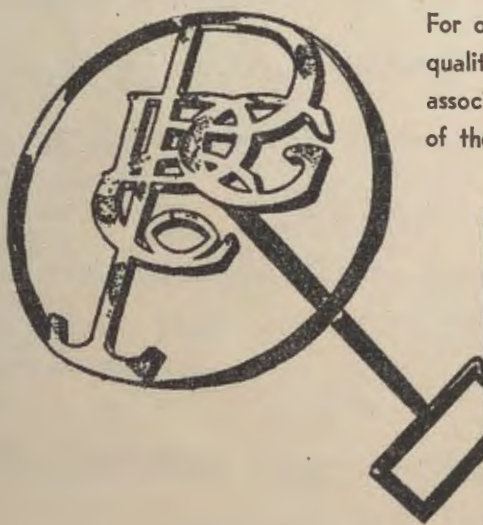
I promise as far as possible to support only those officials and those seeking office who have a constructive program to offer; further promise to make it a point to commend public officials who deserve it; and to be careful and conservative when I do criticize them, because I realize that confidence and respect for our Government at every level must be restored.

## FOUR

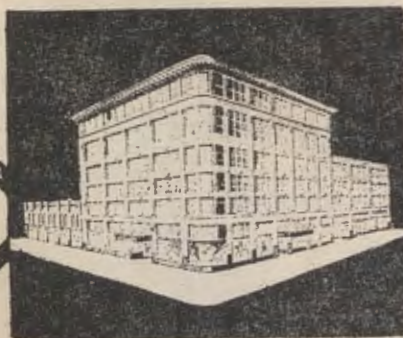
Lastly I promise to live in such a manner that my own children will be proud of me, and that my fellowman will have confidence in me; and this I do because I realize that the regaining of individual and national respect is my own personal responsibility.

—ALAN R. FRASER

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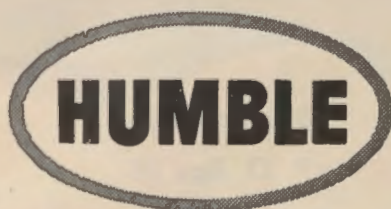
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\*Spanish for: At your service



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## IN THIS ISSUE....

LULAC CELEBRATES



This year witnesses the Silver Jubilee of the LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Through all twenty-five years the avowed purpose of the LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS has been to teach its members to discharge their duties before they assert their rights as citizens of the United States of America, and to defend the rights of all people.

In this purpose it has never wavered. For twenty-five years the League of United Latin American Citizens has constantly embodied the highest ideals and standards of citizenship.

As a result, LULAC has become a respected and well-known organization locally as well as nationally. Years of striving to make "good" citizens "better" and "better" citizens "best"! Therein lies the secret of supremacy of our ideals — an organization of loyal and civic-minded citizens who are learned in the lore and steeped in the love of their country.



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to LULAC  
in their 25th Anniversary**

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# Proclamation of LULAC Week



## Official Memorandum

BY

ALLAN SHIVERS  
Governor of Texas

AUSTIN, TEXAS

### GREETINGS:

The League of United Latin American Citizens, better known as LULAC, was organized twenty-five years ago in the interest of better relationships between our citizens of Latin-American extraction and other American citizens.

LULAC was organized to uphold and defend the rights of all Americans in this country and to endeavor to instill in them the importance of the duties and responsibilities vested in them by virtue of the privilege of being Americans.

The LULACS throughout the State of Texas, during the past twenty-five years have devoted their efforts to furthering the aims of education and fostering the ideals of peace and unity;

NOW THEREFORE I, as Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby designate the period February 14 - 20, 1954, as

### LULAC WEEK

in Texas, and call upon all citizens of our State to join in the recognition of the vital contribution made by the members of this organization to our American way of life and to the progress and development of the State of Texas.

In official recognition whereof, I hereby affix my signature this 9th day of November 1953

*Allan Shivers*  
Governor of Texas







*The Gem of Fine Beers*



CONSISTENT

*Good Taste*



ALWAYS SAY... "BOTTLE OF PEARL PLEASE"





Proclamation  
of  
LULAC  
Week  
in  
New Mexico

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Santa Fe, New Mexico

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the League of United Latin American Citizens is this year observing its 25th anniversary, and

WHEREAS this splendid organization, better known as LULAC, is prominently identified with sponsorship of New Mexico's most worthy projects, and

WHEREAS since its organization 25 years ago it has placed particular emphasis on the bettering of relationships between citizens of Latin-American extraction and other American citizens, and

WHEREAS the cardinal principles of LULAC stress the preservation of the rights of all Americans, fostering of the ideals of freedom, peace and unity, and furthering the aims of education

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDWIN L. MECHEM, GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO, do hereby proclaim the period of February 14-20, 1954 as

LULAC WEEK IN NEW MEXICO

and urge that all New Mexico citizens join with members of this worthy organization in the proper observance and recognition of the contribution made by LULAC to the American way of life



DONE AT THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE  
THIS 30<sup>th</sup> DAY OF DECEMBER, 1953.  
WITNESS MY HAND AND THE GREAT  
SEAL OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

*Edwin L. Mechem*  
GOVERNOR

*Robert S. Good*



# *Congratulations* LULACS

Your wonderful record of accomplishments for the past quarter century is worthy of the highest praise. You have been a potent factor in cementing the fine friendship between our two great Countries. and your fine work for improving the fellowship of man, should be an example to the peoples of the world.



JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

ING. PEDRO N. GARCIA

PRESIDENTE MUNICIPAL



# Proclamation of LULAC Week in Colorado



State of Colorado

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

DENVER

DAN THORNTON  
GOVERNOR

## EXECUTIVE STATEMENT LULAC WEEK

February 14-20, 1954

One of the outstanding organizations seeking to establish and maintain better relations between our citizens of Latin American extraction and other American citizens is the League of United American Citizens, which has become known as "Lulac".

Founded twenty-five years ago, it was organized to uphold and defend the rights of all Americans, and to implant in them the responsibilities which devolve upon them by virtue of their enjoyment of American citizenship.

The Lulacs in Colorado have consistently worked for the cause of peace, understanding and unity, promoted education and fostered good will. The week of February 14-20, 1954 has been designated as Lulac Week in celebration of its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary and in recognition of the notable contributions this organization has made to the progress and welfare of this state and nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Dan Thornton, Governor of the State of Colorado, do hereby approve the designation of the week of February 14-20, 1954, as

LULAC WEEK

in Colorado.

GIVEN under my hand and the Executive  
Seal this Fourteenth day of January,  
A. D. 1954.

*Dan Thornton*  
Governor





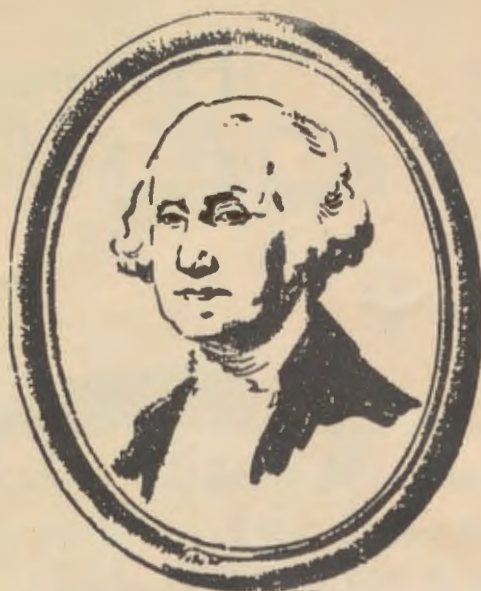


## WASHINGTON PRAYER

(Official Lulac Prayer)



"Almighty God, who has given us this good land for our heritage, we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion; from pride and arrogance, and from every evil way. Defend our liberties, and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom in Thy name we entrust the authority of government, that there may be justice and peace at home, and that through obedience to Thy law we may show forth Thy praise among the nations of the earth. In the time of prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness, in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail; all of which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen."



Congratulations Lulacs ON YOUR 25th BIRTHDAY

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Pioneer Plaza
- RANCH HOUSE  
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- TOWN PUMP  
1903 Montana
- TEXAS ST.  
401 Texas St.



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and  
NEVER LEAVE YOUR WHEEL





## LULAC FIRST FAMILY

LULAC's first family includes Attorney Albert Armendariz, our National President; his charming wife, Mrs. Maria Luisa Armendariz, our National Executive Secretary; two sons, Albert and Eduardo Cesar, and a lovely little girl named Leticia.

Our National President is a native El Pasoan and a graduate of the University of Southern California Law School. He has been practicing his profession as attorney for the past three years in the city of El Paso. He was President of the local council for one

term and National Vice-President for two terms. He was Vice-Chairman of the Community Chest Drive in El Paso for 1952-53; Chairman of the Citizen Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, member of the Sanitation Board, as well as a member of the Catholic Welfare Board for 1952-53. He was appointed by Governor Shivers to the El Paso County Parole Board.

During his administration he has strived to get better coordination between Councils and at all times has been on the most amicable terms with the Governors of all the States that LULAC serves.



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**Congratulations  
Lulacs**

on your  
25th Anniversary







# Aims and Purposes

As loyal citizens of the United States of America:

1. We believe in the democratic principle of individual political and religious freedom, in the right of equality of social and economic opportunity, and in the duty of cooperative endeavor towards the development of an American society wherein the cultural resources and integrity of every individual and group constitute basic assets of the American way of life. As citizens of Latin American descent, we assume our responsibilities and duties and assert our rights and privileges in the pursuit of a fuller and richer civilization for this, our native country.

We believe that education is the foundation for the cultural growth and development of this nation and that we are obligated to protect and promote the education of our people in accordance with the best American principles and standards. We deplore any infringement of this goal wherever it may occur and regardless of whom it may effect.

We accept that it is not only the privilege but also the obligation of every member of this organization to uphold and defend the rights and duties vested in every American citizen by the letter and the spirit of the law of the land.

2. As members of a democratic society we recognize our civic duties and responsibilities and we propose:

To use all the appropriate means at our disposal to implement with social action the principles set forth above.

To foster the acquisition and facile use of the official language of our country that we may thereby equip ourselves and our families for the fullest enjoyment of our rights and privileges and the efficient discharge of our duties and obligations to this, our country.

To establish cooperative relationship with other civic organizations and agencies in these fields of public service.

That the members of the League of United Latin American Citizens constitute themselves a service organization to actively promote suitable measures for the attainment of the highest ideals of our American society.

That, in the interests of the public welfare, we shall seek in every way possible to uphold the rights guaranteed to every individual by our state and national law and to seek justice and equality of treatment in accordance with the law of the land. We shall courageously resist un-American tendencies that deprive citizens of these rights in educational institution in economic pursuit, and in social activities.





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# LULAC CODE



Respect your citizenship and preserve it; Honor your country, maintain its tradition in the Spirit of its citizens and embody yourself into its culture and civilization;

Be proud of your origin and maintain it immaculate, respect your glorious past and help to defend the rights of all the people.

Learn how to discharge your duties before you learn how to assert your rights, educate and make yourself worthy and stand high in the light of your deeds; you must always be loyal and courageous;

Filled with optimism, make yourself sociable, upright, judicious, and above all things be sober and collected in your habits, cautious in your actions and sparing in your speech.

Believe in God, love Humanity and rely upon the framework of human progress, slow and sound, unequivocal and firm.

Always be honorable and highminded, learn how to be self-reliant upon your own qualifications and resources.

In war serve your country, in peace your convictions; discern, investigate, meditate and think, study, at all times be honest and generous.

Let your finest purpose be that of helping to see that each new generation shall be of a youth more efficient and capable and in this let your own children be included.

## Congratulations to the LULACS on their 25 years of accomplishment

A quarter of a century of service and assistance to the Latin American people of the United States is the proud achievement of this splendid organization. During the period of Lulac growth, this international-minded bank, located on the border, has done much to improve business relations on both sides of the

Rio Grande. And the El Paso National is proud to count so many members of the Lulac organization among its friends.

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4,	2100 N. Piedras	5-1457
5,	800 Montana	3-3656
6,	5000 Alameda	PR 2-2761
7,	200 N. Oregon	3-1614
8,	Ysleta, Texas	9-7995
9,	3406 Dyer	5-1241
10,	300 Cincinnati	3-7471
11,	4608 Montana	5-2788
883		

## R. E. McKee

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TEXAS

NEW MEXICO

CALIFORNIA



# LULAC NEWS



*Official Organ of the League of United Latin-American Citizens*

Vol. 21

February, 1954

No. 8

## EDITORIAL:

In reminiscing as LULACS should on their Silver anniversary, it seems only natural that the Lulac seed should have germinated and sent up its first shoot in Texas soil.

For from all the states where Mexico-Americans reside, Texas stood foremost in the practice of discrimination and segregation against these first settlers of our great Southwest.

Yes, it has been LULAC, by its teachings, that has led its people to a greater scope in life, and to a high degree of realizing their hope and dream; surmounting the barriers of class, creed, and color, and nationality, too!

Rising out of the soil in 1929, in twenty five years of existence it has carried the torch to greater heights than ever anticipated. Texas leaders have been aware all this time of the malpractices in the communities, but have in their apathy done little to remedy them. Always fearful of repercussions of the fellow European-American segment that would vote them out of office.

It was until a few years ago that a Good Neighbor Commission was created, by the Governor of Texas to placate the spirits of a people who could tolerate no more. More recent yet since Mexico-Americans have been permitted to hold elective offices. Even now there are communities in Texas that through nefarious means prevent Mexico-Americans from serving on juries, from obtaining their poll tax receipt; thus depriving them of their constitutional right of suffrage.

But LULAC has already come out of yesterday, how much more is it for today and for tomorrow. Giving to its membership in five states a simple, workable technique of community service, encouraging them with warm hearted fellowship, it is often the

quiet force, the little given credit to or recognized force that you find behind the successful community chest drives, behind the war-bond drives, behind the scholarship drives, behind all the worthwhile community projects, but alas, behind all this preoccupation we must also turn an eye to the future.

How many times have you said to yourself, "My little contribution won't count. I can do nothing to shape the things to come. Knowing all the time that we are wrong in this. It does count, for if the parts of the whole are right the whole per force will be right.

We must take an interest in our community life, remembering that the people who comprise our community can with the right spirit make effective whatever machinery is set up for a more ideal life, with the wrong spirit they can wreck any plan however good.

Fellow Lulacs remember that whatever endeavors you undertake part of the individual Lulac is clear. That we are to continue to encourage those who need encouragement, feed those that need feeding, educate those that need education, and to lead where leadership is needed with sound, good, true Americanism.

### YOUR SLIP IS SHOWING GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMISSION

When staff members of the Good Neighbor Commission refer to Texans as white, Mexican, and Nigger one can not help but wonder how sincere and liberal they are in their thinking and in their actions. I can not judge these gentlemen for I know little of their work and less of them. However, it is food for thought.

*Luciano Santoseay*



# LULAC NEWS

Official Organ of the League of United Latin-American Citizens

"All for One— One for All"

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to

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National Director of Publicity

and Editor of LULAC NEWS

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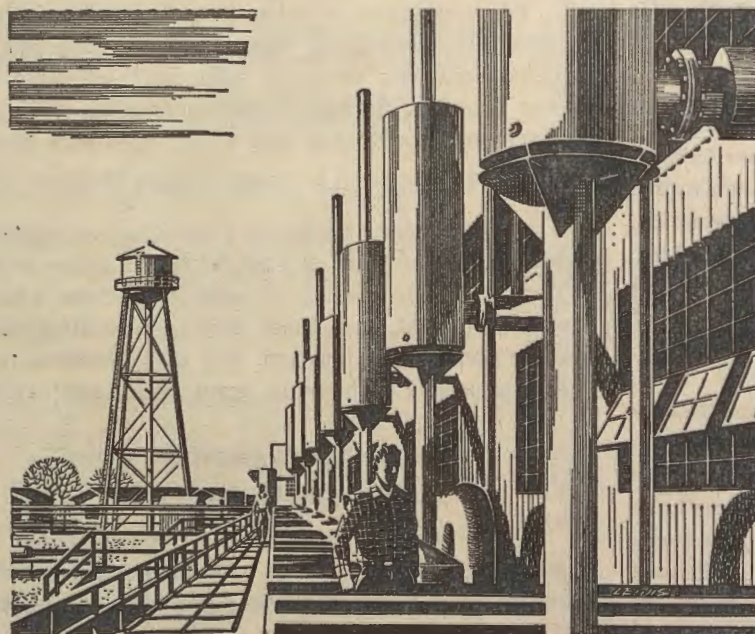
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EL PASO NATURAL GAS  COMPANY





*Hello!*

*from your*

**National President**

With this issue of Lulac News, we reach a climax to the celebration of our twenty-fifth anniversary. I realize the duty that falls upon me to write an especially inspiring message for this occasion and the idea strikes me that there are now, and have been throughout our twenty-five years of existence, many members much more able to perform this task, and certainly much more prepared through work in Lulac and experience to say what is necessary. Be that as it may, the occasion is here, and the following is advanced for the consideration of all concerned with deep sincerity.

We are not known as a people that can get together for concerted action in benefit of the whole. When our organization first started, there was a great amount of trouble in creating the interest necessary to start one organization out of several loosely-knit ones. We can be justly proud of the efforts of these great men for their foresight and fortitude in forming the first organization of people of Latin descent that was to survive these years as an organization. We can be justly proud also of the work that they did in giving us our Lulac Code and our Aims and Purposes, which have served so well as our guide throughout these twenty-five years. This issue contains the stories of many of them, but they are too numerous to name.

Because of the fact that we are not a people easily stirred to concentrated action, Lulac is not as strong as it might be. We probably have made many mistakes in the past, and with them, some enemies. Even with this situation, the good that has come out of our organization, the leaders which we have been able to produce, has undoubtedly been a valuable contribution to the people of the United States and more especially to the Spanish-speaking.

This anniversary should remind us that we have undertaken a voluntary position as a member of Lulac, that as such, we have morally bound ourselves to greater effort to increase its membership both in the local councils and by way of councils in new areas so that they too may receive the benefits of Lulac. In this duty we must not falter. In our activities to this end, we must be relentless and untiring. If we believe in our organization as we should, the miseries which some of our people face today will be extinguished in due time, and if we fail, one has to look at Lulac history to see the results which would occur. Let us make stern resolutions to ourselves that we will be better Lulacs and better citizens before another anniversary comes around.

A few months ago, this organization paid me a great honor by electing me to the highest post within it. At that time, I was deeply touched by the honor so bestowed upon me. Since then, I have been a serious student of Lulac and its foundations. Some kind member loaned me many past issues of Lulac News which have added much to my education in Lulac. And in looking through these issues, and studying what Lulac really is, my idea of the honor bestowed upon me, over opponents much more worthier than I, has increased to no bounds. Add to this the swell feeling of being your president during our twenty-fifth year, and you can well see why I can say — I am proud to be a Lulac — to me, it is the greatest organization on earth.

*Albert Amundson*



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# FOUNDING AND HISTORY OF LULAC

League of United Latin American Citizens

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by George J. Garza

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For several generations a large portion of southwestern United States has been plagued by a prejudicial attitude directed at a large segment of American Citizens commonly referred to as Latin Americans for purposes of differentiation of origin or extraction. This attitude which in reality has no true basis, but which may have developed generations ago out of a feeling of insecurity, has resulted in overt acts of discrimination and segregation which in turn have brought about the curtailment of the rights, privileges, and opportunities of Americans of Spanish or Mexican descent.

Prejudicial attitude and discriminatory acts had reached such extreme proportions in various localities in southwest United States, and especially in Texas, that Americans of Spanish and Mexican descent began founding organizations of all types as defensive measures against such un-American practices. Outstanding among these organizations were: The Order of the Sons of America with councils in Sommerset, Pearsall, Corpus Christi, and San Antonio, Texas. The Knights of America in San Antonio, Texas, and The League of Latin American Citizens with councils in Harlingen, Brownsville, Laredo, Peñitas, La Grulla, McAllen, and Gulf, Texas.

Council No. 4 of the Order of the Sons of America under the leadership of Ben Garza in Corpus Christi, Texas, was the driving force behind the idea of uniting all Latin American organizations under one title, one set of objectives and one constitution. The first of a series of attempts to organize into a united front occurred on the 14th of August, 1927, when delegates from the Sons of America, the Knights of America, and other similar organizations met in Harlingen, Texas, on the occasion of the formal installation of the League of Latin American Citizens. The new organization under the leadership of Alonso S. Perales, J. Luz Saenz, J. T. Canales, and Juan B. Lozano of the Rio Grande Valley was invited by the President General of the Sons of America to unite with them as a primary step toward ultimate unification of all organizations. The idea was approved by the Latin

American League and a resolution intended to bring about the merger was adopted.

There was doubt in the minds of members of Council No. 4 of the Sons of America and of the Knights of America as to the actual unification of the Latin American League and the Sons of America because of personal reasons, and so it is that Council No. 4 of the Sons of America and the Knights of America made an agreement to unite themselves if the other merger failed. For a year Council No. 4 of the Sons of America and the Knights of America waited for the proposed merger of organizations which had been promised at the August 14, 1927, meeting. In the meantime, Alonso S. Perales, President General of the Latin American League was in constant contact with Ben Garza, President of Council No. 4 of the Sons of America in Corpus Christi, to bring about the triple merger of the Latin League, the Knights of America, and Council No. 4 of the Sons of America. This coupled with the fact that the long-awaited unification convention was never called by the President General of the Sons of America resulted in the withdrawal of Council No. 4 from the Sons of America at a meeting held February 7, 1929. Also at this meeting in which Perales of the Latin American League was present, it was voted to have a general convention for the purpose of uniting all Latin American organizations. Consequently, a general convention was called for February 17, 1929, and invitations sent far and wide for all to meet on the above date at Obreros Hall, corner of Lipan and Carrizo Streets in Corpus Christi, Texas, at 1:00 P. M.

On the appointed hour delegates from San Antonio, Brownsville, La Grulla, Encino, McAllen, Alice, Robstown, Austin, Corpus Christi, and Harlingen along with Prof. Douglas Weeks of the University of Texas, who had been invited to study the merger of the various organizations, opened the unification convention. Elected as chairman pro-tem was Ben Garza of Corpus Christi, an energetic and popular civic leader whose efforts in behalf of unification are now legend and in whose honor the city of Corpus Christi has



named one of its city parks and gymnasium, and as secretary M. C. Gonzalez of San Antonio. The keynote of the convention was the unification of the Latin American organizations under one name and one constitution, but that very fact presented the most perilous situation to the assembled delegates. After stirring speeches by such leaders as Counselor Alonso S. Perales, and Prof. J. Luz Saenz of McAllen, Judge J. T. Canales of Brownsville, and Hon. A. De Luna of Corpus Christi, who favored unification, the assembly unanimously voted to unite into one organization. The first obstacle had been cleared but there still remained the task of agreeing on a name and constitution for this organization made up of at least three organizations each with a proud name and a competent constitution.

The ticklish job of securing a name agreeable to all was entrusted to Juan Solis and Mauro Machado of the Knights of America, Alonso S. Perales and J. T. Canales of the Latin American League, E. N. Marin and A. De Luna of Corpus Christi, and Fortunio Trevino of Alice, Texas. Much discussion arose when Perales of the League of Latin American Citizens proposed the name of his organization with the exception that he placed the word League at the end instead of the beginning. Machado of the Knights suggested the word "United" as apropos in its significance and quite capable of differentiating the title somewhat from Perales' organization. Solis of the Knights proposed the name "United Latin American Citizens", and J. T. Canales, co-delegate of Perales, seconded the suggested after amending the name to read "League of United Latin American Citizens". Thus came L.U.L.A.C. into being on February 17, 1929, at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Before presenting the fruits of their labors to the general convention, the Name Committee proceeded to adopt a motto as proposed by J. T. Canales, "All for One and One for All". Such a motto to be a constant reminder of the trials of unification and a basis for all future activities of the League. A set of rules were also drawn up to guide the League until a constitutional convention could be held. In the rules proposed to the assembly was a provision calling for a constitutional convention to be held under the new name of the organization at Corpus Christi on May 18 and 19, 1929, and for an executive committee to administer to the League until its convention. The committee was made up of Ben Garza, Chairman, M. C. Gonzalez, Secretary, and J. T. Canales and J. Luz Saenz, members.

On May 18, 1929, at Allende Hall in Corpus Christi, the first Lulac General Convention was called to order. A constitution being the first order of business the

Assembly promptly adopted one proposed by J. T. Canales and based upon the one used by the Knights of America. Under constitutional provisions and by vote of the Assembly the office of first President General of Lulac was assumed by Ben Garza of Corpus Christi, with M. C. Gonzalez of San Antonio as Vice President General, A. De Luna of Corpus Christi as Secretary General, and Louis C. Wilmot of Corpus Christi as Treasurer General. These were the officers entrusted with the job of giving guidance to a young organization besieged by many enemies and skeptical friends and facing a future beset by many pitfalls yet to be encountered.

In quick succession following the installation of the officers, the Assembly adopted George Washington's Prayer taken from the ritual of the Order of the Sons of America, and the American Flag as the official flag of the League. The American Flag had been the official flag of the organizations that were now merged into the League. The Assembly proceeded to carry out other matters of business before bringing down the curtain on the first Lulac General Convention. The long-awaited dream of far-sighted Latin American leaders for a unified organization to champion the fight of the much mistreated American citizen of Latin American origin was a reality. True that all their battles lay before them, but now there was unity of purpose and strength, and best of all, a belief that God was on their side.

Following the first convention other significant steps were taken as Lulac began its march to place in civic circles. Its Code, prepared by Eduardo Idar of San Antonio and Laredo, Texas, was adopted, as was its Aims and Purposes, prepared by Idar and J. T. Canales, and its ritual patterned after that of the Knights of America and written by E. H. Marin, A. De Luna, and J. Luz Saenz. This committee was also responsible for a set of by-laws to guide local councils. "America" was adopted as the official hymn, and also the Rules of Order prepared by J. T. Canales. In 1931, a charter for Lulac under the laws of the State of Texas was issued, and later on as councils in the states of New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Colorado were organized Lulac was chartered under their respective laws.

In August, 1931, the first issue of Lulac News was printed. This periodical, the official organ of the League with volumes of it to be found in such outstanding places as the Congressional Library in Washington, D. C., was successor to Lulac Notes, the original literary organ of LULAC. In November of 1931, there appeared the first shield of Lulac. The Shield is Lulac's emblem and was adopted as being symbolic of Lulac's protective principles. The Shield has a background of stars and stripes with a diagonal band of white stretching from upper left down to lower right





#### **COUNCIL NO. 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF AMERICA**

This picture was taken in front of First Methodist Church, Corpus Christi, Texas on or about August

1927. The untiring efforts and the able leadership of Ben Garza of Council No. 4 contributed immensely to the unification of all Latin America organization under one title, one set of objectives and one constitution.

and having the letters L U L A C stamped on it. As the years went by the fields of endeavor of Lulac widened and its popularity spread. The ladies became interested and organized auxiliaries, but so diligent was their work that Lulac offered them equal privileges in the organization. Between 1937 and 1938 began the organization of youth into Junior Lulac Councils under the sponsorship of adult councils. As early as 1933, Lulac had extended itself beyond the borders of Texas into New Mexico followed by the states of Arizona, California, and Colorado. By 1940, Lulac was at its peak, but following Pearl Harbor, the Honor Rolls of the various Lulac Councils became inactive due to a lack of members. That period between 1941 and 1945 is a bleak one in Lulac history, for it gave unreservedly of its man power to the service of its country.

It was indeed a small group that convened in Corpus Christi, Texas in June, 1945, in answer to President General Wm. Flores' call for a National Convention. At that convention Arnulfo Zamora of Laredo was elected President General and given the job of rebuilding the strength of Lulac. In 1946, Zamora's

job was not quite complete and so, breaking a custom, Lulac re-elected him for a second term. During these two years Lulac was able to resume its upward stride as a result of the efficiency of Zamora's administration, the end of the war, and the return of people from the armed services and government positions. Since then the continued success of Lulac has been most noticeable. At present plans are underway to reactivate the Washington, D.C., East Coast and Chicago regions as well as activating of the Dakotas and Montana region. Not only is the increase of territory evident but also the increase of individual membership, especially with the inclusion of American Citizens of Anglo extraction into Lulac. With its vast membership, its ever-expanding territory of endeavor, and a oneness of purpose and effort, Lulac is well on its way toward the complete consummation of its objectives. All this is being accomplished through an understanding of its purposes by friends and foes alike. This is something that has been lacking in the past and has made Lulac's work that much harder, especially when Lulac's enemies misrepresented the organization and its objectives in hopes of destroying its power in order to





Obreros Hall, birthplace of Lulac, Corpus Christi, Texas.



First Convention held at Corpus Christi, Texas



continue their un-American activities that Lulac abhors and fights relentlessly.

Many are the activities that Lulac has participated in and still participates in today in its struggle to bring about an equality of opportunity, privilege, and responsibility. As early as 1931, an Educational Committee on a national basis had been set up for the purpose of keeping a vigilant lookout for educational opportunities for all, to work hand in hand with educational agencies in the diffusion of educational information, and to co-ordinate the wide-spread work of individual councils along lines of education. Lulac has made possible many scholarships to worthy individuals for a continuance of higher education; it has been vigilant in all instances wherein there appeared any inkling of curtailment of the educational opportunities of children of Latin Americans. Ex-

amples of this can be found in the activity of Lulac in the segregation school cases of Hondo, Ozona, Texas, and Orange County, California, where Lulac won a federal court decision condemning segregation. A similar case was won at the federal court in Austin when Judge Ben Rice rendered a decision also against segregation in any shape or form.

On an informal basis, Lulac has been responsible for making available home training in child care, personal hygiene, health problems, and food preparation. Within its own councils Lulac trains its members in public speaking, parliamentary procedure, assumption of responsibilities, and citizenship. Another phase of educational work of Lulac is its "Back-To-School" campaigns that it carries out throughout the various communities in which it operates, using every available means of appealing to the people to send their children to school. The effectiveness of this program can be seen in the increased attendance at schools and less withdrawals.

Other activities of Lulac have carried it into the field of Scouting where it is doing a good job, doing to its great interest in the welfare of its youth.

Another field is that involving Bracero and migrant labor as well as illegal labor. Lulac has opposed all three on different grounds. The Bracero labor is opposed only so long as it constitutes a source of cheap labor thereby lowering wage standards of resident laborers. The migrant labor has been opposed because of the lack of many facilities that Lulac feels should be furnished these laborers. Once arrangements have been made to insure these facilities such as, —decent living quarters, educational opportunities, and health facilities, the oppositions are removed. The last, illegal labor, has been opposed for obvious reasons. Persons employing such labor can afford to pay cheap wages and keep the laborers in virtual peonage with the threat of denouncing them to the immigration authorities. Such an activity has carried Lulac through its representatives to the capitals of Mexico and the United States.

In general fields of endeavor, Lulac has played important roles in civic affairs through its various members who serve their communities loyally and well; through participation in various civic and welfare drives of all kinds; through bringing about better understanding of peoples, problems, and possible solutions; and through the encouragement of citizens in more assumption of responsibilities. Many other fields of endeavor have been opened to Lulac, but time does not permit details.

The presentation of Lulac in this short history has been limited to a few pertinent phases, because a short presentation of an organization's activities as varied as Lulac's would require untold numbers of volumes. At any rate the above will suffice to show how Lulac has contributed to the amalgamation of a group of people through one form or another of education and understanding as it has striven in the past and is striving now, to reach certain self-imposed objectives destined to bring about socio-economic betterment of a people, the safe-guarding of their political and civil rights, and the emphasis of their duties and obligations as citizens.

Education is the foundation of all of Lulac's activities and objectives, and education in turn, as George J. Garza, Past National President of Lulac says "... is the foundation of culture, progress, liberty, equality, and fraternity which in turn form the basis for peace, security, and happiness, the goals of our people, our country, our world."

=====

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Andrew Espinosa Jr.  
3407 N. Commerce St.  
Ft. Worth 6, Tex.

I want to congratulate you on the fine work you have been doing on the Lulac News. Your every month issues have been a credit to our organization.

Daniel Sandoval.  
Baytown, Texas.



**VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!**

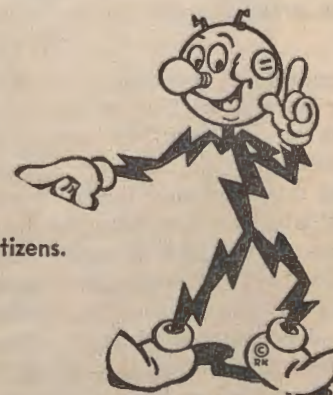
One of the duties LULAC emphasizes on the membership and the communities it serves is the full participation in the suffrage. While LULAC is not a political organization it uses every available means to make people realize the importance and obligation of every citizen in electing the proper and best qualified public servant to represent them.

# *a Salute to* LULAC

on their 25th Anniversary.

Organized to foster better relations between Latin Americans and other American Citizens and to defend the rights of all Americans, this organization has proved to be one of the shining examples of group co-operation in American Democracy. The League of Latin American Citizens have devoted the past quarter century to the aims of education and the promotion of the ideals of peace and unity among all American Citizens.

Reddy Kilowatt and the El Paso Electric Company join them in this week's celebration . . . proclaimed LULAC Week in the State of Texas . . . and wish them many more years of success.



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# An Outsider Views Lulac

I have just finished perusing a series of back issues of your LULAC NEWS, dating all the way to the early 1930's. I must say that the experience has been a revelation. There has been unfolded before me in these issues a dramatic history, full of struggle and purposeful striving, and crowned to a remarkable degree with lasting achievement.

Up to now LULAC had been to me just a bit of alphabet soup representing a local society dedicated to fighting discrimination against United States citizens of Latin-American descent. As such I had it neatly catalogued in my mind together with other anti-discrimination societies, of which there are quite a number in the United States. A worthy group activity, I had thought, dismissing the matter with faint praise.

My first surprise was to learn that LULAC has been in existence for a quarter of a century. It is not an organization dating from yesterday. During the period of its existence, as shown by its history, it has successfully maintained its original character through many vicissitudes, and has not once altered its complexion or aims to serve any immediate lesser political aims of its leaders of the moment. There

is a sense of continuity and high purpose, of dedication to American democratic ideals throughout.

Most impressive to this observer has been to note the caliber of the men LULAC has attracted to its high posts. The roster of its past presidents general includes judges, outstanding lawyers, doctors, eminent educators and professional men of note. There figure in this galaxy men of uncommon worth, names like Judge Canales, the Honorable James Tafolla, Ezequiel D. Salinas, George Sanchez, etc. Notable is the absence of small, scheming men, politicians intent on wielding political power for immediate personal gain. There is no record of schisms, of splits and internecine warfare between rival factions, off-shoots of the original parent body. This has all to frequently been the fate of similar groups, as a cursory study of the history of many anti-discrimination groups in the United States discloses.

The history of the "Battles of LULAC" is possibly yet to be written. From the record, however, the number of victories from 1928 to date is already impressive. Who can forget the 1940 Census Questionnaire case, when LULAC forced the recognition by the Department

of Commerce that U. S. citizens of Latin-American extraction were members of the white race? Or the Brady incident? Or various attempts at discrimination too numerous to mention that were successfully defeated? In all these cases, the record shows how skillfully the battle was led by the various presidents general of LULAC, who for the most part have been lawyers, and hence objective, dispassionate and effective protagonists who knew how to obtain for the cause all the right and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution.

The moral of all this is clear: education has been the key to the achievements of LULAC in the past, and education will be the key to success in the future. It is indeed gratifying to note that in LULAC the emphasis is currently on education, to the extent of making available scholarships for outstanding students. This is a big step in the right direction, and one that will pay dividends to the cause in the not too distant future.

Beyond any shadow of a doubt, the record of LULAC is a glorious one.

R. Daguerre

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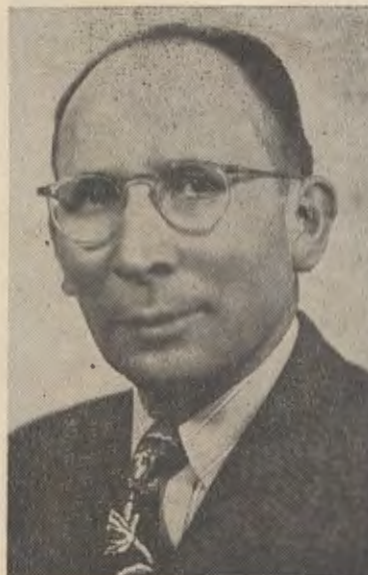


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# Employ the Handicapped

I consider it a real privilege to have this opportunity to speak over this radio station on this the first day of Employ-the-Handicapped week. I have been given the choice to speak on any subject relating to handicaps; so I shall here endeavor to cover the subject of "How to Conquer our Handicaps", an intriguing subject indeed, for I myself have been trying to accomplish this very thing since acquiring my handicap of blindness, and it actually is something you and I have in common.

What I mean is this: There are approximately 160 million people in the United States and the 160 million of them are handicapped. If there were such a thing as a human being without a handicap, he could only, like Buddha, sit and contemplate. How is he to improve himself? He is perfect. What incentive is there to work? He has everything. Where is he to go? He is there.

Now, just what is a handicap? It is the encumbrance every human being possesses. Webster's dictionary says, any disadvantage which makes success more difficult. Actually, it may be anything from the wrong shade of hair or two legs off at the hip, from an embarrassing habit of blushing to a bad case of nerves.

To best illustrate how to conquer a handicap, let me relate to you an interesting story: Angelo Siciliano was born in Brooklyn, the son of Italian immigrants who lived in the slums, but, worse than that, even at 16 he was, in his own words "A 97-pound runt, pale, nervous and afraid of bullies. One evening at a museum, Angelo was held spell-bound gazing at the

Greek Gods, such as Apollo and Hercules. That very evening he began making himself over in the likeness of the Greek Gods, convinced that what others could do he could do also. Soon there was no doubt about it, Angelo was beginning to bulge in all directions. On top of the Atlas Hotel, where Brooklyn boys went swimming in those days, stood a wooden statue of Atlas. One day a member of the gang suddenly shouted: "Hey, lookit, aint he the spitting image of old Atlas. Lookit his chest, the legs. He's Atlas! Now, of course, this was Angelo Siciliano whom the world knows as Charles Atlas, the world's most perfectly developed man. Isn't it obvious that Angelo became Charles Atlas because he was once a 97-pound runt, the prey of bullies?

Here is a case where success was obviously due to a handicap. This is not the exception. It is the rule. No one succeeds without a handicap. Anyone can succeed in spite of a handicap. Everyone succeeds because of a handicap.

At the beginning of the century, psychiatrists came up with some revolutionary ideas on the question of what makes us tick. Dr. Adler claims that the driving force in human nature was a will to power, or an unquenchable desire to be important. In everyone of us, declares Dr. Adler, there is some deficiency, organic, or functional, which is known as a handicap. A handicap produces an inferiority complex. An inferiority complex drives us to prove ourselves superior. Therein lies the value of a handicap. It is only because we feel in ourselves some inferiority to others, perhaps some slight, some fancied, but nonetheless, to our

proud ego, intolerable inferiority, that we put forth effort: and thus we overcome or compensate our handicap.

Every human being has a goal in life. Consciously or unconsciously we devise a life plan to achieve this goal, the aim of which is to establish our superiority. Our goal once chosen, all our efforts are bent toward attaining it. We will fight till hell freezes over to prove to the cockeyed world that we are superior beings whom no mere handicap can defeat. Accordingly as the goal is a worthy or an unworthy one, will be adjusted or maladjusted human beings.

When an organ or faculty is defective, nature endeavors to make up for the deficiency. For example: When a diseased kidney is removed, the other kidney immediately starts growing and keeps on growing until it can do the work of two. This is the way of nature. It is so universal as to be a law --the law of compensation. Nature goes further than merely making up a loss. In compensating for a deficiency, she is never satisfied to do so much and no more. Just enough may be very easily too little. So she puts forth far more effort than is needed and over-compensates. This law of compensation we see constantly at work. You see people with defective respiratory tracts often becoming singers and lecturers; those with defective hearing, musicians, those with defective eyesight artists.

Adler went back into history and studied geniuses and he found that men reached the heights they did by striving to overcome some handicap or other. From all this he concluded: there is no superiority



## EMPLOY THE HANDICAPPED

without some organic deficiency. There is no liability for which there is not a compensating asset. The superhuman efforts of puny men, sickly men, little men to improve their superiority have given us some of our greatest geniuses.

A handicap, of course, is no guarantee of success. It isn't the handicap itself but the individual's attitude toward it that counts. In other words, a handicap is a liability or an asset according to how we react to it.

To overcome a handicap is to develop the latent greatness that lies in each of us. By lifting ourselves over our handicap, the handicap can raise us to higher levels than we were by nature destined to reach. Thus we can say, a defeated sense organ can be turned into a weapon for victory. Is that not what Beethoven did? Is that not what Francisco Goya, one of the greatest painters who ever lived, did? Their handicap was largely responsible for their success. They triumphed over their handicap and thus developed the latent greatness that was within them.

There is Dr. Alfred Weiner, an oculist, who lost his hearing. He never lost a patient because of his handicap. He gained them because of the way he surmounted it. "Nothing is so fatal to success as an easy life", he wrote in a little book called "Success Despite Handicap". We who are handicapped must try a little harder, summon a greater degree of courage and persistence than the normal person. They are aware of our handicap and we must prove to them that a handicap is not a hindrance. We must do better than the ordinary individual. Only thus can we gain their confidence.

The handicapped have no need to seek an excuse for failure. It is ready made to their hand. Yet actually a handicap is no reason for failure, not even an excuse. There is no job from President of the United States on down that hasn't been held by a handicapped person. The man who offers his handicap as an excuse for failure would probably have failed anyway.

Today people begin to look at



San Antonio, Texas Ladies are seen sorting the various groceries that went into the Xmas. baskets for the needy families in that city. Seated left to right are Mesdames Gilbert Cruz, Harry Comfort, Joe Gutierrez, B. R. Wilkins, T. Mon-

talvo, J. de los Santos, Mary G. Villa, M. V. Alonzo, and Fred Garcia, Pres.

Standing right to left Miss Angela Cruz, Mrs. Isidoro Flores, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Martin Rodriguez.

handicapped persons in an entirely new light. They are finding out that it is an error to think of any person as handicapped. The correct way to think of him is as having a certain limitation in relation to one job, but none whatsoever as regards others. Look at it from this angle, every human being has certain limitations. One person can't run as fast as another, calculate as rapidly, use his hands as expertly. A man with one leg may be limited in his ability to run or do other things, but not in his ability to use his hands, his interests, his aptitudes, his personality, his work habits. In fact he is like the non-handicapped person in more respects than he is different from him, this being so, for many jobs a physically handicapped person is the equal of the normal individual.

World War Two and the Korean War, stripping the employer of his last able bodied men, forced him to employ the handicapped more than ever before in the history of the world and the deaf, the blind, the crippled, and the other handicapped persons had their greatest opportunity to show their worth and the

answer is that they are actually preferred by many employers. Any man who expects to succeed in the work he has planned for himself, to reach the goal he has set, to live with all the life that is in him before he dies, must put forth boundless energy in addition to courage. Desire is not enough. Ambition is not enough. Intelligence, talent, character, opportunity are not enough. The citadel falls only to him who exerts a ceaseless, relentless, ever-increasing drive and holds on till death or victory.

In the world that lies ahead, every able-bodied man and woman will be needed. The loss of a leg, the hearing, the sight will scarcely count. We have such need of heads and hearts. The work that is everywhere being done by the Government, by industry, by private organizations to restore the disabled to society is proof enough of our great need of them. The rest is up to them.

And so I urge each and everyone of you in whom there is power to employ the handicapped.

Albert Gonzales --Natl Chaplain





Scoutmaster Leopoldo Rodriguez, teaching the art of knot tying to a few scouts from Boy Scout Troop No. 69, Sponsored by Ft. Stockton LULACS.

master Leopoldo Rodriguez, Roy Peña, Jesus Armendariz, and Juan Peña.

Boy Scout Troop Sponsorship has been one of Ft. Stockton LULACS main projects for many years.

Left to right—Joe Ozuna, Scout-

## By the Way

There is far more hunger for love and appreciation in this world than there is hunger for bread.

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Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome.

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General Office: Corpus Christi, Texas



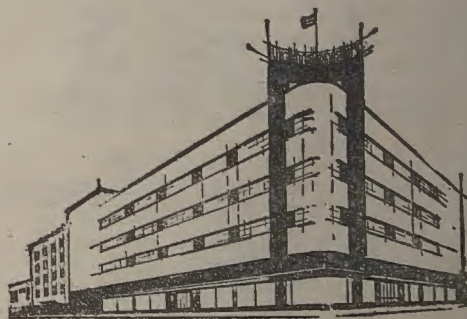
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## A Message from Your Natl. Treasurer Gonzalo Diaz

Available capital or "Money in the Treasury" as it is commonly known is the most important and most valuable asset of any organization.

It costs a lot of money to run a National Office, money for stationery, supplies, stamps, equipment and even for the upkeep of that equipment. Letting the people know of our work and the things we do in our community not for the sake of advertising but in the hope of enlisting their aid so that we can do more than we have been doing also costs us money in the form of the LULAC NEWS which we have been publishing every month since this administration took office. We have been lucky in holding this expense to the very minimum by the good work which the National Director of Publicity, Mr. Luciano Santoscoy, has done. Travel of the National President in his visits to the various Councils either when they are in trouble or for the purpose of creating goodwill or giving small "pep" talks also costs money.

This money to spend on all of these worthwhile expenditures is derived from the Councils who pay on a per capita basis to the National Office. Since I have received numerous requests on how the individual Councils should pay the National Office the following plan is suggested which follows our National Constitution very closely: "Each local Council shall pay to the Supreme Council an initiation fee of fifty cents (50c) for each and every member with the exception of honorary members and monthly dues of fifty cents (50c) for each and every member with the exception of honorary members." To follow "On or before September 1st, December 1st, March 1st and June 1st of each year the Secretary of each Council shall furnish the National Treasurer with a certified list of the paid-up membership of his or her council and shall remit the dues of each member so certified."

It is very important for each Council to submit a complete roster of all its members because repre-

sentation at the National Convention depends upon the average number of members in good standing the Council has had during the past year. There shall be elected 2 delegates from every Council which does not have less than 10 members nor more than 20 and an additional delegate when the Council reaches a membership of 25 and one additional delegate for every additional 25 members or a major fraction thereof provided, however, that no one Council shall have more than 7 delegates.

It is the recommendation of your National Treasurer that you please submit your last quarterly report as early as possible, even tho you may have to estimate the number of members in good standing so that we can figure the number of delegates to which your Council is entitled. This is so that they can have plenty of time to be prepared for the National Convention which will be held in Austin, Texas this year.

### Congratulations

ON YOUR 25th ANNIVERSARY

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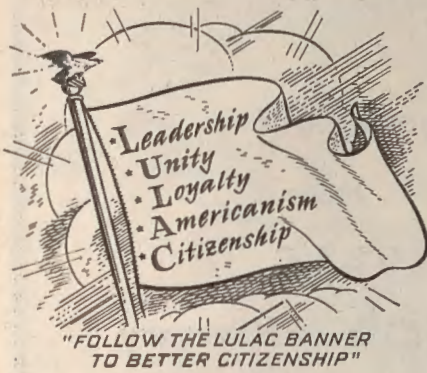
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# LADIES AND LULAC'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY

from the desk of TINA URIAS

Lulac's Silver Anniversary should be a very appropriate time for the installation of a Ladies' Council if your community does not have one. In cities where there is a Ladies' Council, now is the best time to go after those people that have been postponing their time to join.

There can be no doubt that our women have played a very important part in Lulac history. One can be sure that many a steady hand of wife, mother — or both — has helped in all that has been accomplished in Lulac during the past twenty-five years. Even though this has been very inspirational, we must make all of the women and established Ladies' Councils more active than ever.

Women all over the country have proven their abilities in many different fields. Nowadays, as from time immemorial, women have the greatest influence on molding the thinking of our youth. Women spend the largest percent of the family income; yet, as a group we are not taking as active an interest in Lulac matters as our male population. This, of course, refers to the ones that "do not belong."

Our case at this point is identical to that of the preacher's sermon when he speaks to the "ones who aren't here that should." We must reach this missing element and pull them up or we will not be able to progress too far.

The Ladies' Councils have played an important part, but we must try to improve and enlarge our scope of work if we want to give help to those that truly need it. At times the need for positive and enlightened guidance is needed much more than material help. One of the main things we must remem-

ber is that in as far as possible we must help our people to learn to help themselves. In many instances one has to start this helping process from the very bottom by first educating the people.

This brings to mind the outstanding work being done by the Home Demonstration Clubs. If a program similar to theirs could be worked out by our group to fit our needs, we could break down some of our biggest barriers. This would also reach a larger segment of our female population.

Among the objectives we could set up would be: better homemaking, better housing, better clothing, balanced diets and the latest methods of canning and preserving food.

I believe that the high caliber group that now comprises our Ladies' Lulac group could make routine matter of such a project.

Not very long ago I had the pleasure of speaking to a home-demonstration agent. She told me of how recently in her work she had found a twenty-two year old wife, with two children, whose husband earned \$95.00 a week. According to the story she was spending

over one third of the family's income for food. Yet, the children were victims of malnutrition! Their home was a \$25.00 a month apartment and their furniture was not much to speak of—with the exception of a \$700.00 TV set!

What could be more wonderful than to find on the occasion of Lulac's Silver Anniversary that besides having raised the level of education we had also made a tremendous improvement on diet, health, and general welfare of all our people.

I believe the next twenty-five years will bring a higher standard of living which will mean much more leisure time for our female population. Are we prepared to meet the challenge of what hopes to be a very bright and promising future?

## FOR THE SAKE OF OTHERS

Strange is our situation here upon earth. Each of us comes for a short visit, not knowing why, yet sometimes seeming to divine a purpose.

From the standpoint of daily life, however, there is thing we do know: that man is here for the sake of other men — above all, for those upon whose smile and well-being our own happiness depends, and also for the countless unknown souls with whose fate we are connected by a bond of sympathy.

Many times a day I realize how much my own outer and inner life is built upon the labors of my fellowmen, both living and dead, and how earnestly I must exert myself in order to give in return as much as I have received.

—Albert Einstein





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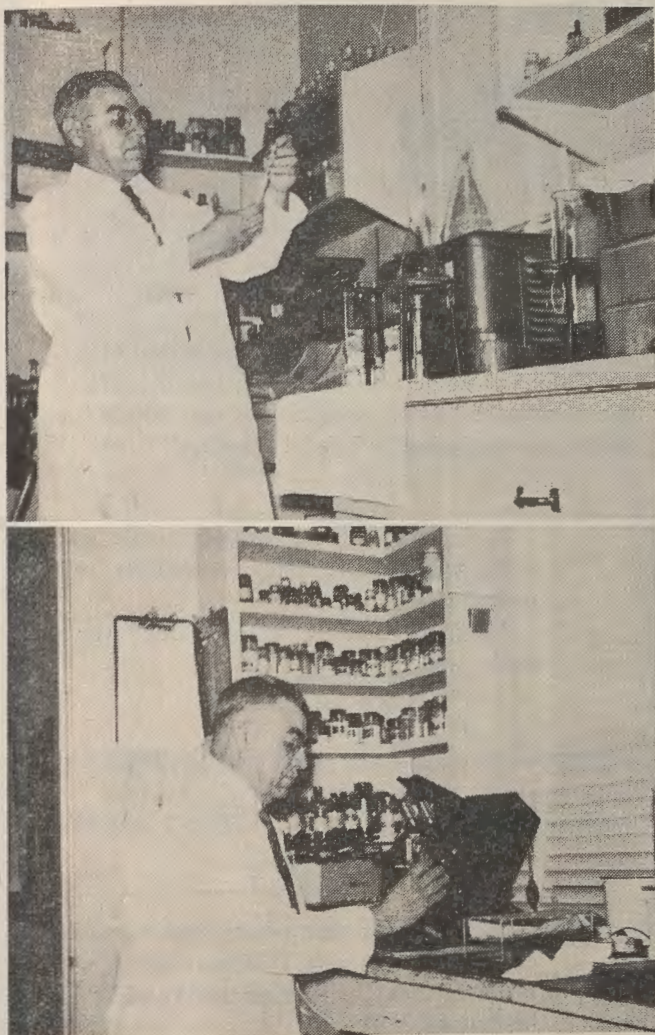
L. C. Smith, Pres.

J. H. Mayberry

Judge B. G. Moffet

Corpus Christi, Texas





## MANUEL D. HORNEDO, M. D.

### EL PASO CITY AND COUNTY HEALTH DIRECTOR

with consequent failure to bring about the needed reflex action, with the result that infections, tumors, or other pathological conditions, perhaps including some malignancies such as leukemia, are allowed to establish themselves in the body".

Dr. Hornedo has also prepared experimentally a poliomyelitis emergency vaccine derived from pooled urine specimens of patients taken during the febrile stage of the disease. This vaccine could be used in an emergency as a substitute for Gamma-Globulin, and would include both the inactivated or killed virus plus large amounts of specific antibodies to the virus.

The chief advantages he claims for such a vaccine are: (1) simplicity or ease of preparation; (2) low cost of preparation; (3) ease of administration; and (4) that all strains of poliomyelitis virus attacking victims in local area will be included in pooled urine specimen used to make the vaccine.

During the past 20 years Dr. Hornedo has done research work on cancerous or malignant tumors, particularly on the effect of the steroid and other hormones of the thymus gland on such tumors.

In his proposed "New Theory On The Functions Of The Thymus Gland," he states:

"The thymus gland should be regarded as the real regulator or main defense factor in the over-all defense mechanism of the human body.

In the embryo and the young child its size is comparatively large and its functions are very complex and of extreme importance. Its steroid and other hormones probably act either directly or indirectly

as trigger hormones or precursors of other gland hormones. This action on the hormone production of other glands, leads to the establishment of a conditioned reflex which is brought into play whenever the body runs into an attack of infection or other strain. In time, as the individual grows older, this conditioned reflex becomes fixed and almost automatic, needing very small amounts of thymus hormones to set it off; and in consequence due to the reduced production of needed hormones, the gland gradually decreases in size until it becomes vestigial in the adult.

Early exhaustion, or pre-mature atrophy or degeneration of hormone producing portions of the thymus gland, may lead to the loss of output of trigger and other hormones,

### Are you in the know?

You cannot do a kindness too soon, because you never know how soon it may be too late.

Forget yesterday and live in today. Happiness is the art of never holding in your mind the memory of any unpleasant thing that is once passed.



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## Variety

### IN THE CARDS

My small nephew's first report card, one of the informal letter types, was climaxed with the comment: "Stanley contributes very nicely to the group singing by helpful listening."

A Lawton, Mich., teacher wrote on one youngster's report: "It is a pleasure to work with David."

"Just try working against him," the boy's father wrote back.

I believe in prayer. But my mother heard me once and said, "Son, don't bother to give God instructions; just report for duty."

My wife says that when I take a notion to empty the ash trays I always convey the impression that I'm having to do most of the housework.

(Big IF Division)

If you always tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything.—Mark Twain.

Watching a politician's movements after he's elected makes it hard to believe that he ran for the office.

—Al Spong

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## OFFICERS OF CARLSBAD'S JUNIOR LULAC



Pictured above are all but two of Carlsbad's Junior Lulac officers. Left to right are: Ricky Galindo, sergeant-at-arms; Virginia Hernandez, secretary; Joe Briones, president; An-

gie Fernandez, chaplain, and Pete Aguilar, parliamentary Officers not shown are vice-president, Frank Briones, and treasurer, Rudy Wilson.

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### THE EASIER WAY

An old gentleman saw a group of small boys in an English park and asked one of them what they were going to play.

"Cricket," said the youngster. "We're going to play a game of England vs. the West Indies."

The old gentleman was amused. "I suppose that some of you are going to black your faces, then," he suggested.

"Oh, no!" said the youngster very seriously. "Some of us are going to wash them."

—Financial Post

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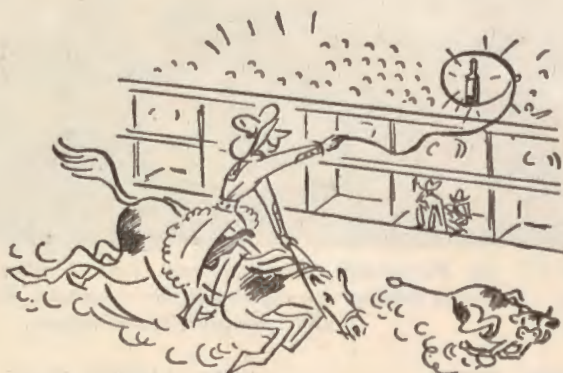
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## Comradeship



Are you an active member, the kind that would be missed,  
Or are you just contented that your name is on the list?  
Do you attend the meetings, and mingle with the boys,  
Or do you simply stay at home and criticize the noise?  
Do you take an active part in helping things along,  
Or are you merely satisfied to say, "I just belong"?  
There's quite a program scheduled, which means success if done,  
It can only be accomplished with the help of everyone.  
Do you ever praise the boys who are with you through thin and thick,  
Or do you leave the work for a few, and talk about the "Clique"?  
Come out to all the meetings, and lend a helping hand;  
Don't be just another member, why not take an active stand?  
Think this over then and tell us, are we right or are we wrong?  
Are you an active member, or do you just belong?

—From the American Legion Post, Courtesy of President William A. Dougherty.

## Join Now!

Having read our Aims and Purposes and your Code and believing in the betterment of our people I hereby apply for membership in the League of United Latin American Citizens



Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

Mail this coupon to Henry Martinez, 724 Caples Bldg., El Paso, Texas. He will give you further information and direct you to LULAC Headquarters in your city.



## Lulac Milestones

The League of United Latin American Citizens is not a continuation of the original Latin American Citizens, which was organized at Harlingen, Texas, on the 14th day of Aug. 1927, but a newly created organization formed from the merging of the three following organizations: League of Latin American Citizens, Son of America, of Corpus Christi, and Knights of America of San Antonio, Texas.

America's official hymn, and Washington's Prayer were taken from the ritual of the Sons of America.

The first constitution of LULAC was written by the Hon. J. T. Canales, of Brownsville, Texas and presented to the convention at Corpus Christi, Texas, on May 19th, 1929, and adopted there by the duly appointed delegates.

The LULAC Code was written by Eduardo Idar of Laredo, Texas, and the Aims and Purposes of our constitution were written by Hon J. T. Canales and Eduardo Idar.

The Ritual used in LULAC was written by Clemente Idar.

The general rules of order, rules governing the trial of members, the Charter and the rules governing the Educational Committee, were written by J. T. Canales, of Brownsville, Texas.

The first LULAC NEWS was issued at San Antonio, Texas under the administration of M. C. Gonzalez as President General. F. Valencia was the editor. The date of the first issue was Aug. 1939.

The men responsible for our organization are M. C. Gonzalez, Mauro Machado and Juan Solis from San Antonio, Ben Garza and A. de Luna from Corpus Christi, J. T. Canales and Alonso S. Perales from Brownsville and the Valley.

LULAC NEWS

## Deming Lulac Polio Award



At the height of the polio epidemic in Deming N. M., over a year ago the realization that the local hospital lacked the facilities to take care of its polio patients struck the citizenry with sudden and realistic awakening when one small child died enroute to El Paso, Texas. A child that might have lived had Deming had the facilities.

LULAC was in its infancy — just a few months old — its leaders though were men of foresight, men of action, men who loved their community and so these men set themselves to the task of outfitting a polio ward. Converting a laundry room in the hospital to a polio ward that would meet the requirements was not easy. They swept, they washed, they plastered, they glassed, they painted, they screened,

The LULAC Shield or button that is used in the coat lapel was recommended by E. H. Marin, of Corpus Christi, Texas.

The LULAC Auto bumper sticker used for the first time by LULAC during its Silver Jubilee celebration were drawn and procured by Luciano Santoscoy, as were the auto windshield decals.

they moved, etc., but all of this was only a very small portion. The real thing was getting the real good old cash to buy the equipment. A barbecue was planned and when the town learned of its purpose it turned out in mass making it a complete success. Then, too, the Kiwanis, the Lions and the 20-30s asked if they could be permitted to participate. Here was a community steaming with activity and at its helm was LULAC!

For this wonderful contribution the polio ward was named LULAC WARD.

El Paso Men's Council ever ready to recognize the good efforts of any council presented the plaque to Deming LULACS, the plaque that now adorns the doorway of the Deming Polio LULAC Ward.

All growth depends on activity. There is no development, physically or intellectually, without effort — and effort means work. Work is not a curse — it is a prerogative of intelligence, the only means to manhood and the measure of civilization.

—Calvin Coolidge.



BEST WISHES  
to LULAC on  
their  
25th Anniversary

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A Friend of LULAC

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# A Life That's Worth Living

for LULAC NEWS by FRANK PINEDO

It all happened, if my memory serves me right, at the 1949 National Convention in San Antonio. The San Antonio Council had gone all out to plan one of the best National Conventions LULAC has ever had. In addition to the hospitality rooms, the food, and other conveniences, the host council had an entertainment program to give the delegates a little break from the Saturday afternoon's business. Part of the program was given over to a Quiz Program. Quiz programs were very popular those days, and M. C. Gonzales was a good "Dr. I. Q." One of the questions M. C. asked his "board of experts" resulted in all kinds of different answers. The question was: "What does it mean to be born a Latin American in Texas?" In order to get the best answer possible, M. C. asked the audience to take part. After a few minutes of silence, a hesitant hand went up. A very young man stood up, and in his clear but youthful voice gave us this definition: "To be born a Latin American in Texas is to be given an opportunity to make a great and unique contribution to our State and Nation."

Opportunity. "Opportunity" is a word that is used very often but it is still a good word. "Opportunity" will always have a special meaning for Americans. Why? Because our freedom here in this country gives the individual an unlimited horizon of opportunities. In this country any man has the chance to gain recognition, self respect and a decent way of life. And the history of America is a pageant of men who made the most of their opportunities. An empire was carved out of wilderness, a nation was molded out of dissident states, and a way of life was shaped out "of many kindreds and tongues." The resultant of the many years of struggle of the Fathers of Our Country is the American Way of Life as we know it today. Today we have the opportunity to elect our public officials, we have the right to vote. Today we have the opportunity to send our children to school, both public

and private. Today we have the opportunity to have a part in resolving the public issues of the day, we have the right to express our opinions, and we have the right to assemble at council meetings and at conventions for this purpose. Here in the Southwestern and Western States we see many of our people beginning to take advantage of these opportunities. But not enough. Too few are making use of their opportunities. Remember the words of our Immediate Past National President John J. Herrera: "We are growing in numbers very fast, but we are not getting enough leaders!" We know that we don't find all of the leaders of our people in LULAC, but LULAC offers everyone the opportunity to join his or her efforts with those of others towards the achievement of aims and purposes of the League, and these individual efforts of many become the strong force of a National Organization with years of experience following a constructive, planned program to remove the social and economic problems that are still facing the Spanish-speaking people in our Southwest and West and to thereby make us all better American citizens.

But our young man said: "... an opportunity to make a great and unique contribution . . . ." In LULAC we are engaged in a great work, our job is a big one, and our aims and purposes are high. Every member of the League contributes to this task by every meeting he attends and every committee assignment successfully completed is a step in this direction. But what a person of Latin American extraction can contribute is great and unique because it is he who should be most familiar with the problems that confront his ethnic group, and it is he who should work most diligently for their solution. In other words, if our streets are dirty and dusty, if wages are down and jobs are scarce because of wet-backs, if infant mortality is high and tuberculosis has a high incidence, it is up to us as citizens and as



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### A LIFE THAT'S WORTH LIVING

members of LULAC to bring these matters to the attention of our public officials and to work with them towards their solution. Most, though unfortunately not all, of our public officials want to do a good job, but few of them can unless they know of our needs and have our help in finding an answer.

There is a big mural in the Federal Courthouse in El Paso just inside the front door. It depicts the hardy men who opened the West: the Mexican explorers, the vaqueros, the indian scouts and the cowboys. These people accomplished great deeds, and above the mural are these words: "Giants walked here where now small men tread." I agree that the settlers of this once wild country were men of courage and foresight, but I will not concede that our times do not call for great men and that these men are not forthcoming. The heroes of today have just as important role, if not more, than men of the past. And the work that the members of LULAC are doing today is just as important, if not more, to the future of our Country as the contribution of the great men who brought civilization to the West. The 1950 census says there are about 2,300,000 persons of Spanish name in the five southwestern states of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. We are a large and important element in these states today. How many of these people are in LULAC or in any other organization that has as its purpose the accentuation of their duties and responsibilities as American citizens? We know there is a need for an organization like LULAC, and though numerically speaking we are few, it is our job to carry the LULAC banner into every community in which there is a need for a LULAC council.

But going back to the definition that our young man ventured about the meaning of being born a Latin American. It seems he knew what he was talking about. He went further, though. He said this opportunity was "given." Who gives us this opportunity? Who has placed us in a position to be of service to our Country and to our fellowmen? Cardinal Newman, one of the greatest educators of all time, may have had the answer, when he said:

God has committed some work to me which He has not committed to another;

God has not created me for nought.

I have my mission, I shall do good; I shall do His work.

We have some work cut out for us in LULAC, work that nobody else can do. We have a lot to do, we have a Life That's Worth Living.

He who considers too much, usually performs too little.



# PECOS SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASE DECISION

## STATEMENT OF CASE

This is a segregation controversy. Petitioners, patrons of the Pecos Independent School District, allege and charge that a proposed zoning plan adopted by the trustees of the Pecos District and providing for the zoning of the district for school attendance purposes for the 1953-54 year perpetuates and was designed to perpetuate illegal segregation of pupils of Latin American or Spanish ancestry in its schools for grades one to four inclusive, and grades five through eight. Following a hearing held February 26, 1953, by and in the Pecos District, where the zoning plan was made known to complainants, appeal was perfected to and hearing held in my office on April 20, 1953. Representatives and counsel for both the school district and petitioners were present.

The Pecos School District extends from the northernmost part of Reeves County down its eastern side to the country's southern boundary. It comprises about one-half of the county, its eastern side. The district has nine schools or school plants: one senior high school; two junior high schools, the Pecos Junior High located centrally in the western part of the city limits of Pecos and the East Pecos Junior High located centrally in the eastern part of the city limits which is predominantly (almost 100%) Latin American in residence and population; six elementary schools, four of which—Pecos Elementary, North Pecos Elementary, South Pecos Elementary, Earl Bell Elementary—lie within the Pecos city limits, as extended, the Petrole Elementary in the upper northern area of the school district, and the Saragosa Elementary at the lower southern extremities of the Pecos District.

Each of the six elementary schools teach the first four grades. The Earl Bell Elementary lies two blocks north of the East Pecos Junior High, within the eastern city limits predominantly Latin American in population. The two so-called junior high schools teach grades five through eight inclusive and therefore are really upper elementary schools rather than junior high in usual classification and scope.

Agreement was had at the hearing before me that all eligible scholastics resident near the Petrole Elementary would attend the Petrole school and that all eligible scholastics resident near the Saragosa Elementary would attend the Saragosa school. A submitted Pecos district survey projected for 1953-54 school year, reveals the following anticipated pupil enrollment for:

### SARAGOSA SCHOOL

Age	Latin-Am.	Anglo-Am.	Totals
6	11	1	12
7	18	1	19
			31

### PATROLE SCHOOL

Age	Latin-Am.	Anglo-Am.	Totals
6	4	0	4
7	6	1	7
			11

### Board's Zone Plan for Junior High Students

The school board's plan for zoning the district for junior high school (upper elementary) enrollment and attendance purposes divides the district into two zones. It requires: (1) all students elementary enrollment and attendance of grades five through eight who live south of the T. & P. tracks and east of the Ft. Stockton Highway (Cedar Street) will attend the East Pecos Junior High; (2) all other junior high students of the district will attend Pecos Junior High at 1201 West 4th.

A survey of the junior high students projected for the 1953-54 school year reflects the following anticipated student distribution under the Board's zoning plan:

### EAST PECOS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Age	Latin-Am.	Anglo-Am.	Totals
10	120	7	127
11	98	4	112
12	111	2	113
13	89	5	94
			446

This school has fourteen classrooms; room average, 31.9 students per room under this plan.

### PECOS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (Pupils within city limits)

Age	Latin-Am.	Anglo-Am.	Totals
10	2	115	117
11	4	117	121
12	2	128	130
13	2	123	125
			493

### (Pupils from outside city limits)

Age	Latin-Am.	Anglo-Am.	Totals
10	37	13	50
11	30	13	43
12	45	8	53
13	35	12	47
			193

Grand Total 686

This school has twenty-eight classrooms; room average, 24.9 student per room.

The Board expressed a willingness at the hearing to consider for adoption any alternative zoning plan that the Petitioners might offer, and it was agreed that any decision in this proceeding would be delayed until such consideration could be had. About July

28, 1953, there was submitted to the Board the following:

### Petitioners' Zone Plan for Junior High School

Amend the Board's zone plan for junior high students by: (1) including in zone of the Pecos Junior High the area north of Fourth Street and east of Cedar Street to the present city limits; (2) by adding to the zone of the East Pecos Junior High the area bounded by Walthall, Oleander, Ninth and Cedar Streets.

This change would add 41 pupils to the Pecos Junior High and yield an average of 25.9 pupils per room. It would reduce scholastics at East Pecos Junior High by 41, an average of 28.9 pupils per room.

A study of the pupil survey chart reveals further that East Pecos Junior High would then have about 83 Anglo-Americans as against 18 under the Board's Plan. Pecos Junior High would then have about 117 Latin Americans from the city area as against 10 under the Board's Plan. About August 11, 1953, I was advised finally by the Board that the Pecos Junior High zone and the East Pecos Junior High zone would be left unchanged, as heretofore indicated because of the location of the population.

Where, as in the Pecos District, the races are approximately evenly divided in numbers (1319 Latin Americans, 1176 Anglo-Americans), the classification, allocation or zoning of the scholastics of both races through the elementary and grade schools sometimes present difficult and delicate problems, calling for the exercise of justice and equality toward all, no less than the sure application of pedagogical wisdom and experience. In each such locality specific methods and rules, or their application, may differ because of peculiar conditions. But in none of them should this liberty of discretion or administration be exercised in derogation of the letter and spirit of the constitutional or statutory rights, privileges, or immunities of the citizen or his children, of whatever origin, or to effectuate an arbitrary segregation of the scholastics.

Under the laws of this state, the local school boards are vested with the power to manage and to regulate the schools of their respective districts, to administer the affairs of those schools in such manner as in their judgment may most certainly accomplish the wholesome objects of public educational policies. The discretion extends to the power to locate and construct the district schools upon such sites as in their judgment seem best suited to the



needs of its scholastics and district. Likewise, when the needs of the district require the construction and operation of several wing schools or separate school plants in the district to serve in a practicable manner its scholastic population, complete authority lies in the district board to zone its area for pupil enrollment and attendance purposes. Attorney General Opinion 0-1378 Thus, it is the duty and responsibility of local school boards to avoid and to eliminate unlawful segregation of scholastics and to arrive at and adopt methods and measures whereby this is accomplished.

This case rests in part on Petitioners' contention that the acts of the Pecos School Board in locating the East Pecos Junior High School in the east, predominantly Latin American section of the city, and establishing the junior high zone plan are designed to effect, and do actually accomplish, unlawful partial segregation of the school children of Spanish descent from the school children of all other white races in those schools.

The Pecos District School Board answered at the hearing that this junior high plan was reasonable and practicable; that it was not calculated, designed or intended to create segregated schools or classes; that any appearance there be of segregation in the survey submitted is occasioned by a voluntary segregation of the Latin American people themselves in the eastern area of the City of Pecos; that the East Pecos Junior High was located where it is, first, to meet an urgent pupil need for a school there, and second, no other ground then adequate or practical for school purposes was available in the crowded city; that the school was not located designedly to segregate or to perpetuate segregation, as alleged by Petitioners, nor was its location actuated by any motive to establish unlawful segregation.

The record contains no proof of a positive nature to establish that the location of the East Pecos Junior High School was actuated or accomplished under motives to create unlawful segregation of school children. Nor does the evidence establish that the zone plan or zoning of the district for attendance purposes of both junior high schools was designated or intended by the Board to create unlawful segregation. It is not readily to be presumed that the Board officials, public school officers, intend to violate the laws or to establish illegal segregation.

It may well be that the zone plan suggested by the Petitioners would be a better plan for the distribution of more Anglo and Latin Americans in the two junior high schools. I am inclined to believe it would. But so could other plans be considered to be better, and none of which would provide for an equal distribution of white races in either school and all of which would be subject to criticism for unlawful discrimination. Illegal segregation, it seems to me, is to be determined on the basis of segregation designed and planned to separate intentionally pupils of different origin

into separate schools or classes or sections, and not on the basis of the proportionate number of Anglo or Latin Americans there may be in any such schools, classes or sections.

The Pecos School District has two junior high school buildings, neither of which is adequate to house all its pupils of elementary grades five through eight. It is necessary, therefore, that a zone plan be adopted for a proper distribution to each of these schools of students of that classification. To the extent and with the proviso that the plan adopted by the Board is applied in good faith as to those brought within the junior high zone classifications, there being no proven intent to discriminate against any of the scholastics here involved, it cannot justly be said that the junior high school zone plan here under consideration is unlawful per se or violative even of the spirit of the Constitution.

We now direct our attention to the School Board's zoning plan as proposed at hearing for the four elementary schools, grades one through four, within the City of Pecos and adjoining suburbs. It requires (1) all such children north of T. & P. Railroad to attend North Pecos Elementary; (2) all such children south of T. & P. Railroad and south of Jackson Street to attend South Pecos Elementary (when constructed and available for schools); (3) all such children south of T. & P. Railroad and east of Cedar Street to attend Earl Bell Elementary; (4) all such children in the area bounded by T. & P. Railroad, Cedar Street and Jackson Street to attend Pecos Elementary.

According to the scholastic residents of the district for the 1952-53 year, these four zones would have allocated the children in such four schools as follows:

	Latin Am.	Anglo Am.	Total
North Pecos Elementary	51	95	146
South Pecos Elementary	121	171	292
Earl Bell Elementary	499	33	532
Pecos Elementary	17	313	330

Again the Pecos School District Board, at the hearing, offered to reconsider also this zone plan for elementary schools for the purpose of suggesting and substituting in lieu thereof another plan which might be less objectionable to the Petitioners, and further, to consider any zone plan they might prepare. By letter dated May 22, 1953, the Board submitted its revised zone plan with a pupil survey map projected for the 1953-54 school year. I quote in part from that letter:

"The Pecos School Board made a careful study of the survey maps and decided that the Pecos Elementary zone and the Earl Bell zone were the only ones that needed changing according to the location of the school population.

"As indicated on the maps you received, the Earl Bell Elementary zone has 612 children ages 6-9. At the present time 116 of these children attend the Santa Rosa Catholic School . . . leaving a total of 496 to attend the Earl Bell Elementary School.

" . . . In order to secure a better balance between the two schools the zone line was moved one block east to Ash Street. This takes 38 children from the Earl Bell School and makes a total of 458 children in 18 classrooms or an average of 25.44 children per room. This will increase the Pecos Elementary School from 308 to 346 children in 16 classrooms or an average of 21.62 children per room.

"The decision of the Board was reached on a basis of the number of children in each zone regardless of their descent. It is their desire to operate the Pecos Schools in the most efficient manner possible and to the satisfaction of everyone concerned."

These four school zones as modified by the Board (May 22, 1953) will contain approximately the following pupil distribution, projected for the 1953-54 school year:

Board's Revised Zone Plan for Elementary Schools Grades (1 to 4)				
NORTH PECOS ELEMENTARY (Within City Limits)				
Age	Latin-Am.	Anglo-Am.	Totals	
6	0	16	16	
7	0	18	18	
8	0	21	21	
9	1	17	18	73
(Within City Suburbs)				
Age	Latin-Am.	Anglo-Am.	Totals	
6	4	7	11	
7	5	5	10	
8	11	6	17	
9	11	9	20	58
Grand Total				131
Four classrooms; 32.75 children average per room.				

SOUTH PECOS ELEMENTARY (Within City Limits)				
Age	Latin-Am.	Anglo-Am.	Totals	
6	1	46	47	
7	1	39	40	
8	1	39	40	
9	1	34	35	162
(Within City Suburbs)				
6	14	2	16	
7	18	6	24	
8	34	8	42	
9	29	7	36	118
Grand Total				280
Ten classrooms; 28 children average per room.				

EARL BELL ELEMENTARY				
Age	Latin-Am.	Anglo-Am.	Totals	
6	146	4	150	
7	145	14	159	
8	128	5	133	
9	126	6	132	574

Since 116 pupils are to attend Santa Rosa Parochial School, this leaves 458 for the district school. Eighteen classrooms, 25.4 children average per room.

Continued on page 48





### Carlsbad Lulac Ladies at Work

Not to be outdone are the Ladies of Carlsbad Council who in their brief LULAC life have found several project and have done worlds of good to their community. In the above picture you see them preparing the food baskets to be delivered to needy families during the Christmas holidays. In the top picture we have Mrs. Frances Dalls, Miss Belen Yrigoyen, back row Cecilia Aguilar, Maria Pasas, Silver Leyva, Cindy Lara, Albina Carrasco, Hortensia Montes. In the lower picture we have Mrs. Connie Aguilera, Mrs. Consuelo Leyva, and Miss Tommie Wierick, Pres.

**CONGRATULATIONS**  
**to LULAC**  
**ON THEIR SILVER JUBILEE**

## ***Herman Lindaver, Inc.***

Quality Merchandise for over  
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**"Canners of Quality Products"**

**G. A. GONZALES**

**Owner & Manager**

**Deming, New Mexico**



## Pecos School Segregation Case Decision

Continued from page 46

PECOS ELEMENTARY			
Age	Latin-Am.	Anglo-Am.	Totals
6	8	82	90
7	11	88	99
8	4	78	82
9	6	69	75

346

Sixteen classrooms; 21.62 children average per room.

This Board modification of the Pecos Elementary and Earl Bell Elementary zones insofar as attendance of Latin Americans in the former and Anglo-Americans in the latter is concerned affects an increase of Latin Americans in Pecos Elementary by 27, and a decrease of Anglo-Americans in Earl Bell by 11. These four elementary school zones were adopted and are now put into effect for the 1953-54 school year. Counsel for Petitioners

advised me by letter, dated July 7, 1953, that the Board's modified zone plan was worse than the Board's original zone plan, and suggested the adoption in lieu thereof of the following zone plan:

### Petitioner's Proposed (Elementary) Zone Plan

Petitioners' proposed zone plan would take out of the Earl Bell area and add to the Pecos Elementary area, the area within the city limits bounded by Cedar, Pecan and East 8th Streets. Petitioners say that this will move 94 pupils out of Earl Bell and into the Pecos zone. Only 7 of the 94 would be Anglo-Americans; the remaining 87 would be Latin Americans.

Under Board's modified plan, about 29 Latin Americans would be zoned for Pecos Elementary. Under Petitioners' plan about 89 Latin Americans would be zoned for Pecos Elementary.

Under Board's modified plan, about 29 Anglo-Americans would be zoned for the Earl Bell Elementary. Under Petitioners' plan, about 33 Anglo-Americans would be zoned for Earl Bell.

A study of the offered evidence, the zone plans proposed, altered, suggested and adopted, in the light of the effect each plan would have on the total enrollment of Anglo- and Latin Americans in each of these elementary schools, reveals clearly no appreciable difference or adjustment as would justify a requirement that the Petitioners' plan be adopted in lieu of the Board's modified zone plan now being used for the 1953-54 year. Under Petitioners' suggested plan for changing the zones of Pecos and Earl Bell Elementary, the scholastics (ages 6 through 9) affected by such change would be forced to travel a greater distance in order to attend the Pecos Elementary School. They would be subjected to the additional hazard to traverse twice daily the busiest highway of the city. An examination of the Pecos City map on which is projected

scholastic population data reflects that the four city elementary schools are now located in those four most scholastically populated sections of the city; that they are located as to enable the scholastics living in these centers or sections to travel the least distance possible in arriving at said schools.

As hereinbefore stated, the evidence offered in this controversy is insufficient to establish that these schools were located where they are under Board intent or design to create unlawful segregation of these white races, the Anglo-Americans or the Latin Americans. We are disinclined to believe or agree that the laws demand or that our courts would require a school district board to remove or avoid all semblance or appearance of segregation in providing for its white race by the location of its school buildings or the establishment of its school zones in a manner as would sacrifice realistic considerations and decisions involving scholastic population centers, convenience to scholastics, natural and artificial hazards, transportation necessities and costs, efficiency, and practical and financial problems affecting the proper and reasonable operation of the district. The decision of no court has been made available or argued for the disposition of the precise question presented here.

In short, it is my opinion that no segregation question is raised for those school situations where a truly defensible zoning plan has been followed, even though in such cases the zoning results in the creation of neighborhood schools which, under other circumstances, would be regarded as a segregated school. It is obvious that, where the size of the school system warrants more than one school, the local authorities have a right to conform to the facts of population distribution in setting up neighborhood schools. On the other hand, it is equally obvious that an analysis of geography and of population statistics will show clearly whether the zoning was justified, or whether gerrymandering or other arbitrary usages have been followed.

In the light of the particular fact situations considered in this proceeding, it is my further decision that unlawful segregation of the white races, Latin American or Anglo-American scholastics, is not being instituted or practiced by the Board of Trustees of the Pecos Independent School District under its modified zoning plans adopted and set in motion for the school year 1953-54, or by the present location of its school buildings existing and now under construction, now being used each to house and educate both Latin and Anglo-American scholastics. Nor is the evidence offered sufficient to warrant a holding that unlawful segregation is being practiced in the various grades of these schools.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 25th day of November, A.D., 1953.

J. W. EDGAR  
Commissioner of Education

## TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

Austin, Texas  
November 25, 1953

Mr. Albert Armendariz  
Attorney at Law  
724 Caples Building  
El Paso, Texas  
Re: Marcos Barraza, et al  
v

Board of Trustees, Pecos  
Independent School District  
Dear Mr. Armendariz:  
I transmit herewith a copy of my decision entered this day in the above styled proceeding.

Very truly yours,  
J. W. EDGAR

Commissioner of Education

Enclosure



you won't miss a single issue of the Magazine if you send the following information . . . 6 weeks ahead of time to:

LULAC NEWS  
724 CAPLES BLDG.,  
EL PASO, TEXAS

- (1) Your full name — old address and new address.
- (2) The label on the cover of LULAC NEWS that has your name and address on it.



## An Outstanding Lulac: Felix Tijerina



Not long ago, the Lulac Councils of Houston, Texas awarded nine scholarships to students of that area; these awards were made possible by the untiring efforts of the members who took the advice of a man who once and many times has said, "Work hard, help yourself, help others, be a good citizen, take an active part in community affairs, and attend a church of your choice regularly." For more than twenty years, this man has led the Lulacs and his friends in the fight against oppression and exploitation of the underprivileged minority groups. He, perhaps more than any other man made the people in that area recognize the value of an educated mind as the weapon against ignorance and discrimination.

Today, a successful business figure, he has achieved his position of prominence in spite of overwhelming hardships; at the tender age of eight, he assumed the burden of providing for his widowed mother and three sisters. Characteristic of the attitude he has toward life itself is his attitude toward poverty which he refuses to recognize as an obstacle, but rather as a prime cause of man's implacable spirit to progress.

A man of medium height, he dresses in well-tailored clothes of moderate tastes. He is quick to laugh and easy to know; his ex-

pression is so animated that soon, a person stops seeing him objectively and carries away the feeling of friendliness.

In spite of his boyhood poverty and the fact that he has no formal education, or perhaps because of these, he has showed an insatiable appetite for knowledge. He made a habit of browsing through book stores, studied at home, and engaged in discussions of an instructive nature. He was never too proud to ask questions, and today he is supplying many of the answers. For years, people for miles around have come to him with their problems. He listens to each with a personal interest, and he has never been known to turn down a deserving request or take another's plight indifferently.

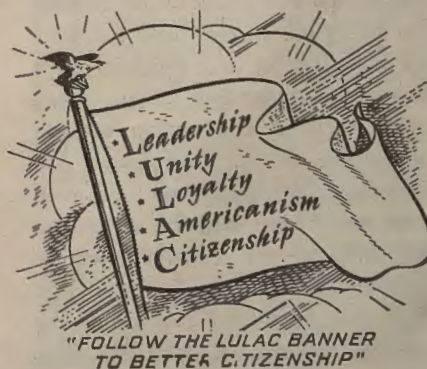
Speaking to a friend recently, he expressed his hope that the people of Latin extraction and for that matter all the people who are Spanish-speaking would master the English language. He considers this as a leading and important factor in their ability to take their place in the community as leaders. Universal education, then, is the keynote of this man's desire for those around him, and he pulls no punches in telling them that. Ignorance is the only obstacle that can defeat any cause and education the only means of eliminating it. All the organizations in the world will not accomplish the end that "proper background of home, church and education" will provide.

He served as a volunteer worker for seven years, and was for a time chairman of the Committee to

Study Juvenile Delinquency. At all times he has maintained that "bad boys" is a misnomer, and that the basic fault falls in the education of these young people. His interest and efforts to prevent and ward off many pitfalls for these youngsters has brought him to many different fields of Civic endeavor. He is Director of the Rusk Settlement Association, a member of the United Fund Nursery Aid Committee and the Houston Housing Authority, a Director of the Variety Boys Club, lifetime member of Boys Harbor, past president of Mexico Bello, and past vice-president of Lulac.

During the last World War, he served ably as a Sergeant at Ellington Air Base where he was in charge of the Mess Hall, a job which he did well, perhaps because it is his trade. He operates four of the largest food establishments in the Houston area.

Here then is a man of stature, a man who is as proud as he is humble, as generous as he is practical, and as courageous as any man. Such is a man we would well afford to imitate, and not at all to spare. Such a man is FELIX TIJERINA.





# AUSTIN IN JUNE!!

by Frank Pinedo

Twenty-five years of LULAC history will culminate in a glorious and fitting manner at the 1954 National Convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens in Austin in June!

The 1954 National Convention will be in Austin, Texas, on June 11, 12 and 13, with headquarters at the modern Commodore Perry Hotel.

The 1954 Convention will not be just another National Convention. It will truly be one of those conventions that only come once in a life-time; it will mark the end of an era for LULAC and the beginning of a new phase for our organization, an organization that has come of age and has built an enviable reputation.

The Austin Council is putting a lot of time into the planning of the convention, and with George Garza, Past National President, as Chairman of the Convention, you can be sure that the arrangements will be complete in every detail.

But as important as all of us recognize the niceties of a Convention, on this occasion the importance of the business to be discussed makes it mandatory that every member of LULAC be in Austin for the Convention proceedings. The friendships one makes, the relaxation everyone enjoys, and the beer and stimulation one receives at a National Convention have made every national convention an unforgettable event. This Silver Anniversary Convention will be even more so. There will be a special Roll-Call of all Past Presidents General and National Presidents. There will be a brief resume of the stirring history of LULAC. The

Committee for the Revision of the Constitution will make its report and there is the possibility that the League will adopt an entirely new Constitution. It is rumored that there will be another strong bid to change the official name of the League so that "Latin" will no longer receive our approval as a classification of our members. And, of course, there will be an election of National Officers. Take it from me, if any member of the League misses this Convention, they'll be sorry.



Uncle Sam says:

"Buy U.S. Defense BONDS for your security"

## A NEW LULAC



In the above picture you have none other than James Michael Gonzales son of Mr. Eloy and Mrs. Tillie Gonzales. He tips the scales at fifteen pounds, and is only two month old. LULAC congratulates the parents and feels confident that with such lovely parents as he has he will no doubt grow into the best LULAC of the Year someday.



## LULAC CITIZENSHIP CLASSES

With the enactment of the McCarran Act into law by the U. S. Congress, permitting Mexicans to pass examinations for U. S. citizenship in their native tongue, many citizenship classes sprung in the communities served by LULAC.

The above picture shows such a class in El Paso sponsored by the Men's Council. The class consists of 46 "students" with the average attendance of 40. Roberto Rubalcava is the professor, attended by the Ladies' Council who helped fill the applications and answered innumerable questions. The class will "graduate" in March.



# CANDELARIO BARRIENTOS, LULAC'S UNSUNG HERO

"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN TO GIVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIEND." Jesus Christ.

Yes, it was the Great Master himself who uttered those words.

Wise and profound, they strike at very roots of all that is human, humane and of brotherly love.

"Greater love has no man . . . ." Words that epitomize the goodness of all men consecrated to the ideals of christian charity . . . . of men who see beyond their own personal needs and selfish interests to search for the collective welfare of their fellows . . . .

The kind and the type of men that we honor this year because throughout the last quarter of a century, they have denied themselves that they might work for the common good . . . .

Doing the work that was so superbly summarized, by one of the greatest educators of our time, in the Aims and Purposes of LULAC:

"We believe in the democratic principle of individual, political and religious freedom . . . . the right of equality of social and economic opportunity . . . . the duty of cooperative endeavor towards the development of an American society wherein the cultural resources and the integrity of every individual and group constitute basic assets in the American way of life . . . that education is the foundation for the cultural growth and development of this Nation and that we are obligated to protect and promote the education of our people in accordance with the best American principles and standards . . . . that it is not only the privilege but also the obligations of every member of this organization to uphold and defend the rights and duties vested in every American citizen by the letter and the spirit of the law of the land."

Words that express the very essence of all that is good, all that

is noble, all that is to be commended in the heart of a citizen of these United States of America.

This was the stuff that CANDELARIO BARRIENTES was made out of.

Candelario Barrientes was the biggest grocer and fruitstand man, among the Latin American population of Hondo, Texas, back when we first met him sometime in 1936.

Besides having the best store in town, he also had the biggest heart . . . . and it was all pure gold.

Candelario Barrientes had gotten busy and had organized a Lulac Council in Hondo, and he had some very set ideas as to what that organization was to accomplish . . . and the rest of the membership were all with him to a man.

The main and principal item on their agenda was the improvement of their public school . . . the Mexican Ward School as it was fondly (?) called.

You should have seen it! "Seein' is believin' . . ." as the old saying goes — but in this case seein' was revoltin'. The only school that the Latin American children, of Hondo, had and could attend, at that time, was an old dilapidated shack, just about ready to fall down on the heads of the students at any moment. The debris and the refuse of the so-called American school—that is the old battered down seats and desks that had to be thrown out because they could no longer be used — were used to furnish the "Mexican" school.

The first we visited the school, just after a heavy rain the day before, every seat and desk was covered with mud. There was at least one inch of mud on all the floor, and the children had wiped the mud from off their shoes on everything in the one and only room.

The teacher was a senile old man of about 75. He would come in, in

the morning, take the one and only text book used to teach the entire group, which was composed of the students of all six grades, from the first to the sixth, give them the "lesson" for the day; light an old evil-smelling pipe, prop his feet up on his desk, and start reading the San Antonio morning paper, of which he was an avid reader.

That was all, Brother! You can well imagine what the children did the rest of the day . . . . and the education those kids were getting!!

Those were the conditions that Candelario Barrientes had to sink his teeth into!

But he went to work on the problem with a will. As soon as he had the Council well organized, he invited San Antonio Council No. 2 to come and meet with them, and from then on the fireworks began on the Hondo School Board.

Many meetings with the Hondo School Board, not all of them very cordial; several trips to Austin to the Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and a number of years later, Candelario Barrientes saw the most gratifying realization of his dream in the erection of a modern, up-to-date school building, staffed with a group of good teachers, although still with the title of Mexican Ward School.

And, in addition, all pupils graduating out of the sixth grade were henceforth allowed to attend the Hondo High School, something that had never happened before in the history of Hondo, Texas.

But—throughout all those years, quietly but sinisterly, the members of the Hondo School Board, exerted their influence on other merchants, businessmen and the people of Hondo, boycotting Candelario Barrientes until he went completely bankrupt. He was forced to liquidate his business, his home, even his car to keep up the unequal



struggle. He won a new school for the Latin American children of Hondo, but he lost all he had, even his health and his life—

And, exactly one week after the inauguration of the new school, Candelario Barrientos passed away. He must have died happy at what he had been able to do for the children on Hondo. At the same time he must have taken with him the infinite sorrow of having sacrificed his family, at leaving his own children destitute.

The day we buried Candelario Barrientes, even Mother Nature shed unhappy tears over his grave; and Brother M. C. Gonzales made a funeral oration that will live forever in the minds of those of us who treasure the memory of Candelario Barrientes.

His wife and children, poverty-stricken and alone, moved to San Antonio, where the children were placed in an orphanage, while the widow went to work to support herself and to help support her children.

"Greater love has no man . . ." said the Master. What better proof could we ask for than the sacrifice of Candelario Barrientes? Specially when this was done under the Banner of Lulac?

Let us keep alive forever the name of Candelario Barrientes. LULAC should use all its influence to see that that school that he worked so hard for, even to offering on its altar the future of his children, the happiness of his wife, and even his own life, should bear his name, that it may serve as an imperishable monument to his memory.

HOW ABOUT IT, LULAC?

—JACOB I. RODRIGUEZ

#### ON PACING

The runner soon tires. He who goes step by step, conserving his strength goes far. Step by step do we learn and grow. If you walk knowingly toward your goal, one step is as ten in the dark. Never be troubled at being passed by the fleet one at the start. The distance covered the end, the friends you have made, the good you have accomplished—the total record . . . is what counts.



## SCHOLARSHIP

Alfredo Lopez, left Co-Chairman of Education Committee and Brother Raymond, Dean of Saint Michael's College look over Scholarship which will be presented to some local boy at the end of this school year, while Eppie Chavez President of Lulac Council No. 33 looks on. It is the first outright scholarship to be awarded by Lulac. In the past we have had Scholarship Loans.

#### HELP WANTED

An English couple wanted a baby girl, and placed the following notice in the "personals" column of a London paper: "We have three sons. Has anyone any suggestions as to how we may have a daughter?"

Letters poured in from all over the world. "If at first you don't succeed, keep trying," wrote an American. "Consult the Dionnes," wrote a Canadian.

Then from a Frenchman came this startling suggestion: "Can I be of any help?"

—Juanita M. Doom





## Los Alamos New Mexico

**YEARLY REPORT FROM LOS  
ALAMOS LULAC COUNCIL 212**

The city of Los Alamos differs from other cities throughout the United States domestically in one manner; unemployment is practically non-existent, the reason being that residence cannot be established unless the breadwinner or head of the household is employed. Added to this unique circumstance is the fact that we are not exposed to limitless problems with which other councils, especially those in Southern New Mexico and Texas are daily confronted with.

At the time we came into existence, powerful and influential organizations, such as church groups, the Lions and the Kiwanis Clubs, to name a few, were already prominent in community affairs. Thus our activities have been along two main lines; first, community recognition of the existence of a Lulac Council, and second, community participation. I hope the following brief report and the newspaper clippings will give you a general idea of what we are trying to accomplish.

Juvenile delinquency was not our original idea. We heard about it the first time from our present National President, Albert Armendariz, at a regional meeting in Albuquerque last year. We realized that juvenile delinquency does not by-pass even as prosperous and unique a community such as ours. Hence, our interest for initiating a juvenile delinquency prevention program in Los Alamos.

Lt. Jesse Rose was a guest speaker at one of our earlier meetings. His speech was titled "Juvenile Delinquency", and contained the facts about the need of special training in juvenile delinquency for community police officers. Being that the majority of our members are parents, Lt. Rose's speech inspired us to sponsor a police officer to the Juvenile Delinquency Control Institute at the University of Southern California. Due to Atomic Energy Commission regulations and technicalities the offer was turned down. However, the League of Women Voters learned about this and the ire of the community was aroused. At a meeting where more than thirty organizations were represented, LULAC was asked to explain the matter in detail. A vote of acclamation was bestowed upon LULAC in the form of a petition from one of the citizens at the meeting, and we were invited to a meeting with one of the Atomic Energy Commission field representatives to discuss the matter more thoroughly.

At the meeting mentioned above a satisfactory explanation was given as to why an officer couldn't be sent to the University of Southern California. However, a community council was appointed by the organizations present and further developments are expected.

Thus in closing I would like to say that in this city of Atomic Energy with its array of brilliant scientists, and its complement of craftsmen, housewives and children, where almost everything conforms to a timetable or to a magic formula derived by the INIAC or MANIAC computing machines, or

to the ideas of a theoretical physicist, mathematician, or even a mad chemist, the Latin-American people have come into their own mainly through the efforts of LULAC.



On January 11th a dinner will be given in honor of Senator Large at the Rice Hotel in this city. Senator Large is also Ambassador to the United Nations from the United States. The officers of this Council were invited. The local president and secretary will attend. Outcome of recent elections held is as follows; Pres., Gilbert Gomez; Vice-Pres., Leon Eguia; Sec., Tony Rico; Asst. Sec., Reynaldo Herrera; Treasurer, Gabriel Ramirez; Asst. Treas., Louis Jasso; Sgt. -at-Arms, Julian Chapa and Raul Martinez; Chaplain, David Cervantes; Parliamentarian, Felix Salazar Jr.

**Christmas Toys Project--** Last year our council distributed toys to underprivileged children of the following places:

- 1) Jefferson Davis Hospital
- 2) The T. B. Clinic
- 3) San Jose Clinic
- 4) St. Patrick Parochial School
- 5) St. Charles Day Nursery
- 6) Guadalupe Parochial School
- 7) Immaculate Heart Church
- 8) To the men's council to be placed in the Christmas Grocery Baskets which they delivered to needy families.



## LULAC IN ACTION

### HOUSTON

**Eyeglasses Project**--This project was begun when our council learned of the many children going to public and parochial schools who were in need of glasses but whose families were unable to purchase them. Through the principals of the schools these children are referred to our council. Our Council furnishes transportation to these children to the examining physician and sees the child through until he has his glasses.

**Baby Garment Project**-- San Jose Clinic presented our council with the problem that they had numerous babies visiting the clinic or hospitalized in the clinic whose parents could not afford such necessities as diapers, shirts and dresses. To this clinic our council sends a monthly check for the purchasing of material to make these baby garments.

**Milk Fund**--Through the auspices of the Social Service Department of the Houston Tuberculosis Clinic our council purchases milk tickets for needy families who are unable to buy milk for their children. To the Houston Tuberculosis Clinic goes a check every month for this purpose.

**Scholarship**--- This year for the first time our council awarded a one year scholarship to Sistos Estrada who is now attending the University of Texas. We hope to be able to continue awarding a scholarship a year in the future.

**Donation to the Fund of los Ninos del Padre Figueroa**-- You may have read in the newspaper about the pathetic story of Padre Figueroa, a most humble father from the small town of Los Remedios, Estado de Mexico, Mexico, who died of starvation to feed some 30 odd children, orphans, that had found their way to his little school. To this fund, our council sent a \$100.00 donation.

**Donations:** --Every year our council sends a check to

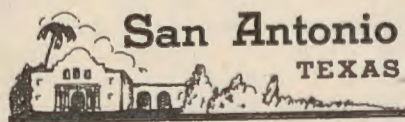
- 1) Red Cross
- 2) Cancer Drive
- 3) The Houston Chronicle's Good fellow Fund -For the pur-

chasing of toys for needy children.

- 4) The Houston Press for their Basket Drive -They present needy families with baskets of groceries.
- 5) The Houston Post for the purchasing of books and cigarettes for hospitalized veterans in the local hospitals.

#### Services rendered.

- 1) U. F. Drive -last year our members collected for the U. F. by going from door to door.
- 2) Christmas Seals -for the Houston-Harris County TB Ass'n we help to prepare the sheets of seals to be mailed to residents of Harris County.
- 3) Houston Press Basket Drive -last year our members helped deliver these baskets of food.



A letter from Council No. 1 of Corpus Christi must be answered to learn more facts concerning their Silver Anniversary Dinner Banquet.

Mrs. Alonzo gave a report concerning delivery of eleven Christmas baskets. Mr. Alonzo was extremely nice and very helpful in making these deliveries.

Money spent for baskets runs as follows: Liberto Gro. \$12.90, Busy Bee \$11.90, Bread, \$2.50, Meat \$9.52, Produce \$1.40, and candy for T. B. patients \$5.50. Total \$43.72. \$6.28 was left of \$50.00 check and .75 more, taking a total of \$7.03 will go back to our bank account. Seventy-five cents were made by the sale of surplus potatoes. The baskets were well supplied and this was accomplished by the cooperation of the purchasing committee and the willingness to help of the wholesalers.

Mr. and Mrs. Padilla and Mrs. Garcia delivered the candy and fruit to Southon Sanatorium. We received a letter of appreciation from Mr. Caster, Administrator of the sanatorium to thank us for our Christmas gift to the patients.

Our Council was appointed to pick up the January 22 collection

of March of Dimes. A group of lady Lulacs will collect in the day time and those who cannot do so will take up the collection at night.

Rodriguez and Montalvo will attend Regional Convention at Fort Worth.

A bingo party to take place January 30 will be sponsored by Mesdames Villa, Cervantes, Wilkins and Lopez.

Mrs. Alice E. Gutierrez turned in names of nine families taken from files of social worker to whom Christmas baskets will be given.

Mrs. Louise H. Gutierrez and Mrs. Alice E. Gutierrez gave an itemized report of expenses and intake of Bingo Party. This amount of \$75.00 (in check) was turned in as net profit.

Correspondence was read and discussed.

The Christmas Tamalada is scheduled for Dec. 17. Lady Lulacs will be hostesses.

We were glad to welcome back Mrs. Martin Rodriguez and Mrs. Harry Comfort.

Mr. Avalos took pictures of the group with our stock of groceries destined for Xmas Baskets. These pictures will be published in LULAC NEWS.

A committee made up of Mesdames Montalvo, de los Santos Rodriguez, Alonza, Garcia, Padilla and Cruz volunteered to arrange and distribute the Christmas Bounty and prepare individual bags of oranges, apples and candy to be given to T. B. patients at Southon Sanatorium. A check for \$50.00 was drawn for this purpose.

### Baytown, Texas

On September the 5th, 1953 we held our inaugural banquet at the Humble Dining Room. It was one of our most important functions since the Council was formed. Emilio Barajas is now the treasurer.

I will send you a brief history of our council since it was formed in a very few days. Our P.O. Box is 3629.



## LULAC IN ACTION

### Galveston, Texas

Council No. 151 "LULAC" humbly requests and submits to you a list of successful events and activities throughout the last three months available for publication in our Anniversary in our coming February issue of LULAC News.

9/13/53. 8th District Convention and picnic combined held in League City Texas. Election of David Adame as District Governor. On September 13th, LULAC Council 151 of Galveston, Texas, held the first of what it hopes to be many annual picnics. Combined with the picnic was the annual 8th District Convention. Guests at this Convention were Albert Armendariz, Natl. Pres.; Frank M. Pinedo, Texas Reg. Governor; Miss Emily Rimmer, Natl. Director of Junior Lulacs, and Clark W. Thompson, Congressman from the 9th District in Washington. Elected District Governor at this Convention was David Adame from Houston, Texas Council 60.

9/3/53. Special meeting with wives and guest members invited. Scholarships awarded to Joe G. Castillo and Margarito Sendejas. Special guest of honor were the teachers of both awardees, and Father Green of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church who has taken a great interest in the doings of this Council.

Juvenile Officer G. Cusick and Chief of Detectives J. W. Whitburn were requested to appear before a meeting of Lulac members, their wives and the general public to account for the undue publicity that had been given the term "LATIN-AMERICAN" as related to juvenile delinquency. Question and Answer period conducted. Much accomplished in the line of stopping the practice of identifying delinquents as Latin-American.

10/18/53 Banquet held at Manuel's Cafe. Initiation of new members combined with drive for new membership.

11/21/53 Thanksgiving Dance held at Elks Hall; proceeds to the Scholarship Fund.

12/3/53 Council sponsored and organized a Boy Scout Troop. Council sponsored float in Christmas parade which won 2nd prize money and many compliments from Cham-

ber of Commerce and other civic organizations.

Committee appointed and plans completed for a coming Dance for the benefit of the March of Dimes.

An Annual Christmas party was held for Lulac members and their families, great success.

Committee appointed to conduct the annual Poll Tax Drive.

A Committee was appointed to represent Council in working with local School for Retarded Children.

Treasurer authorized to purchase Christmas Seals.

Our Sincere wishes for a most Happy and prosperous New Year.

### Ft. Stockton, Texas

LULAC Council No. 62 at Fort Stockton, Tex., has established an enviable record since its organization in 1938. The Ladies No. 190 was organized by Council 62, and the Ladies in turn helped organize a Junior Council. Through the efforts of LULAC, a community hall, known as LULAC Hall, has been built.

Fort Stockton Council was one of the principal organizers of the Grandfalls, Midland, McCamey and Pecos Councils. Fort Stockton boasts two National officers, Tina Urias, Second Natl. Vice-President, and George Peña District Governor District 5.

Fort Stockton is a small city of 5,000 population, yet The Council has been one of the most influential. The LULACS have been successful in abolishing racial discrimination which existed a few years back in Fort Stockton. Council 62 has had the untiring efforts of all members and the splendid cooperation and understanding of most of their Anglo fellow citizens. Most of the misunderstandings were eradicated by mutual understanding based on education, and, today, discrimination does not exist in Fort Stockton.

Fort Stockton is in the Trans-Pecos country, which early geographies showed as a part of the Great American desert; and even the U. S. Army came prepared

for desert travel with a herd of 24 camels back in 1859, but was surprised to find large springs that had served the Indians and Spaniards. The same springs now supply the water for a large and unique swimming pool which has just been completed in the springs themselves.

When the Spaniards camped beside the springs in 1684, they named it San Juan del Rio.

Fort Stockton is the county seat of the second largest county in Texas and the hub of U. S. Highways 67, 290, and 285, and State Highway 82. It is in the heart of the Trans-Pecos country, noted for irrigation, ranching and oil. Fort Stockton boasts a colorful history and enjoys an excellent year-around climate. Excellent schools, active churches, parks and a well-equipped hospital, combined with progressive business houses, make Fort Stockton a desirable place to live.

The LULAC Council has been active in the growth and civic work of Fort Stockton, taking part in Red Cross drives, March of Dimes, Gonzales Warm Springs campaign, chest x-rays, blood mobile unit work and other worthwhile civic drives. To help keep the city clean, the Council bought a large trash container and placed it on Main St.

The Council sponsors a local Boy Scout troop and is planning a Scout outing. A baseball team of Boy Scouts for the Junior League is sponsored by the Council.

A scholarship fund which is presented annually was established and is supported by the Council. The Council arranged for a Junior delegate to attend the national convention at Laredo, and also sent senior delegates to the national convention in Santa Fe.

Flowers are sent to members and their wives while they are in the hospital.

The LULACS had an enterprising part in the homecoming welcome recently given Abel Garcia, returned Korean conflict POW, when he was presented with a Plymouth car from the cities of Fort Stockton. The presentation followed a motorized parade and large public reception in his honor in September.

Forty-five new members were received into the Fort Stockton





"The Fiesta with a Purpose"—this reputation has been earned in seven annual presentation of San Antonio Lulacs' colorful "La Feria de las Flores," which is the Alamo City Council's outstanding fund raising event that has provided 40 college scholarships that have been awarded to outstanding high school graduates. Pictured, left to right, Frank Jasso, who has been assisting in staging the floral fete, as publicity chairman, John A. Esquivel, originator of the event, and Miss Alicia Gallegos, last year's queen.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS

There is not one Council in the nation that does not make some provision to award deserving high school students with a scholarship, and every year you read, hear, or see of the many students who are enabled to attend our colleges, and universities because of LULAC. This is one of the finest LULAC contributions to the community, state and nation.



#### LULAC WEEK IN EL PASO

El Paso Councils are forever ready to do their little bit to promote LULAC and here you see them with the El Paso Mayor Hon. Fred Hervey presenting his LULAC WEEK PROCLAMATION to the local President Luciano Santoscoy. In the photo we have left to right: O. R. Pimentel, candidate for Dist. Gov.; Attorney Albert Armendariz, National President; Luciano Santoscoy, Raul V. Muñoz, Hon. Fred Hervey, Ernest Ponce, City Alderman; and Louis Meraz, local secretary.



## LULAC IN ACTION

LULACS Oct. 17 in a ceremony at the Fort Stockton airport in a ceremony conducted by Cruz Fernandez, National Vice-President. Mr. Fernandez complimented the Fort Stockton LULACS, declaring it one of the largest and most enthusiastic groups ever initiated by him at one time. Approximately 450 people witnessed the initiation of 13 men into men's Council, 13 women into Ladies 190, and 19 Juniors into the Junior LULACS.

The stationery is beautiful! We have found the material you sent along most helpful.

Our tentative plans are: To emphasize the community spirit — the presentation of several books to our public library in commemoration of our Silver Anniversary (2) taking gifts of flowers, magazines, etc., to patients in our local hospital. We may add some other projects to these later, as we see need for them.

### For enjoyment by our members:

Feb. 14—High Mass—for all three councils. Installation new officers.

Feb. 15—(Open for Jrs. or Men's Council)

Feb. 16—Steak Fry for Ladies and Men's Councils at the Pete Terrazas'.

Feb. 17—(Open date)

Feb. 18—Weiner Roast for all three councils.

Feb. 19—(Open date)

Feb. 20—Cocktail party at the George Pina's.

Enclosed you will also find my article for this month.

We've been hearing many things about the Anniversary issue and are really looking forward to receiving it.

## Santa Fe, N. M.

With our twenty-fifth anniversary just around the corner, the Ladies Council has lined up a program of outstanding activity.

Our main winter program has been to set up the rules and regulations for the handling of scho-

larships to girls of Spanish descent who are scholastically worthy, yet economically unable to continue their education without help. We are happy to announce that after years of earning small amounts of money through bake sales, Coke sales, bingo games, etc., we are now for the first time in our history in a position to give an annual scholarship outright, as well as continuing our former policy of lending money to girls attending college or other schools of higher education. We have approved the proposal of the Scholarship Committee, headed by Mrs. Virginia Gonzales, to make this annual scholarship of \$200.00 to the most deserving girl in the county schools with the aid and approval of the various principals and other educators.

We held a pot-luck supper in October, an event which is always enormously enjoyed by the members, not only for the good food served, but also the comradeship and unity of the members.

In November, we had the privilege and honor to hear speeches by Mr. Akbar Zad of Teheran, Iran, and Mr. Nasr el Din el Hosseiny of Cairo, Egypt, concerning the conditions and problems in their respective countries. These gentlemen represent fifteen men from these two countries who are spending some time in the U. S. under the Four-Point Program, and are currently at A. and M. college in New Mexico.

We also sponsored three families with Christmas baskets over the holidays, two of them being very needy families which the Council has been helping for some time and shall continue to aid.

Following our annual custom, small gifts were exchanged among the members following the regular meeting, and the Council, grouped about the gaily-decorated tree, sang carols in English, as well as the favorite Villancicos in Spanish.

At our January meeting a new Chaplain was unanimously voted in and sworn in officially. She is Mrs. Fina Trujillo, replacing Mrs. Rose Padilla, who has moved to Albuquerque. We had as guest speaker Miss Florence Ruth Jones, representing the March of Dimes program, explaining to us the current

progress against polio. We also decided to hold a bake sale during Lulac Week, the proceeds to go to March of Dimes campaign. Miss Jones noted that the majority of polio victims being paid for by our county at present are of Spanish extraction, probably due to poor polio education and understanding in the rural communities.

The rest of the times was devoted to discussion of our plans for Lulac Week celebration here --of which, more later!

Plans for LULAC WEEK were summarized as follows:

Sat. 13:—Cuperatino Dance at the Armory and St. Mikes gym.

Sun. 14:—Operation Solano with press publicity.

Mon. 15:—Drive for blood donations. Idea to have all persons receiving parking tickets to pay with blood, also get all members to cooperate, also maybe have Juniors ask for volunteers. Blood to go to charity

Tues. 16:—Bingo game. Money to go to Cuperatino club. This will be for members and guests, and will be held at Guadalupe hall.

Wed. 17:—Radio program. Panel discussion with one member from each council in the district. Santa Fe 18, Santa Fe 33, Los Alamos (2 councils) Española (2 councils) Taos with an outside moderator.

Thurs. 18:—Cuperatino game. Suits to be presented. Admission 25c.

Fri. 19:—Enchilada supper at Cristo Rey Church, proceeds to go to the new parochial school. Cost \$1.00 per plate. Junior Lulacs will be installed and the charter members will be given free dinners at the joint expense of the local councils.

Sat. 20:—Bake sale by Council 18, funds to go to March of Dimes. Dance for all members and guests. \$1.00 admission and no refreshments provided.

In charge of LULAC WEEK Publicity Nena Palmer.



## LULAC IN ACTION

### SANTA FE, N. M.

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 P. M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Albert Gonzales reported on the March of Dimes Dance. It will be held at Seth Hall. Ralph Flannagan's Orchestra has been contracted for this dance.

We will also hold two dances for the Cupertino Club at a later date.

Mr. Joe Garcia reported he was working on the report turned in by the convention committee and would turn in his report at next meeting.

The program for Lulac Week was discussed. A request by the National Office that we try to sell ad's for the Lulac Magazine was turned down. Ads are too expensive and would be hard to sell. The Council was informed of and invited to attend the Supreme Council meeting on Feb. 20th.

The President read the steps suggested by the Nat'l Office for Lulac Week activities.

### Port Arthur, Tex.

A regular meeting of the League of United Latin-American Citizens Council 217 was held at the Boys Scout hut, 326 Thomas Blvd., Sunday afternoon, January 10, 1954. President Jose A. Dominguez presided. The meeting was called to order by President Jose A. Dominguez at 3:30 p.m. The Official Prayer was given by the V-President, Salvador Ybarra, followed by President Dominguez own prayer.

Applications for membership by Mr. Paul P. Silva, Mr. Marcelo DeLeon, and Mr. Roberto Garcia were approved by vote. These candidates for membership were initiated and given the oath by President Jose A. Domingo.

The pending matter of electing the remainder of the officers was held. The following were elected and installed by President Jose A. Dominguez: Jesse Bernal, assistant Secretary; Luz D. Garcia, Jr., assistant Treasurer; Joe V. Gutierrez, Sergeant of Arms. It was stated that a Guide shall be appointed at each meeting thereafter.

The Treasurer reported sending the quarterly quota to the National Office.

District Governor, Albert Cadena reported that Beaumont is considering organizing a Lulac Council in the near future.

District Governor Albert Cadena was appointed chairman of March of Dimes committee. He will find means in which our Council can help this worthy drive.

The committee on distribution of food packages to needy families reported a success.

Treasurer Frank Rodriguez moved that the following resolution be adopted. RESOLVED; 1. That the National President of Lulac write or contact the leading newspapers and inform them that the people of Mexican descent do not like the adjective "wetback" to describe the alien laborer 2. To send up a committee to investigate the amount earned by the laborer, as agreed by the contract. 3. Meet with representatives of the Mexican Government and inform them that the Mexican people of the United States do not like the condition in which these people live and work; ask the Mexican Government to try force to stop these people from crossing illegally. The motion was seconded and carried.

Nominations and elections for delegates to the Texas Regional Convention were held. Brother Frank Rodriguez and Brother Paul P. Silva were elected. A motion to help defray expenses of delegates by the membership was approved. The Council will contribute necessary amount to complete \$50 allotted delegates.

A sum of \$33.50 was donated by the following members: Julian Sanchez, \$3.00; Sotero J. Gonzalez, \$3.00; Filiberto Gutierrez, \$1.00; Rudy Flores, \$1.00 Jose A. Dominguez, \$1.50; Felix Soliz, \$2.00; Marcelo DeLeon, \$2.00; Roberto Garcia, \$2.00; Gregory Treviño, \$2.00; Joe V. Gutierrez, \$1.00; Jose G. Mendiola, \$3.00; Salvador Ybarra, \$3.00; Albert Cadena, \$3.00; Mariano L. Cruz, \$3.00; Santos Martinez, \$3.00.

A sum of \$50.00 was needed, so the Council will furnish \$16.50. The Secretary was instructed to write letters of credentials for delegates.

A motion that the Council refund Brother Jose G. Mendiola \$10.00 he used to purchase candy, fruit, and toys for the Christmas party was seconded and carried.

On adoption of a motion to adjourn, the Chair declared the meeting adjourned at 6:00 p. m.

\* \* \*

Officers of the Port Arthur Council headed by Albert Cadena, district governor, conducted an organizational meeting Sunday January 25, 1954, at the WOW hall in the city of Beaumont, Texas.

Other Officers from Council 217, who participated, were: the Rev. Jose G. Mendiola, past president; Jose A. Dominguez, president; Salvador Ybarra, vice president; Felix Soliz, secretary, and Frank Rodriguez, treasurer.

The following officers were initiated and installed by Council 217 of Port Arthur, Texas. These being the first for Council 235 of Beaumont, Texas.

Rufus Salas, president — 1345 College St.

Pete Ochoa, v-president — 1345 College St.

John Martinez, secretary — 1096 Victoria.

Adolfo Gracia, Jr., Treasurer — 928 Wall St.

Felix Lopez, chaplain — 624 Holmes St.

### Houston, Texas

Regular Meeting of Lulac Council No. 22 Held January 7, 1954 at New Court House

A visitor and prospective member, Miss Elvia Villareal, was introduced.

Dist. Gov. David Adame walked in at this time and was recognized by the Chair. Mr. Adame touched briefly on our coming Texas Regional Convention. He handed our Council two copies of the proclamation in which is shown Gov. Allan Shivers signing the proclamation and proclaiming the week of February 14 to 20, 1954 as Lulac Week in Texas.

Reports made: Treasurer, Miss Elida Flores advised having paid



## LULAC IN ACTION

amounts of \$268.19 for toys; \$15.00 to the men's council's project of the Christmas (grocery) basket drive.

Innumerable toys that were donated to individual children. Mrs. Quintero advised that an approximate 900 toys were distributed. With the help of Mr. Andy Anderson and several other people our council was able to give more toys than could have been bought with the \$268.19. In this committee were also Miss Carmen Lopez and Misses Geneva and Consuelo Velasquez. The committee was commended for the fine work and Miss Quintero was given an applause as the council's demonstration of thanks.

For next year, Mrs. Quintero advised that her husband had informed her that through him we could purchase for the sum of \$2, dolls that otherwise would be far more expensive.

Mrs. Felix Tijerina walked in at this time and was introduced to the assembly. Mrs. Tijerina's visit tonight was in regard to our council's cooperation with the March of Dimes. By January 29, 1954, Mrs. Tijerina advised that all contributions must be in. This year she is visiting all local civic and social organizations of Latin-Americans to see if we cannot make a better showing. Last year only a total of \$192.42 was collected.

Mrs. Maria Reina and Miss Julia Gonzales of Club Verde Mar were introduced by Miss Gonzalez.

Report on Eyeglasses: Chairman Mrs. Luz Morales advised receiving a letter for Elief School in which they name six needy children who are in need of glasses. On other children sent to Melrose, Mrs. Morales advised that she is waiting for a full report from them. There has been a total of ten pairs of glasses given since the beginning of this administration.

The matter of the diapers we are to donate to Jefferson Davis Hospital was brought up for discussion. Mrs. Carmen Cortez advised that for \$1.29 we could purchase them from Wieners Change Stores; at present they are out of them but will have them soon after they are through with their inventory. For \$1.58 we can purchase them elsewhere.

Report was asked of our profit-making social for the month of January. No report was given.

Mrs. Ofelia Quintero reported on dance which she attended of Mexico Bello at Rice Hotel. She and Miss Carmen Lopez represented our council.

Report was asked of wedding gift to be given to Mrs. Mamie Olivares. Mrs. Quintero advised that purchase of the gift had been made.

Pres. Susie Gonzales reported on visit to the V.A. Hospital on December 21, 1953 to help decorate the tree and Ward 4-B. She also gave us an interesting account of the Christmas Eve party which was sponsored by the VAVS. Miss Gloria Reina accompanied Miss Gonzales. To this party our council donated \$8.61 to help with refreshments.

Letter received from Mr. Louis Wilmot of Council No. 1 of Corpus Christi was read, contents of which was that he pledged the support of Lulac to National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis.

Mrs. Carmen Cortes inquired as to what our council had planned in the way of selling advertisements for helping toward the issuance of February issue of Lulac News.

Report was made that Sister Lamberta has advised the need of volunteer help to aid in transporting palsy patients for their daily treatments. Volunteers must have cars; the hours would be during the daytime only, presumably not later than 5 p.m. This matter was left pending, due mainly because of our being pressed for time.

On the matter of our going in with Mrs. Felix Tijerina and helping her in the March of Dimes, Mrs. Carmen Cortez, seconded by Miss Lopez, moved that our council work in cooperation with Mrs. Tijerina; the motion carried.

Mrs. Tijerina further advised that our council as a group could help by sponsoring a social or perhaps making a collection at some of the local socials, etc. Mrs. Tijerina works in conjunction with the Mothers March.

On the council's donation, Mrs. Morales, seconded by Mrs. Cortez, moved that we make a donation of

\$50.00. Miss Rimmer asked permission from Mrs. Morales if said motion could be amended to read "\$50.00 plus our time on January 29th." Motion carried as amended.

A check with our treasurer revealed that we currently have 31 members, consequently entitling our council to three delegates and three alternates at the Texas Regional Convention.

Miss Rimmer inquired as to what expenses the council was incurring on delegates and alternates sent. Miss Va. Ochoa, basing her motion on the practices followed by the council in the past, moved that the only expense paid by the council for each representative should be the registration fee.

The Ladies Council has received 34 requests for glasses for underprivileged children. They will be purchased by the Council. The proposed agenda for the year is—

1. May Dance this year is to be held in April.
2. Men's Council will have their annual fiesta in May.
3. Feb. 5 Council will plan small profit socials.
4. Feb. 17th both Councils will join to have dance at Rice Hotel to commemorate LULAC'S Silver Anniversary.
5. Jan. 27th Men's Council had installation of Officers and initiation of new members at Palladium. Ladies' Council was invited. It was a formal affair.



This month the Men's Council has again launched its fund-raising campaign to feed a school child. Last year it fed 800 children per month during the school year. This year it is the hope of the council to enlarge its operation by helping one more school in this worthwhile project.

Planning and preparations are now being made to celebrate LULAC week in an all-out city-wide basis, using radio, press, and TV as well as by social functions. The council has invited Hon. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, President of Mexico, to its celebrations.



## LULAC IN ACTION



Membership Committee was appointed by the president as follows: Ernest Flores, Chairman; O. J. Benitez and Carlos Sapient as co-chairmen. The council is sponsoring a March of Dimes Dance to be held at the Mission Ballroom. The local band known as the Elm street Silver Clarinet Marching Society will furnish the music free. Admission will be \$1.25 per person. Lady Lulac council will bake the cakes to be auctioned on that nite. Both councils will be hosts to the Supreme Council meeting to be held sometime in March. Mayor Pro-Tem Ernest Flores signed a proclamation declaring the week of Feb. 14-20 as LULAC WEEK.

Ladies Lulac Council No. 224. Program for year ending December 31st, 1953.

Public Dance, Saturday, July 4th, Pete Dominguez & Orchestra at Mission Cafe (Ballroom).

Anniversary Banquet and Public Dance, Saturday, October 3rd, Music Makers of Silver City, N. M. W. College at Mission Ballroom.

Annual Enchilada Supper, Thursday, Nov. 19th, at Mission Cafe.

Christmas Party, Ladies Lulac Dinner Meeting at Mission Cafe. (Prepared food baskets for needy families, also boxes containing toilet articles for patients at Socorro Hospital.)

New Year's Eve Dance, Thursday, December 31st, Pete Dominguez & Orchestra at Mission Ballroom.

Ladies Lulac Council No. 204, Officers for year 1952-53:

Mrs. Pomposa Vega, President; Miss Virginia Garcia, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Joe Garcia, Treasurer; Miss Socorro Molinar, Recording-Secretary; Miss Mary Hernandez, Corresponding Sec. & Guide; Mrs. Raul Garcia, Chaplain; Mrs. Joe Padilla, Trustee and Mrs. Ernest Flores, Trustee.

The year 1953 ended with a total number of 15 active members and

total number of 22 members in the organization.

August 1952: Lady Lulacs helped the men with the annual barbecue.

Sept 1952:

Oct. 1952:

Nov. 1952: Enchilada supper at Mission Cafe. (most successful)

Dec. 1952: Held joint meeting with Mens council, made plans for joint Xmas Party. Donated to Crusade for Freedom. Had Rev. Sullivan as guest, also Judge A. W. Marshall, who spoke on "How Judges were selected for the jury."

Food baskets for needy families were donated. A Nativity Scene was displayed at Mahoney Park on Spruce St.

January 1953: Helped Mobile X-Ray Unit by members contributing a few hours of our time to work.

Members canvassed part of town to help the Deming Mothers March of Dimes.

Members baked cakes which were auctioned at March of Dimes bringing a grand total of \$146.75, which was turned to the March of Dimes fund. (Cakes were donated by non members also.)

February: Contribution to the Smith Fund.

Mrs. Vega, Mrs. Raul Garcia, Miss Mary Hernandez, Mrs. Henry Armendariz, attended the Regional Convention at Albuquerque February 14, 1953. Helped in Red Cross Drive.

March: Convention report given by Mrs. Vega to organization. Letters of invitation were sent to prospective members to join the council.

Tentative plans were made to present a style show to present the new spring styles before the Easter Season. (Unfortunately on March 13, two of the largest department stores burned, also a man's shop and drug stores, leaving only a few stores to include in the show, show cancelled.)

April, May, June, July: Everyone was taking their vacations, have irregular meetings, continued to plan for the Fall Season.

Donated to the Cancer Fund. Mrs. Henry Armendariz attended the National Convention at Santa Fe. Ernest Flores gave a complete re-

port on the convention at the June meeting. Aims and Purposes of Lulac discussed at the meetings.

August: Helped men's council with their Barbecue. (A most successful annual event to help keep up the Isolation Ward at the Deming Hospital).

September: Nomination of Officers for coming year. Plans for the Banquet and Dance. Invitations to the banquet and dance extended to members of the El Paso council and the Silver City council.

October: Officers elected were: Mrs. Raul Garcia, president; Miss Mary Hernandez, vice president; Miss Virginia Garcia, treasurer; Mrs. Natalia Sexton, recording secretary; Mrs. Joe Padilla, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Nazario Padilla, chaplain; Trustees, Mrs. Ernest Flores and Mrs. Joe Garcia; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Pomposo Vega.

Tentative plans were made to purchase playground equipment for the George Bell School.

November: Enchilada Supper.

December: Placed order for slide for George Bell School.

Dinner meeting at Mission Cafe. Prepared Food Baskets for needy families, also toilet articles were brought by the members, a large box was mailed to the hospital in Socorro for tubercular patients.

All in all, we the members of the Ladies Lulac Council feel that our first year in the organization was not wasted. We accomplished many things, although we were at the same time trying to get started and organized. We learned as we accomplished. Our efforts were not wasted and we are striving to make 1954 a bigger and better year for the Deming Ladies Lulac Council!!

We have a good slate of officers and are sure that they will direct us in the best manner possible.

## Trinidad, Colo.

Election of officers was held recently and Mr. Fred Gonzalez of 314 Chestnut was elected president and Joseph E. Vigil of 1015 Robinson was elected secretary.

Council No. 133 gave a testimonial dinner honoring former U.



## LULAC IN ACTION

S. District Attorney Charles S. Vigil, a long time Lulac. At the Trinidad Country Club on Tuesday February 16 at 6:30 p. m. there were gathered State and City officials plus the many friends and members of LULAC to honor Charles S. Vigil. It was an auspicious occasion of public display of gratitude and respect for the most outstanding service rendered Colorado and the community by the Guest of Honor. Principal addresses were given by Dwight C. Baird, President of Trinidad Jr. College; John N. Mabry, former District Attorney; O. F. Nigro, Assistant District Attorney, and Fred Winsor, Editor of Chronicle News.

## Last-minute Reports

### ESPAÑOLA, N. M.

The most important immediate objective is our scholarship fund drive. We sponsored a basketball game between the Whinkered Wizards of St. Augustine, Florida and the Northern New Mexico All Stars, the proceeds to go to the scholarship fund. One tuition scholarship was realized from the proceeds of the game, to be given to a graduating senior from the Española Municipal High School. Another objective — the discovery of children with defective vision in the isolated areas who can not afford correction — is slowly beginning to materialize. We hope soon we will be able to supply a few with glasses, thus restoring for them their passport into the halls of education and a new visa into their world of observation.

The Lady Lulacs have organized. The Men's council like to pride themselves with the credit for their organization. So far the Ladies' council have contributed time and effort for the Mother's March of Dimes and helped the Men's Council with a miscellany of activities.

### PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

The nomination and election of officers for the coming term was held with the following members being elected: Jose A. Dominguez, President; Salvador Ibarra, Vice

President; Felix Solis, Secretary; Frank Rodriguez, Treasurer; Mike Hernandez, Chaplain. Entertainment for this session was provided by the Boy Scouts of troop 58, who we co-sponsor along with Rotary Club.

### DEMING, N. MEXICO

The Ladies' Council in Deming, N. M. had a full schedule during the holiday season. They not only prepared baskets for the needy, had a Xmas. Dinner for the Council, but also sent toilet articles parcels to the patients at the Socorro, N. M. Tuberculosis Hospital. In the picture above you see them sorting the articles to be sent. They are Elsie Vega, Esther Armendariz, and Lupe Padilla.

### HOUSTON, TEXAS

We will celebrate LULAC WEEK here in Houston with a formal dance at the Crystal Ball Room of the Rice Hotel on February 17th. We have invited the Mayor, Judges and all civic officials. This dance is sponsored by all Lulac Councils here in Houston.

### EL PASO, TEXAS

Ladies' Council No. 9 has recently enrolled six new members to its Council they are: Mrs. Rosa Arrieta, 4312 Leeds; Mrs. Wm. Flores, 308 Buena Vista Dr.; Mrs. A. Valdez, 241 S. Concencion; Miss Evangelina Ayala, 177 Hadlock; Miss Josephine Olivas, 1118 N. Florence; Mrs. Julieta Zaldivar, 3620 Hamilton.

Men's Council has just announced its LULAC WEEK.

Sunday: Publicity in radio, press and TV. Pontifical High Mass for all members.

Monday: Social Hours at Hilton Hotel 8:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Tuesday: Placing of wreath at war dead memorial at Bowie High School. The only school in the city that has such a memorial.

Wednesday: Visiting of Public School in city, celebrating the Silver Jubilee of LULAC and the Texas School Centennial. Luncheon at Jefferson Hi. Mr. Hollenshead, host.

Thursday: Visiting of Govern-

ment Public Housing. LULAC had a great hand in bringing low public housing to the city.

Friday: Joint meeting with the Men's, Ladies, and Jrs. Councils.

Saturday: Big Dance culminating LULAC WEEK. Fifty of the city's Service and Civic organization were invited. There will be speakers at all functions.

### HOUSTON, TEXAS

John J. Herrera, former National President of LULAC spoke on the Pedro Hernandez vs the State of Texas case. This case went before the Supreme Court of the United States on January 11th, 1954. It was the opinion of the court observers that this case was very unique in that the Chief Justices were very interested in the case and asked many questions. Among them were Chief Justice Earl Warren and Felix Frankfurter. Mrs. Herrera praised Carlos Cadena and Gus Garcia for being so well versed in law. An opinion on this case is expected in two months.

Arnold Quintero is the new Chaplain for this Council.

A dance will be held by both Men's and Ladies' Councils on February 17th to commemorate LULACS Silver Jubilee.

### PECOS, TEXAS

Ladies' Council helped and contributed to the welfare of the Chavez family that was left destitute when fire broke out in their home. One of the children perished.

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## INSPIRATION

How often you hear the remark: "I am waiting for an inspiration." The wise man who has learned to go ahead and do things, come what may, has within him always the secret of inspiration. For inspiration is just another way of spelling perspiration . . . it's what comes out of a man, not what comes to a man. Plan on the things you want done, then do them. Inspiration will keep pace.

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#### INSTALLATION DINNER AT BAYTOWN

Front Table: Mrs. Tony Campos; Mr. Stark, School Board; Tony Campos; Rev. Hebeart; Frank Pinedo; Alfredo Hernandez, M.C.; Mrs. Alfredo Hernandez; Mr. J. M. Stewart, School Board Supt.; Mrs. Harap; Mrs. Harap, Supt. H. O. R. C.; Mr. H. Fred Heartman, Reporter for Baytown Sun.

#### LULAC IN ACTION LULAC AOY SCHOOL HOT-LUNCH

For three years the El Paso Men's Council like other Councils throughout the land, has been furnishing indigent students with a hot noon meal, averaging eight hundred noon lunches a month. While El Paso raises its fund for this project by public subscription, many other Councils depend on different programs to raise this money. Whatever the means used the result is healthy, properly nutritioned children, who will be better students, better citizens.

There is far more hunger for love and appreciation in this world than there is hunger for bread.

"Give the best you've got today." That's a recipe for a better tomorrow.

The big things in life are never done by fussy people. Poise is one of the earmarks of mental strength.

CONGRATULATIONS LULAC ON YOUR 25th BIRTHDAY

## "LA FAVORITA" Brand



CHILES CURTIDOS  
CHILES JALAPENOS EN ESCABECHE  
CHILES SERRANITOS  
ENCHILADA SAUCE  
CHILE SAUCE  
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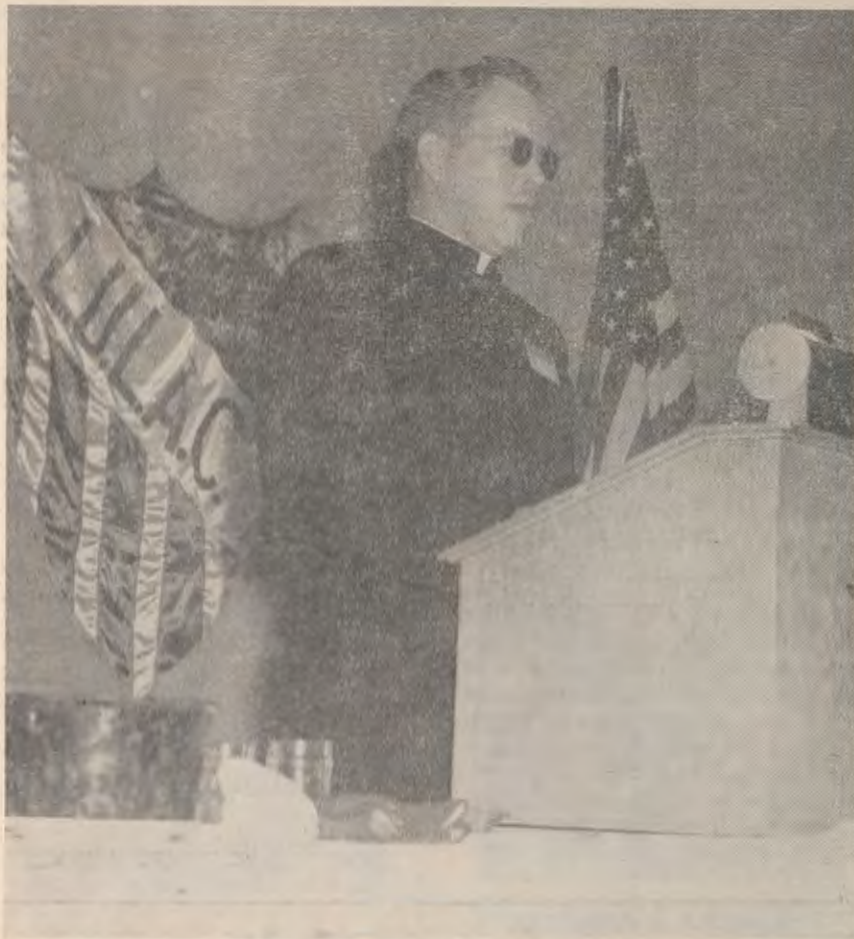
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

1505 Magoffin Ave.

El Paso, Texas

Phone 2-9761





# Texas Regional Convention

Rev. Erwin A. Jurascheck speaking before the assembled LULACS during the Texas Regional Convention held January 15, 16, 17, 1954, at Ft. Worth, Texas.

Texas Regional Convention was held January 15, 16, 17, 1954 at Ft. Worth, Texas. Many dignitaries were present, among these we saw and heard, Rev. Erwin A. Jurascheck, Ft. Worth's Mayor Hon. Edgar Deen, Hon. L. M. Bentsen, Jr., Congressman from the fifteen congressional district of Texas, who by the way travelled 3,800 miles to be with us that nite because as he ably puts it "I had only to think of Sgt. Guzman who flew 50 combat missions with me over Europe or more recently the casualty lists of Korea or the Congressional Medal of Honor holders who time and again have been my neighbors with old Texan names like Garcia, Gonzalez and Guerra to know that my place was with you . . ." He further stated, "To me, in many ways, your organization and its members epitomize the strength, the character, and the greatness of this nation. Your activities have done much to make Texas proud of you and I am sure that in the future you will do even more."

Another speaker who lauded LULAC work and lifted our spirits to bigger and higher aspirations and work was Mr. J. W. Edgar who touching on our work for more and higher education said, "A very important aspect of your program is the prevention of any segregation of Latin and Anglo children in our schools. I want to commend you on your point of view in this matter and the program of work which you have placed into operation during the past several years. There is no place in either our Texas or American public school system for the segregation of Latin and Anglo-American children."

Father Jurascheck cautioned us that we must forever bear in mind the presence of God and his teachings. Among other things he stated, "How many times have you heard people say that we must have faith in ourselves? Too often they are using the word *faith* very loosely; they mean some kind of ambitious self-confidence. That, without

faith in God, is egotism. How can anyone with good sense put his entire confidence in himself! No, our faith in ourselves comes from our faith in God because we know that God can do wonders through us if we depend upon Him and not on ourselves. You have the right kind of faith in yourself when you believe that God has created others for you to love and to help; when you believe that your success in this life will depend mostly on what you have done to make others understand their eternal destiny; on the demonstration you have been able to give of what faith can do for us."

Mr. Melvin Penrose touched on the closeness and cooperativeness between LULAC and the Good Neighbor Commission.

Mr. Felix Tijerina of Houston, Texas was elected unanimously as the Regional Governor for Texas.

His term will begin June 1954.



## IN OUR MAIL BOX.... Continued from page 25

I want to thank you and all of the council of El Paso, Texas for having attended our Texas Regional Convention in Ft. Worth. It was mucho! mucho! fine.

Very truly yours,  
Joe M. Lazo  
Ft. Worth, Council 231

A new Council has been formed in Beaumont and we would like to get application forms, identification cards, Constitutions, etc., to make this Council a good one.

Johnny Martinez  
Sec. Council No. 235  
Beaumont, Texas.

LAC WEEK, knowing that it was too late for insertion in our official organ. Have lined up radio publicity too! Rush twenty lapel pins and Constitutions.

Raul Vela  
201 South Wright  
Alice, Texas

The San Antonio Council want to thank you for the nice picture spread you gave our Flying Squadron trip to Austin.

Frank Jasso  
San Antonio, Texas

Ladies' Council in Baytown has been organized. We will meet with them to help plan LULAC WEEK.

David Adame  
Dist. Gov.

Very frankly and sincerely want to thank you for the nice stationery that you sent us. We found a big use for it. Also the plate of your picture.

Delia L. Vasquez  
Council No. 207  
Pecos, Texas

Your LULAC WEEK KIT did the trick! After been dormant for these many months I want to tell you that the publicity kit you sent woke us up and we are now an active council, have held elections for new officers with Jose A. Bolls as President and Joe de la Cruz as Secretary. We are selling advertising for a local newspaper to celebrate LU-

## A WORD OF THANKS

LULAC is deeply appreciative to all individuals and business firms who have contributed so generously with their ads to make this Silver Jubilee Edition a success.



**GOIN' PLACES!**

"You'll go for Lone Star Beer  
So Light and Clear ...  
It's the beer that's goin' places ...  
Far and near!  
Double Aged, Double Mellow ...  
Everywhere you'll hear  
Juy Lone Star, Lone Star ...  
What a wonderful beer!"

**LONE STAR Beer**

*Clear across Texas!*

LONE STAR BEVING COMPANY San Antonio, Texas



# LULAC THROUGH THE YEARS

## History of Former LULAC Presidents



**BEN GARZA**

**First President General of LULAC**  
Corpus Christi, Texas  
1929-1930



**ALFONSO S. PERALES**

**Second President General of**  
**LULAC**  
San Antonio, Texas  
1930-1931



**MANUEL C. GONZALEZ**

**Third President General of LULAC**  
San Antonio, Texas  
1931-1932

Manuel C. Gonzalez was elected as the third president general of the League and served during 1931-32.

There were 24 Councils in the League, wholly within the State of Texas and at the expiration of his administration there were exactly 48 active Councils.

During the Gonzales administration, at a special convention held at San Diego, Texas, the monument fund, which had been previously created to honor Ben Garza, was changed temporarily to the Scholarship Fund.

During this period many attacks were made in Counties like Sonora, Ozona, Uvalde and Dimmit on the ground that Texas-Mexicans had never served on either grand or petit juries. Likewise, the issue of school segregation for spanish-speaking children was attacked and the ground work for the Del Rio School lawsuit was initiated.

M. C. Gonzales served the League as executive national secretary under various presidents for several years.

Alfonso S. Perales was one of the founders of the League of United Latin American Citizens and also its Second President General. He was president of "The League of Latin American Citizens," when it merged with LULAC, in February 1929, at Corpus Christi, Texas. He devoted his time and energy to the organization of new councils of the league and in putting into practice the aims and purposes of our organization. At that time the league was just taking shape and it might be said that it was still in the formative stage.

He accompanied Judge J. T. Canales of Brownsville and Ben Garza of Corpus Christi, to Washington, D. C., where they refuted certain discriminatory charges made against Latin Americans by the authors of the Box Bill, which had come up before Congress during the Ben Garza administration.

During Mr. Perales' administration  
Continued on page 73

Ben Garza was one of the founders and the First President General of the League of United Latin American Citizens. He was an active and untiring worker. A man who sacrificed his life to do good without expecting any reward for his efforts and services. The work he did among all peoples, his long and untiring efforts to create a better understanding between the members of the Anglo and Latin peoples, and his devotion to duty will live forever in the minds of those who knew him. It was this trait of character which prompted him and some of his closest friends to bring our organization into existence. Ben Garza was at the head of a group known as Council No. 4, of the Order of Sons of America, which merged into what is now the League of United Latin American Citizens at Corpus Christi, Texas, on February 18th, 1929, and on the following May 19th, at the first annual convention of Lulac,  
Continued on page 73





**J. T. CANALES**  
Fourth President General of  
**LULAC**  
Brownsville, Texas  
1932-1933

Honorable J. T. Canales the great humanitarian of our time, the emeritus fourth president of Lulac, has been one of the great pillars of our organization.

Judge Canales, as he is called by those who know him best, was elected President General during the turbulent depression year of 1932. It was during this administration that the Scholarship Fund was put on a workable basis, giving several young men and women a start in higher education. To this date he still donates sizeable sums to scholarships honoring his brother.

He is also remembered for having put Lulac on the spotlight, so to speak, to the extent of attracting the attention of Hon. John Garner, then Congressman of the 15th District of Texas. Mr. Garner was so impressed with Lulac work being done as well as the Aims and Purposes of our organization that he presented Lulac with an American flag that had long waved over the Capitol Bldg. in Washington, D.C. Lulac has been the only Latin American organization so honored.

Judge Canales drafted the Constitution at Corpus Christi, Texas, May 1929, when the late Ben Garza was elected first President General. To Judge Canales goes the great distinction of being the only President that has kept in constant



**IN MEMORIAM**  
**MAURO M. MACHADO**  
Fifth President General of LULAC  
San Antonio, Texas  
1933-1934

Mauro M. Machado was one of the stalwarts of LULAC . . . One of those cornerstone on which the building of LULAC was laid and cemented for all time . . .

No Lulac will ever forget his name . . . nor what he did for the organization.

In the pressure and hurry of our everyday life, we may momentarily overlook . . . or seemingly forget . . . what MAURO did and stood for . . . but not for long.

His work will stand forever in the annals of LULAC; his name an everlasting part of the History of LULAC, as one of its immortals.

Upon his deathbed, on the very brink of the grave, his last thoughts were for LULAC . . . His last breath was a prayer; his last words a benediction and an appeal: "Keep up the work of LULAC . . ."

We remember Mauro . . . working all day to make a living for himself and his family . . . using every minute of his spare time writing letters . . . writing letters . . .

Always writing letters . . . for LULAC.

San Antonio Council No. 2, during our formative years, was credited with being instrumental in the organization and establishment of 85



**ERMILO LOZANO\***  
Sixth President General of LULAC  
San Antonio, Texas  
1934-1935

During the administration of Mr. Lozano he introduced the governor system as is being practiced now, he was also responsible for bringing about the educational program of Lulac. His untiring efforts were repaid by the great increase that Lulac membership made during this time.

To Ermilo Lozano goes the credit for bringing about a reform in the state prisons. It was he who went to the Governor of the State and explained that it was impossible for the Mexican people who knew no English to understand orders from the guards. Failing to obey they were severely punished. That these people were innocent and needed guards who could speak the Spanish language. The Governor agreed and bilingual guards were hired.

\*Deceased

Anger blows out the lamp of the mind. In the examination of a great and important question, everyone should be serene, slow-pulsed and calm.—Ingersoll.

To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise.—Pope.

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow: He whom would search for pearls, must dive below. —Dryden.





**JAMES TAFOLLA, JR.**  
7th President General of LULAC  
San Antonio, Texas  
1935-1936

James Tafolla, Jr., "Jimmie" as he is lovingly called by all his friends and acquaintances, was born in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, on August 31, 1898.

Those who do not know Jimmie may be interested to know that he was the son of James Tafolla, Sr., one of the best representatives of the old line, so-called "Mexican" citizens of this country, who helped start the struggle for recognition of our group as Americans, back when it took real guts to stand up for your rights.

Jimmie was one of those, who in their youth literally pulled themselves up by their boot-straps. He is a worthy son of a worthy father; you remember, that old line tradition of the "chip off the old block."

He was educated in the San Antonio Public Schools, and later went through the John K. Weber School of Law, which was a private school, here in San Antonio, and when he passed the Bar Examinations and became a full-fledged attorney, he really buckled down to the job of practicing law in this city. He was Assistant County and Criminal District Attorney of Bexar Co., for many years.

Jimmie is one of the best known, and the recognized "dean", of the Latin American attorneys in San Antonio, from the standpoint of ethical and civic service to the community.

Continued on page 74



**FRANK J. GALVAN, JR.**  
8th President General of LULAC  
El Paso, Texas  
1936-1937

Mr. Frank J. Galvan, Jr. was born on February 11, 1908 at Santa Barbara, Mexico. He is married to Dulce Chaves Galvan, and have their residence at 7263 Highway 80 East, El Paso County, Texas. Mr. Galvan was elected National President in 1936. Mr. Galvan studied law at the Jefferson University of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Galvan has been practicing law in El Paso, Texas since 1932, and is at the present time a partner of the law firm of Galvan & Galvan. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the Texas State Bar. He was elected at the convention held at Laredo, Texas.

The lust of avarice has so totally seized upon mankind that their wealth seems rather to possess them than they possess their wealth.—Pliny.

Firmness or stiffness of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice.—Locke.

He that is overcautious will accomplish little.—Schiller.

It is a matter of the simplest demonstration, that no man can be really appreciated but by his equal or superior.—Ruskin.



**RAMON LONGORIA**  
Ninth President General of LULAC  
McAllen, Texas  
1937-1938

Ramon L. Longoria was born in Live Oak County, September 9, 1893. Was elected President General at the Houston Convention June 6, 1937. During his administration the states of California and Colorado were opened for Lulac and new councils were installed there. He was appointed Consulting attorney for the Consulate of Mexico in 1938.

It was during his administration that the rule that not more than one council should operate in any city was passed. At that time there were two councils in San Antonio council 2 and council 16. The latter was disbanded by his order. There were more Ladies' Councils installed during his administration than had ever been installed up to this time. An honorary Council was installed in Washington, D. C. in deference to Senator Dennis Chavez. He has waged a life long fight against segregation in the public schools of the state of Texas.

He now practices law in McAllen, Texas. Having successfully passed the bar examination in February 1935.

Mr. Longoria states,

The only high lights that I recall of my administration were 1. The famous resolution passed at the Houston Convention that the order should be henceforth that there should not be two Men's councils in any one city. That, if at

Continued on page 74





**FILEMON T. MARTINEZ**  
Tenth President General of LULAC  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1938-1939

At the Tenth National Convention of Lulac held at El Paso, Texas, in the month of June 1928, Filemon T. Martinez was elected Tenth President General of Lulac. To Mr. Martinez belongs the honor of being the first President General to direct the destiny of Lulac outside of the State of Texas.

Not very long after being elected, Mr. Martinez began an extensive tour through the State of Texas visiting local councils. The first local council that he visited was the one at San Angelo. Complaints had been repeatedly received by the General Office that "No Mexican Allowed" signs appeared in many public places in and about the city of San Angelo. A friendly talk with the San Angelo public officials and this discriminatory practice was discontinued and the signs removed. The segregation problem at Hondo, Texas, in regard to poor school facilities for Latin American children was also settled. Through correspondence with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Austin, another discriminatory practice was removed. In many places where public high schools were located it was the practice not to permit Spanish speaking students to attend the high schools. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction issued an ultimatum to the local school boards advising them that the state school funds would be with-

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**EZEQUIEL SALINAS**  
Eleventh President General of LULAC  
Laredo, Texas  
1939-1940

Ezequiel Salinas was born March 20, 1908, in Laredo Texas. He obtained his primary education in the City of Laredo and was graduated from the Law School of the University of Texas in 1933. He was awarded a scholarship to the International School in Mexico City with the University of Mexico where he attended and obtained a law degree. He began his practice in Laredo in 1935 and became the General Counsel of the Housing Authority in the City of Laredo. He was instrumental if not responsible for bringing the first Public Housing Units to the City of Laredo. In 1939 he became the President General of Lulac and soon thereafter became Assistant District Attorney.

In January 1942 Judge Salinas entered the service of the State Department where he was given a special assignment to the Ambassador at Montevideo. He remained in the foreign service for five years, returning to Laredo in 1947 where he reentered the private practice of law. In 1950 Mr. Salinas became the first native born District Judge of Laredo, being at the same time the first Latin American to be elected as District Judge in the City of Laredo, Texas, though some have served in an appointed capacity, Judge Salinas is now the only person of Latin American descent holding the office of District Judge in the State of Texas.

Continued on page 74



**ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ**  
Twelfth President General of LULAC  
Santa Fe, N. M.

Antonio M. Fernandez, twelfth President General of the League, now one of the two Congressmen of New Mexico, was born in Springer, New Mexico, January 17, 1902.

While court reporter for the Eighth Judicial District of New Mexico, he entered the law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., and was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of New Mexico in 1931.

In 1935, Mr. Fernandez was a member of the State Legislature and during his service gave much of his attention to legislation intended to improve the public school system of the state. He continued his efforts in behalf of the public schools while serving as Chief Tax Attorney for the New Mexico State Tax Commission during the years 1935 and 1936 and also while he was first assistant Attorney General of the state from 1937 to 1941. Mr. Fernandez is entitled to much of the credit for the arrangement by which the state operates, with the result that the children in the poorer counties now receive instruction from as well trained teachers as are employed in any of the schools of the state.

Mr. Fernandez married Cleo Chavez of Raton, N. M. in 1924. They are parents of five children. His home is in Santa Fe.





**GEORGE I. SANCHEZ**  
13th President General of LULAC  
Austin, Texas  
1941-1952

George I. Sanchez was born on October 4, 1906, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He became the thirteen President General of LULAC in 1941. Mr. Sanchez is professor of Latin American Education in the University of Texas, and is a member of the Graduate Faculty. He has made several research studies of the people of Mexican extraction and is an authority on this subject.

Visitor to Yellowstone Park: "They say that Old Geyser's been spoutin' for years and years."

Second visitor: "Wonder if he's President of Lulac?"

There is no process of amalgamation by which opinions, wrong individually can become right merely by their multitude.—Ruskin.

America is a tune. It must be sung together.—Gerald S. Lee.

Whatever disgrace we may have deserved, it is almost always in our power to re-establish our character.—La Rochefoucauld.

Arguments out of a pretty mouth are unanswerable.—Addison.

Nothing is so good as it seems beforehand.—George Elliot.

Originality is nothing but judicious imitation.—Voltaire.

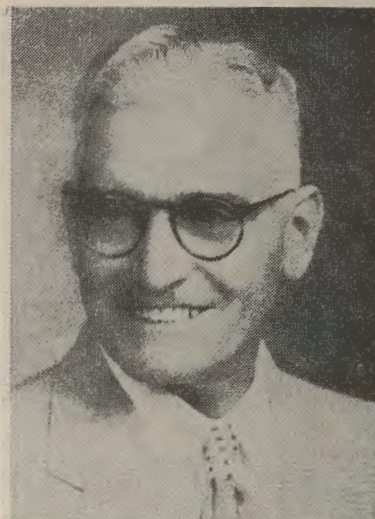


**BEN OSUNA**  
Fourteenth President General of LULAC  
Albuquerque, N. M.  
1942-1943

He was born in Albuquerque, N. Mexico on October 12, 1908, the son of Dr. Eligio Osuna and Aurelia Martinez Osuna. His father died in 1916 making it necessary for his 8 children to work for their education and livelihood, which they did with determined effort. He received most of his schooling in Albuquerque graduating from the University of New Mexico in 1930 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1934 he received his LLB from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and began the practice of law the same year in Albuquerque. In 1936 he was elected Probate Judge of Bernalillo County, New Mexico, for a term of two years and re-elected in 1938 for another two years. In 1941 his term having expired (New Mexico Constitution limits county offices to two terms) and having no elective office, he became an active rather than an active "passive" member of LULAC, and was elected as president of Lulac Council No. 34. In 1942 he was re-elected. At the June 1942 National Convention he was elected President General.

Even during his "passive membership" he attended many National Conventions as an advisor for the delegates, and thereafter as delegate. Upon his return from military service in 1946 he again became active and attended a few of the

Continued from page 74



**MODESTO A. GOMEZ**  
Fifteenth President General of LULAC  
El Paso, Texas  
1943-1944

Born in El Paso, Nov. 1895  
Attended local Public Schools and St. Edwards College.

Veteran World War I served with 90 Div. Sgt. in the Artillery and participated in the major offensive of 1917 and 1918.

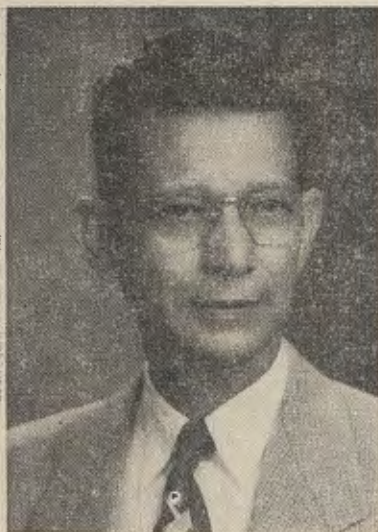
Upon returning and after his separation from the Army started his career as a salesman in the Wholesale Grocery Business and after a few years he established his own Wholesale Grocery Business which he successfully operates to this day.

Mr. Gomez was one the chartered members of Council 8 which was first organized in 1931 and was a very active members in LULAC till 1945 and on Doctor's orders had to retire from all social and civic activities because of poor health.

Mr. Gomez assumed the office of National President when Ben Osuna was called into the service late in 1942. During these War Years Mr. Gomez performed an outstanding service to LULAC by being able to keep in contact with all councils and maintain the organization alive.

He was Organizer General during Filemon T. Martinez' administration.





**WILLIAM FLORES**  
Sixteenth President General of  
**LULAC**  
El Paso, Texas  
1944-1945

William Flores was born in the town of Socorro, County El Paso, Texas. He is a descendant of prominent Spanish pioneers who settled in New Mexico long before that territory was annexed to the United States of America. His father, Don Manuel E. Flores, a gentleman of the old school was one of the most learned, respected and prominent Latin-American residents of the city of El Paso for a half century and his name was repeatedly connected with the early history of the southwest. William Flores attended various schools and colleges in El Paso, where he received his education. In 1917 he enlisted in the army and served until he was mustered out in October 1919.

Since he joined LULAC he has been one of the real, loyal and active members of El Paso Council and the League. His Council has honored him with the office of Secretary, Director, President and District Governor. While serving as Chairman of the House Committee he did all the work of revising and compiling the present set of by-laws which now governs his local El Paso Council. He has served as delegate to various National as well as Regional and District Conventions. Formerly a United States Government official, he is now engaged in the Finance and

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**ARNULFO ZAMORA**  
Seventeenth President General of  
**LULAC**  
Laredo, Texas  
1945-1947

Arnulfo Zamora was the first Lulac member to serve two consecutive terms as President General of our organization. He was elected to his first term at Corpus Christi, Texas, in June 18, 1945, and re-elected by acclamation at Houston, Texas, in June 16, 1946.

On assuming the Presidency General of Lulac, Mr. Zamora called upon all Latin Americans to unite in a common effort to bring about a general betterment in the economic condition and welfare of our people. "I am humbly proud of this great honor which has been conferred upon me," he stated, "but I must plead with you to help me in a successful administration by uniting to achieve our aims. This administration offers you nothing but work and more work; sweat and more sweat; but all this effort will be fully repaid. We can be strong and we can be powerful by taking in all work for the good of the community where we reside, but cannot be achieved until and unless we join forces among ourselves to bring about this."

Immediately he began to set the example. Under his able direction LULAC NEWS resumed publication and the Laredo Council sponsored five out of twelve issues of our official organ that were published during his first term. During his two terms of office over

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**JOSE MALDONADO, M.D.**  
Eighteenth President General of  
**LULAC**  
Santa Fe, N. M.  
1947-1948

During this administration, several important events took place in Lulac. The preceding administration had begun a reorganization of dormant councils, and we continued to activate those councils which because of the war had been inactive. New councils were also organized, and the older councils conducted active campaigns to increase their membership.

The most important and real accomplishment of this administration, was the decision of Federal Judge Rice of the Austin, Texas, U. S. District Court, abolishing public school segregation in Texas. To accomplish this required a great deal of time and effort from the National Office of Lulac. The President made two trips thru Texas to encourage support to those who were actively engaged in the legal battle. Many of our own members were dubious of the outcome of this legal action. Some of our lawyers were doubtful, but Garcia and those who surrounded him, did not give up. One could not name all those who actively participated in this big effort, but Gus Garcia deserves a great deal of the credit for the success we had. Dr. George I. Sanchez, was another active participant. Altho Dr. Sanchez did render his share quietly, yet he was most active in accomplishing the end results of this case.

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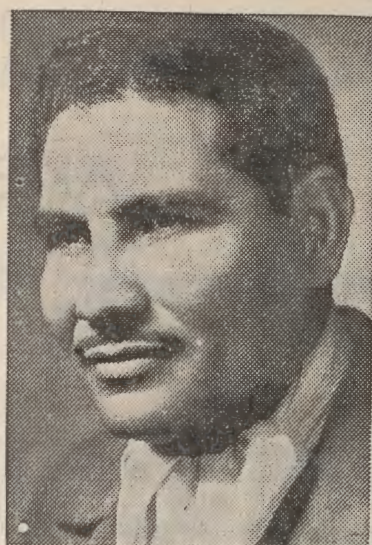


**RAOUL CORTEZ**  
Nineteenth President General of  
**LULAC**  
San Antonio, Texas  
1948-1950

A very popular figure in Lulac has been a member of Lulac for twenty years, affiliated to Council No. 2 in San Antonio, Texas, he held the office of Texas Regional Governor in 1947 and he has the distinction of being the last President General of our League and first National President. His administration was distinguished in bringing to a successful conclusion the Delgado School case, which has been the instrument that has been used to abolish the segregation of our school children to a very great extent.

Mr. Cortez, while the president of Lulac traveled to Mexico City and conferred with President Aleman and later to Washington, D. C. to see President Truman in regards to abuses of the wet-back in this country and was greatly responsible for the contract that is being used by the governments of both countries in the bracero program.

Mr. Cortez owns Radio Station KCOR in San Antonio, Texas and was the first man to promote radio in the Spanish language in the United States. He hopes to be the proud owner of the first TV Station in the Spanish language. Mr. Cortez is married and has three sons and five grand-children.



**GEORGE J. GARZA**  
Twentieth National President of  
**LULAC**  
Laredo, Texas  
1950-1952

George J. Garza of Laredo was installed as Lulac National President in June, 1950, at El Paso, Texas, and for a second term at Laredo in 1951. To this top executive office he brought a rich and varied experience accumulated through several years of faithful service under the banner of Lulac and through tenure in such administrative positions as Vice President and President of the San Marcos and Laredo councils, District Governor, National Director of Publicity and Editor of Lulac News, National First Vice President, and National Director of Junior Lulacs.

His administration was marked by three definite qualities,—a strict economy in all that pertained to administrative and organizational matters, an enlightened conservatism in regard to all matters and problems affecting Lulac and its principles, and an emphasis on the educative process in carrying out the aims and purposes of Lulac. These qualities tempered those acts in his administration which might be designated as highlights. They were not epoch-making actions designed to give Lulac notoriety as an organization but rather, they were well-planned and constructive moves intended to give Lulac a close family intimacy among the members and councils without regard for physical or mental bound-

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**JOHN J. HERRERA**  
Twenty First National President of  
**LULAC**  
Houston, Texas  
1952-1953

John J. Herrera, took office as National President of Lulac at Corpus Christi, Texas, in June of 1952, serving until June, 1953.

During his administration there was a concerted effort made by Lulacs in Texas and New Mexico to expand the organization. As the result of this great effort there were thirty-one new Lulac Councils, either organized or re-organized during his administration. Eight Senior councils in New Mexico, fifteen senior councils in Texas and eight Juniors Lulac councils in Texas. Some of these new Lulac councils were in localities never before served by Lulac.

Herrera was elected National President of Lulac after eighteen years in the organization having come up through the ranks and serving practically in every local district regional and national position before attaining the national presidency.

During his administration for the first time, joint sessions between the national officers of the G. I. Forum and the Lulacs were had to work out a policy of joint effort between the two Latin American organizations. Periodic supreme council meetings were held among the top officers of Lulac and early in his administration the Pecos School situation was reviewed and the call was made by Herrera to

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RAYMOND L. TELLES, JR.

Mr. Telles was born Sept. 5, 1915 in El Paso, Texas and attended the local public schools graduating from Cathedral High School. Mr. Telles was employed by the United States Dept. of Justice for a period of seven years until the outbreak of World War II at which time he was a member of Texas National Guard, 36th Inf. Div. Mr. Telles was with the Infantry for a short time after they became federalized in 1941 and then he transferred into the Air Force. He was separated from service on April 15, 1947 and was again recalled to active duty in 1951 during the Korean police action. Mr. Telles was first elected County Clerk of the El Paso County in 1948 and is now serving his third term in office. In 1951 Mr. Telles was voted the outstanding young man by the El Paso Junior Chamber of Commerce for Civic participation and accomplishments.

Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome.

The longer you gaze at difficulty, the bigger it looks. Tackle it at first sight, and lick it!

## Francisco Licon, M. D. says

### AMEBIASIS



(Acknowledgement: The text "Clinical Parasitology," by Craig and Faust, 4th edition, 1947, was liberally drawn upon for the basic facts in this brief summary).

Amebiasis is caused by a single cell organism commonly known as the ameba. There are several species of amebae, but the one we are interested in is *Endamoeba Histolytica*, the only one in the group that causes disease in man. Quite worthy of its formidable appellation, this ameba is capable of producing serious, invalidating and not infrequently fatal illness.

The parasite infects man when the latter partakes of food or drink contaminated with fecal material. At this time, the ameba is in the form of a cyst (a phase of its life cycle), wherein it is enclosed by a cell wall highly resistant to unfavorable external conditions. This is a dormant state, but once it gets into man's intestine, it changes back into the active, virulent ameba and begins to invade the walls of the large intestine. It burrows into the superficial layers of the tissues, leaving a minute opening. Here it reproduces and forms a colony causing ulceration in the inner intestinal wall.

Under these circumstances, the host (man) can become ill with a bloody diarrhoea and colicky abdominal cramps and pains. However, if the amebic invasion remains superficial, does not erode blood vessels, and, if the tissue de-

fensive and repair mechanism of the host resists adequately; a sort of balance is reached, whereby the host either has no symptoms, or else experiences only mild and vague abdominal discomfort. This latter condition can be dubbed a "carrier-state"; because, although the host is symptom-free, the amebas flow out of their hidden recesses into the flow of fecal material, change into cysts and are passed out in the stools in huge numbers. In the case of one individual under study, it was found that an average of 14,500,000 cysts were passed per day during a twenty-six observation period. Since it is estimated that about 50% of carriers have no symptoms, it can be readily appreciated that these individuals constitute a continual and dangerous source of infection. Eventually symptoms appears in the carrier, inasmuch as the disease tends to spread and produce large ulcers with erosion of blood vessels. Symptoms vary from mild constipation, "gas in the stomach", mild diarrhoea or mild pain, usually on the right side of the abdomen, to the very serious condition characterized by the bloody diarrhoea, etc. of frank Amebic Dysentery.

The most serious complications of Amebiasis occur when the parasites invade the liver or the lungs where they form abscesses. Mortality is high when this happens. Rarely, they will also invade other organs of the body including the



brain. In the latter case the outcome is fatal. It is to be noted that the liver, lungs and other organs can be invaded without there ever having been any evidence of intestinal amebiasis.

Although the distribution of amebas is world-wide, the most heavily infested areas are in the tropics and subtropics. Race, however is of no importance in the incidence of amebiasis. Poor social conditions with their concomitant poor sanitary conditions are the most inviting to a spread of the disease. Amebic cysts have been found in the droppings and vomitus of flies and in the droppings of cock-roaches and rats. In otherwise well-sanitated communities, food-handlers are the main source of infection. This includes the food-handler in the home.

To conclude, it is pertinent to note that children under 5 years of age are less subject to infection than older children and adults. The highest incidence of infection occurs between 26 and 30 years of age. After 35 years of age there is a marked decline in the incidence of Amebiasis.

## History of Former LULAC Presidents

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### Ben Garza

he was elected its First President General. Outstanding achievement of his administration was the formation and adoption of the constitution and by-laws which governed our organization during the years 1929-30.

It was during his administration that the Box Bill came up before Congress, and accompanied by J. T. Canales and Alonso S. Perales he journeyed to Washington, D. C., to refute the discriminatory charges that had been made by the authors of the Bill against Latin Americans.

The league although still young began to expand from its very inception and new councils were organized and installed during his administration.

He passed away at Kerrville, Texas, on February 21, 1937, after suffering a long illness. Our League lost a fundamental pillar and the world a friend.

A monument to his memory has

been erected at Corpus Christi.

"He whose inborn worth his acts commend,

Of gentle soul, to human race a friend."

### Alfonso S. Perales

tion a number of new councils were organized and installed in the southern part of the State of Texas. To accomplish this, it was necessary that he devote the greater part of his leisure time to this work with the assistance of other volunteers. Not only that, but it required traveling at all hours of the day and night and in all kinds of inclement weather.

Lulac is much indebted to the efforts and sacrifices put forth by these pioneers like Alonso S. Perales. It was this spirit of courage, tenacity, and self-sacrifice which in the early history of our organizations became known as the "Lulac Spirit."

At the end of his administration Mr. Perales turned over to his successor twenty-four active councils in good standing.

"The reward of a thing well done is to have done it."

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### J. T. Canales

touch with the organization and has at all times been ready to give a helping hand. No man has worked so untiringly and so long to see that those principles upon which Lulac was founded are not trampled upon.

Following the dictates of his heart and his great love for his fellowmen he caused such a stir in the Texas State Senate that the Ranger Force was reorganized. He is also remembered for the historic trip he and Ben Garza made to Washington, D.C. to refute before the Federal Congress the degrading charges that had been made against the members of our extraction.

### Mauro M. Machado

per cent of the Councils of LULAC. This was true because of the contacts made by Mauro Machado...

He knew leaders in practically every community in our Great Southwest... knew them by their



## LULAC IN ACTION

Bryan, Texas Council like so many Councils throughout the land is seen in the above picture readying food baskets for the needy families in their community. Christmas time is really rejoicing time in the communities that Lulac serves for there you see our Councils doing their little bit towards alleviating the lot of the more unfortunate.



first names . . .

That was the secret of his success. That is why he will forever stand ace high as THE organizer for LULAC . . .

On this 25th Anniversary of the Organization he helped to build, we bow our heads in silent prayer in his memory . . . with the fervent hope that God may grant us many more Mauro Machados in the fold, and for the work, of LULAC.

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## James Tafolla, Jr.

The writer always delights in telling the following story about Jimmie:

One afternoon a judge asked him why "there were some Mexicans who resented being called 'Mexicans' . . ."

Jimmie promptly answered: "Judge, I am going to give you a bit of back history, and then answer your question asking you a question.

"My great-grandfather was a native born American citizen; my grandfather was a native born American citizen; so was my father; so am I, and so are my children. Five generations of native born citizens of this country. Now, do you think my children ought to be called "Mexicans"?"

The inference was there as plain as daylight.

The old judge just smiled and said: "I guess you're right, Jimmie."

That little story typifies the spirit of the Tafollas more than anything else that could be said of or about Jimmie Tafolla, Jr.

It is certainly regrettable that he is not as active now, as he used to be, in LULAC.

LULAC certainly misses you, Jimmie!

## Ramon Longoria

the time of the passing resolution, there was any city that had two councils, said councils would be given 90 days in which to merge as one, or in the alternative the President General was empowered to cancel one of them. It affected

Councils 2 and 16 at San Antonio. I had to cancel Council 16.

2. We progressed in installing a large number of Ladies Councils.

3. We opened up two New States to Lulac and an Honorary Council was opened in Washington in deference to Senator Dennis Chavez.

4. I was elected as a candidate from Council 32 at Harlingen, Texas, where I resided at the time. We always thought we did so good, as we were elected against candidates from San Antonio and Houston.

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## Filemon T. Martinez

held should they insist on barring Latin American students from attending the state's high schools.

Mr. Martinez knew that if the General Office were to succeed in keeping together the existing councils and expanding the organization, his administration must give full support to our official organ, Lulac News. Consequently from the very beginning his administration pledged the Directory of Publicity its unlimited support. Lulac News, under the able supervision of Director of Publicity, Mr. Fred Ponce, Jr., enjoyed one of its most successful years and became a publication of national scope.

The activities of the New Mexico Lulac councils during the Martinez administration were such that Lulac was recognized on equal footing by other civic organization, such as, the Lions, Kiwanis, Rotarians, and others in the New Mexico area, to the extent that the Lulac membership was always invited to participate in all civic activities of any consequence. In Albuquerque the Lulac councils built a Community Center, which was sponsored and operated by the membership until it was passed on to the Sacred Heart Church. Our organization never did enjoy such an amount of favorable publicity as it did in the State of New Mexico during this period.

During the Martinez administration fourteen Lulac councils were organized and installed in the State of New Mexico, as well as the Denver and Trinidad councils in the State of Colorado. Besides, the ground was prepared for the first

Lulac councils in the States of Arizona and California, although in the last named state a Lulac council had previously existed at Sacramento.

It was Lulac's Golden Era in New Mexico.

## Ezequiel Salinas

He is married and has three children.

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## Ben Osuna

last past conventions as a delegate, or visitor.

He entered the army in late August of 1942 as a private, attended OCS at Miami (Air Administration) and the Army Intelligence School at Harrisburg, Pa. and was sent overseas in November of 1943. He was stationed with an Air Task Force of the Fifth Air Force as an Intelligence Staff Officer and with this unit saw active overseas duty (27 months) in Australia, Australian and Dutch New Guinea, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and Japan. He returned to the states in January of 1946 and was placed on inactive duty with the Reserve Corps in March of 1946, having attained the rank of Captain.

On his release from active military service, he re-opened his law offices in Albuquerque and again became active in LULAC as well as other civic organization. At the present time he is secretary of the Optimist Club of Albuquerque; a past president of the Albuquerque Lawyers Club and the Albuquerque Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States. Also a past president of the 20-30 Club of Albuquerque, the Coronado Lodge of the Alianza Hispano-Americana, and in addition, he is an active member in the BPOE, Knights of Pythias (a past Chancellor Commander), the American Legion and the VFW.

His association with all of these organization and his public offices have been used to advantage in continuing his efforts to cement the relations between the people of Latin extraction and the Anglo people of New Mexico and in promoting such cultural relations as



are necessary in fostering the objects and ideals of the Lulacs organization.

In 1948 he was named Judge of the Police Magistrate Court of the City of Albuquerque to fill a vacancy, which office he held for 2 years, and is now, in addition to practicing law serving as Prosecutor for the City of Albuquerque.

As to the highlights of his administration any credit for any such during the 1942-43 year should go to the Vice-President, Modesto Gomez, of El Paso, and the other National Officers of that year. As you might have noted "Uncle Sam" sent greetings and pointed his finger at him saying: "I want you" late in August—a few months after his election, (he had advised the convention of this possibility, yet they proceeded to elect him notwithstanding). He did appoint various committees and other national officers, and wrote a considerable number of messages for the news and corresponded with many councils and was quite active during the first few months; however, in late October in order to give Modesto Gomez a free hand in keeping the Lulacs together and to avoid any friction among the officers and the councils, since he could not give full time to the office, he tendered his resignation.

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## William Flores

Auto Insurance business. He, his wife June and two children Billy and Mimi, reside at 308 Buena Vista Drive in El Paso.

## Arnulfo Zamora

twenty Lulac councils were reactivated, organized and installed. New blood was injected into these councils and the League began to take on shape.

In January 1946 the Governor of the State of Texas, the Honorable Coke Stevenson, appointed our then President General to the Good Neighbor Commission. Speaking of his appointment, Mr. Zamora with his customary modesty had this to say, "I would be too conceited if I thought for a moment that this honor came to me merely on my merits. To my way of thinking this

recognition was given Lulac in the person of its chief officer. I just happened to be the person occupying this position." Those who know Mr. Zamora also know that he earned the appointment mostly on his merits.

In far off Orange County, California, an epochal legal decision was rendered by Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick, when he issued an order in the form of a permanent injunction prohibiting the public school board from segregating children of Mexican or Latin descent in special schools. It specifically cited conditions in four school districts of the County—Santa Ana, Westminster, Garden Grove and El Modena. The court ruled the action was a "class" suit for enforcement of laws upholding civil rights for all the segregated persons. He found segregation discriminatory, contrary to the constitution and laws of the state and nation, "odious to a free people," subversive of the "doctrine of equality" and "utterly inconsistent with American traditions and ideals." Judge McCormick found against the school officials on all their arguments. He denounced all theories of "inferiority" and declared segregated youngsters would be "retarded in learning the English language."

The Texas State Department of Education began to support a policy of equal educational opportunity. The movement gradually resulted in eliminating more of our segregated schools, many Latin American teachers in Texas Public Schools who began to contribute day by day to building up better relations and who were at all times proving themselves true and patriotic citizens, and finally the blending of the two great civilizations within our borders.

Although a resolution was adopted at El Paso in 1944 to the effect that a Lulac Shrine was to be erected on the Ben Garza Park at Corpus Christi, Texas, it remained for the Zamora administration to take the initial definite steps towards fulfilling the terms of the resolution.

During this administration a plan was proposed and approved to have a salaried Organizer General whose full time would be dedicated to the organization and extension of Lu-

lac work. Steps were immediately taken to put the plan into execution.

Seldom have the affairs of our organization been conducted in a more business-like manner and favorable results obtained from its activities as during the Zamora administration. Much of this credit is due to Mr. Zamora personally and to the able assistants which he selected.

Our hats off to you, Mr. Zamora, it was a job well done.

## Jose Maldonado, M. D.

Many of the councils were most active, and others were not as enthusiastic. The Corpus Christi Council even conducted a house to house campaign to raise funds to defray the expense of the legal action. Some councils needed a little talking to before they came around to the support of this worthy cause. One council from New Mexico helped financially altho, it had no direct connection with the suit. This action shows what joint effort can accomplish. The result of all this effort, was the successful abolition of the practice of segregating the spanish speaking public students of Texas. This action should never be forgotten by the future citizens of Texas.

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## George J. Garza

aries, a oneness of purpose and action in all matters pertaining to Lulac and the welfare of the people it represents, a stature in local, state, and national thought and action, and a spirit of unreserved service to the people without thought of personal glorification or aggrandizement. Without benefit of commentary, and presented strictly on their merits as such, are the following items that might be regarded as highlights of his administration.

1. The inauguration of a calm, conservative, and objective attitude in meeting and solving problems involving Lulac and its principles.
2. The emphasis of education as a two-way process to arrive at amicable and lasting solutions to problems.
3. The establishment of friendly



and cooperative working relations with government officials and agencies throughout the realm of Lulac and its sphere of action.

4. The cementing of workable relations with governing officials and peoples of the various communities wherein Lulac operated: good public relations.

5. The solution of the poll tax segregation problem in Wharton County, and consequently, the solution of the hospital problem in the same county.

6. The clarification and solution of school problems in Pecos, a community near Pecos, San Marcos, and Ft. Stockton.

7. The clarification of army personnel classification in Ft. Benning, Georgia, and the area it administers.

8. The organizational and extensional work carried on in the League, especially in the New Mexico region which has again become a powerful influence in Lulac.

9. The encouragement and aiding of the Junior Lulac movement which reached unprecedented proportion then, and continues to progress even now.

10. The unprecedented move by the President of the United States to invite Lulac to be represented at the Mid-Century Whitehouse Conference on Children and Youth in Washington, D. C., by its National President in 1950, and the timely influence of Lulac in the determination of ultimate recommendations offered by the Conference.

11. The establishment of such practice as, the National President visiting all councils once or twice during his administration as a move to better understand problems, recognizing the faithful work of all officers of district, regional, and national category with certificates of appreciation and simple gifts, establishment of a certification system for different types of recognition, institution of officers' cards of identification and authority, recognition of outstanding Lulacs for outstanding Lulacs for each year, the practice of celebrating Lulac's founding anniversary with appropriate events in the various councils, and the practice of never allowing the call of a council to go unheeded.

12. The emphasis on the need and salubrious effect of Ladies Lulac Councils in Lulac which resulted in the organization of a large number of these and their fine contributions.

13. The passage of a constitutional amendment which called for determination of delegations based on average membership for the year and consequently, the increase of yearly dues to the national treasury.

14. The passage of legislation giving District governors a vote in national conventions.

15. The establishment of a national fund derived from dues to the national office and intended for a paid official.

16. And finally, the revival for work toward a Lulac Shrine.

## John J. Herrera

collect funds in order to fight the actions of the Pecos Texas School officials in insisting on continuing a Segregated Mexican School in that area.

During Herrera's administration as National President of Lulac, great strides were made in spreading the word of Lulac through out the State of Texas and New Mexico and the different districts in which Lulac needed to operate was laid out numbering fifteen in Texas and four in New Mexico in order that the District Governor in those particular districts would be able to keep Lulac closer to the people, also first steps were taken to build a Lulac Shrine in Corpus Christi to depict the History and Founding of Lulac.



**DO YOU IDENTIFY  
YOURSELF AS A  
LULAC?**

## Oh, Man!



A man's life is full of trouble. He comes into the world without his consent and goes out usually against his will, and the trip between his coming and going is exceedingly rocky. The rule of contraries is one of the features of this journey.

When he is little, the big girls kiss him; but when he is big, only little girls kiss him.

If he is poor, he's said to be a bad manager; if he's rich, they'll claim he's dishonest.

If he needs credit, he can't get it; if he is prosperous, everybody want to do him a favor.

If he is in politics, they say he takes graft; if he's out of politics, he's not patriotic. If he gives to charity, it's for show. If he doesn't, he's a stingy cuss. When he's actively religious, some will say he's hypocrite; if he doesn't take a deep interest in religion, they'll call him a hardened sinner.

If he gives affection, he's a soft specimen; if he cares for nobody, he's cold blooded.

If he dies young, there was a great future for him. If he lives to be old, he missed his calling.

If he saves money, he's a grouch; if he spends it, he's a squanderer. If he works very hard, they say he's crazy; if he doesn't work, he's a bum . . . so what's the use?

—Trailer Talk



# GOOD SCHOOLS ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

From the desk of TINA URIAS



Miss Tina Urias

November 8-14 was American Education Week, and that week like many others in our calendar is over and done with. I wonder how many of you parents, particularly you mothers, took time out to visit your child's room.

Education is one of the objectives that we are striving for in our LULAC work. Yet, when we get down to "brass tacks" on such things as American Education Week or PTA we either forget, ignore, or are too apathetic to participate actively.

Good schools in your community are your responsibility. They are controlled directly by you and your neighbors.

In Texas the Gilmer-Aikin laws left control of the schools in the hands of the local school boards. The Texas Education Agency, which administers the Minimum Foundation Program, has nothing to do with actual administrative and instructional programs of

schools at the local level. Knowing this fact about school boards they should be one of our great centers of interest in school matters—and yet school board elections in many instances come and go with few of our people taking part.

The Minimum Foundation School Program is designed solely to guarantee every school-age child in Texas a minimum standard of education and particularly the availability of nine full months of school a year.

This program while not perfect is very much along the line of what we needed, because it provides the incentive to the counties to get their children to school.

Before the adoption of the Minimum Foundation Program, state funds were distributed solely on the basis of population. One of the fundamental concepts of the foundation program is that the number of teachers for which state financial aid is granted shall be determined by the number of children actually attending school.

It is here that your role comes in. Visit your schools, not only during special occasions, or when your child is "in trouble," but to find out what is truly going on in the school room.

In case your child is in trouble try to settle the problem through the proper channels and always remember that the right attitude

helps. Ninety times out of a hundred you will find that principals and teachers are just as anxious to settle these matters in a friendly way.

Perhaps you will say, as in the case of school board elections, "But I don't take part in such affairs. Others do that." If that is so, that very neglect is helping to determine the kind of schools your child attends.

Don't do what a lot of people do and give the excuse that, "I don't know enough about the matter to really judge." Most of you know what you expect from your child. Let this be your guide. The interest that you show by simply attending PTA meetings and visiting your child's room throughout the year may be all the stimulus the child's teacher needs to awaken further interest on her part.

Don't let your child down. Visit the schools soon—why not today?





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# Acknowledgment

On behalf of the National Office of Lulac, the Advertising Manager and staff sincerely acknowledge the splendid cooperation and help given by our advertisers, friends and boosters.

Mayor Fred Hervey  
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La Casita Importers  
The Mimbres Valley Cannery  
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The American Bottling Company  
Nueces Transportation Company





LULAC WEEK in Houston, Texas, is a big affair. In the photograph above is the Mayor of Houston presenting the LULAC WEEK proclamation to David Adame, president of the local council.

## *You be the Judge*

The weaker sex is the stronger sex because of the weakness of the stronger sex for the weaker sex. —Aim

A woman who had recently taken up piano lessons had her practicing interrupted by a pounding at the door. She gave a start when she opened it and found a policeman standing impatiently on the threshold.

"What's the matter?" she asked breathlessly.

"We just got a phone call," said the officer, "that a fellow named Chopin was being murdered in this house." —Future

Life admits not of delays; when pleasure can be had, it is fit to catch it. Every hour takes away part of the things that please us, and perhaps part of our disposition to be pleased. —Samuel Johnson



**SEND** your contributions  
to **LULAC NEWS** early



## FIESTA

Above is another of the pictures taken during the Rey Feo celebrations showing how much gaiety prevails at these "fiestas with a purpose."

Lulac Councils in Santa Fe met in joint session to discuss LULAC WEEK, Feb. 14-20 and in the quest for something grandiose to do during this period hit upon the idea of doing something for the Solano family who faced a bleak future after William Solano, father of six children died. Their project—to add two additional rooms to the Solano two room adobe. They have extended their help to include baskets of food, boxes of clothing and offers of financial aid with the help of Santa Feans who were quick to respond to LULAC'S plea for this family. Shown above are Albert Gonzales, Mrs. Pablo Mares, Eppie Chavez, and Alfonso Rodriguez, all LULACS; Mrs. Solano, Ben Martinez, and Alfredo Gonzalez.



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