

LULAC NEWS



Official Organ of the League of

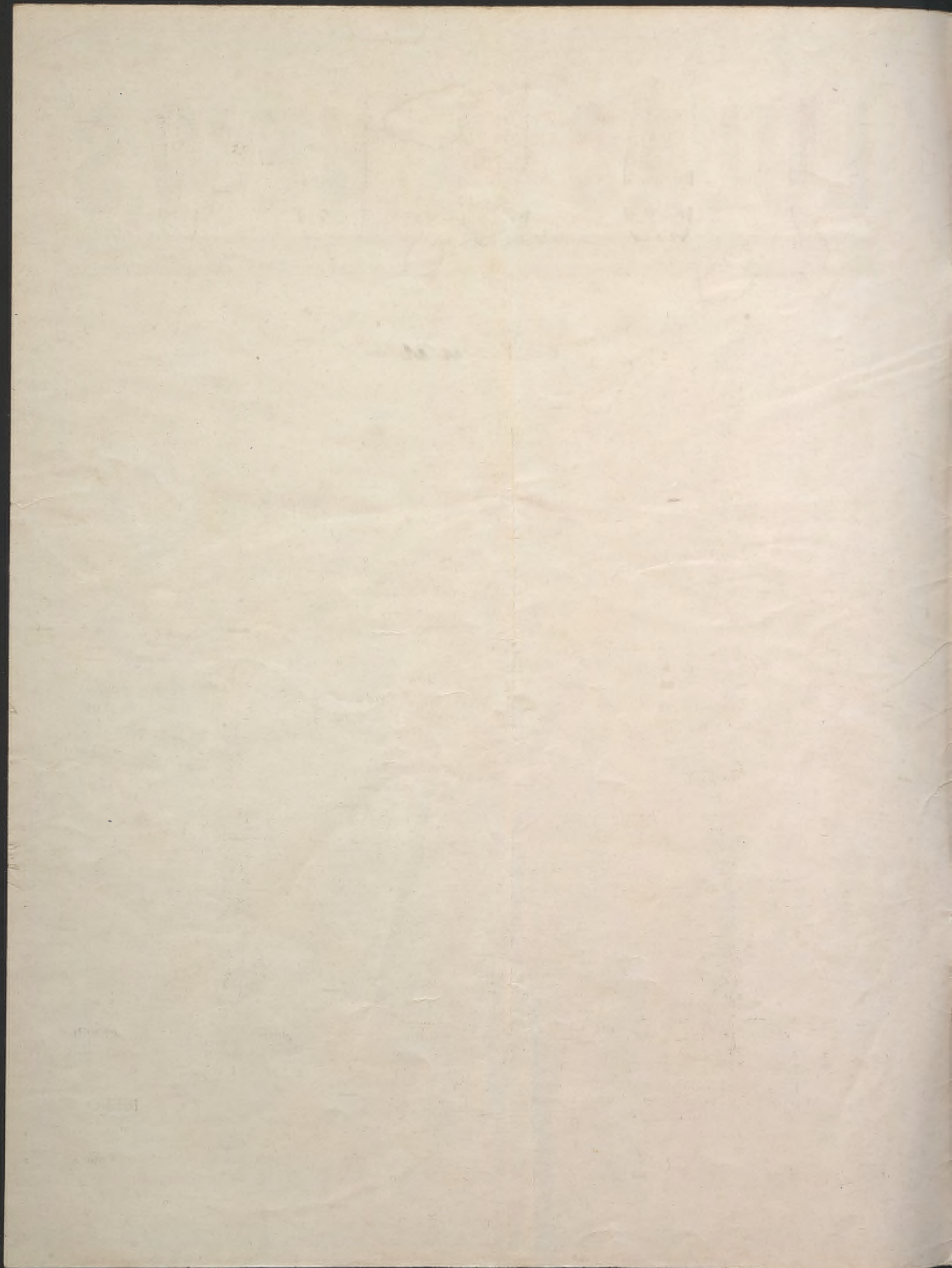
United Latin-American Citizens



FLORA NAVARRETE and JOE BRIONES Outstanding Jr. LULACS for Carlsbad Jr. Council.

National Junior LULAC Convention in Houston, August 20, 21 & 22.

JULY, 1954



LULAC NEWS



Official Organ of the League of United Latin-American Citizens

Vol. 22

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No. 1

Editorial

A Message from the National President:

Today we have the best educated generation in our Nation's history! The Veterans Administration made this announcement on the tenth anniversary of the G. I. Bill of Rights. The VA says that upwards of 7.8 million World War II veterans, more than half of all who served during the war; received education or training under the G. I. Bill during the last ten years. Of the total number, 2.2 million attended colleges or universities, 3.5 million went to schools below college level, 1.4 million took on-the-job training and 700,000 on-the-farm training.

The below college level included 150,000 who learned to read and write. At its beginning, many questioned the soundness of the educational benefits of the G. I. Bill of Rights, particularly the \$15 billion that it cost the taxpayers of this country. Why should the government spend money to educate our veterans? Why not a bonus and let it go at that? The value of our government subsidizing education on a large scale caused many a critic to predict dire results from this adventure, beginning with bankruptcy and ending up with hysteria caused by an overly-educated people.

Let's look at the results.

In its announcement, the VA went further to add that through this education and training, the ex-G. I.'s have raised their income level to a point where this group is now paying an extra \$1 billion a year in income taxes. At this rate, the G. I.'s who received these training and educational benefits will pay off the cost of this program in 15 years. Of course, there are other more important benefits to our country than a mere increase in national income, and we in LULAC are concerned because education has been a consistent theme of LULAC.

Increased education should mean a greater realization of the importance of the work our League is doing and of the need for a LULAC group in every community which has enough members to form a council, ten, and the 1950 census, said by many to be far short of the actual number of persons of Spanish extraction, lists 2,281,710 persons of Spanish surname in the states of California, Arizona, Colorado, New México, and Texas.

How many of these are in LULAC: how many councils do we have in the League? Don't look now but our slip is showing: in many of our communities, those who can contribute most and invaluable to LULAC, many who have the educational background and training to provide experienced leadership, have refused a responsibility which is clearly ours as American citizens when we know the educational, health, economic, social and other disturbing conditions which face the people of Spanish extraction in our country.

May I offer a slogan for this LULAC year which we are entering? It's a throw-back to the days of the NRA., but it's still good: WE DO OUR PART. The National Administration, already blessed with good men and women who have accepted appointment to national office, will try to do its part. Will you as a Regional Governor, as a district governor, as an officer in your local council, or simply as a MEMBER of a great organization, do yours? We will see. We will see when we count noses at the next National Convention and we will see when we are able to look back on the accomplishments of the 26th proud Year of LULAC history!

FRANK PINEDO

**STATEMENT ON SENATE BILLS
3660 AND 3661 GIVEN JULY 13,
1954 TO THE SENATE SUBCOM-
MITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION BY REV. MAT-
THEW H. KELLY, EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY OF THE REGIONAL
OFFICE OF THE BISHOPS' COM-
MITTEE FOR THE SPANISH
SPEAKING IN HOUSTON, TEXAS.**

I represent the Catholic Council for the Spanish Speaking, an organization of Catholic leaders that promotes the interests of citizens of Mexican ancestry. The Council is sponsored by the Regional Office which, in turn, is sponsored by the Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking.

The Bishops' committee is composed of sixteen Catholic Bishops of the Southwest and West. The Committee was formed nine years ago in Oklahoma City as a means of coordinating and unifying the social, material, and spiritual work of the Catholic Church among Spanish-speaking citizens of the region. The Executive Chairman of the Committee is Most Rev. E. Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio, who I might add, was named to the President's Commission on Migratory Labor a few years ago and took an active part in the work of that Commission.

As a Catholic priest, I have spent twelve years working with the Spanish-speaking people in Texas and California. I have come to know their social as well as their spiritual problems. I have also made a score of visits to Mexico City and the districts near the border to study the problems of Mexican agriculture workers who seek employment in the United States. Two years ago, with the assistance of Most Rev. Octaviano Marquez, Archbishop of Puebla in Mexico, I organized a missionary program for Mexican migrants working in the United States—whether they are here legally or not. Archbishop Marquez is Chairman of the Mexican Committee of Bishops. The Roman Catholic Bishops of Mexico as well as those of the United States are concerned over the welfare of "mojados" or wetbacks.

I wish at this time to declare as emphatically as I may that the two Senate Bills 3660 and 3661 are most appropriate and opportune proposals

to further the cause of justice and charity both here and in Mexico. The Bills give the Senate a most notable opportunity to aid American citizens of Mexican extraction who now live in the border states of Texas, Arizona, and California. The Bills present a great opportunity to curb a most evil and unchristian exploitation of alien Mexicans. They afford an opportunity of giving proper legal support to the immense work that must be carried on by the officers of the United States Border Patrol. They afford also an opportunity to promote better relations with the Republic of Mexico where the wetback scandal has inflamed a bitter anti-Yankee feeling and, finally, an occasion to silence a propaganda machine that broadcasts harrowing details of wetback traffic to all of Latin America.

I speak in favor of laws that will provide penalties for the illegal employment of aliens and the illegal transportation of aliens. At the same time, I am not antagonistic toward those who hire wetbacks and I would not wish to be understood as clamoring for criminal action against those employers. I believe that immigration laws should be given strict interpretation and that law and order should be maintained along the Mexican border in the interests of all concerned whether they live here or the other side of the Rio Grande.

The whole wetback issue abounds in penalties that are meted out every day in Texas, Arizona, and California. I believe these penalties are being imposed on the wrong people and I firmly believe that it is time that the blame for wetback disorders was placed where it belongs.

Let me cite for you some of the misplaced penalties. United States citizens of Mexican extraction living in the border states are being penalized by the presents status of wetback traffic and they have been thus penalized for many years. How? As long as no legal means is found adequate to stop the hiring of wetbacks, the United States citizen is unable to secure either a living wage or tolerable working conditions but must roam northward a thousand miles or more—a displaced person in his own land—to find employment to maintain his family according to American standards. A pastor in Brownsville, Texas, tells me that some of the families there migrate

every spring all the way to Yakima, Washington, to find agriculture work. Though they live in one of the most fertile valleys of the country, they cannot work at home because the hiring of wetbacks lowers wages. I know that it has been claimed that migrants travel because they like to travel and that to them, migrating is like a picnic or a vacation. I know, nevertheless, that it is no picnic for the mother of several children to make a truck or a ramshackle camp a home for her family for seven months of the year, see the children miss school, see them exposed to so many dangers of disease and accident and realize that the family, a sacred unit in the eyes of God and man, is exposed to all the disintegrating forces of vagabond life. If wetbacks are kept out of the country, our own citizens might be able to return to their own homes, earn a living there and enjoy the heritage of security to which they are entitled.

The present wetback situation puts penalties on wetback more than all others. The unhappy aliens are silent because they live in servility and fear. They cannot protest against the payment of 20 cents an hour—or a nickle an hour in some cases. They cannot protest against the most atrocious working and living conditions. If a wetback opens his mouth to complain, he goes back to Mexico and he knows it. Alien workers should be treated as human beings and they ARE treated as such, in the framework of existing legal procedures based on the International Bracero Agreement signed by the United States and Mexico. If alien workers are needed, let them come; but let them come in accordance with laws on both sides of the border. Our laws already contain plentiful penalties for wetbacks. I believe it is time that penalties were specified for the man who HIRES the wetback. If no one will hire the wetback he will not come. Nothing under the sun can end the wetback invasion as long as there are men in this country who can hire the aliens with impunity. On the other hand, if the hiring stops, the wetback stops on the other side of the border.

In saying that the wrong people are being penalized in this whole situation I mean to include also the officials of the United States Border Patrol. They deserve nothing but the highest praise from all of us because of the good work they are doing in

HOW SCHOOLS HELP WITH DELINQUENCY

Gordon Bailey, Principal Allen Jr. High, Austin, Texas

Before we discuss this topic, it would be fitting to establish what we are talking about. There is a need to define this term which every adult at some time or another tags to a boy or girl who seems to have a problem.

In a broad sense, society should be concerned with all problem behavior. In this context, juvenile delinquency means that any child behavior considered detrimental to the well-being of the person or of society is a delinquent. This definition provides no practical limits.

Actually, juvenile delinquency is a legal term, and it's specific meaning comes from the law. In the majority of jurisdictions, a juvenile delinquent is a youth under 18 years of age who has been adjudged guilty of an offense as stated by law. In this context, the total number of problem-behavior children, those officially delinquent, make up but a small number.

Let's look at a diagram to show what we are talking about.

- A. All children in given areas, below given age.
- B. All children showing deviant behavior, whether or not anti-social.
- C. All deviants committing anti-social acts as defined by law.
- D. All anti-social deviants detected.
- E. All detected anti-social deviants reaching any agency.
- F. All apprehended anti-social deviants brought to court.
- G. All court anti-social deviants "found" delinquent.

What are the costs of juvenile delinquents? Perhaps the highest cost of juvenile delinquency is the unproductiveness of wasted lives, unhappiness of individuals and family groups, and the multitude of consequences that ensue. Can a cost be placed on these factors? Probably not.

The U. S. Children's Bureau reports an estimated annual cost of crime in America of \$15 billion. The Bureau estimates that the public cost of handling, treating, and disposing of alleged delinquents in 1951 totaled about \$105 million for an average of about \$300 per case. If the youngsters who are committed to correctional institutions are singled out, then the cost is about \$2500 per youth annually. The value of prevention can be seen if the above cost is compared with the \$228 expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in the public Schools in 1952-1953.

This brief mention of cost is not to say that they are too high or too low. Habitual delinquency is expensive. We need to study, investigate, and apply our finding in order to help solve this expensive illness of our society.

The school is usually regarded as next after the home in the influence it has on the lives of children. Because children spend a substantial amount of time in schools, school personnel often have the opportunity to observe children with problems which may eventually make them problem children as well as the wider range of all types of problems that develop. Present day schools try to do something about these problems along with their main purpose of teaching the traditional three R's.

Schools cannot be charged with complete responsibility for all youth because many of them are not in school. The compulsory attendance laws generally require school attendance from the ages of 7 to 16. According to U. S. Census, 99 per cent of the children from 7 to 13 were in school in October of 1952. While in the 14 to 17 age groups, 85 per cent were enrolled in school. Delinquency tends to be less within the group that attends school.

The drop-out question is still a complex situation, as in a nation wide study, for every 1000 pupils enrolled in public and non-public schools in the fifth grade in 1942-1943, 505 remained to graduate from high school in 1950. Or for 1000 students in the ninth grade in 1946-1947, 625 graduated from high school in 1950.

In the case of the truant, a close relationship exists between the school and juvenile delinquency. Truancy itself constitutes a delinquent offense and sometimes it is the main reason a youth is brought to court. The average age at which the delinquents began to play truant is about 10, and that of the non-delinquents was 12½.

Delinquents are commonly found to be retarded in school. In a study of 345, it was found that 33 had made normal progress, 12 were accelerated and 300 were retarded from one to five grades when measured against the grade claimed. However, the lack of school attainment was not regarded by this study, but that retardation showed delinquents to be misfits in the school situation.

The schools are trying to meet these different problem situations in various ways. Such as, special classes for blind and partially seeing, deaf and hard-of-hearing, speech defectives, crippled, socially unadjusted, and mentally gifted.

- (1) Remedial Reading Teachers
- (2) Reading Clinic
- (3) Mentally Retarded groups
- (4) Counselors
- (5) Speech Specialists
- (6) School Nurses
- (7) Hearing and Vision Testing
- (8) Attendance personnel
- (9) Visiting Teachers
- (10) Home and Family Life
- (11) Physical Handicaps
- (12) Psychiatric clinic.

(Continued on Page 15).

WETBACK ROUND-UP NEEDS SUPPORT OF LULAC

The United States Immigration Service has recently launched a vast pick-up of illegal entrants, or Wetbacks, in the South Texas area.

For a number of years, well informed sources have clearly identified serious health, economic and social conditions in South Texas as the direct resultant of thousands of wetbacks in the area.

The Immigration Service is to be highly commended for their careful planning for this drive, not only in South Texas but in California as well. A recognition of the importance of this action is necessary, however, particularly because interests which have long tolerated and benefited from the exploitation of the wetback may be soon raising a hue and cry in an attempt to discredit, confuse and minimize the value of the round-up by the Border Patrol within the next few weeks. The nature of the work performed by the Border Patrol is a difficult one and this should be understood by the people of the Southwest before passing judgment on any report that border patrolmen have used high-handed methods in any particular instance, and there will be occasions when some of our legal residents and American citizens may be asked to present identification. The Border Patrol is composed of well-trained men who as a rule have a high sense of duty, and LULAC NEWS is convinced that every phase of this huge operation will be carried out with the same high efficiency and regard for private rights that has come to characterize the work of the Border Patrol.

It is important that all members of LULACS should represent to the people of Texas that the League whole-heartedly supports this drive, and any incidents, if any, occur, should be carefully analyzed before hasty judgment is passed and harmful criticism is made.

LULAC TOLD ALIEN INFLUX SERIOUS DANGER

The importation of Mexican farm labor is a great danger to the Texas farm working wage scales.

Frank Pinedo, new national president of LULAC, listed serious ef-

fects of wetback labor in an address on the occasion of the induction ceremonies of San Antonio District Governor Isidor Flores.

Pinedo said wetback labor has already created a health problem in the valley, in addition to the economic disaster of lowering of wages in the area. "We should not import labor until we see that it is definitely needed", he said. Pinedo said 2,000 braceros were being admitted daily to the U. S., to work on farms at one reception center on the Texas border alone.

The young National President urged LULAC to continue its strong educational program and stated that increased education would remove many economic difficulties.

The installation ceremony was presented over Radio Station KCOR. Pete Tijerina, San Antonio president, Raúl Cortéz, Past President General, and Jake Rodríguez assisted Pinedo in the ceremonies.

NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. Public hearing on two anti-wetback bills were held the week of July. Both bills had been introduced to the Senate on June 22 by Utha's Senator Arthur V. Watkins. The hearings were held by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization. Senator Watkins is chairman of the subcommittee.

The first bill known as the Illegal Employment of Aliens Bill, would make it unlawful to employ any alien known by the employer to have entered the country illegally. The second, called the Illegal Transportation of Aliens Bill would authorize federal seizure of any vessel or vehicle used to transport wetbacks.

Rev. Matthew H. Kelly, executive secretary of the Regional Office maintained by the Bishops' Committee for the Spanish Speaking, testified at the hearings on Tuesday. Father Kelly spoke in favor of the

bills as measures for curbing the previous wetback scandals along the 20,000 mile Mexican border.

"These bills", Father Kelly said, "are fair and reasonable. If they are enacted as laws, they will be instruments of justice and charity for American citizens of Mexican descent and for the fugitive aliens themselves American agricultural workers should be hired in preference to aliens but if it becomes necessary to import laborers the International Bracero Agreement already provides a legal means of securing Mexican farm hands.

"Wetback traffic benefits no one except the employer who pays the unfortunate aliens as little as seventeen cents an hour. There is no good reason to tolerate such a situation.

"Those of us who favor these bills are not motivated by any antagonism toward growers and ranchers who need farm hands nor do we relish the idea of criminal action against them. We simply realize that the Justice Department and the Border Patrol need some injunctive power to suppress violations of immigration laws.

"In the present situation, the wrong people are being penalized. Wetbacks are arrested every day and American citizens are deprived of jobs and fair wages. If penalties are legislated for those who hire the aliens, we can lift some of the misplaced penalties now being paid by good honest people on both sides of the border.

"The wetback" scandal has greatly harmed our country in the eyes of Latin Americans who impute the guilt of exploitation to us and to our government. It is time that the blame was placed where it belongs on employers who have fostered the scheme."



JR LULAC NATL. CONVENTION TO BE IN HOUSTON

Miss Emily Rimmer, National Dir of Junior LULACS announced recently that the Junior LULAC National Convention will be in Houston, Texas on August 20, 21, and 22nd at the Rice Hotel.

The Convention will be the first time since 1950 that the Juniors will meet in Houston, for their National Assembly.

The Juniors, besides selecting their National Officers for the coming year, have a full program of business and entertainment planned beginning on Friday. In the Convention announcement issued by Miss Rimmer each council is urged to support a candidate for National Office and every Junior Council is directed to be prepared to make a yearly report of its social functions, civic work and other activities.

LULAC NEWS congratulates the Juniors on the occasion of their National Convention and urges all senior councils to assist the Juniors in their plans to attend the meeting in Houston.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING SET FOR HOUSTON

Frank Pinedo, National President of LULAC has announced that the first Supreme Council Meeting of the new administration has been set for August 22, 1954, in Houston, Texas.

Pinedo announced that all District Governors of Texas with the

exception of the District Governors of El Paso and Pecos will be expected to attend the Meeting. The District Governors of these two latter areas will be expected to meet with the District Governors of New Mexico and Colorado at the Second Supreme Council Meeting which is planned in Santa Fé late in October. Pinedo said that an operating budget for this administration will be considered at the meeting. Other matters will include a complete calendar of activities for every month of the year for LULAC, travelling expenses of National Officers, the formation of National Committees, LULACS NEWS, and the further expansion of the League.

Texas Regional Governor Félix Tijerina and Nat. JR. LULAC Dir. Emily Rimmer will make the arrangements for the Houston Meeting and Second Natl. Vice President Mrs. Rose Chávez and New Mexico Reg. Governor Joseph W. Trujillo will plan the Santa Fé Supreme Council Meeting.

The date of the Supreme Council Meeting in Houston falls on the weekend of the JR. LULAC National of the JR. LULAC National Convention.

HOUSTON LADIES

The HOUSTON LADIES COUNCIL recently threw a birthday party for their president and Outstanding Lady LULAC Susie González. The Houston Ladies have approved plans to give a \$150.00 scholarship this year, to increase the funds being contributed monthly to the T. B. Hospital and to the Autrey T. B. Clinic, and when last heard from were working on their Annual Rey Feo Fiesta and on a radio appeal to help victims of the Rio Grande flood disaster. Miss Geniva Mancilla is Chairman and Elida Flores is Co-

Chairman for the Rey Feo Fiesta.

The new officers for the LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico, Council are Eugenio E. García, President; Louis G. Rojas, Jr. First Vice Pres; Gilvert E. Maes, Second Vice Pres., Ross Roybal, Secretary; José M. Montoya, Assistant Secretary; Carmel A. Quintana, Treasurer, Amadeo D. Sánchez, Chaplain; Samuel O. Sandoval, Sgt. at Arms; and Liborio C. Silva, Frank T. Durán and Ramón C. Quintana, Trustees.

EDNA, TEXAS

NEW BABY COUNCIL IN EDNA

Johnny Pérez, District Governor of Palacios, does it again!

Pérez and Ladies Council No. 243 of Edna, Texas, have succeeded in installing a Men's Council in Edna the new Baby Council of LULAC. At a meeting on Sunday June 27, Pérez explained the aims and purposes of the League to sixteen men in Edna. The group then proceeded to select officers. John Zambrano was elected president; Ernest Solís was elected Vice President; Lupe Leal, Secretary, and Frank Herrera was elected Treasurer. Besides Brother Pérez, Manuel Salinas talked during the program.

New officers for the Ladies Council in Edna are Mrs. Alice Treviño, 518 W. Elm St. President, Miss Geniera Santillana, Vice Pres; Mrs. Teresa Nava, Secretary; Miss Elvira Herrera, Treasurer, and Mrs. Manuela Hernández, Sgt. at Arms.



Around the Lulac Shield

New officers for the local councils are cropping out all over. Frank Pinedo, National President, installed the new officers of LULAC COUNCIL No. 1, Corpus Christi, at a ceremony at the Tradewinds Motel, on Wednesday evening, June 30. The new officers for Corpus Christi are as follows: Joe Garza, President; S. R. Mora, Vice President; Joe Flores, Secretary; Manuel De la Rosa, Treasurer; J. E. Solís, Roberto González, and Eloy Almaraz, Trustees; Samuel Tijerina, Guide; Oscar Reyna, Guard; Ernest Meza, Chaplain; Wm. D. Bonilla, Legal Advisor and Corresponding Secretary, and Israel Sáenz, Publicity Director, and Boy Scout Counsellor.

Artesia Ladies

Artesia Ladies have also installed new officers. Miss Juanita Gómez is the new president; Miss Rosa Tellez, Vice-President; Miss Bonnie Orona, Secretary; Mrs. Fela Zamora, Treasurer; Miss Socorro Gómez, Reporter; Miss Minnie Gómez, Sergeant at Arms. Misses Margie Sosa, Socorro Guerrero, and Dora Orona, and Mrs. Stella Della Gómez were appointed to the Advertising Committee.

The Artesia Ladies Council has also adopted the project of presenting a trophy to the outstanding LULACKER at the end of the year and recently gave a supper to help a young lady entering a convent in Tucson, Arizona.



NATIONAL PRESIDENT ON T. V.

Frank Pinedo, National Pres. of LULAC, appeared on the program of opening day ceremonies of K.V.D. O., new Television Station in Corpus Christi, which opened on June 27

Pinedo was interviewed regarding LULAC and he congratulated the members of the Board of Directors of the new Station, one of whom is Joe Garza, First National Vice Pres.



OUTSTANDING CARLSBAD JR. LULACS: Miss Flora Navarrete is the daughter of Mrs. Flora Navarrete, 315 Pompa Street, Carlsbad, New Mexico. Flora is one of the Junior Charter members and won the title of Outstanding Junior Lulac for her efforts on the entertainment committee. Joe Briones is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Félix Briones, Sr. 309 Pompas Street. Joe has served two terms as president of the Junior Council and has also been a member of the membership committee and co-chairman of the entertainment committee. (See Cover).

PORT ARTHUR

The Port Arthur Council, is sponsoring a baseball club, under the direction of José G. Mendiola, Chairman of the Athletic Committee.

NEW MEXICO REGIONAL GOVERNOR REORGANIZING STATE

Joseph W. Trujillo, new Mexico Regional Governor has announced plans to create district governors in New Mexico to push LULAC to all four corners of the State.

Trujillo, since taking office at the close of the National Convention in June, has installed a Junior Council at Santa Fé, along with Brother C. P. Gutiérrez, of the Santa Fé

Council, and with the able ground work of Alfred González. Other guests were Mrs. Rose Chávez, Second National Vice President; District Governor Mrs. L. M. González; and the presidents of the Ladies Councils at Los Alamos and Española.

Brother Trujillo also installed the officers of the Santa Fé Council. Brother Eppie Chávez was re-elected

ABOUT LULAC NEWS

The announcement of the re-appointment of LUCIANO SANTOS-COY, President of El Paso Council No. 202, as National Director of Publicity and of plans for the letting of a contract for the publication of LULAC NEWS was released by National President Frank Pinedo shortly before this issue went to press.

Brother Santoscoy served as Director of Publicity under Albert Armendariz, immediate Past National President, and issues of LULAC NEWS, for the past year presented many new interesting features in our National publication.

Brother Pinedo also outlined plans for the signing of a contract with an agent in El Paso, for the printing and promotion of advertising. The proposed contract includes provisions for all advertising for LULAC NEWS to be sold under the direction of an agency which has indicated it will work closely with the local councils, for the printing of LULAC NEWS at no cost to the National Office for a ten (10%) per cent of the gross income from advertising to the National Office after the first three months of the two year contract.

Pinedo indicated that the sale of advertising by an agency will remove the heavy burden from the local councils who heretofore bore on a voluntary rotation basis the heavy cost of LULAC NEWS and may eventually result in much-needed income for the National Office.

Pinedo said that the letting out of advertising to a business firm had been under consideration for almost two years and had received favorable reaction from the Supreme Council during the last year.

Houston



Sister Dolores from San Patrick School, Houston, Mrs. Luz Beatrice G. Morales & some of the children who are being helped by the Houston Ladies.

RE—ELECT

R. R. ZIERLEIN
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Precinct 3

YOUR VOTE GREATLY APPRECIATED

JONES FURNITURE CO.

NEW AND USED FURNITURE
AND APPLIANCES

3308 MARKET 1322 HARBOR

(NEW)

(OLD)

PHONE 4-483

GONZALEZ RESTAURANT

PRIVATE DINING ROOM

2521 MARKET

DIAL 9-482

BAYTOWN, TEXAS

LERMA'S CAFE

1226 HARBOR ST.

MR. AND MRS. VICTOR MOLINA Prop.

THE BEST IN MEXICAN FOODS

AND COLD BEER

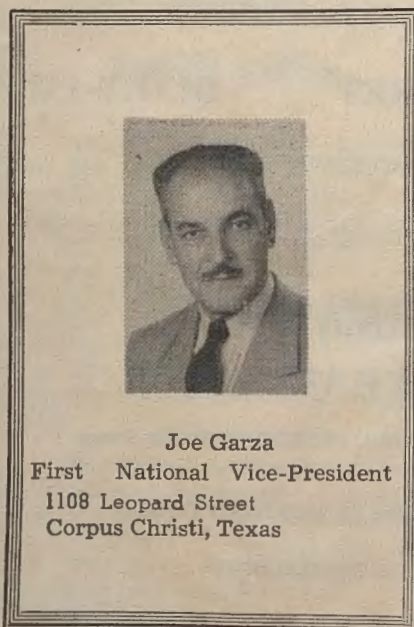


Frank Pinedo
National President
Littlefield Building
Austin, Texas



Wm. D. Bonilla
National Secretary of LULAC
Wilson Building
Corpus Christi, Texas

The following appointments to National Office have been announced by Frank Pinedo, the National President, and they are listed here with their photographs and addresses so that any business may be expedited by being forwarded originally to its proper channel. (All Councils are reminded to forward carbon copies of their minutes to the National Office, and the National President has suggested that a copy be forwarded to the National Director of LULAC NEWS and one to the National Secretary.) Not shown are Mrs. Rose Chávez, Second National Vice Pres., Santa Fe, New Mexico, and David Longoria, National Chaplain, Austin, Texas.



Joe Garza
First National Vice-President
1108 Leopard Street
Corpus Christi, Texas



Arturo Vásquez
National Treasurer of LULAC
403 S. Staples
Corpus Christi, Texas



Miss Emily Rimmer
National Director of Junior LULACS
1114 Thompson
Houston, Texas



Alfred J. Hernández
National Legal Advisor of LULAC
910 Chapman
Houston, Texas



John J. Herrera
National Organizer of LULAC
711 Scanlan Building
Houston, Texas



Luciano Santoseoy
National Director of PUBLICITY
724 Caples Building
El Paso, Texas

25th Silver Anniversary National Convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens

Friday, June 11, 1954 Registrations were received, Lobby Commodore Perry Hotel, Pat Mendez, Chairman followed by reception Ballroom same hotel.

Saturday, June 12, 1954.

The meeting of the National Assembly was called to order by the President, Albert Armendariz, after the official opening ceremony by George J. Garza, Convention Chairman, and official Prayer of the League was led by the National Chaplain. Presentation of the Colors, by the Austin Junior Lulacs, at which time we elevated the pledge to the flag and the Junior Council from Austin led the assembly in the official song of the League, "America". The Past National Presidents and Charter Members of the League were presented and a brief History of Lulac was given by Dr. George J. Garza, after which a silent prayer was observed in memory of the departed Lulacs. Official opening of Business Session was called by the President at 10:20 A. M. at which time we heard an address of Welcome by the Hon. C. A. McAden, Mayor of Austin. Response, by Hon. Cruz Fernández,, 1st Vice President of the League.

The National President appointed the following committees:

1. Rules Committee: Ex-Oficio, Oscar Laurel, National Legal Advisor
Joe García, Bryan;
Jesse Acosta, Baytown
G. C. Martínez, Galveston
Tillie González, Ex Oficio, N. M.
William D. Bonilla, Corpus Christi
2. Order and Sgt. at Arms Committee: Luciano Santoscoy; Nat'l Ofc.
Blas Rodríguez, Rosenberg
J. C. Machuca, El Paso
3. Outstanding Lulac of the Year Committee: E. Rimmer, Houston, Ex-of.
Johnny Pérez, Palacios, Texas
Virginia Domínguez, Santa Fé, N. M.
Joe de la Cruz, Alice, Texas
4. Auditing Committee: Gonzalo Díaz, Ex Oficio
Gilbert Gómez, Ex officio.
Mary Urias, Ft. Stockton
Ernesto Flores, Deming N. M.
Sal Calderón, Pecos
Arnold Quintero, Houston
5. Credentials Committee: Edmundo Moreno, El Paso
Ex Oficio, Gonzalo Díaz
Félix García, San Antonio
Joe Lazo, Fort Worth
Mike Jordan, Austin
Lita Montoya
Virginia Ochoa, Houston
6. Resolutions Com: Tina Urias, Ex Oficio, Ft. Stockton
Philip Montalvo, Houston
Joseph Trujillo, Santa Fé, N. M.

Fred García, Alice
Pete Tijerina, San Antonio, Chairman
Jesse Rodríguez, Wharton
Héctor De Peña, Corpus Christi

7. Revision of the Constitution: George J. Garza; Chairman. Garza at this time gave us an outline of the revisions but due to the lack of time the rest was held in abeyance until the afternoon session.

Johnny Campos, Austin, Junior Lulac National President at this time gave his report to the National Assembly. (Report attached herewith).

The Assembly adjourned at 11:00 A. M. to the Governor's reception in the Governor's Mansion. The Ladies were taken to the Ladies Luncheon at the Tower at noon.

The following reports were received while waiting for the Credentials Committee to report.

Director of Junior Lulac: Miss Emily Rimmer, National Director of Juniors. Attached herewith.

National Secretary submitted his report: attached hereto. Edmundo Moreno. National Director of Publicity, report attached hereto. Luciano Santoscoy Report from the Regional Governor of New México, Mrs. Tillie González Report of the Rules Commission:

"The Rules Committee composed of Mrs. Tillie González, Council No. 18 Santa Fé, N. M., Oscar M. Laurel, Council No. 12 Laredo, Texas; William Bonilla, Council No. 1 Corpus Christi; José A. García, Council No. 229 Bryan, Texas; Jesse Acosta, Council No. 227 Baytown; and G. C. Martínez as acting Chairman, Council No. 151 of Galveston, Texas; recommends the following rules subject to the adoption and approval of the National Assembly at the 25th Silver Anniversary Convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens as follows:

(1) The adoption of Robert's Rules of Order on all questions rising from Parliamentary procedure.

(2) with respect to discussion on any issue that the time limit be 20 minutes, allowing, 10 minutes in favor of the issue and 10 minutes against, provided that if at the discretion of the Chair he finds it necessary to extend the discussion he may allow an additional 10 minutes more, 5 minutes for and 5 minutes against.

(3) In order to vote on any issue or election of officers, delegates will have to be duly registered and present to be allowed to vote.

(4) In the election of Officers 5 minutes shall be allowed for nominating speech and 3 minutes for supporting or seconding speech.

Respectfully submitted,

G. C. Martinez, Acting Chairman for the Rules Committee.

(Continued on Page 12).

Pictures Taken at the National Convention, Austin, Texas



Here are some Convention pictures. Above Miss Susie González, President of the Ladies' Lulac Council of Houston, right after (Sunday) Miss González was named the Outstanding Lady Lulac of 1954.



EL PASO

Mrs. Rose Chávez is shown after her election as second National Vice President.



The Trío Tacuarines and banquet scene.



Albert Armendariz, out going National President is shown congratulating Frank Pinedo after Pinedo's election as the new National President. Alfredo Hernández, Houston, is walking by. Pinedo is delivering his acceptance speech at the right.



The menu for the Convention was steak. The picture on the right shows Dr. George Garza and Albert Armendariz standing.



Another shot of the banquet and a picture of the main table at the banquet at the National Convention in Austin.



The Convention was treated to Gala Program by Falstaff Distributors at the Annual Ball.

J. J. Herrera of Houston, moved, Joe Garza of Corpus Christi seconded, that the report be accepted. Motion carried. The Chair ruled that all delegates must rise, state their name and council so they could be recognized.

Committee on Credentials submitted the following councils as being eligible to take part in the assembly.

Alice	2	Galveston	3
Alburquerque	2	Houston No. 60	7
Austin	3	Houston Ladies	4
Austin L.	2	Laredo	7
Artesia	2	Los Alamos	4
Artesia L.	2	Palacios	2
Baytown	4	Palacios L.	2
Bryan	4	Pecos	2
Baytown L.	2	Pecos No. 201	2
Beaumont	2	Pt. Arthur	2
Carlsbad	2	Pt. Lavaca	2
Corpus Christi	3	Rich-Rosenberg	3
Deming	2	Rosenberg pending	
Eagle Pass	2	Roswell, N. M. not present	
El Campo	2	San Antonio	5
El Paso	3	San Antonio L.	2
El Paso L.	3	Santa Fé	3
Española	2	Santa Fé	33
Ft. Worth 62	2	Wharton	2
Ft. Stockton	3	Taos	2
Ft. Stockton	2	Los Alamos Pending	2
Ft. Worth L.	2	Edna	2

J. J. Herrera moved, that the report of the Credentials committee be adopted. A. Zamora seconded, Motion carried.

RESOLUTION No. I

WHEREAS Lulacs are assembled in Austin, Texas in National Convention to consider business for the good and welfare of the League,, and

WHEREAS, there was passed a resolution or constitutional amendment at a National Convention to the effect that all resolutions had to be submitted to the National Secretary before the National Convention assembled or otherwise said resolutions would not be considered, and

WHEREAS, in view of the ruling made by the National President Albert Armendariz on June 12, 1954 before the National Assembly to the effect that a resolution passed at a National Convention would prevail in the absence of a new resolution which would have the effect of tabling the previous resolution, said ruling in effect allowing overriding resolutions in conformity with "Robert's Rules of Order"

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT ALL resolutions and constitutional amendments submitted through the resolutions committee be considered and submitted to the Assembly for a vote.

Respectfully submitted

1. Pete Tijerina
2. Philip J. Montalvo

Adopted by Resolutions Committee

The Resolutions Committee recommended the adoption and so moved by the Chairman of said Resolutions Committee, Arnulfo Zamora moved, Seconded by R. J. Peña of San Antonio that the recommendation of the Committee be adopted. After some discussion pro and con, motion carried. After the Chair ruled that the Chairman of the Resolutions committee could move the adoption or rejection of any resolutions.

RESOLUTION No. II

WHEREAS, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL functions of the National Assembly of the League of United Latin American Citizens is the election of the National officers of the League; and

WHEREAS, a resolution was adopted by the National Assembly in 1952 providing that candidates for the office of National President announce their candidacy, properly endorsed by their respective councils, forty-five days before the date on which the National Assembly convenes; and

WHEREAS, some question has arisen as to whether such resolution provides an exclusive method for the selection of candidates for such office, precluding further nominations from the floor; and

WHEREAS, the best interests of the League demand that the National Assembly, as the repository of the power to elect the officers of the League, be not restricted or limited in its power to consider any and all persons who may be qualified and available for such office:

THEREFORE, be it Resolved by the League of United Latin American Citizens at its National Assembly convened in the City of Austin, Texas, June 11, 12 and 13, 1954, that candidates for the office of National President of the League may be nominated from the floor at any National Assembly of the League, regardless of whether or not such candidates have previously announced their candidacy.

Respectfully submitted,

Eppie Chavez, Pres. Council No. 33

Joe Garza, Pres. Lulac Council No. 1 Corpus, Christi

The Resolutions Committee presented the following recommendation or amendment to the above resolution: That nominations for candidates for office of National President be made from the floor for this convention only, in as much as two candidates do not conform to the resolution previously passed. (Note: The Chair ruled that neither candidate conformed to the previous resolution due to the fact that Pinedo was not endorsed by his council as provided and Laurel had not announced 45 days prior to convention). Pete Tijerina, Chairman of the Resolutions committee, moved the adoption of this resolution for this convention only, Gutiérrez, Laredo seconded, Motion carried.

RESOLUTION No. III

WHEREAS, Lulac is assembled in National convention at Austin, Texas to consider business for the good and welfare of the League, and

WHEREAS, Lulac has previously declared itself to be against the importation of wetback labor, and by a resolution adopted at the 1935 National Convention at Santa Fé, New Mexico, further declared and found that the McCarran Immigration Act was as a whole oppressive

and unjust and great hardships were created upon American born children whose parents were being deported because of illegal residences, and

WHEREAS Lulac desires to clarify its position and distinguish between the wetback problem and problem created by the McCarran Act as to American born children whose parents are deportable under the named act.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT LULAC condemns the practice of 1. Wholesale importation of Wetback laborers in that wetback laborers are a menace to the social, economic and educational well being of American born citizens of Mexican descent.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that LULAC again declare its opposition to the Mc Carran Immigration Act and deems it oppressive and unjust and creating great hardships to thousands of families in the deportation of aliens who entered the country illegally but have established residence. That LULAC particularly condemns the deportation of parents of American born children, and parents of members of the Armed forces.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that LULAC proposed the following revisions to the McCarran Immigration Act. I. That aliens who entered the United States after 1924 illegally, and who under present provisions of the Mc Carran Immigration Act are deportable, and who have established equities as residences (residents) of this country; namely, 1. Married an American wife 2. Have American born children, 3. Is a law abiding resident, 4. Maintained steady employment, should be permitted and allowed to legalize their residence in the United States without leaving (having) to return to México.

II. That Congress grant immunity from deportation to those aliens who are parents of members of the armed forces upon the showing of good moral character.

Recommended by Albert Armendariz, Pres.

El Paso, Texas

Submitted respectfully

P. J. Montalvo, Council No. 60 Houston

Pete Tijerina, Council No 2. San Antonio

RECOMMENDED BY THE resolutions committee,

Chairman Pete Tijerina of the Resolutions Committee moved, Rojas, Los Alamos, N. M. seconded. After some discussion pro and con, Frank Pinedo Regional Governor of Texas moved that the motion to adopt be tabled until such time that the National President could present and prepare a thorough brief for proper presentation to the proper authorities. R. J. Peña, San Antonio, seconded. Motion to table carried.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

READ BY THE Chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, Dr. George J. Garza: These will be prepared in full and submitted to all the Councils for adoption, revision or amendments. He so moved. Ernest Flores, of Deming N. Mex. seconded. Montalvo of Council rose to a point of order since the Constitution provided for the reading of the amendments at least twice before adoption, that the proposed changes to the constitution be read. After some discussion pro and con, the President ruled the Garza motion out of order. De Peña from Corpus Christi questioned the ruling of the Chair since we still had the constitution and it provided for the reading of amendments. Montalvo of Houston No. 60 moved that the first reading of the amendments

be waived until Dr. Garza's committee could present their recommendations as to changes, Castillo of Laredo seconded After discussion pro and con as the legality of this move, motion carried.

J. C. Machuca of El Paso moved that we adjourn, motion Carried by general consent at 5:15 P. M. We were to be back for banquet and dance at 7:00 P.M.

SUNDAY JUNE 13, 1954

The Third and final session of the 25th. Annual Convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens was called to order by the President, Albert Armendariz, at which time Mrs. Tillie González, Regional Governor for New Mexico elevated the official player of the League and lead us in the pledge to the Flag. The National Secretary read the roll call of officers.

Félix García, Credentials committee, submitted the final findings of the Credentials in which they recommended that Edna and Los Alamos of New México be recognized by this assembly and added to the voting list approved yesterday. Phillip Montalvo of Houston seconded, which motion carried unanimously. Mr. Mesa, Charter Member of the League was presented. The National Treasurer gave his report, attached herewith.

Arnold Quintero, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, reported that this committee had found the Treasurers books in good order and very satisfactory. The committee recommended a standard bookkeeping system be adopted and better cooperation between the councils and the treasurer for all 4 quarters to be submitted in sufficient time to give the treasurer time to have all records.

Joe Garza, Corpus Christi, moved that we accept the report of the Auditing committee, Elías Guerrero, Rosenberg, was the second. Al J. Hernández, of Houston added a rider that the convention go on record by a standing vote of appreciation as recognizing the fact that the committee stayed up all night to have this report ready. Motion carried by standing ovation.....

Motion that we adopt the credential roster as submitted and the Treasurer's report was made by Joe Garza, Seconded by P. Tijerina of San Antonio; carried unanimously.

Dr. Garza suggested that all constitutional amendments which were not covered by the Revision committee be considered at this time. The Chair requested Bro. Garza to read these.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

I. Amendment for providing for a larger number of delegates at convention. These be increased to 9 from each representative council be increased per each 25 members over 113 until a limit of 9 be reached. This was rejected by the committee with the following recommendation that this was being covered in the revision of the constitution with an increase to nine after reaching a membership of 200 instead of the recommended 163.

II. Allowing the presidents of all the individual councils to be members of the supreme council and to be given a vote at conventions. Rejected by the resolutions committee.

III. Providing for a National Lulac Memorial archives or shrine to keep all the historical archives, providing for the increase of dues to 75c per month to be

used for this purpose. Resolutions committee rejected this resolution due to the fact that provisions are incorporated in the revision.

IV. Félix Tijerina Amendment providing for a Regional fund for the education of the children not being provided for in the present scholarship funds, and authorizing the different regions of Lulac to increase their local dues 75c per month providing this be optional with the regions affected and providing that non members of Lulac may contribute to a fund to be administered by a Board of Trustees not to be member of Lulac. This Amendment recommended by the resolutions committee. Pete Tijerina asked if this amendment could be acted upon. He was told "yes", whereupon he moved that said amendment be adopted and it be explained further in the good and Welfare of the league. Full Text of resolution attached hereto. Elías Garza seconded motion and it carried.

V. Amendment suggested by the Director of Junior Lulacs to amend Art. 12 page 23 in the constitution, that in the event of the disorganization of a Junior Council, the Juniors be allowed to act under the direct supervision of the Director of Jr. Lulacs.

That no married person be allowed to be a member of a Junior Council.

Voting followed on Amendments submitted to the Resolutions committee Amendment No. II allowing all presidents to be members of the supreme council and voting at conventions, Tijerina of the Resolutions Committee moved, P. Montalvo of Houston seconded, that this amendment be rejected as recommended by the committee. Motion carried.

Amendment No. V Section 2, Regarding all members of Junior Lulac being not married, Pete Tijerina moved, Jos. Trujillo, N. México seconded motion carried,

Amendment No. V. section 1 recommended by the resolutions committee and the Director of Junior Lulac, Pete Tijerina, Chairman of the committee moved, T. Campos Baytown seconded that it be adopted. Points of information were raised by Bro. George Garza wherein he stated that it would conflict with the constitution which states that all Junior Lulac councils must be sponsored by a local council and that the Director of Junior Lulac would not be in a position to supervise these councils. Emily Rimmer gave reasons why she approved this amendment, since she thought the Juniors would suffer due to the disorganization of the senior councils. J. Esquivel of San Antonio moved to table the adoption of this amendment; Ruhlman of Laredo, seconded, and motion to table carried.

Dr. Garza suggested to the Chair that a motion to adopt the revision of the constitution be entertained pending the ratification of all the councils, Whereupon A. J. Hernández, of Houston moved, was duly seconded by a delegate from Laredo, who did not identify himself, motion carried.

The report of the Texas Regional Governor, Frank Pinedo, was heard at this time. Pete Tijerina of San Antonio, rose to make motion to adopt the following resolution: That this convention propose the following revisions to the Mc Carran Act. 1. That aliens who are parents of American born children and that those who are spouses of American born citizens (husbands of American born women and wives of American born husbands) be allowed to remain in the United States without having to return to their country of birth to have their

residence in the United States legalized; 2. That this convention propose revision to the Mc Carran Act to grant immunity from deportation to the parents of Korea war veterans; and 3: That this Assembly instruct the New National President to appoint a committee to go further in a revision of the Mc Carran Act more to the best interest and welfare of our people. Santoscoy of El Paso seconded and Motion carried.

The Outstanding Lulac Committee reported on the Outstanding Lulacs Abel Cisneros of Wharton County, Texas, and Miss Susie González of Houston Ladies Council, Texas.

Good and welfare of the League speeches were recognized at this time to give time to the Secretaries to prepare ballots for the election of the officers.

Félix Tijerina spoke on his plans for the incoming year as Texas Regional Governor and on the proposed scholarship, adoption of which was affected yesterday. E. Rimmer spoke on Junior Lulac organization and introduced Miss Petra Cisneros, Secretary of the National office of Junior Lulac, who invited all councils to send their Junior councils to Houston for their forthcoming convention Aug. 20 21 and 22, 1954. John Herrera and Philip Montalvo spoke on the good and welfare of the Leagues as well as Virginia Ochoa of Houston who spoke on the necessity of installing more women's councils to fill the need for services in all phases of community service. Rojas of New Mexico, Pete Tijerina and Bro. Garza of Austin also spoke on the good and welfare of the league.

The National President gave his report at this time, after which time the Election of the President, 1st. Vice President and 2nd. V. President proceeded. The Chair appointed Judge J. C. Machuca as the Electoral Board Judge and Chairman of the election, with Pat Méndez, Austin, as timekeeper; J. J. Herrera and Arnold Quintero tellers for Pinedo, and Alfred G. Garza and J. C. Machuca for Laurel.

The Rules of the Electoral Board were as follows: Each candidate would have some one to nominate and second with 10 minutes allowed for each candidate to be divided as they saw fit. Roll call would be by alphabetical order. Mike Jordan of Austin nominated Frank Pinedo Philip Montalvo seconded the nomination. Dr. George J. Garza of Austin nominated Oscar Laurel of Laredo and Cruz Fernández, Santa Fé seconded the nomination. J. J. Herrera of Houston, duly moved, and an unidentified delegate from Baytown seconded, that nominations cease. Motion carried. Oscar Laurel ceded the election and moved that the election of Frank Pinedo be by acclamation, Motion by standing ovation carried and the President ruled that Frank Pinedo was declared New National President of the League

Nominations for 1st. Vice President were entertained by the Chair. J. J. Herrera nominated G. C. Martínez of Galveston, Manuel Pérez of Galveston seconded the nomination, Eppie Chávez of Santa Fe, N. M. nominated Joe Garza from Corpus Christi, Santoscoy of El Paso seconded. Pete Tijerina of San Antonio moved that nominations cease; de la Cruz of Los Alamos, N. M. seconded, Motion carried.

G. C. Martínez ceded in favor of Joe Garza. De Peña moved that the elections of the President and Vice President be declared as Unanimous, Tijerina seconded, Motion Carried.

Nominations for 2nd. Vice President were entertained. Virginia Domínguez, N. M. nominated Mrs. Rose Chávez, of Santa Fé, New México. Mrs. Carmen Cortés of Houston moved that nominations cease, that Mrs. Chávez be elected by acclamation. The Chair so declared the 2nd. V, President as duly elected by acclamation with an explanation that Houston had been prepared to support Mrs. Cortés for this office.

Nominations for the Next Convention city were declared open. Armendariz nominated El Paso, and spoke on behalf of this city. G. C. Martínez nominated Galveston and spoke on same. L. J. Hernández nominated Houston and spoke on behalf of that city.

Castillo of Laredo moved that bids be closed, duly seconded and motion carried.

Balloting began and Houston ceded in favor of Galveston, which City won by a vote of 58 to 54 for El Paso.

Gus García was introduced at this time and he spoke for the good and welfare of the League. Santoscoy moved, J. J. Herrera seconded, that we adjourn to the picnic at Lake Austin. At 2:40 P.M.

The New National President was installed and he in turn installed the District Governors, the Regional Governors, and the New Officers of the New Administration. He named A. J. Hernández, Legal Advisor. Other officers to be named later.

THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED

Respectfully submitted
Mrs. Carmen Cortés


Continued From Page 3

Next after the home, the school plays a vital role in the lives of youth. Educational accomplishments in this nation have been remarkable, but some baffling problems continue to exist. The high number of school drop outs shows that youth are often attracted more by non-school interests than they are by school programs and opportunities. This problem of school adjustment and guidance needs attention in many communities.

A few schools have demonstrated that substantial progress can be made in reducing such a school-connected offense as truancy. However, the various types of misbehavior and unadjustment that are found in schools make the preventive aspect of their programs broader than just the prevention of official delinquency. The schools work at alleviating all the behavior problems that appear.


Schools need more specialized personnel than they now have to care for the problems that they have encountered. It is recognized that budgets and legal provisions will play a part in shaping individualized services. To provide a better coordinated approach to pupil problems, reports from schools indicate a tendency to place all pupil personnel services in a single division. Also, school authorities will want to encourage public support of the other community agencies that make specialized facilities available to school children.


Thus, with united efforts, we can find a drug that will help us cure this infectious germ that is working its way into the youth of our country.


Congratulations to Baytown LULAC'S

RE-ELECT

Paul Anderson for Constable


Precinct 3 Harris County



GREETINGS TO LULAC'S FROM

Harper Gas Appliance Co.

Sales and Service

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BAYTOWN, TEXAS


(Continued From Page 2)

the face of enormous difficulties. Nevertheless, the men of the Border Patrol are regarded with contempt, even hatred in some parts of the country because they conscientiously perform the duties imposed on them by their office. The Immigration Department and the Border Patrol are slandered and blasted every day in South Texas. They are victims of ludicrous charges, dishonest innuendo, and open hostility. This campaign is carried on in part by newspapers of the Rio Grande Valley that seem to voice the sentiments of all who favor a continuance of wetback traffic. The recent campaign to repatriate wetbacks has called forth most bitter editorial reprisals from the newspapers there. The wetback problem is called "a political pawn and nothing more". Editors claim to be motivated by a Christian sense of compassion on the multitude of wetbacks. True Christian charity, it seems to me, would be on the side of law and order. The growers and ranchers as well as the editorial writers of the Rio Grande Valley might

very well be motivated by compassion on wetbacks. Nevertheless, with my own experience with the patrol and the wetbacks I cannot agree that the patrol men are unchristian, cruel or inhumane in apprehending and repatriating the aliens.

Whatever curbs the wetback traffic would cancel out some of the propaganda that is used in Mexico and other countries as evidence that America is the enslaver of the foreign-born (a favorite communist charge). Photographs and inflammatory articles regularly appear in Mexican newspaper with reference to the pitiful state of the wetbacks. Anger and resentment is expressed on the part of Mexican citizens. They say: "The United States wants our workers and then treats them like slaves!" They do not understand that the United States wants workers but wants to import them LEGALLY and has already set up LEGAL provisions to see that they are properly housed, adequately paid, and treated in a human manner. The International Bracero Agreement guarantees

these things. Nevertheless, it so happens that the American government and our people are blamed for the exploitation of the alien. The powerful anti-border patrol propaganda generated in south Texas finds its way to Mexico unerringly. It is all bad news for our government and it travels fast. It certainly has not helped our Good Neighbor Policy.

I am convinced that the present Senate Bills are powerful instruments for justice and charity. The regional office of the Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking has campaigned for many years to secure legislation of this kind and I earnestly hope that the bills are enacted as law. As laws they would impose penalties on those who illegally hire or transport aliens. As laws, however, they would simply relocate penalties that have long been imposed on American migrants, misfortunate aliens, border officials, and United States citizens as a whole since the nation impute to us the evils of the whole situation.



If you are an Arthur Godfrey talent scout, you can't go wrong in suggesting the above San Antonio Lulac's troubadours who entertained (?) the Corpus Christi Lulacs when the Alamo City group visited them.

Pictured, from left to right, Pepe Cervantes with guitar, Jacob I. Rodríguez, Mary Ortiz, Anthony García Adolfo Córdova, José Gallegos, and Pete Tijerina, president of the S. A. Council.



Pictured are the singing troubadours of the San Antonio Flying Squadron that recently visited Corpus Christi. Left to right in the far corner is Evaristo Abrego, Secretary Alvin Padilla Trouvador, Pepe Cervantes, Jacob I. Rodríguez standing in the middle, John A. Esquivel, Raúl Acosta, president of the S. A. Jr. Lulac Council. Matt García white shirt, Mrs. Matt García, and singing with mouth wide open is Anthony García. Pic taken inside the chartered bus.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LULAC

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BAYTOWN, TEXAS

GREETINGS

From The Bay Town Council No. 1227 And Friends

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Barajas

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. García

Mr. and Mrs. Luz Aguilar

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sandoval

Mr. and Mrs. Canuto Delgado

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Zamora

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Contreras

Mr. and Mrs. Anastacio Rodríguez

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hernández

Mr. and Mrs. L. Torres

Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Oviedo

Mr. and Mrs. José Campos

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Acosta

Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Bravo

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Campos

Mr. and Mrs. Silvestre Juárez

Mr. and Mrs. Lisandro Herrera

Mr. and Mrs. George Zamora

Mr. Jesse Aldaco

Mr. Fulgencio Martínez

Mr. Gerónimo Martínez

Mr. Jesús Campos

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Muñoz

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Araujo

Mr. and Mrs. Melchor Balderas

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Angel Contreras

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Campos

Mr. and Mrs. Rosendo Peña

Mr. and Mrs. José Angel García

Mr. and Mrs. Conrado García

Mr. and Mrs. González

Mr. and Mrs. Lucian

Mr. and Mrs. Rubén Ramu

Mr. and Mrs. George Gamen

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Sandoval

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred García

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto García

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse García

Mr. and Mrs. Alfredo Vázquez

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel García

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse del Toro

Mr. Rudy Contreras

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas Vega

Mr. and Mrs. Eugenio Santana

Mr. and Mrs. Max Rincón

Mr. and Mrs. Juan Razo

Mr. and Mrs. Clemente Muñoz

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Molina

Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Medina

Mr. and Mrs. Gregorio Juárez

Mr. and Mrs. Armando López

LULAC NEWS



Official Organ of the League of United Latin-American Citizens

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El Paso, Texas

Luciano Santoscoy

National Director of
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