

EDUCATION,  
GUARDIAN GENIUS  
OF DEMOCRACY

**LULAC**



**NEWS**

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"As the twig is bent, thus is the tree inclined--- 'tis education that forms the common mind"

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LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS, El Paso, Texas

March 1964

# Norwalk, Calif. Juniors Win Top Honors

## Texas Educators Say

## Lulac School of 400 Is Outstanding Success

By NANCY MILLER  
El Paso Public Schools  
Department of Special Services  
(Special to The Lulac News)

More than 20,000 pre-school children are expected to attend this summer's statewide English classes in Texas which grew out of the Lulac "Little School of the 400" program.

Registration is being taken this spring. Lulac members are being called on by school districts to help enroll the children for summer classes.

The summer program for Texas children is one of Lulac's proudest achievements. The Pre-school Instructional Program for Non-English Speaking Children, as it is officially known, was authorized by the 56th Legislature. It provides children eligible for entry into the first grade with a vocabulary of English

tion Agency shows the cost for 1960-62: Total for 1960, \$330,763 (90.0 per cent by state, 9.1 by local districts); total for 1961, \$348,197 (90.4 per cent by state, 9.6 per cent by local districts); total for 1962, \$371,748 (90.5 per cent by state, 9.5 per cent by districts).

Another expense incidental to the program, that of publicizing it, was borne by Lulac. In 1960, when the program was started, the Educational Fund spent more than \$7,000 in getting the word out to families with children eligible for the classes, in providing supplies, and in other activities related to the pre-school English program.

Because of their personal familiarity with the success of the program in the past four years, many Lulacs do not need to be reminded by statistical proof. The participation grew from 130 districts and 15,805 pupils in 1960 to 154 districts and 18,844 pupils in 1962.

The Texas Education Agency report shows that 88 per cent of children enroll—  
(Continued on Page 2)



MALCOLM MCGREGOR

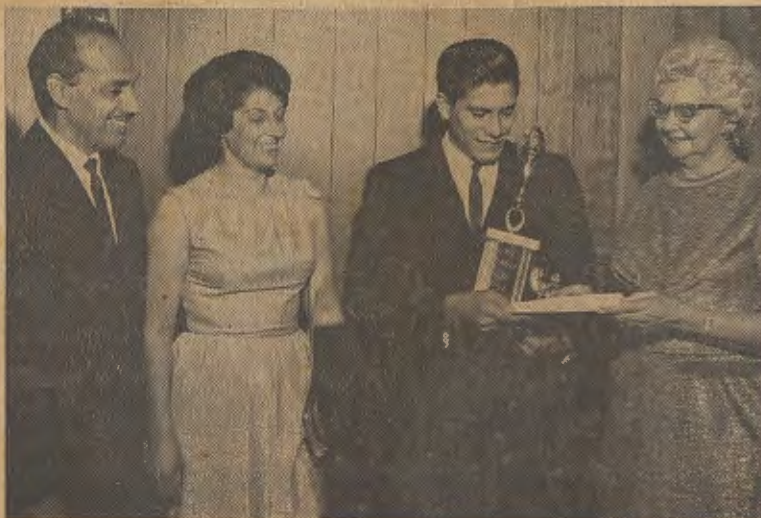
State Representative Malcolm McGregor of El Paso sponsored the bill which set up the pre-school English class program in Texas. The veteran lawmaker worked diligently for the bill's passage. Council 8 of El Paso has proposed that Mr. McGregor be made an honorary member of Lulac for his work in promoting education and in giving children of Spanish-speaking parents a chance to get a good start in school. The accompanying article, written exclusively for the Lulac News, tells of the tremendous success the School of the 400 has been in Texas.

words needed for communicating and receiving instruction from the teacher.

This basic vocabulary, set originally at 400 words, provided the name for the original dream, "Little School of the 400," which was realized under the leadership of Felix Tijerina of Houston.

The state program began in 1960 and is financed from the Minimum Foundation School Program.

A report by the Texas Educa-



**TOP TEENS PRESENTATION** — The Norwalk Jr. LULAC was selected as the winner of the Norwalk Call Top Teens Award for the past year and the presentation was made recently at the Chamber of Commerce Installation and Recognition dinner. Mrs. Malvina McLaughlin, women's editor of the Call and Call-Advertiser, made the presentation to Phillip Fonseca, immediate past-president of the Youth group. Sharing the thrill with the boy are B. Ramirez, senior advisor, and Mrs. Jess Vela, assistant advisor, to the organization.  
(Marcia and Ramsey photo)

## Members Named Top Teens

The Norwalk Junior LULAC (League of United Latin-American Citizens) was the recipient of the Norwalk Call's second annual Top Teens Award, presented at the Norwalk Chamber of Commerce Installation Banquet Saturday Night at the Golden West Auditorium.

Phillip Fonseca, 1963 president of Junior LULAC, accepted the award presented by Malvina McLaughlin, women's editor of the Norwalk Call and award chairman. Besides the Top Teens trophy the club was also presented a check for \$100 to help further its club activities or philanthropies.

Organized in 1960, the Norwalk Junior LULAC meets every Monday evening in the Grayland Avenue School. The club has 54 members this year, ranging from 13 to 16 years of age and is sponsored by the Norwalk Senior LULAC. Senior advisors for 1963 were Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Padilla.

Purposes of the club is the betterment of community youth and to promote leadership and better citizenship. Quoting from their nomination—"the club has helped curtail juvenile delinquency and has helped parents take more direct interest in youth activities."

The Junior LULAC has annually participated in many community drives including the Muscular Dystrophy Drive, the March of Dimes (in which they collected \$180) and the Leukemia Drive (where they collected \$175).

Early in 1963 the group organized a Boys' Precision Drill Team and a Girls' Flag Twirling Team, and is now planning to sponsor a dance band.

Proceeds of the club's monthly dances were used to equip their two drill teams, and their ways and means projects to help support their own activities and philanthropies have been record hops, a car wash, bake sales, a booth at the Norwalk Fiesta Days Carnival, a breakfast and sales at swap meets.

Their club events also included a snow trip to Mt. Baldy in which 89 teenagers participated, baseball games through the state, and a beach party.

At Easter, club members made and filled 50 Easter baskets for the California Youth Authority and Rancho Los Amigos, and at Christmas they sold fruit cakes to raise money to assist institutions and schools for the mentally retarded in the area.

They contributed funds to the National LULAC newspaper for a special edition devoted entirely to the late President Kennedy and funds to the LULAC home in Texas.

The Boys' Drill Team, which has won two first place trophies, has marched in six community parades this year, and the Flag Twirlers Team in one.

In October, members of the  
(Continued on Page 3)

## Where Is Jose Who Knows, Cares?

Ruben Salazar of the Los Angeles Times, one of the most stalwart champions of justice in the American press today, has written a series of articles on the educational needs of Mexican-Americans. The Lulac News here reprints one of those articles from the Times. The National Office has stressed educational improvement as the foremost goal of Lulac and Mr. Salazar's article should be of interest to all members throughout the League. The Editor.

By RUBEN SALAZAR  
Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

Kicked out of school, Jose Mendez at 16 has been trapped in a peculiar twilight zone of American life.

He is a "Mexican" but doesn't have any real affinity for that culture because, after all, he's supposed to be an "American."

"Americans," however, are in many ways as mysterious to Jose as Mexico City sophisticates.

Born in East Los Angeles of Mexican - born parents, Jose started school knowing only about a dozen words of English. His teachers treated him "like any American child."

They tested him, graded him and pigeonholed him.

"Here's a boy," the teachers said in private and with real concern, "who is dull. There's really very little we can do for him. With luck maybe he'll get a good job in construction."

### Blame Uncertain

Actually, say some educators, the fault may lie in the tests and the teachers—not in Jose.

Educational policy and curriculum are oriented towards the education of the middle - class, monolingual, monocultural English-speaking student, they contend. This put Jose at a great disadvantage.

By the time Jose reached the age when he could legally be "kicked out" of school, he was—and he welcomed it. His English was bad, his Spanish worse and his attitude that of a confused, uneducated boy being pulled from opposite poles by two different cultures.

(Continued from Page 3)

## Winning Float



California Dist. 2 entered a float at the 16th of Sept. Parade East Los Angeles, Calif. Sept. 16, 1963 and Statute of Liberty portrayed by Linda Garcia, won.



## Project For Ladies, Kitty Writes

Dear Sisters in LULAC:

Greetings to you and every best wish for a very prosperous New Year. It has been a long time since the National Convention in California, where I pledged to help organize the women in Lulac in a NATIONAL PROJECT. It has taken more time than expected to secure the lists of mixed and ladies' councils, but now we are ready to start. Our goal is to do something worthwhile and beneficial to the League, working together even though we are scattered all over the U.S.

Many suggestions have been made as to the type of project we could undertake, such as working for the March of Dimes, United Fund, Scholarships, medical aid for children, and etc. These are all fine projects, but they can only give us (and LULAC) publicity during the time we are working for them.

However, with the purchase of our NATIONAL HOME, and all the remodeling that has to be done, it seems most logical for us the women in the League to put our "AP-RONS" on and remodel one or two rooms of our home. Money raised by each council will be deposited in one joint "Remodeling Fund" and after each council participating has contributed to the pot, we will go to work and do as much as our "Fund" will allow.

In each room remodeled by us, a plaque will be hung listing all the councils participating in the project. A committee composed of a member from each council participating will be fully informed in all decisions and progress. But details will follow, first we must unite in one major effort. To do this, please reserve a part of your next meeting to discuss the project fully. If your council is in agreement, let me hear from you. If your council does not like the idea (prefers another type of project), or does not want to participate, please let me know. What ever you discuss and decide is of vital interest to me. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Again, with every good wish and looking forward to working with you, I am

Yours for Greater Participation of Women,  
Kitty De la Rosa, 430 W. Magnolia, S.A., Tex.

### LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS (LULAC)

National Home 103 Montana Ave. El Paso, Texas.

#### PROGRAM OF CIVIC PROJECTS

##### YOUTH ACTIVITIES

- \* Boy Scouts—Sea Scouts
- \* Pre-School Programs
- \* Hot Lunches: For underprivileged school children
- \* College Scholarships (To worthy students)
- \* Junior Lulacs (Men of Tomorrow)

##### ADULT PROGRAMS

- \* English Classes
- \* Citizenship Classes
- \* Literacy Training
- \* Panel Discussions
- \* Cultural Activities

##### WELFARE

- \* Oldster Assistance
- \* Special Relief to needy families
- \* Christmas Cheer Baskets for oldsters and needy families
- \* Christmas Parties for orphans and underprivileged children

##### COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

- \* Voter Registration
- \* Public Information on current issues and problems
- \* Counselor Services

##### STATE AND NATIONAL

- \* Legislative Action Committee
- \* Emergency Disaster Relief.

## LULAC News

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Editor ..... Ken Flynn  
Managing Editor ..... Herb J. Porras Jr.  
Executive Editor ..... Michael J. Romo  
Midwest Editor ..... Maria Mier  
Director of Art ..... Evangelina Rodriguez  
Chief Photographer ..... Sal Berroteran

## School of 400

(Continued from Page 1)

ed in the Pre-school Program in 1961 entered first grade and 76 per cent of those were promoted to second grade at the end of the 1961-62 school year. Only 18 per cent of non-English speaking children who did not participate in the program were promoted to second grade.

Approximately 51.7 per cent of children who went through the 1960 summer program were promoted to third grade for the 1962-63 school year.

The Preschool Program is being operated in 79 counties covering not only the border area but central, east, northeast, and the Panhandle of Texas.

The teachers are regularly certified classroom teachers and classes meet in first grade rooms of public schools.

A report on the 1963 program will be completed this spring when the progress of last summer's pupils can be compared with that of their fellow pupils who did not attend the classes.

El Paso's 1962 report gives a typical comparison showing the success of the program. Of 2,091 eligible children, 1,257 attended the summer classes and 834 did not. Of the 1,257 some 858 were promoted to second grade at the end of the school year; of the 834 who did not attend summer classes, 450 were retained in first grade.

As Carlos Rivera, coordinator for El Paso's program, points out, the program is successful for the majority of those who attend, but the schools will not be satisfied until all eligible children can be enrolled.

In the 1962 report on the program, the Texas Education Agency has a page paying tribute to the people whose interest made it possible:

"Special acknowledgement is made of the support given to the Preschool Instructional Program for non-English Speaking Children by the League of United Latin American Citizens. An Executive Director and five District Supervisors were employed by the organization to promote the Preschool Program on a state-wide basis. This staff performed an invaluable service by bringing information about the program and its objectives to parents of non-English speaking children. This promotional and informational campaign contributed significantly to the steady growth of the program during the three years of its operation."

## Nat'l Supreme Council Meets In El Paso April 10-12

The National Supreme Council will meet in El Paso April 10-12. All members are invited.

The Lulac News will go to press the day after the meeting, with a complete report of the meeting, including minutes. This will be another first for Lulac.

The special Supreme Council edition will be only two pages. Our regular April edition will be published April 20. Deadline for all news and ads will be April 15. Our regular April edition will have eight or more pages.

The Lulac News this year has been averaging eight pages.

## Our Mexican Heritage

### Integration, An Old, Old Problem

By HERB PORRAS

As the Civil Right Bill is being debated on the Senate floor to provide equal treatment to the Negro the racial problem confronts the American people again.

Back in the 1500's, when the New World was being colonized by both the English and the Spaniards, racial relations were a problem then.

The inhabitants of the New World, commonly known as the Indian in both Mexico and North America, were indeed a strange

race to both the English and the Spaniards. How would Christians conduct themselves when confronted with human beings who differ in color, culture, and religion? Should the Indian be reduced to slavery and be treated as beasts of burden?

Far from being savages, these Indians were in many places people of a very high degree of civilization. In what is now Mexico, the land of the Aztecs, the Spaniards found big cities and impressive monuments. In what is today Peru, the land of the Incas, they were surprised to find a well-organized road system.

One of many men who was instrumental in helping the Indian was Bartolome De Las Casas a priest, who later served as a bishop, and who made as many as five trips across the Atlantic to request from the Spanish Kings Ferdinand and Charles V legislation which would prohibit slavery and protect the Indian from the ruthless conquistador and the colonial governor.

Las Casas wrote a book entitled The Destruction of the Indies. He ordered all priests of Spain in the New World not to give the sacrament of absolution or the other sacraments until they returned stolen property or freed the slaves.

The Spaniard colonialists were furious. It must also be remembered that during this period sporadic demonstrations (known as revolts then) by the Indian in the New World were taking place. This was the background that gave rise to the debate of Valladolid in 1590 for they too had debates on important questions.

The debate concerned Juan Gines de Sepulveda who had written a treatise on the subject and who believed, because of the Indian's rudeness and, because the Indian did not possess sufficient intelligence to understand the faith, should not be treated as an equal but should be regarded as inferior to the Spaniard and consequently should be subjugated as a slave.

On the other hand Bartolome De Las Casas believed that the Indian should be converted by peaceful means alone and should be treated as an equal Spanish subject.

Casas stated the following: "Thus mankind is one, and all men are alike in that which concerns their creation and all natural things, and no one is born enlightened. From this it follows that all of us must be guided and aided at first by those who were born before us. And the savage peoples of the earth may be compared to uncultivation. It may be made to yield sound and beneficial fruits."

De Las Casas' ideas and his efforts to protect the Indian were criticized and he was called a wild-eyed thinker. The result of

the debate was that no conclusion was ever reached. De Las Casas was then 78 years old and he continued writing and publishing and persuading his fellow priests in the New World that his peaceful approach in the solution of the Indian problem was the only way in handling it.

He was bitterly opposed throughout the 17th and 18th century by his educators and leaders of those years.

There is no better monument to his work than the illustration in Mexico where the mixture between Spaniards and Indians have produced a new species known as the Mestizo where two races have mixed and where integration is already an accomplished fact insofar as race and color is concern.

In the English colonies there was also a debate as to how the Indians must be treated. William Cunningham, in one of his earliest descriptions of the Indians, agrees with Sepulveda on the treatment of the Indian. He believed that the Indians did not follow the rule of wedlock, for it was lawful for them to have as many women as they needed and put them away without any danger. The Indian to him was comparable to a beast. A few of the Puritan Clergy in America asserts that the Indian was a child of the devil who might profitably be wiped out and their land appropriated. Certainly in the frontier and in the west there were no "wiser" words than "The only good Indian is a dead Indian."

John Lawson declared in 1714, referring to the Carolina Indians: "We look upon them with Scorn and Disdain and them little better than Beasts in Human Shape."

Occasionally a defender of the Indian arose in the English colonies such as Captain George Thorp of Virginia, but his advocacy of education and fair dealings for the natives did not win much support, and he himself was killed in the 1622 massacre.

## Attention, All Beauties In Midwest

EAST CHICAGO, IND.—Council 349 of East Chicago, Indiana issued a call today for contestants for the Miss Mexico of the Midwest title.

Winner of the organization's contest will rule over the Banquet and Ball which will be held at the Gary Hotel on June 6, in Gary, Indiana.

All young ladies from throughout the Midwest between the ages of 17-27 wishing to participate can secure information from Sally Martinez 3434 Fir St., East Chicago, Indiana or phone Ex. 8-1372.

Poise, personality and good grooming will be the basis for selection of the winners by a panel of impartial judges.

The winner of the Miss Mexico title will be awarded a round trip to Mexico City for her and her escort via a Jet plane from Compania Mexicana de Aviación.

Speakers selected for the Banquet are Governor Matthew Welsh, U. S. Congressman Madden Ind. and the fighting U. S. Congressman from Texas Henry B. González.

Music for the Queens Ball will be furnished by the Mariachi Potosino and David Serranos, Los Reales, all Lulac members of Council 20 from Davenport, Iowa.

Reservations may be obtained by writing to Lulac Council 349 Box 3502 East Chicago, Indiana.



# Weslaco Lulakers File Suit Against School Board

## Where's Jose

(Continued from Page 1)

Jose is a hyphenated American—a Mexican-American. But in many ways only the hyphen makes any sense because he's not really a Mexican or an American. He's culturally confused.

### Not an Exception

Experts say Jose is not an exception. There are too many like him, 100 experts on Mexican-American affairs decided at a recent conference at Occidental College.

The educational level of the Spanish-speaking people (in the five Southwestern states) has increased only about one grade in the last 10 years, they warned in their report.

While other populations have increased in relatively the same proportions, the level of the Spanish-speaking youth is so much lower that he remains sharply disadvantaged and the gap between him and even the non-whites (including Negroes) is fairly large.

### Generally Illiterate

"A large proportion of the Mexican-American population, then," the report concluded, "is really functionally illiterate."

Pinpointing it closer to home, Dr. Julian Samora of Notre Dame University told the Occidental College conference:

"Do you know that 24% of Mexican-Americans in California have less than fourth grade education? ... If we take Los Angeles-Long Beach as a standard metropolitan statistical area, we find that 19% of the Mexicans have less than fourth grade education, while this is true of only 3% of the Anglos and only 9% of the non-white—primarily Negroes, I would judge."

Who's to blame? The parents? The schools? The community?

### Needs Unknown

"I don't really know," admitted Dr. Samora. "I suspect it is probably the school-community complex where the blame should be placed."

"It is probably safe to state that few school systems know what the needs of this minority are, and few systems gear the curriculum to meet these needs."

Because no one really knows why the Mexican-Americans lag educationally (and economically), the Ford Foundation has given UCLA a \$450,000 grant to study the problem.

### Some Answers

"Many Mexican-Americans have extremely low incomes and educational attainments and are poorly housed," said Clarence H. Faust, a vice president of the Ford Foundation, "and action by various agencies has lagged in part because of a lack of knowledge about them."

Dr. George I. Sanchez, professor of Latin-American Education at the University of Texas, and considered the No. 1 expert on Mexican-American educational problems, thinks, however, he knows some of the answers already.

He reminded the Occidental College conference that Spanish-speaking people have been in the Southwest for 365 years and that educators should have asked themselves such questions as:

Why have Mexican-Americans been so stubborn in relinquishing their vernacular?

And, what are the institutions and forces responsible for this?

In other words, asked Dr. Sanchez, why have Mexican-American unlike Italian-Americans and Irish-Americans for instance, been so reluctant to become more "Americanized?"

### Here First

It's simply because the Spanish-speaking were in the Southwest before the English-speaking, Dr. Sanchez said.

Other parts of the answer are "pride in one's culture" and proximity to Mexico—as compared to the vast distances which



Smiles accompany the good will extended by Las Cruces Ladies Council 120 as Treasurer Emilia Vasquez, right and President Mary Telles, left, hand Solomon Alvarez a check for \$31.50 for the Al Leyva Fund drive. Donations are to help pay the hospital expenses of Leyva, New Mexico State Patrolman who was critically injured while attempting to intercept a stolen vehicle last November.



WEEK PROCLAIMED — Texas City Mayor Walter Holland, left, hands a LULAC Week proclamation to Pat Padilla, president of the local council. In the center is Florencio Jasso, LULAC Week proclamation chairman.

separate Italian-Americans from Italy and Irish-Americans from Ireland, the educator continued.

But perhaps the chief reason Mexican-Americans have not become more "Americanized" is the "school's obstinate insistence that English be the only language of Mexican-Americans," Dr. Sanchez said.

"This, more than anything else, has brought about the conservation of Spanish..."

This negative factor works this way, said the Texas educator: Mexican-Americans do not feel they're "immigrants" to the Southwest, as the Italians, Irish or even Anglos may have felt.

### Part of Culture

The Indian, Spanish and Mexican cultures are as much a part of the Southwest as the cactus that grows there, Dr. Sanchez said.

The Italians and the Irish, for instance, knew they were "immigrants" to the Southwest and so by design became "more Americanized" at the expense of their Italian or Irish cultures, the educator added.

But it won't work with Mexican-Americans, because they "inherently resist" any movement which tends to break them away from a culture which was here hundreds of years before the "Anglo culture," Dr. Sanchez said.

And to describe, as some educators do, bilingual children as "culturally disadvantaged" or "exceptional"—just as the mentally retarded and those who are hard of hearing are described as "exceptional"—is a "very dangerous conclusion," Dr. Sanchez warned.

The bilingual child doesn't need special education—just good schools, he contended.

We often err, too, in equating bilingualism with "handicap" or, at least, with some sort of "spe-

cial problem in education," he added.

We extol the virtues of foreign languages in the development and in the achievements of the educated man, we decry their decline in public education, we view with alarm our backwardness in this respect when we compare ourselves with the Russians," Dr. Sanchez, pointed out.

"Yet, here we have one of the world's great languages (Spanish—a language that gives flavor and color to our regional culture, a language spoken at home by a very large sector of our population, a language that can be ours virtually for the asking and what do we do with it?"

"It not only goes begging but is suppressed, on the theory that Mexican-American children should first become 'Americanized.'"

Instead of using the "language handicap" as a scapegoat for their lack of understanding, educators should adapt their programs to the requirements of children who are disadvantaged simply because of this and other socio-economic factors, Dr. Sanchez contended.

Most of the nearly four million people of Spanish-Mexican antecedents in the five Southwestern states speak Spanish, he pointed out.

"My thesis is simply that we have an opportunity in public education to make a contribution to American society," Dr. Sanchez said.

"Our children, whether the mother tongue is English or Spanish, can become not simply Americans; they can become American-plus (by taking advantage of the Southwestern culture)."

"We have something here which I am sorry to say I don't think the schools are making the most of."

## Charge Segregation On School Buses

(Compiled from press reports)

WESLACO, TEX.—L. C. Olivarez, president of the Weslaco council of the League of United Latin American Citizens, has proposed a segregation suit to be filed against the Weslaco school board.

Olivarez made the proposal in a letter written to William Bonilla of Corpus Christi, Lulac state legal advisor.

"We feel that we have fully cooperated for many years and that we have hoped for a long time that things would take care of themselves gradually," Olivarez wrote.

Olivarez said in the letter a group of citizens had approached the Weslaco school board several months ago to request "that de facto segregation in the Weslaco schools be abolished."

### Anglo, Latin Separation

"Specifically, the citizens wanted the practice of unloading the Latin American children in one school and the Anglo children in another school terminated," he said.

He described the practice as "prejudice in the strongest sense of the word."

The letter said:

"The school board asked and was granted time to float a bond issue and the bond issue election was held March 7. The north side of Weslaco, which is predominantly bilingual, approved the issue and the south side of Weslaco, predominantly Anglo, defeated the issue."

"We would like to get together with you immediately so that a segregation suit can be filed against the Weslaco school board," he told Bonilla.

Copies of the letter went to Paul Andow, Lulac National president; John Flowers, school board President; Joe Garza of Weslaco, Lulac state director; Dr. J. W. Edgar, state commissioner of education; Dr. George T. Sanchez, University of Texas; and John J. Herrera, Houston attorney.

### Pupil Placement Basis

Olivarez referred to the placement of bus-riding students in the district in his specific complaint.

Olivarez, a lumber yard owner, serves as chairman of the Weslaco joint schools-city equalization board and is active in civic affairs.

Weslaco taxpayers turned down a \$200,000 school district bond issue by a 160-vote margin in a special election March 7. School

officials had said the funds would be used to build additional classrooms at the junior high and two elementary school campuses.

Supt. Pat O'Quinn and board members stated before the special election the extra classroom space would enable them to rearrange the placement of bus students.

Olivarez said a LULAC supreme council meeting would be held April 10 in El Paso. He said he was unsure whether the suit would be filed before or after the El Paso session.

The LULACs specifically object to discrimination in placement of pupils in the Weslaco district who ride buses to school.

"Specifically, the citizens want the practice of unloading Latin American children in one school and the Anglo children in another school terminated," Olivarez said.

He described the practice as prejudice "in the strongest sense of the word."

He said a protest had been made to the school board several months ago but the group making the complaint was asked to give the board "time to float a bond issue."

A \$200,000 bond issue, which school officials said would be used to build additional classrooms at the junior high school and two elementary schools, was defeated March 7. The bond proposition carried by a substantial majority at the northside polls.

Olivarez said the northside residents favoring the bonds were predominantly bilingual, while the southside taxpayers were mostly Anglos.

## San Antonio Ladies

San Antonio—Members of Ladies Council 282 have submitted a report of activities for 1963, along with a message of holiday greetings to all members, according to Mrs. Santos G. Alvarez, president.

The Council recently held their Christmas dance at La Villita Assembly Hall with music by Los Embajadores.

## Norwalk Jrs.

(Continued from Page 1)

club were hosts to the Youth Choir from Hermosillo, Mexico. Along with their parents, they furnished housing and transportation to all the Fiesta Days activities—took their guests shopping and to the Excelsior High School football game and to the dance that followed.

Another award of which the Norwalk Junior LULAC Council 31 is very proud, is being named the State Junior LULAC Council of the Year for the State of California at the the state convention held in Buena Park in June.

At this convention, the group's supervisor, Rubén Padilla, was selected as Supervisor of the Year, Miss Irene Alba, the club's 1962 "Sweetheart" was named State Girl of the Year, and Miss Prole Vela, 1963 "Sweetheart" was first runner up. At the National LULAC Convention in Anaheim in July, Miss Alba was selected as Junior LULAC National Girl of the Year.

The Norwalk Call will present its third annual Top Teens award in January 1965. All Norwalk teenage youth groups are eligible for nomination. Judging is on community, club and philanthropic activities and the club's value to the community.



The Lulac News salutes as Outstanding Personality of the Month Mrs. Alicia Patiño Rangel, president of San Antonio Ladies Council 379. Mrs. Rangel is a secretary at the Frost National Bank. Her husband is Tony M. Rangel. They have one daughter, Cynthia Ann, 10, and attend the Christ the King Catholic Church. Mrs. Rangel has been active in Lulac and is one of the hardest working ladies in San Antonio.



## Editorial

If you have not already done so, we hope you will read the article on page one of this issue, written by Nancy Miller of the El Paso Schools, especially for the Lulac News.

Miss Miller writes that the pre-school English program as set up in House Bill 51 is a tremendous success and that Lulac, creator of the program, is still working hard to get as many children registered in the program as need the school.

We hope every council in Texas takes upon itself to contact as many children of Spanish-speaking families as possible, telling them of this wonderful program.

For the child who enters school without any knowledge of English, chances of being a success are against him. Chances of his becoming a dropout are great.

There is hope, thanks to thousands of Lulackers who made the School of 400 Program possible, Past National President Felix Tijerina who provided the leadership to get the program into action and State Representative Malcom McGregor of El Paso, whose clever legislative manipulating got the measure passed at a time when the legislature was pinching pennies.

We are here reproducing the cover page of our September issue. We feel the cartoon best explains the drama of the School of 400 far better than our poor powers to add or detract.

Registration for the School of 400 begins next month. We have a job to do. For further information contact Jake Rodriguez, care of the Lulac News, 103 Montana, El Paso, Texas.



***“No llores, mi hijita, pronto aprenderás Inglés y los demás niños te comprenderán . . . serán tus amiguitos . . . y jugarán contigo . . . ”***



# Visit Enchanting Old Mexico, Land of Tomorrow



**SIERRA MADRE WILDERNESS**—Uncle Sam is appreciated here, thanks to the Alliance for Progress. National Director of Publicity Ken Flynn, Lulac News Managing Editor Herb Porras and National Treasurer Herman Tafoya, seeking to get away from the troubles of the National office, took a short vacation, at their own expense, and came back with many observations, some of which appear on this page. (Herald-Post Photo by Bill Thompson).



**LUSH VEGETATION**—National Treasurer Herman Tafoya, right and Lulac News Managing Editor Herb Porras, as they appeared in Los Mochis, Sinaloa Botanical Gardens in February. (Lulac News Photo by Ken Flynn).

## 'Patatas de Mula' Taste Dee-lishous

By KEN FLYNN  
Lulac News Editor

If Ponce de León had ever been to Los Mochis, Sinaloa, Mexico and tasted horrible-looking black clams called "patatas de mula," he probably would not have spent most of his life wandering around the swamps of Florida looking for the fountain of youth.

Los Mochis is located about 650 miles southwest of El Paso, Texas on Mexico's Pacific coast.

I spent a long weekend there with two fellow Lulackers as a guest of the Chihuahua al Pacifico Railroad, which connects Chihuahua City with the coast via the beautiful Barrancas del Cobre in the Sierra Madre.

The "patatas de mula," which means mule hooves, are about as close to the fountain of youth as old Ponce would have found.

The taxi drivers, hotel workers and fishermen recommended that we try the black clams.

"Patatas de mula will make you feel like this," they said, flexing the arm muscle and tightening the fist in that sign language that Mexicans use in conversation.

Patatas de mula look bad and smell bad. But one serving makes a man feel as if he's just been given a double shot of vitamins. The effect is immediate and lasts for hours.

The clams come from the marshes around the port of Topolobampo, the small village just 15 minutes from Mochis by car.

The shells are opened, clams removed and cut up and the rich, black juice poured into a dish. Chile and lemon juice are added and the patatas are ready to eat.

The final result is a dish that looks like used automobile oil.

El Paso Attorney Herb Porras, Lulac News Research Editor, was first to try the dish while National Treasurer Herman Tafoya and I looked on.

"Delicious," said the lawyer. "Ugh," said the National Treasurer.

"I don't believe you," said the National Director of Publicity.

But I tried the patatas and agreed. The dish is delicious. It's like a poor man's oyster on the half shell, except much more tasty. I felt immediately revitalized from head to toe.

Brother Tafoya said he'd take our word for it but wouldn't eat anything that looked like mud and smelled like dead fish.

There's more to see in Los Mochis than black clams. And there are more delicious sea food dishes to satisfy the palate, such as breast of sea turtle, which beats catfish any old day.

Mochis is a modern city, with wide, well-laid out streets and mercury lights.

In January and February, when most of the U.S. is shivering, it's warm enough on the coast to go swimming, which we did at Topolobampo. All the trees are green and flowers are blooming.

The botanical garden of Los Mochis has palm-trees and a great variety of beautiful trees. The vegetation is lush.

There are a number of good hotels and restaurants in Los Mochis and prices are reasonable. There are very few facilities in Topolobampo so far, since the port is being widened in preparation for larger ships.

The best hotel in Los Mochis is the Hotel Santa Anita. Manager Roberto Balderrama, who speaks perfect English, caters to tourists, fishermen and hunters.

In more ways than one Los Mochis is the source of the fountain of youth.

There are no traffic jams and no complexities of living such as confronting the big-city dweller. Visiting Americans get the feeling of being a world away.

The trip over the railroad on the new Fiat passenger cars takes 12 hours, about five hours less than the regular pullman.

The untouched beauty of the sierras and canyons almost defies description.

As the train rolls around curves

(Continued on Page 6)

## Porras On Tourists—'No Pochos'

By HERB PORRAS

A person, it has been said, is known for what he does and what he does not do and it has also been said that he is known for what he says and does not say.

It has been asked what people in Mexico think when they see the American tourists. He sees the American tourists in railroad stations, bus stations, hotels and resorts.

What impression do we make on a Mexican man in the street? What does he think of us? On a recent trip to the Pacific Coast, by way of Chihuahua on the Chihuahua-Pacific Railroad, we had an opportunity to talk and find out how people in that country think of American tourists. Mexicans saw Americans dressed in cowboy clothes and boots, talking about how they had shot 20 ducks the day before and how good hunting game was in that part of the country. Of course, the average Mexican can not afford a rifle. Consequently, they can not engage in this kind of sport but he does read in the paper that conservation laws are not being enforced and game and fish and wild life are not subject to same limitation.

What else do they see? They see Americans of Mexican descent commonly referred to as Spanish-speaking, whom they know make no effort to speak Spanish and when they do speak, they speak English among themselves with no effort at all to talk to anybody else.

Also they see them spend dollars without taking into account how much they spend. They will see Americans buy things and go into expensive restaurants and hotels that they themselves cannot afford. They will see those Americans who make every effort not to associate themselves with Mexicans, Mexican food or the Mexican sur-

## They Like Tio Sam In Sierra Madres

If U. S. prestige is low in Latin America because of events in Cuba and Panama, there's at least one part of the hemisphere where Uncle Sam is admired, appreciated and respected, thanks to the Alliance for Progress.

High in the Sierra Madres of Northern Mexico there are many villages. Agricultural products are at a premium and despite construction of the new Chihuahua al Pacifico railroad there are communities that are still isolated from the rest of civilization.

One such village is Chinipas, Chihuahua, in the far southwest corner of the state. The town has about 800 inhabitants.

Mrs. Josefina López, teacher, superintendent of schools, mother and housewife and also mayor

roundings. They would rather play cards, poker or bridge or talk about what they will do and where they will go and what they were going to do in the United States regardless, whether they were in a train, hotel etc. They stick out like a sore thumb.

How, then, can people who decide to become tourists push back the resentment that is built up over the years by misinformed ambassadors? How, then, can a tourist change the thought that threatens to overwhelm an accurate description of what American life really is? How can the tourist rinse off this smear that is on the window?

He should first make sure that the American dollars he is to take with him are changed for Mexican money either at an American bank or at a Mexican bank to prevent any misunderstandings when he is making a purchase in Mexico. Also this will prevent account with a situation in which it appears that the American is lavishly throwing money away. Second, he should make an effort to speak the language of that country. He should make an effort not to isolate himself from people of the environment.

of Chinipas, told the Lulac News that the U. S. A., through the Alliance for Progress, was providing food for school children in her community.

Mrs. López was enroute to Chihuahua City for a conference with Governor Praxedes Giner-Durán when interviewed by this reporter. She had boarded the train from a small wilderness station along the route.

"The Alliance for Progress aid is wonderful," she said. "We in Chinipas appreciate it and we appreciate the U. S."

Surplus food products such as wheat, chocolate milk, corn and other basic foodstuffs are received from the alliance and distributed to school children.

Many children in the Sierras have to ride horseback for miles to get to school. The school in Chinipas goes to the sixth grade only. Higher education must be sought in Chihuahua City, Los Mochis or other large cities.

The food that is received under the Alliance for Progress Program is plainly marked, in Spanish, "Donated by the U.S.A."

Mrs. López was asked if receipt of the food from the U. S., was making her community dependent on foreign aid, as has been charged by critics of the Alliance for Progress program.

"The Alliance for Progress surplus food program has caused a tremendous upsurge in community spirit in Chinipas," she said.

"Although the food is free the town of Chinipas must pay for freight charges. The parents of school children get together and hold bazaars to raise the money for the freight.

"When the food arrives on the new railroad the men go for it in wagons driven by mules or horses. It is an eight-hour ride on horseback from Chinipas to the railroad.

"We have the greatest respect for Americans in Chinipas. Occasionally American hunters come to Chinipas or pilots fly in enroute to somewhere else. They are always made welcome."



## Lulac Week Around Nation

Lulac Week, 1964, was one of the most successful in all Lulac history, according to reports from coast-to-coast and north and south.

Space does not permit publication of pictures and stories from all the councils. The below photos are examples of some of the activities members undertook to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the League.

Arizona and California made big splashes of publicity, as did councils in the Midwest and throughout the Southwest. The entire nation was made aware of Lulac.

National President Paul Andow received a congratulatory letter from President Lyndon B. Johnson.

President Johnson congratulated Lulac on the organization's work in promoting education and raising the living standards of Americans of Latin-American descent.

"Education, the Guardian Genius of a democracy" was selected as theme for the year. Brother Luciano Santoscoy of El Paso, National Director of Archives, was national chairman of Lulac Week.



Mayor Tommy Graham is signing the proclamation while Filimon Telles and Manuela Flores, left and Estella Varela and Gilbert Montes, right, look on. This group is on the education committee of Men's Council 365 and Ladies Council 120, of Las Cruces, N. M.



**LULAC WEEK** — Mayor Paul Veale officially proclaimed that the week of Feb. 16 through 22 will be LULAC week in McAllen. This action was taken in recognition of the organization's work in community improvement and in conjunction with the celebration of national LULAC week originally proclaimed at the organization's national headquarters in El Paso. Shown also (left to right) are Anita Ramirez, McAllen ladies council president; Veale, Ramon C. Rodriguez, McAllen men's council president and (standing) Mike Rodriguez, LULAC district governor. (Monitor Photo).



**LULAC WEEK** in Glendale is proclaimed by Mayor Carl Stockland for Feb. 16-22, as members of group, from left, Irma Garcia, Alice Aguilar, vice president, and Irma Moreno, secretary, look on. Organization, League of United Latin American Citizens, carries out program of education, emphasis on civic responsibility, and improvement of social and economic opportunities for Americans of Spanish descent. Local council was formed only last year, sponsors Little School of 400 here. (Glendale News Photo)

## Patras De Mula

(Continued from Page 5)

rra Madre signs of civilization begin and across canyons in the high Sierras to disappear.

There are no telephones, no TV programs, no smog, little or no electricity. Old Dobbin is still the best way of transportation here and life is simple.

Tarahumara Indians can be seen from a distance as the train enters the forested mountains west of Chihuahua City on the way to the sea.

Huge canyons, some comparable to the Grand Canyon of the U. S., are viewed by passengers on the Chihuahua al Pacifico line. At least three climates will be noticeable on the journey, moderate in Chihuahua, very cold in the mountains and hot on the coast.

An engineering marvel and Mexico's pride and joy, the railroad is expected to open new opportunities to the wilderness area.

As soon as the small fishing port, Topolobampo, is enlarged for big ships, activities on the railroad are expected to increase. Mexican officials said. The train from Ojinaga, across the border from Presidio, to the port, will provide an access for produce from the Pacific port to the Midwest and to Northern Mexico.

In the meantime, residents of the small villages of the Sierras find it difficult to carve out a life in the wilderness, where lumbering and small mining operations are the main sources of income.

## San Antonians

### Honored By Ladies

San Antonio — At a reception sponsored by Ladies Lulac Councils 187, 282 and 379, held at the Granada Hotel, San Antonio on February 18, three San Antonians were honored in an Educational Night program com-

## Calling All Chairs, Calling All Chairs!

LORDSBURG, N. M. — An open letter from the members of Lordsburg Council 358 to all members in the League:

Brother Lulakers have read in the February LULAC News that our National Home is still in need of folding chairs.

In the September issue of LULAC News we made it known to the rest of the Councils that our Council was contributing \$25 to start the ball rolling towards a fund to buy these chairs.

Evidently the ball did not roll very far. How about picking up the ball from where we left it and carrying it a little closer to the goal? Even a couple of dollars from every council would be enough to buy these chairs. It is our home. Let us fix it so that we may be proud of it.

Send your contribution to the National Home and designate it for chairs.

Address contributions to the "Chair Fund," Lulac National Home, 103 Montana street, El Paso, Texas.

memorating LULAC Week.

The three were Mrs. Preston Dial, retired teacher and President of the International Relations Council; Mrs. Margarita R. Huantes, President of the San Antonio Literary Council; and Mr. Cruz Arizmendi, Jr., Professor of Music at Fox Tech High School.

Presenting the certificates of appreciation for the achievement were Ladies Lulac Councils 187, 282 and 379. Father Duzan opened the meeting with the LULAC prayer. After the presentation of certificates, refreshments were served.

## Corpus Meet Is July 2-5, Not In June

CORPUS CHRISTI—The dates of the 1964 LULAC National Convention have been changed, it was announced here by the National Convention Committee. Instead of being held in June the convention will be held July 2-5. Headquarters will be the beautiful Driscoll Hotel.

Members of the convention committee are planning an excellent meeting and promise delegates a gala weekend of sun, surf and Lulac business.

President Paul Andow reminds all councils that amendments to the present constitution must be submitted to the National Office 60 days prior to the convention.

"This convention in Corpus Christi will be one of the most important conventions in the history of Lulac," Brother Andow said.

The national president also reminded councils to prepare council education reports to compete for the Raymond L. Telles Revolving Memorial Trophy.

General activities and community projects of councils should also be prepared for competition for the Felix Tijerina trophy, he said.

Lulackers of Corpus Christi have one message to all councils in the league: Y'all come!

## When In El Paso

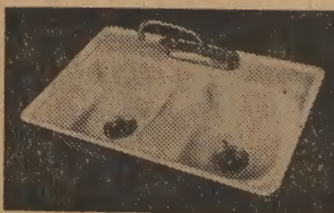
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**VITREOUS CHINA LAVATORY**—wall hung with one-piece hanger, has two self draining soap depressions, white or a choice of eleven beautiful pastel shades.

**SIPHON JET CLOSET**—has twin jets and a quiet long cycle flushing action, modern styling at moderate cost, white and eleven pastel shades.

**PORCELAIN STEEL SINK**—tile-in or mount in formica with a standard rim, comes with three or four hole punching for faucet, white or color to match kitchen appliances.



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## San Antonio Ladies Dance



San Antonio—Dancers at a recent benefit Fiesta of Ladies Council 282 are, from left, Mrs. Mary Gómez, Mrs. Janie Garza, Mrs. Santos Alvarez, Che Salinas, Mrs. Pearl Luna, Mrs. Ofelia García and Mrs. Rosie Lozano.

### All New Officers

To: All Council Presidents  
During the Month of March all local councils were scheduled to have held elections for new council officers.

It is of utmost importance that your national office, your state and district directors be informed of your council's new officers.

LULAC Form 134 has been devised for the purpose of reporting your new officers.  
A supply of Form 134 can be

had by sending your request to the National supply officer enclosing 25 cents in stamps to cover mailing.

Address: Lulac National Home  
163 Montana Ave,  
El Paso, Texas. 79902  
Attention: National Supply officer

## 'Stop Dropouts,' McAllen Lulac Told

McALLEN, TEX. — Speaking before the McAllen LULAC organization during LULAC Week Rafael Flores, city commissioner, called upon the Spanish-American group to get behind the school "drop out" problem as a club project and gave numerous statistics to support his concern over the problem.

Flores pointed out that the United States Census Bureau reports that students of Spanish descent in Texas complete but 4.7 years of schooling. Only 52 per cent go beyond the 4th grade and a high school education, he added. The studies also showed, he reported, that the Rio Grande Valley has the worst record for school drop outs of any place in the United States.

"Our people have failed," he admonished, and challenged the LULACS to head the drive to eradicate the problem because he believed its the organization most able to undertake the campaign.

Flores dwelt on the factors that contributed to the drop out problem naming economic conditions as the primary one.

"These students lack money for shoes and supplies," he said, "but, yet, I know of one man with 14 children who managed to put each of them through school and today they all have college degrees."

He also revealed how another man with no funds available to him, worked his way through college at \$25 a month, \$15 of it going for quarters, and graduated with honors and today holds a medical degree.

"One weakness," he said, "is the lack of liaison with the governor. We don't make use of the services available to us. He assured the audience that the governor is vitally interested in the problem.

Other speakers on the program were Antonio Garcia, principal of the McAllen migratory school, Mayor Paul Veale of McAllen, Mike Rodriguez, LULAC district governor and Guadalupe Espinoza.

The banquet program was sponsored by the Women's LULAC Club under the direction of Mrs. Raymond Rodriguez, Mrs. Mike Rodriguez and Mrs. Emilio Rodriguez.

## Lordsburg To Host N.M. Meet

LORDSBURG, N. M. — The Southwest New Mexico District Convention is to be held here April 18 and 19, according to a proclamation issued by New Mexico District Director Raymond Saucedo.

Lordsburg Council 358 will host the convention. Bro. Eliseo J. Reynoso, president, said plans are being made to insure one of the finest conventions in New Mexico history. Programs are being printed and will be sent to all participating councils and the National Office.

A banquet and dance will be held Saturday evening and a business meeting and carne asada lunch will be held on Sunday.

National President Paul Andow will be guest of honor and main speaker.

### Important Junior Message

An important message from Rick Aguirre, National Junior President:

I hope you take this Proclamation seriously. This will be the last time that the Supreme Council will be meeting before the National Convention in June.

El Paso has planned an excellent program of events for the two day meeting. Since it is going to be held along with the Seniors, maybe some of you Juniors can hitch a ride with someone and come to the meeting. We'd sure like to see everyone there.

All National Officers and State Directors must turn in a typewritten report to the National Office before March 31, 1964. If you don't comply with this provision, measures will be taken to

see that it will not happen again. We won't have to embarrass any National Officers or State Directors if you turn in your reports before March 31st.

Congratulations to El Paso, Tempe, and East Chicago for donating money to the Miss CONSTITUTION CONTEST. I only hope that more councils will follow in their examples and turn in any amount that they can afford. Remember, if we have enough money in the Treasury this year, we'll be able to ratify the Constitution at the National Convention in Corpus Christi, have it printed and mailed to all paid up councils before school starts! Will you be one of the councils who will send in their donations for the Contest?

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Southwest

NEW MEXICO DISTRICT CONVENTION

April 18 and 19—Lordsburg, N. M.

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Who Will Be In Attendance

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Eliseo J. Reynoso, Pres.

For a night or a week's stay  
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Good food at reasonable prices

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**Mike Sullivan**

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(Paid political advertisement)

Lulac Supreme council members and delegates  
to West Texas District 4 convention  
meeting at El Paso.

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*Elect*  
**RAY L. ELLIOTT**

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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 own 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 firmest 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.



## Official 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 leaning 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. Imbue 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.