

# LULAC



# NEWS

*Official Organ of the League of*

*United Latin-American Citizens*

*Dia de la Raza*

Columbus Day, October 12

1492

1966



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***A proven friend of the Latin American Texans!  
Democrat Waggoner Carr . . .***



- ☆ Introduced and helped pass the "Little Schools of the 400" when Speaker of the House so children of Spanish-speaking families could have a better chance in school!
- ☆ Promoted Latin American citizens to posts of leadership (5 Assistant Attorneys General) while serving us as Attorney General! (Including LULAC Director Mario Obledo)
- ☆ Has worked for equal job opportunities for the Latin American citizen in the House of Representatives, as Speaker of that House . . . and as Attorney General!
- ☆ Can and will work with the other Texas Democratic Congressmen and Senator . . . and President Lyndon B. Johnson . . . which his Republican opponent cannot do.
- ☆ Believes that every working man is entitled to a living wage . . . not just subsistence.

VOTE FOR PROVEN FRIENDSHIP!

**Elect Democrat**

**WAGGONER CARR**

**United States Senator**



# EDITORIAL

Ku Klux Klan dragons, chanting litanies of race hate, are tuning up to join Southern California's frantic fright chorus.

The Anti-Defamation League reports the Klan is trying to set up shop in the Southland, and it looks like they'll find enough live ones to go into business.

"Organizing activities are proceeding very quietly," the ADL says. "Some members are being enlisted, membership cards have been issued, and funds are solicited."

The ADL predicts typical Klan meetings and public demonstration may soon edify Californians "if these initial efforts are successful."

You'll go a long way before you find a prettier little gift than the fright game, and the KKK, apparently heartened by the success of Minutemen, Birchers and the like, appears determined to get its bite out of the melon these doleful folk are cutting up.

The ADL says its national survey shows a "groundswell of grassroots support for Klan preachments of race warfare as the only way to preserve segregation." The congressional investigation, civil rights legislation, and the civil rights movement itself have sparked the rekindling of the Klan's recruitment in several Northern states," the ADL said.

With these boodlers on the Southland owl hoot, it looks like California hate group sponsors will have a hard row to hoe with the state's numerous happiness organizations already trying to put the rings on them.

But the way things are going, Klansmen can see a silver lining even with bedsheets over their faces. The ADL says the Klan has built up its strength from 26,000 to 41,000 members in the last six months.

In Nevada, the Klan's gone about as far underground as it can. The ADL says a mining worker is trying to organize Klan units in Carlin, Wells and Elko. KKK recruiting is also going on in Ohio and Delaware.

"It is the notion of the extremists that the Klan has the only answer to the racial problem," the ADL says.

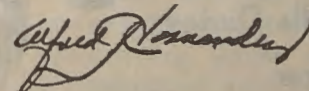
## Urgent Memo from the National President

Please be advised that one of the founders of Lulac in the Midwest died. Angelo Machuca who was one of the persons responsible for expanding and organizing LULAC in the Midwest died several days ago. He was buried on Monday, October 3, 1966. Angelo is survived by his wife Mary Machuca and several children. Mary Machuca is a past National Vice President of Lulac and I urge all of our members to extend to her our condolences, her address is 605 Mount Street, Gary, Indiana.

Angelo had been in poor health for some time but was active in our League as long as his health permitted him. May God rest his soul.

I urge all of you to make this news known to all our members in your various states and districts.

Yours in Lulac



Alfred J. Hernandez,  
National LULAC President

*All for One - One for All*





LULAC NEWS is YOUR only official organ.  
Every National or Council officer; --  
every member -- senior or junior is  
asked to give LULAC NEWS a hand!  
PLEASE MAIL your contributions now.

May we congratulate your and your staff for the excellent service you are doing for LULAC.

Guadalupe G. Falcon  
Secretary LULAC Council No. 202  
Austin, Texas

At a State Supreme Council meeting held in San Antonio on July 17, 1966, the following motion was approved:

"That the Texas LULAC Supreme Council go on record supporting the Valley Strike movement in favor of \$1.25 minimum wage and that individual Lulac councils offer any type of help they may be able to give."

Help in the form of money, food, or clothing should be directed to:

Valley Migrant Workers  
c/o Bishops Committee for the Spanish Speaking  
401 International Bldg.  
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Respectfully,

Mario Obledo  
LULAC Deputy State Director

*All for One - One for All*

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

At a meeting held today at the Stephen F. Austin Hotel in Austin, Texas, The Texas Supreme Council of the League of United Latin American Citizens went on record expressing its disappointment at Governor Connally's decision not to meet with the Valley Farm Workers when they arrive at the capital grounds on Labor Day. The Supreme Council further has requested the Governor to reconsider his present position and meet with the Valley Farm Workers when they arrive at the capitol on Labor Day. The General Assembly went on record as approving the \$1.25 per hour minimum wage that the workers are seeking on behalf of all Texans, and approved and commended the action of all Texas Councils that have contributed to the march.

List of New,  
Reorganized and  
Reaffiliated  
Councils During  
the Year



Coachella Valley  
Riverside County, Calif.  
45 members

San Antonio Council 402





Treas. Bro. Telamontes is pictured, presenting the 50th check. For a family in distress, to Bro. Dario Hernandez for the year 1966.

Each check has been for \$100. In many cases paying for doctor, hospital or grocery bills, depending of each family situation. Their help has been extended to all people of every denomination, regardless of race, creed or color.

From left ot right, receiving check: Bro. Hernandez, District Director #3, Bro. Wally Patlan, Treas., Bro Ronnie Telamontes, Standing - Secy. Bro. Paul Cortez, President Ricardo Perez, Vice Pres. Ray Serna.



The San Antonio Ladies' LULAC Council No. 187 presented a \$100.00 scholarship to a 1966 graduate of Edgewood High School, pictured are Edwin Charles Broussard receiving his scholarship from Mrs. John Marckley, President. Left is Mrs. Reyes Gonzalez and Mrs. Fred Garcia is right.

## LULAC in action



LULAC NEWS

Miss Maria Luisa Velarde and her Lady-in-Waiting, Miss Virginia Jordan, and the Court of the Fiesta de las Flores were honored at Fort Bliss' Kallman Service Club on September 16.

Also being honored was the Outstanding Basic Training Company of the Quarter. Chaplain (Lt. Col.) George W. Williams, Supervisory Chaplain at the quarter and to three outstanding trainees of B Company, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Training Brigade (BCY) at the ceremonies.

The Queen and a bevy of 12 beauties were presented to a fullhouse at the Service Club's new auditorium. The program included a number of singing and dancing acts presented by LULAC, El Paso LULAC Council No. 132 which sponsors the annual Fiesta de las Flores. The sponsoring LULAC councils are to be commended for their interest in entertaining their neighbor servicemen.



## The Plight of the Valley Farm Workers

The long march is ended, the vigil at the state capitol continues and end results remain to be seen. The real fight for a \$1.25 minimum hourly wage law in Texas begins in January, when the legislature convenes. The outcome will depend on the voting strenght of the Latin American, our voices are only as strong as the number of votes we can muster in unity, only as effective as the time we take to inform our representatives in Austin, of our opinion on pending legislature. Under the present Texas Wage structure it takes some Texans two working hours to buy a pound of bacon, one working hour to buy two pounds of frijoles, and a great number of these Texans are of Latin extraction, they need our support in Austin, so take time out to send a simple message to your representative, nothing fancy, just say "I support the \$1.25 minimum hourly wage law for Texas and ask your support in enactment of said law." That small band of farm workers marched 410 miles in quest of decent wages, surely your can walk to a mail box and send a message in their support.

from the BEAUMONT LULACKER  
September 12, 1966

*Adolescence is when you think you will live forever.  
Middle age is when you wonder how you have lasted so long.—George Hart.*

*Natives who beat drums to beat off evil spirits are  
objects of scorn to smart American motorists who blow  
horns to break up traffic jams.*

### ATTENTION SECRETARIES:

Postal regulations require all LULAC NEWS Subscribers to have zip code numbers after their address. Please send us new rosters of all your numbers with zip code numbers.

## LULAC NEWS

Official Organ of the League of United Latin American Citizens

"All for One — One for All"  
Address all communications  
To  
**LULAC NEWS**

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### MOVING SOON?



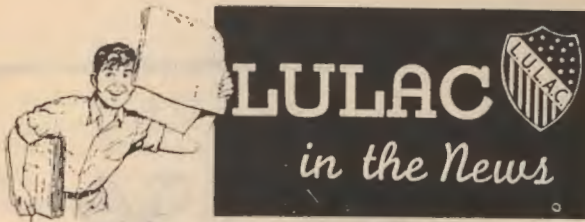
Want to be sure of getting your LULAC NEWS promptly?

At least four weeks, before change takes effect, please write us, giving date you are moving, your new address and the Council in which you are member.

The easiest way is to clip and send to us the label taken from LULAC NEWS together with your new address and zip code, or fill out, and send us Post Office Form 22-S which is available at any post office. Write to

**LULAC NEWS**  
P.O. Box 1340,  
El Paso, Texas 79947





# Lulacs Approve Valley Strike Aid

By M. RUIZ IBANEZ

A resolution to support the Valley melon-picking strikers in their demands for \$1.25 an hour, with individual councils aiding the marchers as they see fit, was approved at a State Supreme Luac meeting held Sunday.

The subject was discussed for over two hours, with most district directors favoring moral support for the march, but some having objections as to actual participation of Lulac members in the march.

Armando Quintanilla, president of Lulac Council No. 2, said that Lulac has been striving for better conditions for Mexican-Americans, and he felt that in the case of the Rio Grande City strikers, the organization had a moral obligation to assist them "in any way possible."

"I think we should support this movement," Quintanilla said, "because we have advocated a better standard of living, which is precisely what these people want, so they can better educate their children."

Tony Cruz, District 15 director, said he fully agrees those people should be helped, but indicated that the Lulac district director in the area should be consulted before making a decision.

Mario Obledo, Lulac state director, who presided at the meeting, said the area director was sent notice of the meeting and urged to attend, but failed to do so.

Reynaldo Gaytan, national president of Junior Lulac councils who marched with the strikers, said "I feel these people need all the help we can give them. Lulac is stopping short of Lulac principles by not participating more fully in such movements. We should go there as a national organization."

"Junior Lulacs are all for their movement which will allow those youths, our youth, to better themselves . . . We can, and should go all the way in helping them," he added.

Obledo pressed for a vote, and the support motion, made by Carlos Truan of Corpus Christi, carried by five votes for, two abstentions and one vote against.

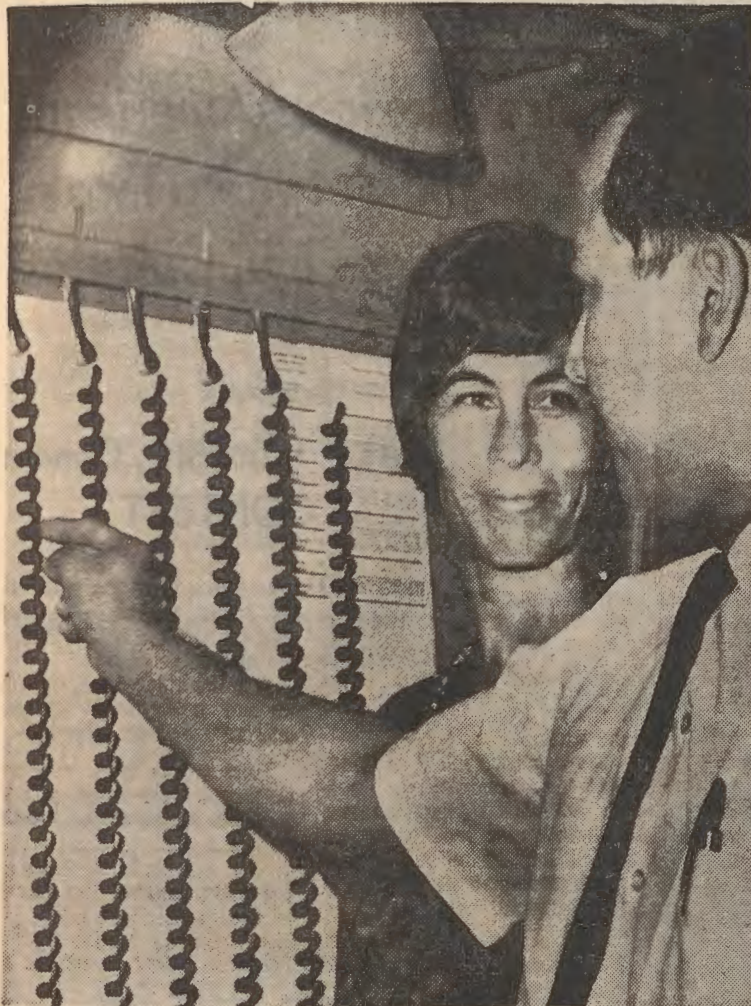
Abstaining directors had requested a 15-minute recess to discuss the matter privately.

The no-vote was by the Laredo delegate, who said the Laredo council includes the mayor and several judges who would "naturally oppose actual participation in the march."

The Rev. Henry Casso, executive secretary of the Bishop's Committee for the Spanish-speaking, said "We are going to have to look our youth in the eye, and have them bless us or curse us."

He went on to say that the \$1.25 - an - hour demand is only part of the over-all problem.

He said that in a 38-county area, a large percentage of the population, most of which are Mexican-Americans, are making less than \$2,500 a year, and most of those are migrant workers with an annual income of even less than \$1,000.



**Voter Instruction Class**

Mrs. Zenia Salazar listens as Daniel Saucedo, Lulac committee chairman, explains the operation of a voting machine. Lulac Council 16 is conducting voter instruction classes each Tuesday and Thursday nights during September.

*from the SAN ANTONIO NEWS  
July 18, 1966*

STAFF PHOTO

At six community centers in western San Antonio, voter training classes are underway under auspices of Council 16 of the League of United Latin-American Citizens.

Two nights weekly through September, interested persons received instruction in voting machine operation and other instructions relating to citizen participation in local election.

In recognition of the LULAC council effort, the City Council designated September as "Voter Instruction Month."

The training program should prove beneficial to new voters who have not yet had an opportunity to operate a voting machine, and to correct operational mistakes being made by older voters. The service provided by LULAC Council 16 is a useful exercise in citizenship.



## Remarks Prepared by NEVILLE G. PENROSE

Remarks prepared by Neville G. Penrose, Fort Worth, Texas, for delivery to THE AMERICAN COUNCIL for the INTERNATIONAL PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY UNDER GOD Thursday, September 22, 1966, N. Y. Hilton Hotel, New York City:

Up until approximately 1910 American and other foreign capital was encouraged to enter Mexico. Immigrants were also invited to come in and acquire ranches and farms and other enterprises, and, judging the feeling of the Mexican people by its ruling element, the Mexicans were very friendly and bore no resentment for the past difficulties which had brought on a war with Texas and subsequently with the United States. These wars resulted in Mexico losing enormous amounts of land which it had hitherto claimed.

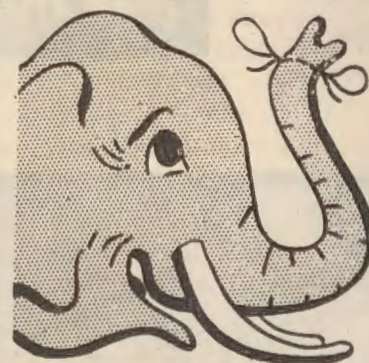
After Porfirio Diaz was overthrown, and fled the country, cordiality rapidly faded, and what was probably the real feeling of the Mexican people toward their Northern neighbors took over. Mexico seized its railroad system which was owned largely by foreign investors, many of which were United States citizens. Ranches and farms were seized and the owners fled across the Texas border, destitute. Practically all the American employees of the Railroad system were replaced by nationals. There was a general exodus of Americans returning to Texas, and to a lesser extent to other parts of the United States. Mexicans made no pretense, and their feeling during World War I was strongly pro-German. Other industries met the same fate as the railroads, including the oil business, which was constantly hampered until finally it was expropriated in the middle thirties.

In a nutshell, after the fall of Porfirio Diaz, Mexico suffered fifteen years of violent internal strife, and more Mexican citizens crossed our borders during this interval than in all other intervals in our history. These penniless, frantic, starving refugees were permitted to cross our border. The increased labor demands of World War I was a further inducement. At the same time the revolution freed many peons from the hacienda system. Later our depression not only resulted in less immigrants, but caused many to go back to Mexico. Cities like Los Angeles and Chicago sent trainloads of Mexicans back in order to save welfare money. This custom later brought on the Bracero program and the famous "wetback" crossings.

On the other side of the coin Mexicans, or their antecedents, occupied what is now known as our Southwest for unknown generations. When the Anglos, mostly from Tennessee and Kentucky, began to migrate into Texas there was naturally some hostility. The Mexican was Catholic--the Anglo was Protestant. The Anglo brought slaves--the Mexican was bitterly opposed to slavery, and was soon accused by the Anglos of assisting the slaves to escape. The Anglo was essentially a farmer and a cattleman--the Mexican was a sheep and goat raiser. The Texas war for Independence, and later the Mexico-United States war, served as an irritant. More discord was created when angry Anglos fled penniless out of Mexico. Then, too, Mexicans who had lost their homes and their properties in the Mexican Revolution arrived by untold thousands--hungry, broke and desperate, willing to work at anything for any price to keep body and soul together. This, of course, created bitter feeling among those Mexican-Americans who had been here for generations. They deeply resented these new arrivals taking their jobs for less money.

Discrimination and abuses were so prevalent they created little notice. It is said to all intents and purposes there was no law against killing Mexicans in Texas. In fact, things got so bad that official Washington advised the government of Texas that something drastic would have to be done to improve the situation. One of the steps, probably the major step, in this direction, was the creation of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission by the State Government. The Commission was instructed to do everything possible to eliminate these abuses and to endeavor to create a better climate and a better image of Texas in Mexico and throughout the other Latin American countries. The monetary appropriation made available to the Commission was approximately \$35,000 a year, which was a very small amount, considering the size of the job. As things turned out, this was a blessing in disguise and convinced us that huge appropriations and large expenditures of money in matters of this kind were unnecessary.

The average Texan realized discrimination was wrong--that the signs seen in the windows "We do not serve Mexicans" was wrong--segregation in the schools was wrong--discrimination in wages, hiring and firing, was wrong. The time was right to enlist voluntary support to correct these abuses. A large organization and a big appropriation was not deemed necessary to accomplish this change. The Commission decided early in its existence that the best way to create a better image in Mexico for the State of Texas was to remove the causes which had created the bad image, and if this was done we had little reason to doubt the Mexicans would, themselves, create the new image. The Good Neighbor Commission soon began to receive complaints of abuses from all over the state. Many of these



## DON'T FORGET

to participate in the

## Lulac Monthly Camera CONTEST

One Five Dollar prize will be awarded to the best photo submitted to LULAC NEWS every month.

Deadline: The first of each month.

All photos must show some LULAC activity either of your council or group of LULAC members.

Send your entries to:

LULAC NEWS - CAMERA CONTEST  
P.O. BOX 1340,  
EL PASO, TEXAS

### YOU MAY COUNT THAT DAY

If you sit down at set of sun  
And count the acts that you have done  
And counting, find  
One self-denying deed, one word  
That eased the heart of him who heard --  
One glance most kind,  
That fell like sunshine where it went  
Then you may count that day well spent.

But if, through all the livelong day  
You've cheered no heart, by yea or nay --  
If, through it all  
You've nothing done that you can trace  
That brought the sunshine to one face --  
No act most small  
That helped some soul and nothing cost --  
Then count that day as worse than lost.

-- GEORGE ELIOT.



complaints reached the newspapers which gave them, in many cases, front page publicity. These news dispatches were immediately picked up by the wire services and published in Mexico and all through Latin America and created a very bad impression of Texas. Frequently, investigation showed many of the complaints actually had little merit, so, the first job of the Commission was to sift them. Next the Commission endeavored to see that the offenses were discontinued, and the Governor of Texas, Coke Stevenson, issued a very strong proclamation condemning discrimination and calling for its abolishment.

During World War I a group of prominent Latin Americans in Texas formed an organization known as the League of United Latin American Citizens, and adopted the following code:

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

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

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

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

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

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

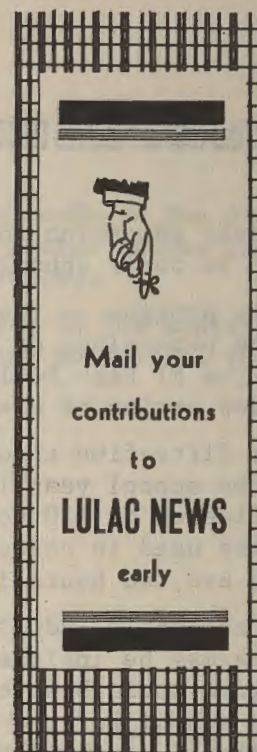
In war serve your country, in peace your convictions; discern, investigate, meditate and think, study, at all times be honest and generous.

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

In this spirit the LULACs tried diligently to correct some of the abuses being inflicted on Latin Americans. These efforts had been discouraging. The LULACs, even now, the only National organization of Latin Americans, naturally knew what was going on and could easily get the facts. It had Chapters practically everywhere in Texas where there was a concentration of Latin Americans--in the cities and in the small towns where most of the abuses were occurring. On the other hand, the newly formed Good Neighbor Commission had neither the money nor the organization to have these reported offenses sifted. In addition, it was soon found that Commission investigators sometimes created new problems, i.e. "What's this fellow from Austin doing up here telling me how to run my business--who I should serve, who I should refuse?" To make a long story short, after several meetings between the LULACs and the Commission the LULACs agreed to sift the complaints in many of the cases; and, in addition, discussed with the Commission unreported abuses they hoped could be eliminated. This program was of great help and was put into service immediately. It was never abused and never publicized.

The next thing on the Commission's program was to devise a way to correct these injustices. Inflammatory stories still made "Page 1" and were still being carried all over Latin America. One of the Good Neighbor Commissioners, Frank H. Kelley, subsequently its Chairman, was very active in Chamber of Commerce work, and was at one time the President of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. Kelley reasoned the very last thing the Chambers of Commerce wanted was for their towns to get any unfavorable publicity, so he would personally visit or call the Chambers of Commerce all over the State when he had verified cases of discrimination and abuses, and discuss the problems with the town's officers. In practically every instance these abuses were never repeated. "No fellow from Austin" was interfering with them or telling them how to run their business. Kelley's program worked like a charm.

Of course, there will always be abuses, not only in Texas, but all over the world. Nevertheless, it is nice to know the Good Neighbor Commission now receives less complaints in a year than it once did in a week. This is an example of a people working together for a common cause--wonderful people who were determined to right a wrong.



*All for One - One for All*

## GOOD TIMBER

The tree that never had to fight  
For sun and air and light  
That stood out in the open plain,  
And always got its share of rain,  
Never became a forest king  
But lived and died a scrubby thing.

The man who never had to toil,  
Who never had to win his share,  
Of sun and sky and light and air,  
Never became a manly man  
But lived and died as he began.

Good timber does not grow in ease;  
The stronger wind, the tougher trees.  
The farther sky, the greater length;  
The more the storm, the more the strength.  
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,  
In tree or man good timber grows.

Where thickest stands the forest growth  
We find the patriarchs of both,  
And they hold converse with the stars  
Whose broken branches show the scars  
Of many winds and much of strife --  
This is the common law of life.

*- Author Unknown*



# Basic Education in Texas

A basic education today is not limited to the young. Adults who missed the opportunity to learn in their school-age years now have a second chance.

A new program -- the Adult Basic Education (ABE) program -- operates throughout Texas under the provisions of Title II-B to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (the War on Poverty). The El Paso Public Schools began the program in September 1965 and will continue with a new series of classes this fall.

Over fifty-five thousand adults were enrolled in 130 Texas school district programs during the school year 1965-66. The El Paso program enrolled in excess of 3,300 students in 175 classes of 120 hours (30 weeks) duration. Twenty-two schools, near the students home, were used in conducting the classes twice a week during the evening hours. Class sessions are two hours in length.

The concept of adult education is a broad one. All learning above the formal level of schooling may be included. Vocational training has involved many adults. However, the ABE program could best be classified as remedial education. The program underway is an elementary school for the undereducated or for those who are attempting to compensate for education missed in childhood or adolescence. Instruction is in the acquisition of basic skills through the use of material in all subjects.

The program was initiated after a study indicated that a high percentage of Americans living in poverty had less than eight years of formal schooling. The ABE program is an attempt to eradicate poverty by elimination of the underlying causes -- lack of a rudimentary education. More than a million Texans eighteen years of age or older have not achieved an eighth grade education. Over twenty-five thousand El Pasoans are in this category.

The success of the program in its months of initial operation is attested by the many favorable comments made by students and by observation of progress noted by teachers. Class success was enhanced by providing both a pleasant social situation and a chance to acquire needed knowledge and skills.

Students learned the essentials of consumer buying, healthful living, government operation, the fundamental operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, how to complete a job application form, safety rules, homemaking principles, how to use a dictionary, and how to read a newspaper. Several hundred students obtained American citizenship as a result of citizenship instruction. Almost every class visited the El Paso Public Library with each student receiving a library card. The main emphasis in the program of instruction was, of course, reading, writing, and speaking the English language. Instruction is divided into three levels; basic, for those who have no education or have completed the third grade, intermediate, for those with a third to fifth grade education, and upper level, for those with at least a sixth grade education. Classes have a minimum of ten and a maximum of twenty students.

The recruitment of students in El Paso was a result of a cooperative community drive. Many organizations and individuals participated in advertising the registration procedures and time and location of classes and encouraging students to enroll. The League of United Latin American Citizens was instrumental in the success of this campaign. LULAC also sponsored an essay contest during the year on the subject, "What America Means to Me." The contest entries were a tribute to the sincerity and dedication of the students to the basic principles of Americanism.

The Adult Basic Education program has become a meaningful part of our educational system. The benefits derived will be measured in the future by a significant contribution in the lives of today's adult students.



# Athletics and Entertainment Committee

Chairman.....

You and your committee are to be alert as to the community's needs in the Athletics Field. Besides, it behooves you to see that all activities of a social nature that bear the name of the council tend to give it prestige, publicity and renown.

Each of you will want to determine the needs of your community in the Athletics and entertainment fields and recommend whatever action is necessary to fulfill those needs and to carry out such programs as are authorized by your council.

Here are some of the projects which you may want to consider:

- 1) Sponsor community softball teams.
- 2) Sponsor junior baseball teams.
- 3) Provide materials for tennis courts.
- 4) Promote swimming lessons.
- 5) Entertain school teams - football, basketball, etc.
- 6) Help equip city or town teams.
- 7) Sponsor boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, etc.
- 8) Give awards to outstanding athletes.
- 9) Make halls available for use by various community teams.
- 10) Sponsor athletic tournaments and talent shows

The entertainment part of your committee may make use of the following:

- 1) Ladies' night
- 2) Picnics
- 3) Inter-city programs
- 4) Exchange programs with other councils
- 5) Dances
- 6) Bazaars, etc.

## DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ATHLETICS AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE:

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Athletics and Entertainment to carefully investigate, plan and arrange all activities of a social nature which bear the name of the council and shall tend to give it prestige, publicity and renown. Athletics and entertainment are vitally related to the policies of this council and we shall at all times expect the committee in charge thereof to perform its duties promptly and to the best of its ability.



A resident of Dell City, Texas expresses her feeling about needles as First Lt. Jessie E. Covington of Fort Bliss inoculates her for typhoid. Approximately 1500 civilians in the flood disaster area received tetanus and typhoid shots from Bliss medical teams called to aid citizens in the area. Through the office of Congressman Richard C. White of the 16th Congressional district, aid was dispatched to the agricultural area by various agencies, including the U. S. Army at Fort Bliss.



## THE THREE CULTURES OF NEW MEXICO

Continued from  
September Issue

It was October when we made the trip. Aspens had turned the high elevation of the Sangre de Christos a bright greenish-yellow in the sun, and strings of red chili hung on adobe walls as we sped jauntily over the paved highways in the Chimayo Valley.

The approach to Cordova is a step backward in time. On a barren hillside sit its adobe structures - a church built in 1831 on the site of an earlier one, a chapel where a lay religious group called the Penitent Brothers hold services, and a hundred or so dwelling places. But for the Public school and the well-stocked general store and post office, the atmosphere is that of Spain in the days of Cervantes.

George was busy on a St. Nepomuk when we arrived. As in Peñablanca and scores of other New Mexico villages just about everyone in Cordova speaks Spanish, and the majority of the inhabitants are bilingual. I told George that Spanish would be fine for us, so in his native tongue he said: "This saint was very popular in the old days. I'm doing this for a museum. People like St. Isidore and St. Antony more nowadays."

George's figures are mantle size, and fit well into niches. Most of them are ten to fourteen inches high. But he has done bigger ones, among them a figure of death for a death cart of the brotherhood.

George showed us around Cordova. He took us to the church, with its fine old hand-carved altar decorations, and then to the brotherhood's chapel.

The Penitent Brothers are an offshoot of the Third Order of St. Francis. They gained a foothold in New Mexico when many of the villages were cut off by inadequate transportation for months in wintertime and there were few resident priests. They attended the sick, buried the dead, and held lay services in the church. The brotherhoods are on the decline today, but they still have processions and conduct chapel services during lent.

We went to the fields where men were working. George knew all of them and exchanged greeting in Spanish.

Although modern farm machinery is now found in most agricultural areas of New Mexico, much tilling and reaping in the mountain fastnesses is still done by age-old methods. Tractors have not replaced horse-drawn plows on many sloping acreages, and irrigation is a matter of ditches and the rights of usage. Wells are now dug for drinking water, however; and recently the state health department has built pump houses and laid pipelines for sanitation projects in many high altitude communities.

George wouldn't let us go without talking politics, a major preoccupation with many of Spanish origin since 1912. In that year New Mexico became a state, and, as a protection against the encroachments of Anglos the Spanish-language group took up the profession with vigor. In some instances, politics in the old villages has amounted to fanaticism. "Party rivalry is so great in some of the mountain areas," I was once told, "that there are actually Democratic and Republican chapels in the same community."

Ballots in all state-wide elections are printed in both Spanish and English. Indians of all tribes vote, the Navajos use the ballot for bargaining. In a recent close election, the Navajo vote decided the contest for New Mexico's lieutenant governor.

We drove to Taos before returning to Santa Fe. Here, near a five-story Indian pueblo 1,000 years old, is a thriving Spanish and Anglo community. Prominent throughout New Mexico history, it was settled by the Spaniards in colonial times. Taos was the goal of explorers and trappers from the United States when Mexico won independence from Spain. In 1846, when the region from Texas to California came under U.S. control, a third culture had to be absorbed there.

Today, many of the Anglos in Taos are artists. They come from varying backgrounds, mainly northern and eastern European, making this city of fewer than 5,000 souls, with its Indian and Spanish-language populations, possibly the most cosmopolitan for its size in the nation.

In spite of ceremonial dances, brotherhood activities, and other Indian and Spanish cultural survivals, the Anglo influence is felt all over New Mexico. Even where Navajos own uranium mines and Apaches own tourist accommodations, inequality of educational facilities in past generations has made it necessary for these tribes to hire non-Indians as managers.

Now, all in New Mexico enjoy equal voting rights and job opportunities. Indian children, except for a few in remote sections of the Navajo reservation, attend public schools of the state. "In another ten to twenty years the old-fashioned 'government school' for the Indians will be passe as feathers and war bonnets," a prominent New Mexico educator said.

For decades after the tribes were subdued and their lands defined, the Indians were treated as second-class citizens. There was never enough money allocated for their health, education, and welfare. Recently, however, all this has changed for the better. Government services in all three fields have been extended to Indians on a completely non-discriminatory basis. The placing of Indian children in state-operated schools especially, has been carried out on a large scale during the past fifteen years.

Language is still a handicap for many New Mexico children entering school for the first time. There are five distinct tongues spoken by various Pueblo Indians in the state; in addition, each of the other three tribes - Ute, Navajo, and Apache - has a language of its own. With the Spanish and English-speaking groups in the population this means that children of ten different linguistic backgrounds are attending school in New Mexico. By law, all teaching must be conducted in English.

The state department of education employs many of the most modern techniques to cope with these language barriers. Linguistic specialists are present on the playgrounds as well as in the classrooms in many New Mexico schools. The U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs also operates a successful adult literacy program among Navajos, oriented largely toward improving public health conditions in the hogans.

New Mexico is the nation's fifth largest state, with a 1965 population just past the million mark. About one fourth this census figure is concentrated in one city, Albuquerque. Population projections predict about double the number of inhabitants, state-wide, by 1990. Engineers are busy tapping underground streams and diverting rivers for the water that will be needed by this many people a quarter of a century from now.

The increase, of course, will be mostly Anglo. But the state's triple heritage will continue to be appreciated over many decades to come, if today's survivals are any indication of the strength of New Mexico's older cultures. For here in the desert Southwest, in its mountains and valleys and plains, is in a very real sense a model UN; the three-in-one blend is capable of giving the statement of the world under the UN banner a few vital lessons in the harmony that is the prerequisite of peace.



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## SHRIVER'S VISIT TO THE COACHELLA VALLEY

Riverside County's first do-it-yourself anti-poverty project drew high praise from Sargent Shriver, Director of the United States Office of Economic Opportunity. The Del Rey Care Center located at the First Baptist Church in Thermal, California, is the kind of thing that we need to fight the War on Poverty. Total involvement of federal, state, and local funds, together with private institution.

Sargent Shriver arrived at 3:00 P.M., accompanied by Daniel Luevano, Regional OEO Director; Governor Brown's personal envoy, Mr. Ralph Gunderson, Migrant Housing Office Chief in the State Division of Housing met him at Thermal.

Sargent Shriver also visited one of the Opportunity Centers, this is one of fourteen centers throughout Riverside County. The Opportunity Centers Project is a major program operated by the Economic Opportunity Board of Riverside County. It is staffed by local Neighborhood Workers recruited directly from poverty areas. The purpose of the program is to assist low income people in securing services which are available to them; but which have not been used for a variety of reasons.

The program has been under operation approximately five months now and is demonstrating a success in reaching low income people. The Neighborhood Workers are finding that many of these people do not know of Social Security benefits, employment services, Welfare, etc.

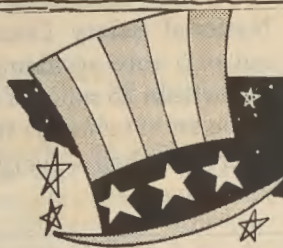


Sargent Shriver toured Coachella Valley in Riverside County, Calif. Charm-ing Neighborhood Youth Corps girls with Ray Caldera (rear) N.Y.C. Area coordinator.



Past State Director Pete Villa was interpreter for Sargent Shriver. Looking over Shriver is Mario Vasquez, Regional Analyst O.E.O.





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NOVEMBER 8TH. VOTE FOR THE  
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## CONGRESSMAN HENRY B. GONZALEZ BACKS CARR



*"There is no place for Americans of Mexican-American descent in the Republican Party. Tower has suddenly become aware of minority groups. In 1961 he favored ejecting so-called Mexican-Americans from a public swimming pool in Slayton. Waggoner Carr has always been a friend of the Mexican-American. I strongly urge the election of Waggoner Carr on November 8th."*

*Henry B. Gonzales*

*Paid Political Adv.*



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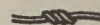
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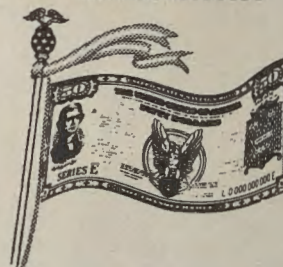
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## Tower Asks Equal Job Unit Shift

AUSTIN (AP)—U. S. Sen. John Tower's office said Friday he has urged enlargement of the U.S. Equal Opportunity Commission to include Latin American representatives.

Tower, a Republican seeking reelection, made the recommendation in a letter to U.S. Sen. Lister Hill, D-Ala., chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Tower said he has introduced a bill to increase the size of the five-man commission to seven members. He said he would suggest to President Johnson that a Latin American be named to one of the proposed new seats on the commission. He asked Hill to include the provision in a poverty program bill now being considered by his committee.

"I have been disturbed—as I am sure other Senators and members of the executive branch have—by reports of unfair treatment of persons or groups of persons of Mexican and Latin American heritage who have been working for the rights for those of similar descent and ethnic heritage," the letter said.

AUGUST 27, 1966



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Senator TOWER confers with Father A. Gonzalez, OMI, spiritual leader of the Valley Farm Workers March.

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