

10:30 AM - Ralph Herzman

1915

LULAC NEWS



Official Organ of the League of

United Latin-American Citizens



Judge Alfred Hernandez LULAC National President

JUNE, 1967
Vol. XXIX No. 6

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BILINGUALISM: Now Considered Education Asset

"Think of it--both heritages, both histories, and both languages producing tens of thousands of productive, stable, and capable personnel, utilizing the finest offered by both worlds."--Senator Joseph Montoya from New Mexico.

For years teachers have fined students caught speaking Spanish during recess or class, but that concept has changed. In the education conference held in San Antonio in April, the most important fact established was that Mexican-American children who have been educated in Spanish tend to learn English faster and with more ease than those who have not mastered Spanish.

The idea of leaving the security of home to venture into the unknown world represented by the school is frightening enough to a child without adding to it the misery of not being able to speak in the only language he knows. At one time, it was thought that a child would find it confusing to study two languages at the same time, but experiments with bilingualism in Laredo have shown that a child can learn two languages simultaneously with excellent results. In a special laboratory, classes are made up of 1/3 children who speak Spanish only; 1/3 who speak English only; and 1/3 who speak both languages. The teachers are bilingual and all subjects are taught in both languages at the same time. That is, the children learn by hearing, repeating, and writing axioms in both languages: "Dos y dos son cuatro--Two and two

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SPEAKING OUT---

a woman's point of view

by C. Alice Santoscoy Ihde

Everyday, headlines all over the nation scream out about the alleged misbehavior and wrongdoing by today's youth. On this, the eve of our Thirty-eighth National Convention, I would like to take the opportunity to appeal to every Lulac member to extend an outstretched hand to all of today's youth, especially our own, by taking a special interest in the growth of the Junior Lulac Councils, if there are any in the district; by initiating new councils where none exist today.

We must be ever mindful that the goal of our organization is to make available to all the opportunity to seek and enjoy all that our constitution sets forth as unalienable rights, and that our constant struggle against injustices and discrimination will be carried on when we are gone so that someday our children and our children's children will indeed be accepted as brothers and invited to partake and share in the promise that is America. We cannot be assured that this will come to pass unless we cultivate the little seedlings that have been entrusted to our care, uprooting the weeds of hate and mistrust, and nourishing the soil with the love of neighbor, the insight to judge each individual on his own merits, and most important to instill in them a feeling of self-worth and a purpose in life.

Nothing can match the enthusiasm and single-mindedness of purpose that characterize today's youth. Once convinced about the merits of a particular way of life, a just set of principles, a chance to make the world of tomorrow a better place for all, the youth of today will work tirelessly and uncompromisingly. (I am not speaking, however, of the unique relationship that exists between parent and child, as parents will no doubt realize!) The most important factor to keep in mind when recruiting young Lulackers is to make them feel wanted and needed, important in the knowledge that they are doing a job that needs to be done, and satisfaction in the realization that they are helping to shape the world that will soon pass into their hands with an even greater opportunity than their parents had to enjoy the good life.

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Mr. Bonilla, Houston, and Roy Gayton, Jr. Nat'l. President, confer a Jr. LULAC member from Houston

NATIONAL LABOR SUPPORTS STRIKE

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST

LA CASITA PRODUCTS

The United Farm Workers' Organizing Committee of the Texas AFL-CIO, is asking that anyone wishing to help with the strike in Rio Grande City against La Casita Farms, cease buying vegetables with the following labels: Hi Goal, La Casita, Tropic Maid, and Honeydew Melons.

ROSTERS NEEDED

National Secretary, Belen Robles is asking all state directors to submit rosters of new district directors. The National and State Offices also need the rosters of new council members.

SUBMITTED AMENDMENTS

Constitutional Amendments to be considered at the National Convention include: (1) changing the name of LULAC to LUMAC--

League of United Mexican-American Citizens, (2) increasing the annual dues for associate members from \$3 to \$4, so that \$1 will go for the cost of operating the National Office, and (3) changing the payment of national dues from semi-annually to quarterly.

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Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity named Mrs. Grace Olivarez to serve on an ad hoc committee to coordinate national volunteer efforts on behalf of the War on Poverty.

Cesar Chavez, national leader of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UF-WOC), has informed the Rio Grande strikers that the entire United States Labor Movement is prepared to help the Magic Valley campesinos. When he was in McAllen, Chavez asserted that if the Country at large knew about conditions in Starr County, "it wouldn't stand for them."

Chavez is seeking to get farm workers covered by the National Labor Relations Act to protect them from wholesale arrests, such as are taking place in Rio Grande City.

PROJECT SER

The Assistant Secretary of Labor has earmarked \$5,000,000 from MDTA funds not allocated on a State basis, for the express purpose of supporting local programs which are being developed by SER.

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Robert Ornelas visited Texas LULAC office while waiting for minimum wage hearing in Austin.



LULAC

*Mail may be addressed to:
LULAC, P. O. Box 2740,
Washington, D. C. 20013*

Washington Newsletter

LEGAL SERVICES FOR POOR

LULAC has been named a member of the External Advisory Council to the Commission on professional rates and responsibilities of the National Educational Association. The other organization members of the Council are: American Friends Service Committee, Anti-defamation League, NAACP, National Urban League of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The purpose of the Council is to give the NEA an outside view of its responsibilities as respective of the teaching profession. The NEA is a leading exponent of bi-lingual education for the Spanish-speaking children of the Southwest.

EMERGENCY LOAN FUND

OEO recently funded a \$13,077 program to provide the cost of food and lodging for two months to 500 migrant farm workers whose livelihood has been cut off because of unusually heaving rainfall in California's San Joaquin Valley. The program is funded under Title 2a, Section 206b of the Economic Opportunity Act which provides for the making of small loans to persons in low income families to meet the immediate and urgent family needs.

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A few legal services projects, funded by OEO, have sprung up in the Southwest. Many more are needed. Their purpose is to provide attorneys to advise and represent clients who cannot afford to pay for private lawyers. The attorneys maintain offices in low income neighborhoods. Clients who qualify under local set standards of indigency are given the full benefit of an attorney's services in all local matters except cases from which a private attorney could earn a fee. Legal services programs also provide education for the indigent as to his legal rights and when he should seek counsel. The projects are funded through local community action agencies as components of community wide anti-poverty program. Proposal for local legal services program can be made through local War on Poverty Coordinating Agency or directly to OEO.

For generations LULAC attorneys have carried the burden of free legal aid to the poor. We encourage every LULAC Council to take positive steps to establish a legal services program in their community. For more information write to Legal Services, OEO, Washington, D. C. 20506 or to the Washington, D. C. Council, P. O. Box 2740, Washington, D. C.

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SER OFFICE OPENS

The SER office for Texas has opened an office in San Antonio for purposes of conducting the program in our State. John Campos, an Austin attorney, was appointed Director and will be in charge of operations on a State level. The office is located at 413 International Bldg., 518 W. Houston Street, San Antonio, Texas. Phone number is 223-6155, Area Code 512. SER inquiries concerning Texas should be directed to that office.

EDUCATION INFORMATION

If your son, daughter, or relative desires scholarship, college loans or general educational information, please write our office. We will be glad to furnish any information you desire.

DIRECTOR ELECTED

State Director Mario Obledo was re-elected by acclamation. The grateful members of the State Convention gave him a standing ovation.

WRITE FOR COPIES

The proceedings of the Texas Conference for the Mexican:Improving Educational Opportunités, will be published by the IAEC in the near future and will be available at \$1.00 per copy. Persons interested in obtaining a copy should write to the Proceedings Edition, Texas Conference for the Mexican-American:Improving Educational Opportunities, 2525 Tower Life Bldg., San Antonio, Texas 78205.



Mr. Holcomb

STATE CONVENTION SPEAKER

"The period ahead for the civil rights movement will be even more difficult than the long decades of struggle that have brought us to this point," Dr. Luther Holcomb, vice chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), told members of the State Convention in Corpus Christi. "When that which is long sought becomes almost obtainable, delays become unendurable. Every step which falls short of final triumph is excruciating agony."

EXONERATED OF ALL CHARGES

The committee investigating the 1965 Christmas Drive which resulted in insinuations and accusations has exonerated of all charges Robert B. Cruz, President in 1965 of San Antonio LULAC Council #363.

A REVIEW
of
MINIMUM WAGE BILLS

Two warriors named Cruz and Bernal
Once asked for a fair wage for Al.

Two chambers met and debated,
but still left Al's pockets deflated.

The minimum wage battle raged fiercely from the beginning. Both Senator Joe Bernal from San Antonio and Representative Lauro Cruz from Houston introduced the Fair Wage bills early in the Legislative Session. Both bills were basically the same a provision for a minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour. The House Labor Committee, confident of the certain death of the bill, held a hearing and then went on to tear into the freshman representative with legal technical questions about the bill. It is the custom for a legislator to have a colleague on hand, usually one with legal experience, who can answer questions about the wording of the bill or the enforcement of it. The sponsor answers questions having to do with his reasons for introducing the bill, and thus avoids the possibility of getting entangled in legal technicalities, especially if he himself is not an attorney.

Cruz was alone that Thursday and the committee quickly seized on the opportunity to initiate the freshman representative who was trying to improve the economic status of his Native Texans.

Cruz gained half a victory--the hearing was held, but the bill was never to leave the sub-committee to which it was referred.

In the Senate, the bill went through a fiercer battle than in the House, and this encounter lasted longer because of the experience and skill of Bernal. The first hearing was scheduled for an unfortunate time (whether by chance or design is not known). The hearings of the controversial city sales tax bill and the minimum wage bill were set for the same day; the former was set for the afternoon and the latter, for the evening. Generally, the liberal legislators who favored the fair wage bill, also opposed a city sales tax. These senators had a choice: allow the city sales tax to pass without much opposition by ending the filibuster and holding the fair wage hearing or continue the filibuster and postpone the fair wage hearing. The senators felt it was imperative to filibuster the city sales tax even if to do so, they had to ignore the wishes of the vociferous crowd that filled the gallery or the masses that gathered outside the capitol after a candle-light parade through downtown Austin, and even if it meant inconveniencing the out-of-town visitors that had left their jobs to come testify. The hearing was postponed for the following day.

The next day, a vanishing act worthy of Merlin the Magician, was discovered. A quorum failed to appear, the original bill vanished, and the minutes of the last Senate meeting were missing. Sen. David Ratliff from Stamford

LACK OF MONEY NO EXCUSE
FOR
FAILING TO GO TO COLLEGE

The following is a brief summary of the seminar on Student Loans and Scholarship Programs moderated by Pedro P. Garcia, President, Men's LULAC Council No. 1, Corpus Christi, Texas at the State Convention held in Corpus Christi on May 19th through May 21st:

- I. The Chairman opened the discussion and explained the Scholarship Program offered by LULAC Council No. 1.
 - A. The only requirements were that the graduating High School Senior be from the Corpus Christi area and that he be in financial need to start his college education.
 - B. Last year, ten scholarships were given out by LULAC Council No. 1.
 - C. Application blank forms were given out to the approximately fifty people that attended the seminar.
- II. Morton P. Brooks, a Federal Government Officer in charge of student financial aid, spoke about the different Federal Programs.
 - A. He stressed the importance that students should apply directly to the college of their choice for financial

assistance from the federal Government.

- I. These Federal Programs are directed to students with families in financial need.
 - B. The first Federal Program he discussed was the National Defense Student Program--intended for full-time or one-half time college students.
 1. Can borrow up to \$1,000 a year.
 2. Payable in ten years after leaving school, and you must start paying the loan back within nine months after you leave school.
 3. If a student becomes a school teacher, he can deduct 10% on the principal and interest per year up to five years. So this means that if a teacher teaches five years, one-half of the loan is automatically paid.
 4. If a teacher teaches in a poverty stricken area, he can reduce the loan and interest 15% per year, years unlimited.
 - C. The second program he discussed was the College Work Study Program.
 1. This is intended for full-time students.
 2. While going to school, a



Message from the National President

This will be my last message to you as your National President and I would like to start by saying how grateful I am to each and every one of the members of Lulac, but in a special way to you who might be considered the regular or ordinary members of our League. You, who never sharing the lime-light, make up the core, the fiber, the muscle, and the strength of Lulac. You, who support the National Office, back it financially and with your participation; to you, I owe a special debt of gratitude, for the importance, the power and prestige that goes with my office comes from you and it was you who gave me this honor.

During my tenure of office I have endeavored to fulfill the obligations and duties imposed upon me by our constitution. Always keeping foremost in mind the responsibility of upholding and defending the rights and duties vested by the letter and the spirit of the law to every American Citizen, the peoples of our ethnic group being here included. In the discharge of this obligation I have perhaps gone as far as might, at times, to some might seem imprudent, but these acts were done in good faith and I

note this here now, not in an apologetic manner, for I do not feel I owe an apology, but merely to show that critical situations require drastic methods of remedy.

Lulac for too long has held the tag of being the "Rotary" of the Mexican-Americans and it is high time that this erroneous impression be erased and that Lulac become the organization it was intended to be, a strong, determined, courageous and militant organization, ready to fight and defend the rights of all Americans, but more specifically the rights of our own the Mexican-Americans.

To every member of our National staff my sincere appreciation for the help, the encouragement given me and the many personal sacrifices made by each and every one of you; to your families who had sacrificed in your absence from home while giving to Lulac. To all of you my gratitude.

To the new administration, may you have vigor, courage, and determination for these are critical times in the lives of the Mexican-Americans in our Country and our destiny is in your hands.

WASHINGTON

No man is above the law,
And no man is below it. ---
Pres. Theodore Roosevelt

Since 1960, crimes of all types have increased 46%, whereas our population increased only 8% during that time. Crime now costs our nation \$50 billion each year.

In his newsletter, Senator John Tower states, "In the wake of the crime crisis, we must constantly remember to support fully the dedicated law enforcement officers whom we charge with enforcing the laws all of us have a part in establishing."

PRESERVING LANGUAGE ABILITY

Representative Henry B. Gonzalez from San Antonio has introduced a bill that would establish "a national commission for the preservation of foreign language resources" in order to preserve the ability of Americans to speak a language other than English.

The ten-member commission would be appointed by the President and the U.S. Commissioner of Education. Its duties would include identifying foreign language resources; developing a program to conserve them; serving as consultant and coordinator to national and state professional education associations in language preservation programs; pinpointing information needed to inventory foreign language resources and coordinating this with appropriate executive departments; providing data to federal, state, and local educational systems, colleges, universities, and private businesses with their foreign language problem.

HELP FOR G.I.'S

The Cold War GI Amendment introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough is now on the Senate floor awaiting final action. The amendment allows today's veterans to make use of the federal allowances to get on-the-job, on-the-farm, and flight training.

BILINGUAL HEARING

Senator Ralph Yarborough's subcommittee on bilingual education held a hearing in San Antonio. Twenty-six witnesses testified to

the need of a bilingual education for Spanish-speaking children, the only dissenting voice came from Rep. Henry Gonzalez.

Gonzalez said he favored the idea of the bill, but would vote against it because it only involves the Spanish speaking and ignores other ethnic minorities. He went on to say that the bill "should be aimed primarily at training teachers and research, rather than initiating programs of dubious quality and unpredictable result."

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An Equal Employment Opportunity Seminar was held at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, a military installation serving El Paso, Texas, and Las Cruces, New Mexico. The seminar was arranged through the efforts of Robert Ornelas and E. Cardiel.

Lordsburg, New Mexico, council #358 would like to present an Honorary Membership Award to Alan A. Koff, mayor of Lordsburg.

EDITORIALS

Army Si or No

To some Americans, peace is apparently a word they can tolerate only in recesses between wars.

The rest of the time they equate it with and brand those who espouse it as Communists, Socialists, Wobblies, or whoever else it is fashionable to hate at the time.

These Americans are the natural descendants of the men who once called Jack Dempsey a slacker. There's no record, however, that any did so to his face.

It is casier and safer for these people to go ahead with their business via anonymous telephone calls, and vandalism. During World War I, these bizarre folk smeared yellow paint on the homes of German-Americans. During World War II, they took it upon themselves to abuse German-Americans, Japanese-Americans, and Italian-Americans.

Democracy apparently has no meaning to them. They can't tolerate beliefs that don't suit them. That's why a gang of them smashed up the Valley Peace Center in Los Angeles. Mrs. Pat Arnold, Center coordinator, said these hoodlums left their "calling cards"--distorting the Center's international peace symbol into a bomb-laden airplane and adding the phrase "Drop It."

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Christians Anyone

Mississippi is a state of bizarre contrasts. It is a state where a woman wrote to the Meridian Star and said: "God is the creator of color contrast."

I wish to quote a passage from the letter. "If all were of the same color, the effect would be monotonous and depressing. Now, isn't that exactly what the integrationists want---for everyone to be the same?"

"God, in his infinite wisdom saw fit to segregate the races---and now Man, through his limited reasoning and Darwin theories, tries to explain away God's rules of nature and Man."

This type of reasoning isn't uncommon in Mississippi. But Mississippi is also a state in which a Tupelo Journal editorial writer wrote:

"The Old Testament Prophets completely reverse the idea that a person who relies on prayers, on meetings, on material gifts, and on solemn church services is good enough.

"Isn't it strange that the prophets and Jesus both place so little emphasis on theological ideas, on sacred institutions, and cherished beliefs?"

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Army, Cont. from p. 10

"We know that it was the war-oriented extremists from the drop-the-bomb insigne," Mrs. Arnold said. "They weren't thieves. Nothing was taken. They came to destroy, not to steal."

This sounds like Nazi Germany in the days when a Berlin theater tried to show the film version of Erich Maria Remarque's anti-war novel, "All's Quiet on the Western Front." It is even worse because the Nazi hooligans who wrecked the theater did their work openly, singing the Horst Wessel song.

The raid was the latest in a series against the Center, which was earlier twice damaged by grenades. More recently bullet holes were shot in the windows, and Mrs. Arnold said stickers with Minutemen slogans were pasted beside the holes.

All this leaves a question unanswered:

If these hooligans are looking for a good fight, why don't they enlist in the Army?

AMBASSADOR NOMINATED

Benigno G. Hernandez of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has been nominated by President Johnson to succeed William P. Snow, a career diplomat re-assigned to Washington. Hernandez is now the new U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay.

Austin LULAC Council #202 elected the following officers: Mrs. Mary Diaz, president; Mrs. Annie Guerrero, vice-president;

Christians, from p. 10

It isn't strange that rather than encouraging the type of goodness and the type of church activities in which we tend to engage today that the great prophets and Jesus talk about widows and orphans and 'love thy neighbor.'

The chief characteristic of prophetic thought is that God is involved in history and that he is concerned with Man. If we want to be "good" in the Biblical sense of that term, we must be involved in the problems of the world and deeply concerned with the people of the world.

Our God is not a spectator. He is a participant in the world. If we are to be like Him, we must show love and mercy to others and seek justice for individual men and women."

GOALS DISCUSSED

Jesse Torres, newly-elected Austin District Director, started his term right by inviting all members to a meeting to discuss the aims and goals of District #7 for the coming year.

STATE PRESCHOOL PROGRAM

Jake Rodriguez of San Antonio, Texas has submitted a promotional project for the State Preschool Program for approval to Bob Allen, Texas Office of Economic Opportunity. The aim of the project is to reach the illiterate non-English speaking parent to inform him of the availability of preschool training programs for his children.

LOOKING AT OTHER STATES

ARIZONA

Ray Gaytan, Jr. LULAC National President, will be in Phoenix, Arizona all summer. He has taken a summer job there that will allow him time to help in developing the Arizona councils.

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The Junior LULAC Convention as well as the National Convention will be at the Westward Ho Hotel in Phoenix, Arizona, on June 22-25. Host council for the Junior Convention will be Mesa Council #59.

CALIFORNIA

Ray Perez was elected State Director of California, and Jose R. Pacheco, former State Director, is running for National Vice-president.

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Even though Mexican Americans comprise the largest single minority group in the state, there is not a single Mexican-American elected official in either house of the California Legislature.

NEW MEXICO

Almogordo council #350 of Almgordo, New Mexico, has elected officers. Those chosen were Eligio Padilla, president; Sammy Trujillo, vice-president; D. Michael Leon, Secretary; Joe Romero, treasurer; and Eulogio Marquez, Jimmy Anderson, and Juan E. Trujillo, trustees.



New Mexico photo with Senator Montoya

INDIANA

Because of the deplorable conditions of Mexican-American workers in the Heinz labor camps in Indiana, Alfred Hernandez, National President, called for a boycott of all H. J. Heinz products.

Among the demands made by Hernandez were: an adequate supply of hot water; sufficient shower facilities; clean, sanitary, and adequate numbers of latrines; refrigeration facilities; and adequate sleeping space.

The last report was that the federal government had offered to subsidize 50% of the cost of building 35,000 homes for the workers. Our gratitude should go to Alfred Hernandez, who initiated the boycott, and to all LULAC ladies, who enforced it.

REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the Mexican American community of Los Angeles was shocked by the recent insulting and distorted article, "Pocho's Progress," which appeared in the April 28 issue of Time magazine.

I was surprised and disappointed to learn that a major national publication would print an account of the life of a people, rich in heritage and culture, by generalizing from an unintelligent observation of a few examples.

The article is replete with the kind of coded, but easily identified, ethnic slurs well-calculated to stir latent prejudice in an unsuspecting reader—a regrettable example of a vicious type of free-wheeling journalistic license unworthy of the high standard of factual reporting we have a right to expect from any reputable magazine.

It is an insult to more than 4 million U.S.-born Americans of Mexican descent, called "Pochos" by Time magazine—a term long considered most derogatory and degrading. It is degrading, also, to our younger generation who are struggling to improve their condition by more active participation in their community affairs.

Those who take their position in the lifestream of our Nation, raise a family, buy a home, and strive for an education in the schools, colleges, and universities of California deeply resent being branded "Agringados" by Time magazine because they were neatly dressed and had "adapted to Anglo style."

And, most of all, Mr. Speaker, it is an insult to Mexico and to the "newly arrived" from our great Republic to the south whom Time magazine calls "Cholos," the most insulting term of all.

It is no wonder that Time magazine caused raised eyebrows in Latin America where the article was first brought to my attention.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, what Time magazine would call Pvt. Daniel Fernandez, recently awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously by President Johnson. Would Time call him and his fellow American soldiers of Mexican descent—those 17 Medal of Honor winners and the many who died for their country in Europe, the Pacific, Korea, and Vietnam—"Pochos," "Pachucos," "Cholos," or would they just be "Agrin-

gados" because, like all other Americans, they were fighting in the uniform of their country?

The bigotry and bias of the writer is clearly evidenced in the article, "Pocho's Progress," and is an affront and insult to persons of Mexican descent in both Mexico and the United States.

I realize it was probably written by a prejudiced individual with a preconceived misconception of Mexican culture.

The writer also could have written his article in the "cantinas" which he describes so well.

But the truth of the matter is that the second largest minority in the United States has been deeply hurt by Time magazine's attempt to perpetuate profound misunderstanding about the Mexican-American community, its culture, its aspirations, and its contribution to the United States.

As a Member of Congress, and on behalf of some 5 million Americans of Mexican descent, I urgently request Time magazine to issue an immediate apology for this gratuitous affront and calculated ethnic slur against the Spanish-speaking community of our Southwestern States.

I believe such action is required not only in the interest of domestic harmony among our own people, but particularly because of the unfortunate effect this article may well have on our longstanding "good neighbor" relationship with the citizens of Mexico, our fellow American Republic with whom we share a common border nearly 2,000 miles long.



Alvarez, Hernandez, Obledo
discussing LULAC programs

Cont. from p. 9.

student can work 15 hours a week and get paid \$1.25 an hour. But during the non-school weeks, he can work up to forty hours a week at a \$1.25 an hour.

3. This pay is intended to pay for all of the school expenses.

4. The student can work in and around the college campus or off campus.

D. The Educational Opportunity Grant--It is a grant or gift and not a loan.

1. This Federal Grant can be from \$200 to \$800 a school year. However, it must be matched by an equal grant from the institution that the student is attending.

E. The Insured Loan Program of the Federal Government This is not based on family financial need. Anybody can use it.

1. Provides that the bank is guaranteed that it will be repaid at 6% interest.

2. You must start paying this loan back within five to six months after you leave college. However, if a student comes from a low income family of less than \$1,500, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the interest will be paid by the Federal Government.

III. Mr. C. R. Gahagen, a Scholarship Officer of the State, spoke about the State Program. This is our Texas Opportunity Scholarship Act. It was passed by the last Texas Legislature. It has been in operation about one year and is administered by the State Coordinating Board.

A. Here again, the student must write to the Office of Financial Assistance in the college of his choice.

1. Last year, 4.8 millions dollars were loaned out to students

B. Student Qualifications

1. Resident of Texas

2. Enrolled or accepted in a participating college for at least one-half of a normal academic roll.

3. Insufficient financial means to finance his college work.

4. Must meet the minimum grade requirements of college--a student does not have to have high grades, as long as he is passing his school work at the college or university of his choice.

5. He must be recommended by two reputable persons in his community, one of them being the school counselor.

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Cont. from p. 8

had checked out the original bill required for a hearing. Had the Senate adjourned the night before, a quorum would be required, but had it recessed, a minority could have held the hearing. However, having been outfoxed, the two members of the committee that were present had to postpone the hearing for the second time within 24 hours. Finding it hard to contain their frustration, the would-be witnesses promised to return to testify the next time the hearing was scheduled. In the meantime, while emotional outbursts (led by State LULAC Director Mario Obledo), were being recorded by the cameras, Hank Brown, president of the Texas AFL-CIO, was working behind the scenes. He and Bernal arranged for the leaders of the groups present to have a private conference with Lt. Governor Preston Smith. Although the political leaders tried hard to impress the Lt. Governor with the fact that they were "shopping for a governor," the best the State's Second-in-Command could muster was a feeble, "I don't pay any of my staff less than \$1.25 an hour."

When the Senate held the next hearing, the committee gave the witnesses the same courtesy the House had given them--a polite ear. The bill was referred to a subcommittee, the members of which were to be named later. Bernal, figuring he had already been given enough "atole con el dedo," asked that the subcommittee be given a two-week time limit to act. As it was the subcommittee was not appointed until the last day, but Bernal had gained a lever. At the end of the two weeks, Bernal went before the full Senate and accused the chairman of the committee, Ratliff, of

killing the bill because of personal opposition. When Ratliff admitted he was against the bill, the Senate voted 16 to 14 to re-refer it to another committee, the State Institutions and Departments. The Senator had the tally of the vote framed and it hangs in his office as a memento of a great victory.

The Institutions Committee, members of which were all friendly toward the bill, held another hearing and then sent the bill to the Senate with a recommendation that it pass and be printed. The bill was now placed on the calendar to be considered by the Senate if 2/3 of the members voted to do so. With time running out, Bernal was able to garner only 18 or the 21 votes he needed to get the bill before the Senate.

Encouraged by how far the bill had gone in the Senate, Representatives Honore Ligarde from Laredo and Tati Santiesteban from El Paso decided to try again in the House. First they renamed the bill the Labor Fair Standards Act to throw its enemies off the scent. Then they had the bill referred to another committee and thus managed to get it before the House only to have it defeated 72 to 68.

However, the close vote both bills received shows that the strike in the valley, the workers' march to Austin, the public relations work of organizations, like LULAC, G.I. Forum, the Mexican-American Joint Conference, and the voter registration drives, have brought the Mexican American closer to the better future he has always dreamed of while taking a siesta from political activities.

HARD WORKER RECOGNIZED

Mrs. Lupe Falcon, member of Austin LULAC Council #202, was recognized for outstanding contribution to the League at the State Convention in Corpus Christi.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Pete Tijerina, Albert Pena, and Roy Padilla have organized the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund to help indigent Mexican Americans. All the members will provide their legal services free of charge.

LABOR GRATEFUL

Gilbert Padilla, vice-president of United Farm Workers' Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, expressed his gratitude to LULAC for passing resolutions regarding the Texas Rangers and the minimum wage. His letter also stated, "This movement for social justice has proved that it can unify our people into unprecedented concerted action for our mutual progress."

California:

LEGAL AID CONFERENCE

Albert Pena, Johnny Alaniz, Pete Tijerina, and others attended the Legal Defense Fund's Lawyers' Institute at Lake Tahoe, California, June 9 through June 11. Two of the topics for discussion were the legal problems of Mexican Americans and the Legal Defense Fund's National Office for the Rights of the Indigent.

Loans, from p. 16

6. He must be recommended by the Loan Officer in the college of his choice.

C. Amount of Loan

1. Cannot exceed the difference between the reasonable expense of going to school and the financial means available to the student.
2. Cannot exceed \$1,000 a year, and all together, a student cannot borrow more than \$5,000 for undergraduate work.
3. For graduate students he can borrow up to \$1,500 a year and cannot borrow more than \$7,500 for graduate work.
4. Interest rate is 6%, but it can be adjusted if the whole family income of the student is less than \$1,500 a year.
5. This loan must be paid back in monthly installments of not less than \$15 a month and must be paid back in five years.
6. The student is protected with life insurance to cancel the debt in case of death.
7. Payment on this State loan must be begun within four months after you leave school.

Cont. from p. 6
SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION

LULAC emphasis on education has motivated many prominent Mexican-American youngsters to attend college; however, a great many more promising students who did not have the outstanding qualifications or the motivation to push further, have been left by the wayside. OEO is now attempting to salvage this wealth of talent through a War on Poverty Program called Upward Bound.

Upward Bound is a pre-college program for high school students from low income families who may have the potentials to pursue college careers if given an adequate academic base and given the motivation to succeed.

A full-time intensive education program of approximately eight weeks' duration is given during the summer months by colleges and universities, secondary schools with residential capacity or community action agencies with delegates in educational institutions. Upward Bound students continue as a group throughout the school year in addition to their regular high school work, attending evening and Saturday classes, individual tutoring sessions, weekend seminars for cultural events on the college campus.

Students receive individual attention from teachers, counselors and college undergraduates who serve as tutors. Medical care is provided as well as a maximum weekly stipend of \$7 to \$10 per week per student during the summer program and \$5 per week per student during the follow-up phase.

HOUSING STANDARDS
FOR FARM WORKERS

The U. S. Department of Labor has published new regulations providing for new and more strict standards for farm workers' housing. The new standards, which become effective on July 1, 1967, prohibit state employment services from referring out-of-the State agricultural workers unless the state agency has ascertained that housing and facilities are available, are hygienic and adequate to the climatic conditions of the area of employment, are reasonably calculated to accommodate the agricultural workers sought, and will not endanger the life, health or safety of workers. The state agency will also ascertain that the housing and facilities conform to the standards prescribed by the President's Committee on Migrant Labor.

Students are recommended for the program by teachers, school principals and counselors, welfare and juvenile authorities and from interviews from local Upward Bound staff. The directors of this Upward Bound program at each academic institution have final responsibility for student selection and for content for the program, including academic subject and cultural and recreational activities.

For more information write to Upward Bound, OEO, Washington, D. C. 20506.

It is expected that these new regulations will eliminate the primitive housing conditions found prevalent in the Indiana Migrant labor camp operated by H. J. Heinz Co.

Cont. from p. 5
JOINT CONFERENCE

The Mexican-American Joint Conference in Laredo, headed by Dr. George I. Sanchez, passed a series of resolutions. Albert Pena, commissioner of Bexar County, introduced a resolution to ease the University of Texas System entrance exam, and another resolution asking that the Texas Rangers be dissolved. Other resolutions asked Mexican Americans to (1) join the Joint Conference (2) support the strikers in Laredo and Starr County (3) form more voter registration drives and (4) participate more in city and county elections.

RANGER RESOLUTION

Representative Lauro Cruz from Houston introduced a resolution asking Gov. John Connally to remove the Texas Rangers from Rio Grande City.

Cruz stated that the rights guaranteed by the Constitution have continually been, and are today, being violated in the greatest degree by the Texas Rangers against farm workers in Rio Grande City.

"The Rio Grande strikers are engaged in a just and lawful protest to bring to attention the plight of Texas farm workers and their sub-human conditions in which they are working.

"Arrests, intimidation, harassment and jailings are the order of the day.

"This State is about to receive adverse publicity because of the investigation of the Rio Grande City

situation by the Justice Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the United States Civil Rights Commission."

The resolution died in the State Affairs Committee.

RANGERS STILL BLAME
NATIVE TEXANS
FOR
PANCO VILLA'S ACTS

"Los Rinches" has long been the hate-term used by Mexican Americans to refer to the Texas Rangers. After several generations of silence, the word has been revived. The gray-haired great-grandparents can still remember grisly tales of Mexican men killed in the night because they would not turn over their tilled and hard-earned property to "gringo" late-comers. The young were not around when the events happened, and when they later heard the stories, they discounted them as something unreal--something that could not happen in the civilized world in which they lived, but now these same young people are being harassed and beaten because they are in picket lines protesting low wages; and suddenly they are not so sure the old stories were not true. Suddenly the term "Rinches" regains the hate it once evoked.

Next month, Lulac News will carry an in-depth report on the Texas Rangers.

MERIT CERTIFICATE

Mario Obledo, State Director, has presented a Merit Certificate to Henry Gutierrez of Corpus Christi for outstanding service to the League during the past year.

Cont. from p. 4

Ask yourself, how many times have I bothered to attend a Junior Lulac meeting; how often have I supported wholeheartedly, their activities, and urged them to come to a Senior Lulac meeting or activity; how many times have I listened to their ideas or sought their help in seeking a solution to a common problem? How many Junior Lulac members do I personally know and know of; how often have I made myself available to them when they have needed a little guidance, a little reassurance, or just the knowledge that someone is there who really cares. Unless one can answer truthfully in a positive way, he is not measuring up to the ideal that is the spirit of Lulac.

The future of tomorrow lies in the hands of today's youth, and the destiny of the world will be shaped by them. Let them learn now the meaning of love, of justice, of equality for all, and above all, the worth of human dignity. You can show them the way, for these are the qualities embodied in all who have joined hands as brother and sister Lulackers. The question is, will you?

My greatest wish is that next year, at this time, you will be able to look around and point with pride as you say: "See those youngsters over there--you know, the ones who raised \$500 for the scholarship fund, the hot-lunch fund, or what have you--they are from my district. I helped organize their Junior Lulac Council. Oh, sure, it had its ups and downs--which council doesn't? But we stuck it out, and look at

them now! Aren't they the greatest bunch of kids you ever saw?"

They will be--and to them, you'll be the greatest sponsor, the best friend they ever had. I know; I'm a former Junior Lulac member.
AN ACTIVE COUNCIL

Beaumont Council #235 spear-headed the initial large-scale citizenship classes in the Beaumont area, and has assisted in providing instruction for individuals desiring to become American citizens. This Council has also assisted in providing Basic English classes and instruction.

According to the Council's activity report, "The LULAC Job Placement Center has offered the community the opportunity of announcing and placing interested personnel on job opportunities and training programs available in the Beaumont area. The Assistance Center is for the use of all in the community who are seeking better employment through the Equal Opportunity Program. Through a long day job placement registration seminar, it was discovered that jobs available in the immediate area exceeded the employee supply."

LAREDO HEALTH CENTER

The sum of \$1,090,000 has been approved to build a consolidated health and welfare center in Laredo, Texas, according to a report from the Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The funds include \$872,000 in grants plus a \$218,000 loan repayable at 4 1/8% interest over a seventeen-year period by the city.

Cont. from page 3

are four." They also learn to sing in Spanish and English and to recite the "Pledge of Allegiance to the United States" both in English and Spanish.

Other educational projects throughout the State include Spanish-to-English Language Instruction in Edinburg, the Texas Project for the Education of Migrant Children, and Corrective Instruction in English Pronunciation in El Paso. In Edinburg the traditional methods of teaching are followed. The teacher points out the symbol while giving the English word for it and the children repeat it.

In educating migrant children, the emphasis is placed on their travels. Maps of the places visited by the children during their work are exhibited, and each child gives an oral report on the climate, type of vegetation, and terrain of the area with which he is familiar. Thus, instead of allowing the child to become ashamed of his background, the teachers build on his experiences.

In El Paso, phonetics are used as a means for high school students to learn correct English pronunciation and grammar. Research has shown that learning two languages is the best way for Mexican-Americans to become well educated, and programs throughout the State are showing the results.



Mexican-American Conference
guests .

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Alberto Pinon, National President of Community Service Organization (CSO), testified before the U. S. Department of Labor in behalf of a proposed regulation (29-CRF Part 1500.70) of hazardous occupations in agriculture of employed children under age 16. One of the cases cited involved a 14 year-old boy who fell from a ladder while picking pears and broke his arm. Upon investigation, authorities found the boy had been working a nine-hour shift, $6\frac{1}{2}$ days per week.

MAPA

The Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA) had the Capitol dome lit up in red, white, and green in Sacramento, California to celebrate the "Cinco de Mayo."

Over a hundred Mexican Americans picketed the Capitol on that day. The reasons were:

1. to bring to the attention of Governor Reagan the plight of the farm worker.
2. to ask again for a meeting with the governor. He has been refusing to meet with Mexican Americans who have been coming to the Capitol.

SAN ANTONIO CONFERENCE

Albert Armendariz, a past National President, and Carlos Truan, Deputy State Director of LULAC, are among the members of the Texas State Advisory Committee and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

¡BIENVENIDOS!
We are happy to welcome
The Lulac News
to Austin.

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