

LULAC NEWS



Official Organ of the League of United Latin-American Citizens



Honorable Joe Bernal
Texas State Senator

JULY, 1967
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Message from Texas
State Director

Once again we start a new Lulac year--dedicated to the purpose of serving our League and humanity--in the best way we know.

In order to have a good efficient organization you need not only good communications but effective leadership at all levels and in all phases. Leadership is at least a two-way street insofar as the capacity to perform is concerned. The State Director cannot provide good leadership if he does not have the council officers and district directors to stimulate and motivate his ideals and objectives. On the other hand the council officers and district directors need to be provided initiative and direction by the State Officers.

I call upon all Council Presidents to submit their council dues and rosters timely.

I call upon all District Directors to meet the goals which I have already set for them.

Recently I called upon David Adame, Past State Director, to chair a State Finance Committee for the purpose of formulating a "plan of action" in order to secure additional funds for operation of the State Office.

You, as an individual Lulac, can do your part by contributing your devotion to our cause.

Come see us.

Mario Obledo

Message from the President

This is going to be a very crucial year for the League of United Latin-American Citizens. Problems in the field of civil rights, housing, poverty, and education will confront us and demand to be solved. Americans of Mexican descent throughout the United States will continue to look to LULAC for leadership and guidance in the hope that through our efforts their social and economic status will be improved.

This year LULAC is embarking upon a bold and greatly expanded program directed towards ensuring equality for every American in every facet of life. The success or failure of this program will depend entirely upon the efforts exerted by every individual member of LULAC. The unity that we have always maintained in our league must be strengthened as never before if we are to accomplish our goals.

I call upon every member of the League of United Latin American Citizens to close ranks and unite as never before; to rededicate himself to the principles of our League and to continue to support the local council, district, state, and national officers.

Working together as together we must and will, LULAC will make this year a year of unparalleled accomplishments. With the full knowledge that in so doing we are working together for a better America for all Americans.

Robert Ornelas

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THE COVER STORY

On June 3, State Senator Joe Bernal wrote Governor Connally, asking him to remove the Texas Rangers from the Rio Grande Valley Labor-Management dispute. He cited four civil rights violations.

First, Bernal said the Rangers are in Rio Grande City at the request not only of the local officials, but of the growers, and therefore are not protecting all the public. Bernal noted that one of the local officials inviting the Rangers into the area is Randall Nye, Starr County Attorney who is on retainer with Starr Produce.

Secondly, Bernal said he personally witnessed the arrest of Miss Cathy Lynch, who was accompanying three pickets but who was not carrying a picket sign.

Thirdly, Bernal interviewed Horacio Perez Carrillo who was held overnight without charges before taken to a magistrate which was done some sixteen hours later.

Finally, Bernal recounted an incident where Captain Allee stopped by the Union Headquarters looking for "that Son-of-a-bitch Dimas" and later allegedly broke down two doors and broke a window, using violence in arresting Magdaleno Dimas and Benito Rodriguez, for "going in and near a public place, to wit: La Casita Farm Shed#1 and yelled, 'Viva la Huelga', displayed a deadly weapon in such manner, etc." No charges of resisting arrest were noted, although Dimas was taken to the hospital for stitches on the head.

The Governor has not replied.

UNDERACHIEVEMENT

Case of Oil

Trying to Mix With Water

There are more than one and one-half million children with Spanish surnames in the schools of five Southwestern States—Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. Nearly all of them are Mexican-Americans. In scholastic attainment they lag far behind their Anglo-American schoolmates, and their dropout rate is high. The reason for their underachievement can be summed up in a single word: language.

Monroe Sweetland, Western States legislative consultant for the National Education Association (NEA), has described the school record of Mexican-American youngsters as "tragic." He said bluntly, "It constitutes the greatest single failure of our systems to provide equality of educa-

tional opportunity in this region."

The Mexican-American child comes out of a Spanish-speaking home into an English-speaking school, and from that point on it's a case of oil trying to mix with water. In many instances, says John M. Sharp, professor of modern languages at Texas Western College, El Paso, the child's parents speak little or no English, and his first significant contact with our language occurs when he begins school. "English is no less a foreign language to him than it would be to a child from Argentina or Colombia," says Dr. Sharp. "He suddenly finds himself not only with the pressing need to master what to him is an alien tongue, but also, at the same time, to make immediate use of

it in order to function as a pupil."

In many States English is prescribed by law as the language of instruction. Schools even forbid Mexican-American students to speak Spanish except in Spanish classes, the obvious theory being that if they speak only English, they will learn English. Some schools have been known to administer corporal punishment to students for lapsing into Spanish. "If you want to be American," the young Latin is told over and over again, "speak American."

These speak-English-only laws are hard to enforce. "Obviously it is impossible to make a person speak a language," says James Burton, who teaches English and speech to Mexican-American stu-

dents at Jefferson High School in El Paso. "Any teacher in control of his classroom can prevent his students from speaking Spanish, but the result is likely to be a thundering silence. It is certainly no guarantee that fluent, idiomatic English will gush forth like the water from the biblical rock."

It's not only an alien language that the Mexican-American child encounters, it's an alien set of cultural standards as well. The tempo is faster than that to which he is accustomed. The school environment lacks what one Southwestern educator has described as "the plasticity and warmth of human relationship" so often found in the Mexican-American home, however humble. Customs

are strange. "Take the matter of funerals," says Florence Reynolds, principal of Pueblo High School at Tucson, Ariz. "If a member of the family dies, the Mexican-American child is likely to stay out of school as much as a week. He does so at the insistence of his parents. But we say it's wrong to stay out of school a week for a funeral. So the school is putting itself above the parents, in effect, and the youngster is caught in a dichotomy of values."

Many a Mexican-American child, therefore, suffers not only educational but psychological damage. He is being told in every conceivable way that his language and his culture are no good. He must inevitably begin to suspect that he is no good either. If he is no good, how can he succeed? And if he cannot succeed, why try? "These children," summed up a California school administrator, "are conditioned to failure in the early years of their schooling, and each passing year only serves to reinforce their feelings of failure and frustration. Is it any wonder that as soon as they are 16 or can pass for 16, they begin dropping

out of school?"

Schools have tried one remedial measure or another, with no great success. Perhaps the most widely used approach has been to group all Spanish-speaking beginners in a special prefirst-grade class to teach them English, after which they are "promoted" to the first grade. But this means that little

Juanito must go through his entire school career a year behind his age group, which simply confirms his feelings of inferiority.

Lately, however, a new concept has emerged that seems to hold out real hope and might even bring a dramatic breakthrough in the education of Mexican-Americans. It's the concept of bilingualism: using Spanish as a vehicle to education for the Spanish-speaking child, with English being taught as a second language.

The idea is only now catching on. In a school system here, another there, teachers and administrators have become aware that bilingualism may hold a key to the future for hundreds of thousands of Mexican-American children.

It's a spontaneous movement,

with no central direction or coordination. Different schools go about it in different ways, but the results in almost all instances have been encouraging. At Laredo, Tex., in the United Consolidated Independent School District, a suburban district encompassing 2,440 square miles, bilingualism has been put to work in the primary grades. The student body is a mix of Anglo-Americans and Mexican-Americans, and instruction is carried on in both English and Spanish. The district tried it the other way, forbidding the Mexican-American children to speak Spanish, educating them solely in English. The result was frustration and failure and a heavy proportion of Mexican-American dropouts.

Then a concerned school board appointed a superintendent, Harold C. Brantley, who believed in bilingualism and wanted to build a program along such lines. In September 1964, the district launched what it called "an experimental biliteracy program"—bilingualism for both Mexican-American and Anglo-American

children. It began in the first grade and was extended to the second grade in the fall of 1965. Last fall it moved to the third grade, and eventually it is to extend through all the grades, including high school.

At Tucson's Pueblo High School, Mexican-American students are offered courses in Spanish custom-tailored for them. The school had discovered that many Mexican-Americans are actually "bilingual illiterates," that is, they speak, read, and write both languages poorly. Their Spanish is often a hybrid catch-as-catch-can mixture of Spanish and English. Yet when some of these Mexican-American students enrolled in conventional Spanish courses they were bored to tears. One Latin miss said candidly to her teacher, "I came here to learn good Spanish but you haven't taught me very much." "I don't wonder they were bored," says Principal Florence Reynolds. "Imagine—teaching a Spanish-speaking youngster to say, 'Buenos días.'"

In 1959 Pueblo High offered an experimental course in Spanish for the Spanish-speaking. It was

"We've Been Studied So Much We're Sick of It"

such a success that the students petitioned the faculty to provide a second year. At the end of the second year they again asked for more. Today the school conducts 14 such classes, nearly all taught by native speakers, several of whom were born in Mexico. Along with language skill, the curriculum emphasizes the cultural heritage of Spain and Mexico to help the student gain a sense of identity and pride. Attesting to the success of the program is the fact that, although English-speaking students are in the majority at Pueblo High, more Spanish-speaking than English-speaking students are enrolled in Spanish courses. Two of the program's alumni, their interest whetted by the courses, chose careers in education, got their degrees, and are now back at Pueblo High as Spanish teachers.

Some months ago the program also caught the attention of the NEA. Its staff members, impressed by what they saw at Pueblo High, heard also of similar programs springing up in

other Southwestern communities. Bilingualism, they sensed, held a significant answer to the problem of educating Mexican-Americans. So the NEA set up a project, the NEA-Tucson Survey on the Teaching of Spanish to the Spanish-Speaking, to survey the five Southwestern States. Its purpose was to search out some of the more promising approaches to bilingualism, and to persuade more schools to try them now that financing was available under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Seven Tucson educators, all involved in one way or another with the education of Mexican-Americans, comprised the NEA's survey team. Chairman was Maria Urquides, dean of girls at Pueblo High and herself a Mexican-American.

Members of the team visited 37 schools in 21 cities. Their report, titled "The Invisible Minority... Pero No Vencibles" ("But Invincible"), firmly concludes that bilingualism "can be a tool—indeed the most important tool—

with which to educate and motivate the Mexican-American child."

Chairman Urquides, a vigorous, exuberant, outspoken woman, intensely proud of her "Mexican-ness," insisted at the outset that the survey wasn't to be just another study of the Mexican-American education problem. "The heck with a study!" she snorted when an NEA staffer first broached the idea. "We've been studied so much we're sick of it. Let's do something about it—something to strengthen the youngster's con-



cept of being a Mexican-American, to make him proud of being a Mexican-American. The schools are doing so much now to destroy it!"

And so the NEA report doesn't just assemble recent research on the subject, as do so many similar reports. It describes in detail a number of the most promising programs in bilingualism that the survey team observed in its travels through the five States. Then it says to other schools with sizable Mexican-American enrollments and high Mexican-American dropout rates: Go thou and do likewise. A number of schools are doing just that.

There is evidence that the best bilingual teachers are those who speak Spanish natively. And this, by the nature of things, means mostly Mexican-Americans. For the teacher of Spanish to the Spanish-speaking is usually much more than just a teacher: he is a counselor, a parent-substitute, an understanding friend, even, sometimes, a father confessor.

What Maria Vega and all the rest are doing is what Daniel Schreiber, former director of the

NEA's Project Dropout, must have had in mind when, at a Mexican-American seminar held in Phoenix in 1963, he talked of the need of young people to "achieve confident self-identity." "The youngster," he said, "whose school experience begins and ends in failure—and those of minority children too often do—having discovered that he is good at nothing, stands a strong chance of becoming good for nothing. And far too many young lives, with all the potentials and real talents and capabilities they embody, are being wasted and crushed. The challenge is to redeem them through inventiveness and energy and dedication."

Now, four years after Schreiber spoke these words, there is much activity to report. New and imaginative programs are springing up in many communities. More and more, there is the "general feeling of great urgency—of urgency for positive action," that Regina Goff, OE's Assistant Commissioner

Maria L. Vega performs just such a multiple role at Phoenix Union High School, which has a 50 percent Mexican-American en-

rollment. Born in Mexico, speaking labored English even yet, Mrs. Vega started the Spanish-speaking program at Phoenix Union in 1960. There was one class that year. Last year there were 14.

"They come to us with every problem they have," she says. "Once a boy came to me. 'Mrs. Vega,' he said, 'I stole a car. Here are the keys.' I helped him, and he got another chance, and this past year he graduated. A girl comes to me and says, 'Mrs. Vega, I'm going to have a baby. What shall I do?' I say, 'Do your parents know?' And she says, 'No.' And I say, 'Let's tell them.'"

"Our classes deal with human relations, with the problems of our community—drinking, TB, juvenile delinquency. School is so important to them. For a majority of them there is no other place—their homes are so small. They have no place to study.

"I teach them more than Spanish. I teach them Spanish history, geography, literature. If they know their great heritage, they can be proud. And they can be of Programs for the Disadvantaged called for at a conference last

Process of redemption underway for "invisible minority" of the American Southwest

August on Federal educational programs affecting Mexican-Americans.

Action takes many forms, often innovative. Pueblo, Colo., schools and other community agencies are working on a bicultural program of art, music, literature, history, and language with financial help from title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. In Alpine, Tex., where more than 60 percent of the children speak Spanish, schools are using two-way radios for guidance and counseling, and experimenting with leased wire and voice-writers for language teaching. El Paso is beginning the first phase of its model center for teaching English and Spanish and is also planning a general culture center.

In such ways, through bilingualism, it begins to appear that the process of redemption is under way for at least one group—the "invisible minority" of the American Southwest. ■

A former newspaperman and full-time writer, Mr. Stocker is now director of publications and public relations for the Arizona Education Association.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR CERTIFIES SIX RIO GRANDE FARM STRIKES

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Labor Department certified six farm workers strikes in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas Monday in effect barring employers from recruiting Mexicans as strike-breakers.

The action was taken under a new regulation prohibiting the use of foreign workers in U.S. firms involved in labor disputes that have been certified by the Labor Department.

The AFL-CIO United Farm Organizing Committee has been trying for a year to win recognition of the union by Texas growers in a dispute involving largely Mexican - American workers.

The dispute has been marked by incidents of violence and charges by union and church officials that Texas Rangers and other law officers beat strikers and took the side of the employers.

A Senate labor subcommittee



studying whether the National Labor Relations Act should be extended to farm workers held a hearing in the area recently.

Ray Rochester, vice-president and general manager of La Casita Farms, the largest of the six farms, said he doubted that the certification "will affect us too much."

"Generally, we use more citizen (U. S.) help than most of them (other growers)," Rochester said.

"We'll just have to wait and see," he added.

Gilbert Padilla, union vice-president, said he felt the Labor Department ruling would be helpful in the union's effort to organize farm workers in Starr County.

"We are here to stay," Padilla said.

The Labor Department action will bar the Texas growers from hiring Mexican "green card" holders as new employees.

The green cards are held by Mexicans still living in their own country but with permits to settle permanently in the United States.

The new Labor Department action will not affect such workers if they are already employed by the strike-bound farms involved. It applies only to the hiring Mexican "green card" employees.

Green card holders form a significant proportion of the employees of the six farms, the La-

bor Department said.

In addition to certifying the six farm strikes, the Labor Department certified eight other labor disputes, mostly along the Mexican border. The same prohibition against employing Mexicans in the future will apply to the other employers.

The Labor Department rulings were made under a new immigration service regulation regarding the use of strike-breakers which went into effect Monday.

The 14 employers involved were advised of the ruling in letters from Robert C. Goodwin, administrator of the bureau of employment security.

Goodwin said the new immigration regulation "restricts the use of green cards...by commuting aliens seeking to re-enter the United States for the purpose of accepting employment in any location where such a work stoppage exists."

Many of the Mexican green card holders cross the border to work at the Texas farms during the day and return to their homes in Mexico at night.

The six farms named by the labor department all have headquarters in Rio Grande City, Tex. They are La Casita Farms, Sun-Tex Farms, Griffin and Brand Trophy Farms, A.B. Margo Farms, Starr Farms Co., Los Puertos Plantation and Elmore & Stahl Rancho Grande & Ring-golf Farms.

NATIONAL SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING WILL BE HELD
IN WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 13-15

Staggering Decrease In San Antonio Juvenile Delinquency Attributed to SANYO

San Antonio is a city synonymous with teenage violence. Two, three or four shootings a weekend have not been uncommon. And almost all were the culmination of strife between neighboring gangs.

San Antonio was right at the head of the list in soaring juvenile delinquency rates.

That is, until just recently.

The old gangs aren't operating any more. The old members have left, but the young boys aren't coming in to take their place.

And recent statistics have shown that juvenile delinquency is actually declining in Bexar County. (San Antonio)..

But the most amazing thing is where the rates have gone down. The County-wide decline was 317 per cent.

But--the decline in the lower income areas of San Antonio was an amazing 12.6 per cent. The higher income areas, on the other hand, increased in youth crime by 5.5 per cent.

And to what do officials attribute the decline?

What has caused San Antonio to become the only major U.S. city to thwart the rising crime rate? What has caused San Antonio to stop the unstoppable?

Several officials feel the difference has been the San Antonio Neighborhood Youth Organization --a War on Poverty Agency.

The officials include the Bexar County juvenile judge; the assistant county juvenile probation officer; and the director of the San Antonio Housing Authority

The areas that showed the huge youth crime decline were the areas served by SANYO.

SANYO operates 30 neighborhood centers in the lowest income areas of San Antonio and Bexar County.

At the centers youngsters are given their first real taste of responsibility.

The youngsters around age 16 work at the centers as supervisors of the younger children, ages 6-13. The older children are SANYO Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees. They supervise youngsters in sports, games and educational and cultural training. They watch over the younger children on SANYO-sponsored excursions to the country or to historic spots.

The younger children look up to the older youths. The enrollees feel important--and are very important. They are helping shape the lives of the younger children. And the older boys and girls bring forth their best character traits in getting the job done.

The SANYO centers in the many out-of-the-way neighborhoods are integral parts of the lives of the people around who live in these areas. So integral a part that the center life leaves little time or

reason for these some 15,000 youngsters to return to gang life.

But these youngsters are not merely content at slowing down delinquency. They are now energetically striving to make positive improvements in their neighborhoods. Every Saturday morning, the youngsters--though indigent themselves--give up their own free time and often what little money they make as enrollees to help their neighbors in bad straits.

They call their Saturday program VISION (Volunteers In Service In Our Neighborhoods). The youngsters help over 100 helpless, neglected, abandoned families every week. They haul water for them, do some cooking, chop wood for their wood stoves, clean the house, and do other chores the families are unable to do for themselves. The youngsters are providing help to families that received no help before. These were forgotten families. One family includes an elderly couple, both blind, who have to try alone to care for their two-year old granddaughter--that was abandoned to them. Caring for the infant was impossible until the VISION volunteers came along and discovered the plight.

The War On Poverty is interested in building neighborhoods--not in tearing them down. The War On Poverty, through SANYO, is involving the residents of the lower income areas in making their neighborhoods better places to live. Through the SANYO centers the adult residents now receive useful information on services and opportunities available to them.

Unkle Mike's Mites

In a past issue of the LULAC News, we read that "Uncle Mike" is a JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES. This was proved in a way at the recent LULAC National Convention held in Phoenix, Arizona, when Uncle Mike, who has never had any musical training, composed a song and with his mouth organ played the music as well, dedicated towards the campaign of our beloved Lucy Acosta, past Nat'l Vice-President. The number was executed by the famous "Chavarria" Orchestra at the Presidential ball held Saturday, June 24 at the Westward Ho Hotel. Everybody joined in dancing the lively tune.

Uncle Mike's Quotes

The bee that gets the honey,
does not hang around the bush.

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Some LULAC Officials including State and District Directors and Council Presidents, never hit the Mark, because they never pull the trigger.

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A great deal of talent is lost to the world for want of a little courage. Every day sends to their grave obscure men whom timidity prevented from making a first effort.

---Sidney Smith

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A conference is a gathering of important people who singly can do nothing, but together can decide that nothing can be done.

----Fred Allen



Danny Genedejas, left, and Mario Obledo, Texas State LULAC director, confer with Braniff's Elaine Rogers.

Five New State SER Directors Undergo Week of Orientation

The five newly-appointed State SER Directors underwent a week of intensive orientation in the Regional Headquarters of SER in Albuquerque, New Mexico, May 22-26.

The new directors are Richard Trujillo (Phoenix, Arizona), Richard Franco (San Jose, California), Gilbert Florence (Albuquerque, New Mexico), Mr. Joseph Herrera (Denver, Colorado), Mr. John Campos, (San Antonio, Texas). The Directors are now on duty in their respective states.

The following is a list of the addresses and phone numbers of the state directors:

Phoenix, Arizona: 2330 S. 7th Street, A/C 602-258-6528.

San Jose, California: 1666 McKee Road (Suite 6) A/C-408 259-1055.

Albuquerque, N.M.: 313 Broadway N.E., A/C 505-247-0263.

Denver, Colorado: 1065 Federal Blvd. A/C 303-534-3186.

San Antonio, Texas: Suite 413 415 International Bldg. A/C 512 223-6155.

Shulman is AGC on OEO

Chairman Stephen N. Shulman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission today announced the appointment of Cruz Reynoso of California as Associate General Counsel.

The 36-year old Reynoso was staff secretary to then Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown.

Indiana Lulac Reports Raffle

Lulac Council #5001 of South Bend, Indiana had a dance on June 24. Members brought door prizes, which were given away at intermissions. These door prizes were \$1.50 or \$2 items which the members in the club donated. They always help our club draw a big crowd.

The Council #5001 is working very hard to complete plans on a Rummage Sale to be held next month. All members, men and women, are donating items and are eagerly awaiting this event.

The Council also voted to have a raffle on September 16, and all members are selling chances for this raffle. We are giving away a portable television, a transistor radio, and a hair-dryer.

The concludes the activities for the month of June from Council 5001. Anybody wanting chances for our raffle--let us know!!!

Dollars await "LOST" persons in your city and vicinity

AMERICAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY seeks to find policy-holders and pay them money. ARE YOU ON THIS LIST?

Below is a list of "lost" persons, their last known address, and the beneficiary listed on an American National Insurance policy. These persons have varied sums due them from the matured value of old lapsed policies. Company efforts have failed to locate these persons. American National wants these "lost" per-

sons or their beneficiary to have the money due them and will make prompt payment upon identification satisfactory to the company. If you are one of these "lost" persons, or a beneficiary or know them, write Industrial Settlement Dept., American National Insurance Co., Galveston, Texas.

POLICY NO.	INSURED'S NAME	BENEFICIARY'S NAME	ST. ADDRESS	CITY	EQUITY
15549019	Salinas, Jose	Salinas, Jose A.	Unknown	Alice, Tex.	\$25.00
04066111	Rocha, C. R.	Rocha, J. P.	Mtr.—200 Harrison	Amarillo, Tex.	23.00
05903457	Rosa, Bennett	Washington, Katie	1601 Madison	Amarillo, Tex.	16.00
02043836	Martinez, Amos	Rodriguez, Juana	113 W. 3rd	Austin, Tex.	20.00
03962266	Salazar, Manuela	Salazar, Jose	107 Congress	Austin, Tex.	1.00
15362938	Jimenez, Jesus	Jimenez, Savino	Rt. 1, Box 52	Austin, Tex.	15.00
15473469	Vargas, Marie	Vargas, Victoria	1503 W. 3rd.	Austin, Tex.	32.00
15601940	Ramon, Joe Jr.	Ramon, Viola	Rt. 2, San Antonio Hgy.	Austin, Tex.	3.00
15601956	Balandran, Maria	Balandran, Carmel	71 Rainey	Austin, Tex.	15.00
15068698	Aualos, Romes	Aualos, Irene	Unknown	Baytown, Tex.	30.00
14247313	Martinez, Oscar	Martinez, Eluteria	Unknown	Bishop, Tex.	15.00
15525828	Guerra, Yolanda	Guerra, Carolina	Unknown	Bishop, Tex.	100.00
04332880	Golindo, Gilberto	Hernandez, Sarah	Unknown	Bloomington, Tex.	3.00
01676853	Torres, Josefina	Torres, Heraderio	Unknown	Brownsville, Tex.	20.00
14343278	Garcia, Alicia	Sandobal, Elisia	Harrison Alley	Brownsville, Tex.	25.00
14469553	Martinez, Vincente	Martinez, Aurora	1821 Jackson	Brownsville, Tex.	25.00
15112547	Montes, Juan Jr.	Montes, Jesusa P.	102 Buena Vista	Brownsville, Tex.	15.00
15156966	Herrera, Maria	Del Herrera, Aurora	1021 Jefferson	Brownsville, Tex.	25.00
15318476	Tijerina, Alfredo	Tijerina, Gertrudis	1411 B. Vida	Brownsville, Tex.	20.00
15680967	Garcia, Maria	Garcia, Diega	8 Van Buren	Brownsville, Tex.	23.00
04054369	Garcia, Ofilia	Gonzalez, Mary	1119 Ramirez	Corpus Christi, Tex.	22.00
04093132	Rosales, Carmel	Rosales, Fernanda	Unknown	Corpus Christi, Tex.	13.00
15775572	Gonzalez, Diane	Gonzalez, Amelia	474 Bruni	Bruni, Tex.	250.00
04188909	Solano, Enrique	Solano, Anicleta	Rt. 84 Monterrey	Corpus Christi, Tex.	15.00
04308729	Solano, Jesus	Solano, Anicleta	84 Monterrey	Corpus Christi, Tex.	13.00
04308730	Solano, Petra	Solano, Anicleta	84 Monterrey	Corpus Christi, Tex.	8.00
04428130	Rangel, Eva	Rangel, Fortunato	19th & Rogers	Corpus Christi, Tex.	8.00
04722380	Martinez, Candida	Martinez, Baltazar	30 Guadalupe	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1.00
15175259	Salinas, Francis	Salinas, Frances	7615 Margarite	Corpus Christi, Tex.	25.00
15336946	Aguilar, Blas	Aguilar, Dolores	610 Eleanor	Corpus Christi, Tex.	21.00
15827631	Alvarado, Geo.	Alvarado, Dolores	2604 Ruth	Corpus Christi, Tex.	59.00
04475228	Rocha, Leonor	Rocha, Josefa	Unknown	Cuero, Tex.	13.00
03534726	Gonzalez, Pablo C.	Castro, Galota	W. Dallas	Dallas, Tex.	78.00
04561672	Martinez, Jose G.	Martinez, Francisco	2735 Indiana Alley	Dallas, Tex.	25.00
05846308	Gonzalez, Jose	Gonzalez, Bibiano	2609 Harwood	Dallas, Tex.	8.00
05882298	Gonzalez, Jose	Gonzalez, Bibiano	2609 Harwood	Dallas, Tex.	8.00
14702848	Martinez, Estela	Martinez, Adelaida	105 Ramirez St.	Del Rio, Tex.	10.00
15140490	Ramos, Ester	Ramos, Francisca	109 Pafford	Del Rio, Tex.	4.00
15455680	Martinez, Olegario	Martinez, Adelaida	105 Ramirez	Del Rio, Tex.	10.00
15480406	Navarro, Rafael, Jr.	Navarro, Petra H.	803 Andrade	Del Rio, Tex.	14.00
15480407	Navarro, Julia	Navarro, Petra H.	803 Andrade	Del Rio, Tex.	14.00
15480408	Navarro, Josefina	Navarro, Petra H.	803 Andrade	Del Rio, Tex.	12.00
15480409	Navarro, Maria	Navarro, Petra H.	803 Andrade	Del Rio, Tex.	10.00
15550374	Duron, Jesus	Duron, Amalia	900 Gillia	Del Rio, Tex.	25.00
15572064	Ramirez, Raul V.	Villarreal, Paulita	400 Arteaga	Del Rio, Tex.	12.00
15586073	Ramirez, Margarita	Ramirez, Sofia A.	707 Corturas	Del Rio, Tex.	4.00
15877050	Escareno, Jose	Escareno, Juanita	Barton St.	Del Rio, Tex.	9.00
15993540	Esparza, Mariana	Esparza, Dominga	206 Nicholson	Del Rio, Tex.	28.00
16154786	Reyes, Tiburcia	Reyes, Maria	310 Esquibel	Del Rio, Tex.	18.00
16220898	Lomas, Maria H.	Lomas, Josefina	100 Uristo	Del Rio, Tex.	27.00



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POLICY NO.	INSURED'S NAME	BENEFICIARY'S NAME	ST. ADDRESS	CITY	EQUITY
16236350	Martinez, Silvia	Martinez, Silverio	110 Ramon	Del Rio, Tex.	24.00
16236352	Garcia, Berta	Garcia, Carmen	306 Cortinas	Del Rio, Tex.	20.00
16260501	Perez, Ernestina	Perez, Guadalupe	501 Broadbent	Del Rio, Tex.	15.00
15131572	Cedillo, Alberta	Cedillo, Julia	Unknown	Dilley, Tex.	18.00
15131573	Cedillo, Josefa	Cedillo, Julia	Unknown	Dilley, Tex.	24.00
15982491	Castillo, Gloria	Castillo, Antonio	Unknown	Dilley, Tex.	40.00
15430402	Flores, Fidel	Flores, Catalina	345 Church	Eagle Pass, Tex.	15.00
15558028	Gomez, Maria	Gomez, Beatriz	266 Madison	Eagle Pass, Tex.	250.00
00569052	Paredes, Georgia R.	Paredes, Feliciana	614 Park	El Paso, Tex.	20.00
00660841	Armendariz, Trinidad	Armendariz, Dolores	407 Park	El Paso, Tex.	120.00
00699811	Genera, Heriberto	Genera, Julia	916 St. Vrain	El Paso, Tex.	55.00
00928413	Nevares, Trinidad	Nevares, Nasaria	917 St. Vrain	El Paso, Tex.	17.00
01543324	Claudio, Juan	Hernandez, Francisco	Sweller	El Paso, Tex.	58.00
01636798	Cordova, Adriana	Conturas, Bentura	49 Liberty E. Side	El Paso, Tex.	12.00
01689493	Luna, Francisco	Mondragon, Eliza	3033 Finley	El Paso, Tex.	32.00
01719440	Alonza, Ygnacia	Estate	3011 Cypress	El Paso, Tex.	11.00
01729671	Reyes, Miguel	Reyes, Rafaela M.	2119 Bassett	El Paso, Tex.	14.00
01743122	Herrera, Cecilia	Herrera, Nazario	331 Hammett	El Paso, Tex.	35.00
01758916	Rodriguez, Delores	Rodriguez, Ernesto	308 Tayner & Central	El Paso, Tex.	10.00
01768042	Rodriguez, Margarita	Rodriguez, Dolores	712 Raynor	El Paso, Tex.	8.00
01829848	Palma, Preciliana	Palma, Natividad	2007 Central	El Paso, Tex.	9.00
01839251	Burrola, Encanacion	Burrola, Josefa	3614 Rivera	El Paso, Tex.	42.00
01858559	Umoreno, Pedro	Rios, Ygnacia	3030 Cypress	El Paso, Tex.	35.00
01858586	De Olivas, Niebes F.	Olivas, Elvira	612 E. 5th	El Paso, Tex.	8.00
01869654	Andasola, Jesus	Valenzuela, Enriqueta	1009 S. Stanton	El Paso, Tex.	20.00
01942893	Gomez, Herculan	Magdelano, Mateo	711 Hill	El Paso, Tex.	15.00
01958490	Herrera, Amanda	Herrera, Francisca	610 S. Campbell	El Paso, Tex.	12.00
01993399	De Gonzalez, Alejandrina	Gonzalez, Luz	610 S. Campbell	El Paso, Tex.	9.00
02038008	Chavez, Candelaria	Chavez, Augustine	2919 San Antonio	El Paso, Tex.	11.00
02052004	Tabarez, Refugio	Tabarez, Rosa Ortiz	1003 Hill	El Paso, Tex.	12.00
02057681	Cuevas, Paula	Carpio, Jose	300 Hammett	El Paso, Tex.	10.00
02068414	Coeto, Juanita	Talamantez, Angelita	504 Hammett	El Paso, Tex.	29.00
02102520	Infante, Modesto	Infante, Jacinta G.	601 S. Campbell	El Paso, Tex.	9.00
02122677	Lunas, Regino	Lunas, Antonia	205 5th	El Paso, Tex.	9.00
02126210	Flores, Liria M.	Flores, Cruz	2223 Magoffin	El Paso, Tex.	8.00
02148173	Solis, Hipolito	Solis, Isabel M.	1410 E. Overland	El Paso, Tex.	15.00
02201599	Luyando, Juan	Luyando, Carmen	819 Tays	El Paso, Tex.	12.00
02201602	Villagran, Adelaida	Villagran, Plutarco	2034 San Antonio	El Paso, Tex.	12.00
02205734	Gomez, Pedro	De Griego, Josefa R.	202 Hammett	El Paso, Tex.	7.00
02272130	Negrete, Martin	Negrete, M. A.	703 7th	El Paso, Tex.	3.00
02327648	Herrera, Porfirio	Herrera, Maria	407 Harmond	El Paso, Tex.	4.00
02343990	Valenzuela, Foribia	Sanchez, Rosario	2204 Bassett	El Paso, Tex.	12.00
02351432	Meraz, Concepcion	Meraz, Jose	810 Alley 3	El Paso, Tex.	13.00
02362387	Meraz, Jesus	Alvarado, Concepcion	810 3rd	El Paso, Tex.	9.00
02614483	Ramos, Enrique	Ramos, Pauline	309 W. Overland	El Paso, Tex.	33.00
03118137	Martinez, Ramona	Martinez, Hilario	704 S. Ochoa	El Paso, Tex.	22.00
03394432	Villegas, Casimira	Estrado, Pedro	2126 Olivo	El Paso, Tex.	19.00
03975429	Garcia, Estela	Garcia, Manuela	1400 Comercio	El Paso, Tex.	30.00
04742528	Porras, Jesus	Porras, Maria	411 Hill	El Paso, Tex.	14.00
05088320	Garcia, Maria	Domingues, Fernanda	Glove Mill	El Paso, Tex.	22.00

Heavy List Of Ideas Unveiled At SanTone Conference

A Statewide conference on Federal programs as they affect the Mexican-American residents of Texas, was held at San Antonio College, on June 17.

The conference was sponsored by the Texas State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, according to Mrs. Harold Young of Odessa, Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

Judge Alfred Hernandez, President of the League of United Latin-American Citizens (LULAC) spoke at the closing session of the conference, Mrs. Young announced.

"The conference was designed to acquaint Mexican Americans with the various Federal services and civil rights programs available to them," said Mrs. Young. "During the course of the meeting the Advisory Committee members and public officials also learned more about some of the special problems of Mexican Americans.

Conference participants in-

cluded representatives of Mexican-American organizations, residents of Mexican-American communities and Federal, State and local government officials in the following workshop sessions:

1. Equal Employment Opportunity: A discussion of Federal laws and policies designed to insure equal opportunity in employment.

2. Training and Job Preparation: A discussion of various Federal and federally financed programs for job training programs

3. Programs for Migrant and Farm Workers: A discussion of the programs of Federal agencies which relate to the problems of migrant and farm workers.

4. Special and Individual Services: A discussion of Federal programs aimed at meeting the needs of the disadvantaged, especially those who live in urban areas.

5. Immigration and the Labor Force: A discussion of the regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, including those policies affecting "Green Card" holders and the programs of the Farm Labor Service.

6. Citizenship and Political Participation: A discussion of laws and policies affecting registration and voting and service on juries, boards and committees.

The conference at San Antonio College is part of a series of meetings on the problems of Spanish-speaking Americans planned in several states by State Advisory Committees to the Commission. Advisory Committees in Indiana and California have had such

meetings. The New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado State Advisory Committees are scheduled to have similar meetings.

The Texas State Advisory Committee is one of 51 such units in the Nation whose members serve without compensation to inform the Commission of civil rights matters in their communities and to disseminate information about Federal civil rights, laws, and policies.

In addition to Mrs. Young, members of the Texas State Advisory Committee are: Rev. Henry J. Casso, San Antonio, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Edward C. Stern, Dallas Secretary; Albert Armendariz, El Paso; Dr. Denzer Burke, Texas; Henry E. Catto, Jr., San Antonio; Milton K. Curry, Jr., Dallas; Rev. Robert E. Felder, Houston; the Honorable Rafael H. Flores, McAllen; Mrs. Edward H. Harte, Corpus Christi; Mrs. George P. Lambert, Dallas; Mrs. Erma D. LeRoy, Houston; Mrs. Betty Lee B. Marcus, Dallas; the Honorable J. C. Martin, Jr., Laredo; Henry Munoz, Jr., Austin; Mrs. Harvey Plummer, Beaumont; Rev. Robert L. Rowe, Austin; Garland F. Smith, Weslaco; Joseph L. Tita, Bellaire; Milton I. Tobian, Dallas; Carlos F. Truan, Corpus Christi; Dr. Claude Williams, Marshall.

Workshop I--Equal Employment Opportunity

Recommendation: That there be greater utilization of qualified Mexican Americans through the following

1. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

- a. Amend the law to include coverage of state and local government.
- b. Amend the law to include cease and desist power.
- c. Publicize the results of successful cases to the general public.
- d. Establish a permanent office in San Antonio.
2. Contract Compliance
Don't reorganize the Defense program. Instead, leave it under civilian direction.
3. Federal Employment
- a. Make openings in Texas available only to Texans.
- b. Use Spanish-speaking persons in programs directed at Mexican Americans.
- c. Use the Texas Employment Commission to recruit and have TEC use Mexican American organizations.
- d. Make Equal Employment Opportunity directives available to lower levels.
- e. Use Mexican American employees in the Office of Economic Opportunity regional office to work with Texas.
- f. Examine the underutilization of employees.
4. Complaints
All federal agencies should develop legislative of administrative procedures to prevent reprisals against complainants.
5. Minimum Wage
Extend the coverage of federal laws to more farm workers.

6. Preparation
Support education and training programs.

Workshop II-Training and Job Preparation

Conclusion: Comprehensive Area Manpower Programs (CAMP) have been developed in a pattern that excludes large segments of areas with large Mexican-American populations.

Recommendations:

1. That future CAMP programs include such areas, particularly in South Texas.
2. That representatives of minority groups, especially Mexican American, be included in CAMP committees at all levels.
3. That there is special emphasis on an effective program for Mexican Americans in present and future plans.
4. That there is full implementation and funding on the Service Employment Redevelopment (SER) Program.
5. That the Texas Employment Commission (TEC) make use of existing organizations, eg., PASO, LULAC, GI Forum and all similar organizations of minority groups in notifying them of existing programs.
6. That the Bureau of Apprentice Programs hire Mexican Americans and other minorities in the State of Texas.
7. That emphasis be placed on bilingual education.

8. That there be an evaluation of vocational education in the public schools of Texas to make sure that this phase of education is not geared to the detriment of the minorities.
9. That there be an evaluation of persons to be hired as teachers and counselors in relation to motivation of students to be taught.

Workshop III-Programs for Migrant and Farm Workers

Recommendations:

1. That coverage of farm labor by the National Labor Relations Act be sought.
2. That the Texas Advisory Committee investigate federally funded agencies to see that Mexican-American indigents are proportionately represented.
3. That there be one or more liaison (analogous to "ombudsmen") attached to each federally funded program chosen from the area affected and approved by the majority of the program participants.
4. That all migrant programs be taken away from the Texas Educational Agency and transferred to Community Action agencies.
5. That the funding for migrant health programs be extended beyond the fiscal year 1968 and that the services be increased as the need arises.



Top, Alfredo Jacques, Alex Martinez, John Campos, Manuel Villarreal, Mike Jaquez, and Hilary Sandoval in Phoenix. Next, rousing convention gets underway in the Turquoise Room at Hotel Westward Ho. Third row, Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall addresses 38th annual Lulac convention. Above, past National Lulac Presidents John Herrera, William Flores, and Dr. George Garza have opportunity to view organization's growth and remark on new goals and policies. Below, Humberto Silex, M. J. "Uncle Mike" Romo, Hilary Sandoval, and John Campos get ready to leave Lulac convention in Arizona. It was one of biggest and most rewarding ever.



6. That there be an increase in the education and training programs in the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA), especially in South Texas.
7. That there be industrial development of South Texas for permanent U.S. residents.
8. That the federal government use its influence if necessary by executive order for improving housing, farm labor camps, transportation, health and education for migrant workers involved in interstate commerce.
9. That adequate public school facilities be made available to all migrant educational programs in that area.

Workshop IV-Special and Individual Services

Recommendations:

1. That the Texas Educational Agency (TEA) address itself to including in the regular school curriculum history books that reflect the rich and substantial contribution of Mexican Americans to our culture.
2. That there be greater representation of the Mexican American in policy-making positions in TEA and also that there be representation on the Textbook Selection Committee.
3. That requirements regarding the qualifications of teachers in the special education pro-

- grams for children of migratory workers be rigidly enforced, especially those which require that the teacher be fluent in Spanish.
4. That TEA collect accurate and current statistics on the number of Spanish-surname and Negro students in the elementary and secondary schools of the state, the rationale being that it is impossible to develop effective educational programs for these groups without knowledge of the dimensions of the problem.
 5. That this Workshop strongly endorse the early establishment of bilingual education programs as provided in Sen. Ralph Yarborough's Senate Bill 428 now pending in the United States Senate.
 6. That this workshop recommend the widest distribution of information in the Mexican American community concerning the Upward Bound Program and other educational opportunities, including financial aids, and that there be active encouragement of the participation of the state's colleges and universities in this program.
 7. That the maximum feasible participation of the poor and disadvantaged in Community Action programs be enforced throughout the state as required by law.
 8. That the Workshop strongly endorse the extension of the Basic Adult Education Program beyond the 8th grade level to the 12th grade and urge that appropriate government officials be apprised of this endorsement.
 9. That the Texas Advisory Committee include greater representation (51%) of the Mexican-American community and that these be people who speak Spanish and understand the problems of the Mexican American.
 10. That there be one-third representation from the "poor" in all delegate agencies across the board.
 11. That the Office of Economic Opportunity name a Department on Special Problems relating to ethnic groups and that such a department have representation on the regional OEO level.
 12. That all Title I Projects have policy advisory committees with one-third representation from the groups being served.
 13. That the Federal Government, the OEO, and others provide grants of funds for a sociologically-oriented live-in training program for teachers working with particular ethnic communities.
 14. Whereas, the Federal Government requires the Civil Rights compliance from all public and private institutions receiving federal funds, this workshop recommends that all institutions receiving federal money be compelled to pay at least

the minimum federal wage to all employees.

15. That textbooks for the teaching of Spanish at all levels emphasize the history of Mexico in order to erase a passive image of Mexicans.
16. That a copy of all recommendations be sent to all workshop participants.
17. In view of the fact that most programs now in operation are of a pilot nature and hardly confront the magnitude of the problems before us, that much more long-range planning be initiated to help design programs to meet these needs.
18. That the Administration be urged to reinstitute planning for the White House Conference on Problems of the Mexican American.
19. That much more grass roots initiative be taken be the local Mexican American communities to unite and make specific program proposals to attack the urgent problems of this group.
20. That, recognizing the need for the kind of mobilization of effort the above recommendation requires, problems of poverty be seen as involving and affecting the total community, not any one ethnic group.
21. That existing procedures for the implementation of poverty programs be searchingly examined to identify the inequities



Ray Gaytan, Junior Lulac national president, presents an award to one of the many youth participating in '67.



Judge Hernandez presents John Alaniz of San Antonio Council No. 2 with coveted Lulac membership award.



National Convention Chairman Manuel N. Matta of Phoenix thanks the assembly and bids the delegates farewell.

Secretary Stewart Udall: 'LET LULAC LEAD'

In San Francisco there lives one of our more original thinkers, a man named Eric Hoffer. He is not a professor or a pundit. He makes his living mainly as a long-shoreman. He has educated himself by an incredible amount of reading in public libraries, backed up by many hours of disciplined thinking. Eric Hoffer has, in this way, made up for his lack of formal credentials with the result that he is an acknowledged authority on social change, mass movements and revolutions. His two or three slim books have been hailed by readers all over the world for their gem-like brilliance and clarity.

Eric Hoffer's insight has helped a whole generation of scholars to understand some of the paradoxes of social change. He has noted in his studies that revolutions typically erupt at a time when things actually are getting a little better. . . when downtrodden masses of people no longer are forced to devote practically all their time to the sheer mechanics of surviving. When people finally are able to lift their heads and look around them and observe that misery and poverty are not inescapable facts of life-- then they find their voices and make them heard.

They are participants in constructive revolt, in the words of President Johnson.

In these turbulent 1960's we can see this happening both abroad and at home. The "revolution of rising expectations" has encouraged underdogs everywhere to fight for a better life-- if not for themselves then for the sake of their children.

We have seen this awakening come into the Southwestern States. I would venture to say that every Spanish-speaking area in five States has its activists. We will hear much more from them.

Revolutions can be peaceful as well as violent. In every mass movement there are moderates and there are extremists. The task of people who believe in the fundamental decency of our country and its institutions is to make this revolution a peaceful wave of reform and accomodation.

I wish I could say that a new day has dawned for Americans of Spanish-speaking descent... that the poverty, frustration, discrimination, poor schools, inadequate economic opportunity, bad housing and all the rest will shortly be things of the past.

Unfortunately, I cannot in good conscience say these things. You of LULAC have been working in these vineyards for many years, and you have seen how slow and painful--and yet rewarding--this kind of progress can be.

Still--thanks in large part to

the work you have done--there has been progress, although it is not nearly enough, nor by any means swift enough. Yet, it is progress, and today it is clear to me that there is reason to forecast a quickening pace.

One of the best signs is the acknowledgment, on the highest governmental level, that a serious problem exists for 5,000,000 Americans of the Southwest. Let me quote briefly from a report, dated June 9, to President Johnson by four members of his Cabinet and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity:

"The Mexican American represents 12 percent of the population in the American Southwest. But he represents 23 percent of those who live in poverty in that region. The most recent census figures available--1960--showed that Mexican-American citizens in the Southwest had an unemployment rate almost double that of the rest of the population--had an annual income of little over half that of other citizens--occupied five times as many dilapidated housing units--completed little more than half the number of school years of the rest of the population. This trend of discrimination and deprivation must be reversed."

In making this report public, the President appointed a Cabinet-level Committee on Mexican American Affairs. As chairman he named Vicente Ximenes of New Mexico, a new member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He instructed the Committee to make sure that Federal pro-

grams are reaching the Mexican American people, and to seek out new programs that might be needed to handle problems that are unique to this community. He told the Committee to meet with the people themselves, and I quote, "to review their problems and to hear from them what their needs are, and how the Federal Government can best work with State and local governments, with private industry and with the Mexican Americans themselves in solving these problems."

Just as Eric Hoffer has noted, the impatience is a sign that things are improving... slowly and unevenly, but improving all the same.

Nationally, we all know that unemployment, including long-term unemployment, has gone down substantially in the last three years; that the gross national product has risen spectacularly; that wages and salaries are up; that more than 4 million Americans have risen above the \$3,000-a-year poverty line; that Medicare and improved Social Security benefits are helping millions of citizens.

More specifically, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is improving schools for more than 8 million children; 6 million people have been helped by the War on Poverty; 9 million more workers are covered by minimum wage and over-time improvements. Federal training programs have equipped nearly 1 million workers with needed new skills.

In the Southwest there have been some significant forward steps. Everybody knows they re-

present only a start. Still, they give some encouragement. For example:

-- Americans with Spanish surnames have been placed in 12, 500 Federal Civil Service jobs in five Southwestern during the past three and one-half years.

--In the higher pay grades, the GS-12 and above jobs in Federal Civil Service which start at just under \$11,000 a year, 280 Spanish-surnamed people have been placed during this period...not a large number, but a 116 percent increase in this category.

--In the really top level positions, to mention just a few, are Arizona's Raul Castro, Ambassador to El Salvador; California's Armando Rodriguez, coordinator of educational programs for the Spanish-speaking in the U.S. Office of Education; Ambassador Raymond Telles, of Texas, recently named chairman of the U.S. Section of the Joint United States-Mexican Commission on economic and social development of the border area; New Mexico's Benigno Hernandez, newly posted as our Ambassador to Paraguay.

(And in the Congressional roll calls we hear the names of de la Garza, Gonzalez, and Montoya.)

-90,000 Mexican American young people have been enrolled in Neighborhood Youth Corps programs in three years; 34,000 Mexican American children took part in Head Start programs last summer; 5,000 young men and women have enrolled in the Job Corps.

Prominently mentioned in the

report by the Cabinet group to the President this month is something which LULAC has special reason to be proud of: Project SER (Services, Employment and Redevelopment), funded just one year ago by the Labor Department and the Office of Economic Opportunity, under sponsorship of LULAC and the American G.I. Forum.

During its first year SER operated out of a single regional office in Albuquerque, building an especially encouraging record of matching workers with jobs. So promising was that first year that new offices are now being established in Houston, Denver, Phoenix and San Jose--one in each of the States with significant Spanish American populations. I am happy to learn that SER's Arizona staff here in Phoenix will be headed by Dick Trujillo, who worked with us at the Interior Department a few years ago, and who distinguished himself with SER in Albuquerque during the past year.

The success of this venture is a tribute to LULAC's leadership in La Causa--the cause of advancement and economic opportunity. It represents healthy, grass roots participation in seeking a solution to an immensely complex and difficult series of problems, with the help of the Federal Government but without the bureaucratic paternalism that all too often comes from Washington, the kind that says, "We alone know what is best for you."

In a way, there has been a quiet crisis among your people here in

the Southwest for many decades. Organizations like LULAC, and leaders like your distinguished Judge Al Hernandez, struggled for years to articulate that crisis, to awaken Anglos and Latinos to the dimensions of it, and to develop effective ways of meeting it.

Now the crisis is no longer quiet. Some benefits have begun to come, and with them has come a great restlessness and impatience. Leaders have emerged to make known their people's plight, in Albuquerque and in Phoenix, in the lush fields of Delano, the humid heat of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and the bracing highlands of Northern New Mexico. Inevitably, some few are irresponsible, placing a greater burden than ever upon those who are dedicated to orderly reform.

And that is why, more than ever, LULAC has a great responsibility and a great opportunity to continue its creative leadership of a just cause.

WASHINGTON WIRE

Commissioner Vicente Ximeres was honored at a reception in the Senate Reception Room on June 28, 1967, hosted by the Washington, D. C. LULAC Council, the American G.I. Forum, and three other Mexican-American organizations in Washington. A number of congressmen and other high-level government officials were among the 300 guests that attended.

LULAC participated in conference sponsored by the National

Educational Association to study the impact of education on the Model City Program. The differences of culture, history, and language of the Mexican American and the need for special emphasis was recognized by the conference.

The Washington, D.C. Huelga Committee, a joint venture of the Washington, D.C. Lulac Council and the local chapter of the American G.I. Forum, has been picketing the Safeway Stores in the area against the sale of La Casita melons from Rio Grande City. This activity will be extended against the sale of Heinz Products on the basis of the position adopted by the LULAC National Convention.

The Washington, D.C. Lulac Council is one of the sponsors hosting several performances of El Teatro Campesino, the Delano Farm Workers Theater. Other sponsors include Senator Robert Kennedy, AFL-CIO, the American G.I. Forum, and the Washington, D.C. Huelga.



Delegates take notes, ponder quotes during the 38th annual Lulac national convention at Hotel Westward Ho.

Release for National LULAC News

The U.S. Department of Labor has appointed Mr. Lester L. Williams formerly of Rio Grande City, Texas to the position of Regional Equal Employment Coordinator. Mr. Williams will coordinate the recruiting activities with particular attention being given to the members of racial and ethnic minorities throughout the Southwest Region consisting of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

Mr. Williams of Mexican-American descent, and a graduate of St. Mary's University in San Antonio is well oriented in the problems confronting various ethnic groups.

The U.S. Department of Labor has a sincere interest in locating qualified and interested candidates for consideration in positions of Economist, Manpower Development Specialist, Wage-Hour Investigator and General Investigator. Mr. Williams may be contacted at Room 308, Mayflower Building, 411 North Akard Street, Dallas, Texas, 75201, or telephone 214-749-3931.

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HEINZ SPECIAL

The national boycott of He Products has been postponed until September 16, 1967. Representatives from the Heinz Company met with Immediate Past President Alfredo Herna and President Ornelas for two days and the group agreed to continue negotiations until a just settlement was reached. Heinz agreed to abide to the request made by Lulac and informed the group that they welcome to investigate their camps anytime.

CONVENTION SPECIAL

Please note that the annual dues were raised to \$9.00 for Regular members.

Lulac Member

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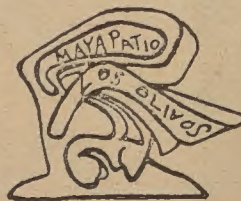
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CLUB MONTHLY REPORT

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77009 FOR LULAC NEWS

League of United Latin American Citizens

Dist. No. _____ Council No. _____ City _____ State _____ Date _____

CLUB MEETINGS

Date of meeting	Subject of Meeting Program (Indicate use of speaker film or other)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Date of meeting	Name of Committee Meeting During Month	Date of meeting	Name of Committee Meeting During Month
	New Club Building		Education
	Membership		Community Service
	Attendance		Public Relations
	Program		Fund Raising

ACTIVITIES, SPECIAL EVENTS AND PROJECTS CONDUCTED OR PLANNED FOR THE FUTURE
