

LULAC NEWS

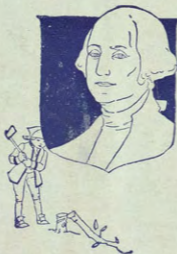
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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY, 1932

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The Father of Our Country

“ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL”

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS.

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LULAC NEWS

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

For The Interest of the Latin-American Race

VOL. 1

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY, 1932

NO. 7

Editorial

THERE MUST BE SOMETHING TO THIS, is the comment of the average person who chances to read an issue of LULAC NEWS, or is intrigued now and then about LULAC by hearing of us and problems of our race in the press. Good Will, better Understanding and efforts of Latins to organize here and there in the Southwest sets him to thinking.

And THERE SURE MUST BE SOMETHING TO THIS, for where there is any number of thinking Latins their first thought is to organize; when great Educators of a great state, give thought to our cause, and when this organization, contrary to the general tendency of Latin groups, fails to disrupt and keeps on slowly and smoothly entrenching itself as a permanent institution.

What are we fighting for? Are we radicals? Do we want special privileges? The ideals and as-

pirations of our people as embodied in the Constitution of the LULAC, our Aims and Purposes and our Code well answers, that we are naught, but asking for equal opportunities as guaranteed American citizens. We want a better understanding, and just due consideration by our fellow Americans for our rights to pursue happiness without unjust and unwarranted discriminations.

In striving to place ourselves where we justly belong, we will not overlook to see ourselves as others see us, and we will direct our efforts to correct our faults and defects. Such is the work ahead for LULAC and LULAC NEWS. In saying this, we are sure we are voicing the sentiments of the Latin Citizens. THAT IS WHAT THERE IS TO THIS MOVEMENT.

F. Valencia

*There's Money in Your
Spare Time - - Want It?*

Just take subscriptions to LULAC NEWS. Good commissions, and a chance to get a stenographic course free!



MISS LYDIA LOZANO

Miss Lydia Lozano is President of "The Lucky Star" Social Club. She was one of the founders of the Club and its first President. Miss Lozano is a young lady of sterling qualities and is well liked by those who come in daily contact with her and by her many friends who are legion. The "Lucky Star" is through her well timed leadership a strong, sincere and helpful friend of L. U. L. A. C. Lulac News feels proud to present to its readers such young ladies as Miss Lozano who, through organization and its continuity help make this world in which we live a better and happier place. We need helpers for our cause and these "Lucky-Stars" have answered our call. May the bonds of friendship grow stronger as we carry-on!

Miss Lozano and her Lucky Star girls helped the S. A. council during the Christmas party of the San Antonio Boys.

ACTIVIDADES DE LA LULAC

El Sr. Elias Garza, fundador del concilio de Eagle Pass, se encuentra en Ensenada, B. C., Mexico, desempeñando un importante cargo en el servicio consular de los Estados Unidos. El Sr. Garza sigue siendo fiel y entusiasta miembro de la LULAC.

Las siguientes personas forman el Consejo Escolar de San Diego, Texas: Pablo C. Perez, Pres.; E. A. Cadena, Sec.; Phil T. Wright, Alonzo Lopez, Catarina Garcia y Jose Maria Sepulveda.

Una comision del concilio de San Antonio entrevistó al Sr. Director del importante diario "La Prensa", obteniendo de este señor la promesa que "La Prensa" cooperaria extensamente con la LULAC en su obra dando amplia publicidad al trabajo de organización que emprendió el concilio con el objeto de organizar las madres de origen mexicano en las diferentes escuelas donde ocurren gran mayoría de niños mexicanos en clubs de Madres y Maestros.

El concilio de Ozona expresó ante el presidente General las pésimas condiciones que prevalecen en la escuela mexicana de Ozona.

Se quejan que en la pequeña escuela, atendida por una sola maestra, hay 122 niños y que solamente se dan clases en la mañana a los escolares de primero, segundo y tercero grado, manifestando la maestra que le es imposible atender a los niños de cuarto, quinto y sexto grado. Tanto el consejo escolar como el superintendente de aquel lugar se han rehusado a remediar las cosas.

La directiva general de la LULAC desde luego nombró una comision, quien conferenció con el Superintendente de Instrucción Publica del estado en Austin, Texas, Sr. Marrs. Como resultado, el Sr. Marrs desde luego se puso en contacto con el superintendente en Ozona, urgiendole que de ser cierto remediasse la situación. Igualmente se pidió una opinion del Procurador General del estado sobre si el superintendente del estado puede detener fondos destinados a las escuelas de Ozona, mientras no se atiende propiamente a estos niños.

El Instituto Internacional de San Antonio, tendrá una gran junta el dia 30 de Enero con el objeto de que la LULAC exponga su historia, actividades y trabajos. Tomaran la palabra el Dr. H. T. Manuel, el Prof. O. Doug-

(Continued on Page 14)

THE ROMANS OF TODAY

Since I attended school and studied Ancient History I have been impressed with the great similarity in characteristics between the old Romans and the American people, notwithstanding that they seem to descend from different races; for instance, both peoples were the result of a composite race, the Romans from the Latins, Sabines and Etruscans; and the Americans from the Anglo-Saxons with a mixture from Dutch, German, French, Scandinavian and other races. Both peoples surpassed others in ingenuity, indeed, they surpassed their contemporaries in any line to which they apply themselves. (Of course, we must bear in mind this difference exists, due to the different epochs in which they lived: In the Roman age conquest was the chief occupation and the Roman heroes distinguished themselves as great military leaders; in our times, Commerce and Industry are the chief aims of life and the result is that Americans, although not devoid of military genius, are the great captains of Industry.

The old Romans were not sailors, but when, in order to win an important war, it was necessary to build and make a navy, they did it better than their enemy, the Phoenicians, though their enemy had had hundreds of years of experience. In this we are reminded of the success of the Americans on the sea, during both the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812. England, though the mistress of the seas, lost its prestige in her naval engagements with the Americans.

Again, the French are a very ingenious people, yet, they could not build the Panama Canal and it was the Americans who bought from them their rights and then constructed it.

I remember one of my teachers (Don Luis Puebla) telling us in 1888 that if it were possible to drive the Americans from this continent and to send them to live in Sahara, within ten years thereafter that desert would be turned into a paradise. This was not a mere exaggeration, for I have lived long enough to see that part of our country, in California, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, which was then called The Great American Desert, turned into a very fertile region through American ingenuity.

Again, the Romans were and the Americans are great road builders. The Americans built railroads first and lately have been constructing paved highways.

The Romans also were great bridge

builders. Indeed, one of the most important officers in their government was that of Pontifex Maximus, which means chief bridge builder and to which title the Pope has succeeded. As builders of bridges, the Americans have outclassed every other people in the world, for the United States can boast that it possesses the greatest and most beautiful bridges in the world.

Other comparisons can be made, bearing in mind that great Romans were all militarily inclined, while the Americans have inclined toward commerce, industry and finance; but my object is not merely to show the great similarity that exists between these two peoples; what I want to do is to call to the attention of the Latin Americans in our Country the fact that the Americans of Anglo-Saxon origin have been great in so far as they have imitated our ancestors, the Romans, and for this we should feel thankful and proud; but it is up to us of Latin extraction to outdo our Anglo-Saxon brethren and fellow citizens by giving evidence of the fact that through our veins still runs the noble Roman blood which overcame all difficulties and accomplished great things.

Brownsville, Texas.

Jan. 18th, 1932.

J. T. CANALES

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LA LIGA HISPANO-AMERICANA NOMBRO MESA DIRECTIVA

Tucson, Arizona, enero 14—El Abogado Eduardo Abaud, fue nombrado Presidente de la Liga Hispano-Americana que se fundó recientemente en esta ciudad.

Esta Liga está integrada por los ciudadanos de origen hispano-americano entre los cuales se encuentran varios que han sido desocupados de varios departamentos de la ciudad, y que han sido reemplazados por individuos que tienen muy poco tiempo de residir en Tucson. El señor John R. Ross, nativo de Tucson y que era empleado del departamento de Aguas de la Ciudad, fue nombrado Vice-Presidente; el señor Antonio Cortés, secretario y Jesus G. Valenzuela, Tesorero.

WITH A LULAC FLYING SQUADRON.

By Paul C. Jones

A few days ago Mrs. Annie Mae Terry, principal of the School for Mexican Children at Dilley, Texas, invited the LULAC to send a committee to appear before a meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association of that school.

Early Tuesday afternoon a committee from the San Antonio council composed of Paul C. Jones, Chairman, Teodoro Gongora, Tomas A. Garza and Fred O. Dominguez left for Dilley, and addressed the P. T. A. after a delightful and pleasing program was presented by the children.

The school was crowded with the Latin mothers and fathers and the meeting throughout was full of pep and enthusiasm, a noticeable cooperation between the teachers and the parents prevailing. Mrs. Terry, together with Misses Beatrice Wood and Celia Ellis presented a beautiful program as follows:

1. The Flag—By 30 children of the 3rd grade.
2. Soldier Boy—By 1st and 2nd grades.
3. A Washington Song.—By children of the 1st and 2nd grades.

Other beautiful numbers were also presented and America was sung by the audience before the meeting. All the children spoke English well and they feel very proud of their teachers.

After the program, chairman of the LULAC committee Jones called on Bro. Garza to offer the customary Lulac Prayer, after which I addressed the gathering in English and Spanish, encouraging the cooperation of the parents and teachers, in order that the pupils may obtain the full benefit of the American Pub-

lic School education, thereby mastering the English language, and equipping themselves to be better and more useful citizens. I emphasized that the school should not be classed as a Mexican school, and nor refer to it as such, because the teaching is in English and not in the Spanish language. My address seemed very well received.

Bro. Góngora was next introduced. Mr. Góngora spoke in Spanish for not less than an hour, bringing into action his wonderful qualities as an orator and stressing with enthusiasm what should be done to our younger generation to prepare them for the great battle of life. He deplored the condition of the school quarters, stating that in one room there were 98 pupils, exceedingly overcrowded, and with but one teacher. An annex is in a worse condition, with hardly any facilities. He advised the P. T. A. to prepare a petition to the School Board to make the necessary repairs and better the conditions. Bro. Gongora's wonderful address made a great impression on the gathering.

Bro. Dominguez made a beautiful speech in English and Spanish. Bro. Garza also addressed the gathering. The president of the P. T. A., Mrs. Lydia S. Colunga, thanked the committee in behalf of the association and also Mrs. Terry.

After the meeting chocolate and cookies were served and addresses were made by the Rev. Gil Aldape, baptist minister from Cotulla, Mr. Refugio Colunga and Mr. Antonio Robles, secretary of the P. T. A. The Lulac Committee promised to return for further work and encouragement.

LULAC feels proud of the splendid work and leadership of the distinguished lady, Mrs. Terry and her co-workers.

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HONORABLE MENTION.

February 22nd, is George Washington's birthday, and we cannot close this issue of our small publication, without first paying tribute to the greatest American of all, the true symbol of democracy.

It is the spirit of the father of this country that guides LULAC in its work, that same spirit that has made this country great. It was the spirit of Washington that inspired other great liberators of America, Hidalgo, Bolivar, and San Martin, that made possible the free independent nations of America.

He was born at Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va., Feb. 22nd, 1732, the son of Augustine Washington. He became a surveyor and found time to study military tactics and the manual of arms. He distinguished himself in the Indian and French Wars of the Colonies and when the War of Independence called for a leader, Washington's reputation as a fighter and military man at once gained for him the Command of the Continental Army.

After commanding the American armies to victory and independence, he was elected the first president of the U. S. and took office, April 30, 1789. He died at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799.



Miss Maria Luisa Villalongin

We are honored in presenting to our readers the photograph of Miss Maria Luisa Villalongin a very talented dramatic actress to whom the Lulacs feel deeply indebted. Miss Villalongin has appeared and starred in many plays at shows staged for the benefit of worthy causes. We remember her particularly when she achieved a complete triumph in "La Jaula de la Leona" at a benefit last year given by the San Antonio Lulacs. One cannot help but admire the artistic qualities of her work executed with such thoroughness and realism.

She together with her brother Manuel Villalongin has helped the Lulacs of San Antonio at different times, and we wish to convey to them through these columns our deep sense of gratitude.

El Medico en el Hogar

UN CAPITULO DE CONQUISTA INTELECTUAL
Por el Dr. Daniel SAENZ

(Continuacion).

En artículo anterior, bajo el mismo título, se trató del genesis de uno de los ramos más importantes del saber humano: la ciencia bacteriológica. En él se trató de como Pasteur a semejanza de un nuevo Gran Almirante habia descubierto un nuevo mundo, el mundo de lo diminuto el mundo de los seres microscopicos. En él se discutieron los métodos científicos que aquel empleó para destruir las ideas antiguas y erróneas que se tenían sobre el materia y de como éstas trazaron una nueva ruta é iniciaron una nueva era en la historia de las conquistas médicas.

Mientras esto sucedia en la bella Francia, la patria de Kant contemplaba con asombro los sorprendentes estudios de uno de sus mas distinguidos hijos. Aquel era Roberto Koch, quien desde muy joven se dedicó al servicio de su patria formando parte de los médicos alemanes que sirvieron en la guerra Franco-Prusiana. Terminada aquella lucha, en reconocimiento de sus servicios, el gobierno imperial lo nombro medico de distrito (Kreisphysicus) en Wollstein donde para variar la monotonía de los largos viajes por vías solitarias que se veia obligado a recorrer, emprendio una serie de estudios microscopicos, sin duda influido por su sabio compatriota el profesor Jacob Henle que habia predicado en Alemania la teoria del esparcimiento de la enfermedad por medio del contagio. Así es que para el año de 1876 encontramos a Koch escribiendo al célebre botánico de Breslau, Fernando Cohn, comunicándole que habia hecho un estudio completo del bacilo del ANTRAX, observaciones en el ciclo de vida de este importante y mortifero germen, su medio de cultivo, y el modo de destruirlo, puesto que se le habia identificado como el organismo causante de una de las enfermedades más terribles que se hayan conocido tanto en el hombre como en los animales inferiores. Casi a la semana se encontraba Koch en Breslau en el instituto de botánica demostrando sus métodos de cultivo y resultados obtenidos ante los hombres de ciencia más conotados en su patria tales como lo eran Weizert, Aurbach, Traube y otros. Lo importante de estas demostraciones fué que se estableció el hecho de que, EL BACILO DEL ANTRAX ES LA CAUSA DE LA ENFERMEDAD CONOCIDA POR ESE NOMBRE Y QUE UN CULTIVO PURO PREPARADO FUERA DEL ORGANISMO ANIMAL POR VARIAS GENERA-

CIONES ES CAPAZ DE REPRODUCIR LA ENFERMEDAD! Así fué como Koch pudo demostrar lógica y satisfactoriamente que los cultivos PUROS de bacterias (que no son otra cosa que una siembra de organismos en un medio propicio para su crecimiento tal como el caldo de agar, papas leche, etc.) pueden reproducir la misma enfermedad artificialmente en un animal experimental. A él le corresponde el merito de haber descubierto cuales son las sustancias mas apropiadas para el cultivo bacteriano. Al principio algunos de sus compatriotas como Bert se opusieron a las demostraciones de Koch alegando que eran falsas, pero el mismo Pasteur vino a confirmar las investigaciones de Koch con el mismo organismo. Este, su primer triunfo estimuló a Koch a seguir sus estudios sobre tan interesante tema dando por resultado que pronto descubrió el método de fijar y secar laminillas de frotos bacterianos y la afinidad que estas tienen por las anilinas. Con este nuevo descubrimiento se pudo hacer la distincion que hay entre las bacterias segun sus formas y segun su afinidad por ciertas tintas ya azules ya rojas etc. De allí que se pudo proceder a su comparacion é identificación respectiva.

Siguió Koch su obra y para el año siguiente habia hecho otro gran descubrimiento, el de la causa de las enfermedades traumáticas infecciosas: es decir estados morbosos en los cuales las heridas, ya quirúrgicas ya accidentales, se complican por medio de la infección. Naturalmente que para el que no está iniciado en bacteriología ó en estudios de medicina es algo difícil apreciar lo verdaderamente grande de estos descubrimientos, pero basta hacer mención aqui que en este estudio Koch pudo identificar por medio de sus recién descubiertos métodos, seis distintas clases de gérmenes con sus respectivos cultivos, los fenómenos morbosos causados por los mismos, y lo más importante aun, el hecho de que estos cultivos de gérmenes tenían la facultad de reproducirse "in vitro" y de reproducir idéntica enfermedad en los animales experimentales.

Estas tres grandes conquistas de Koch lo colocaron en primera fila entre los hombres de ciencia no solo de su patria sino del mundo entero, y por tal causa el gobierno imperial de su país le nombró en el año de 1880 jefe del Departamento Imperial de Salubridad. Aquel

puesto lo aprovechó para seguir sus investigaciones, la primera de las cuales fué perfeccionar el método de cultivo de la gelatina líquida colocada en cajas planas de cristal lo cual fué un gran adelanto de trascendencia y utilidad para las investigaciones de laboratorio. Cuando estas fueron presentadas en el Congreso Médico Internacional celebrado en Londres ese mismo año el mismo maestro Pasteur exclamó: "C'est un grand progress". Y en efecto fué aquello un gran progreso, pues no solamente facilitó el estudio más completo de los gérmenes ya conocidos sino que también abrió una nueva vía para el estudio de la causa de otras enfermedades. El siguiente año descubrió Koch el bacilo de la TUBERCULOSIS el cual aun lleva su nombre, por medio de cultivos y colorantes de preparación especial. Tal descubrimiento, como es de suponerse, fué de capital importancia no solamente para Koch mismo sino para el universo entero pues engendró inmediatamente la esperanza de un método curativo contra el terrible mal. En el laboratorio Imperial se iniciaron esas investigaciones dirigidas por su jefe, de las cuales puede decirse que son las más brillantes que se hayan hecho en parte alguna. Koch llegó hasta inmunizar sus conejos de laboratorio contra la tuberculosis con su preparación denominada "Tuberculina" y debido a este hecho, el gobierno Imperial, por un exceso de celo obliga a su autor que anunciase prematuramente y contra su voluntad, que en Alemania se había descubierto la cura contra la "peste blanca". El resultado de esto fue que de todas partes del globo se congregaron gente en Alemania en busca de su salud, en pero la práctica resultó un gran fracaso la tuberculina. Koch sin embargo no desmayó, si no que siguió con el mismo entusiasmo en su labor llegando a utilizar su tuberculina como medio eficaz para el diagnóstico de la enfermedad en sus primeras manifestaciones. Fue a propósito del descubrimiento del bacilo de la tuberculosis que Koch anunció sus famosos Postulados, los cuales vienen siendo hoy la base científica y razón de ser de toda la bacteriología. Hélos aquí para demostrar la especificidad de un micro-organismo de tal ó cual padecimiento las siguientes condiciones se imponen: 1. el micro-organismo se encuentra y se demuestra por medio de cultivos y frottes en cada caso de dicha enfermedad. 2. Inoculación por medio de tal cultivo DEBE REPRODUCIR LA MISMA ENFERMEDAD en animales susceptibles. 3. Se cultiva en "Cultivo Puro". 4. El micro-organismo debe obtenerse de los animales inoculados de tal modo y volver identificarse en una nueva siembra en "Cultivo

Puro".

Así cada caso de un organismo sospechoso de ser el causante de una enfermedad tiene que sujetarse á estas leyes de Koch antes de ser aceptados como la causa específica del tal.

Supondran mis lectores que hasta aquí he abusado de su paciencia exponiendo el asunto desde el punto de vista Médico, pero resulta que para dar una idea detallada del asunto y hacer deducciones que sean de utilidad práctica se hacia necesario hacer una reseña de los acontecimientos mas salientes de esta importante obra. Y la parte practica de todo esto? se preguntarán mis lectores con justa razón.

En primer lugar, que conociendo y habiendo demostrado la especificidad de los organismos infecciosos, y conociendo sus hábitos dejamos el camino abierto para la preparación de Medicamentos específicos tambien que los destruyan y así destruyan la enfermedad. Más importante aun que curar la enfermedad es que nos da la clave y el secreto de evitar su propagación en las familias ó comunidades, siendo esto un factor no solamente humanitario sino tambien de gran importancia para los pueblos de la tierra, pues es un hecho que la salud quebrantada tiene por fuerza que reflejarse en los factores de producción, y por ende ser un punto de importancia capital en la economía librarnos hasta del peligro de una muerte que no debiera de ser. En lo general, debemos de convertirnos en apóstoles de la higiene, principiando estas actividades en nuestras casas y extendiendo nuestra influencia cerca de las autoridades de nuestras respectivas comunidades cooperando de una manera inteligente en cualquier actividad de caracter sanitario que éstas emprenden. Como latino, orgullosos de nuestra estirpe y de nuestro valer, debemos ejercer nuestra influencia del mismo modo en ayudar al gobierno de nuestro país con el mismo entusiasmo y el mismo patriotismo que si se trata de defender la patria contra extraño enemigo. El problema nuestro, confesémoslo, está íntimamente ligado con la instrucción y la higiene. El día que tengamos de ambas cosas en abundancia ese día llegaremos a ser una entidad grande y respetada. Iniciemos pues ruda campaña contra los enemigos mas formidables de nuestra estirpe los gérmenes infecciosos; divulguemos el evangelio de la salud hasta donde alcancen nuestras fuerzas; comencemos con las cosas mas sencillas, y pronto acabaremos por llegar a las de mas importancia. Ojalá que como buenos ciudadanos, fieles a nuestros principios, nos pongamos a la vanguardia de esta otra libertad!

(Continued Next Issue)

SPORTS

By Ben Garcia

It is a well known fact that being always dignified causes stagnation of mind while a play spirit helps you to do your work. So, if Lulac is to make the best of every opportunity to carry it's good work and bring it to a successful end, it is necessary that all it's members realize the importance of relaxation and the value of letting a spirit of fun run riot for a time. Neither mind nor body can be kept constantly under tension without impairing it's usefulness.

The writer has found Soccer-Football to be the sport of sports. It has the exercise that all games should have but it also has other qualities so necessary in our work that they cannot be overlooked. They are the many opportunities it offers for quick-thinking, initiative and teamwork. Without these qualities no team of Soccer-Football can hope to win the championship and success; without them, Lulac cannot hope to succeed in it's noble work.

Soccer-Football is played in San Antonio to a great extent. The local league, "Liga Mexicana de Balompie." The League is composed of "Mexico, Nacional, Monterrey, Carta Blanca, Germania and Anahuac Clubs. All these clubs are composed of Latin youths except the Germania, which is composed of German boys. The league only recently completed it's schedule and crowned a champion, the Mexico Club. The Mexico Club is last year's State Champion and also of the year before that. This year it finished first with a record of 13 victories, 1 tie and 1 defeat (it's first in three years) out of 15 games played. Some record!

It is the purpose of the writer to organize and enter into local competition a team of Lulacs for next year and would like to organize one in every council of the Lulac, in order to have some outside competition. Let's hear from some out of town councils. How many would like to hear more about Soccer-Football? And let's have any sports item you wish for us to publish in the "News".

Ben Garcia.

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MY ONLY GIFT

By Bertha Piña

LULAC NEWS prints below a poem by the late Miss Bertha Piña, talented and gifted grand daughter of Mr. S. R. Garcia, president of the Seguin Council. The following poem was presented by Miss Piña to our Brother member of the San Antonio Council, Ben Garcia, on the occasion of his wedding last year. Our congratulations to Messers. Garcia. Miss Piña was especially gifted as a linguist and in the composition of poetry.

No costly gift nor rich,
No eloquent advice;
And yet I first beseech
Your pardon for my prize.
A prize that is not noble,
Much less should it be rare;
My gift, a worthless bubble
That strives to get its share.
How blessed, and how sacred:
Two lives, where there was one.
May there never be hatred,
Where love has bravely won.
Yet is that all I offer?
Something that is not new?
No!—That you might never suffer
That you might live as few.
Live up to what you're worth.
From you, let her demand
The best husband on earth,
The best workman at hand.
Perhaps I'm favoring my kind,
While I am saying this,
But I know you won't mind
When it's only your niece.
Don't start on Sophie Fair
A quarrel or a fuss,
Just be a fifty-fifty pair,
And let no one be boss.
I've picked on "Unk" enough,
Now let's tune in on Aunt,
Why that sounds kind of rough,
But I don't care a cent.
You tiny, pretty creature
(So I have heard you are)
Don't get to changing feature,
When you quiet wedded are,
I know you'll never fail,
Though "he" is great and huge,
To keep in mind when pale,
That you can buy some rouge
Don't you get old and cranky,
And lose that dimpled smile,
Life's run is rough and banky,
But you can laugh the while.

I haven't met you yet,
But you are cute, so "gossip" tells
Wait—hark! Lest I forget.
To hear the wedding bells.

Come promise one another,
Not where the good priest hears;
Not where the questions bother,
But where the conscience feels.

I've given my advice—
And yet I still beseech
That when you've Harkened twice
You'll overlook my speech.

— :: —

ACTIVIDADES DE LA LULAC

Una comision del concilio de San Antonio a solicitud de la Sra. Annie Mae Terry, superiora de la escuela mexicana en Dilley, Texas, estuvo presente en una junta de la Sociedad Latina de Padres y Maestros de ese lugar. Despues de haber presentado un hermoso y bien ejecutado programa, hicieron uso de la palabra los diferentes miembros del comite, los Srs. Paul C. Jones, presidente, Teodoro Góngora, Tomas A. Garza y Fred O. Dominguez. El Sr. Jones hizo ver a las madres la necesidad de preparar bien al niño con una educacion para llegar a ser buenos ciudadanos y utiles a la sociedad.

El Sr. Gongora, demostrando una vez mas sus grandes cualidades de orador, expuso las pesimas condiciones prevalectentes en el plantel y sugirio se enviara una peticion al consejo escolar para que mejorara la situacion. Igualmente hizo ver la necesidad de impulsar la educacion entre nuestra ninez para formar mejores y buenos ciudadanos.

Tomaron la palabra durante la merienda que se sirvio despues de la junta, los Reverendos Gil Aldape de Dilley y Antonio Guillen de Cotulla. Asistieron a la Sra. Terry, las señoritas profesoras, Beatrice Wood y Celia Ellis.

INGLES Y ESPANOL

El próximo mes de Marzo cumplirá tres años de vida nuestra Liga, y aunque sus concilios se han triplicado en número, en cambio es un hecho inconcuso que algunos elementos se han apartado de nuestro noble movimiento. ¿A qué se debe esa indiferencia de los nuestros?—¿Porqué se apartan de nuestras filas sin explicar los motivos?—Sencillamente por una razón muy justa: muchos son electos oficiales de algunos concilios y no pueden manejar el idioma inglés como lo ordena nuestra Constitución.

Si nuestros principios tienden a laborar por la educación de todo miembro, respecto a deberes y derechos como Ciudadanos de este País, vasto como debe de ser todo programa de educación, en este caso se trata de un bien entendido desarrollo intelectual mediante el intercambio de ideas; un refinamiento social y moral efectivo y un mejoramiento físico que sirven como elementos eficientes para la conquista del progreso.

Empero, es muy necesario que en algunos Concilios se permita el uso de nuestra lengua materna, conforme a sus necesidades. Juzgo muy lógica la traducción

completa de nuestro ritual al idioma Español.—Un ejemplo positivo: en Nuevo México, el sesenta por ciento de sus habitantes hablan el español habitualmente, y ahí tuvo la American-Legion que dejar al manejo de sus asuntos al libre albedrío de sus componentes, adoptando estos la completa traducción de sus leyes y estatutos vigentes al español, sin menoscabo de su patriotismo y lealtad hacia los Estados Unidos. Es muy imponente presenciar una tenida de la American-Legion en aquél vecino Estado. El ritual de costumbre se sigue al pie de la letra. El Comandante con un golpe de mazo sienta a los miembros presentes y acto continuo el Ayudante contesta: "todos los presentes son miembros en buen orden". De nuevo el Comandante ordena: "los portaestandartes avanzarán con la Bandera de nuestro País". El pabellón y estandartes se adelantan, y siempre, aunque sea una estación de "América", se canta al abrir los trabajos:

Oh, Patria mía bendita,
Tierra de Libertad,

A ti dirijo,
Todos los días, las armonías
De mi cantar.—

GRANDIOSO FESTIVAL

Para el Domingo 14 de Febrero de 1932 llevando a la escena el monumental Drama en 4 actos de los Sres. Jose Franco; Rodriguez y Llana quienes le pusieron por nombre.

EL PAN DEL POBRE

POR EL CUADRO OBRERO bajo la dirección del primer actor, Don Carlos Villalongin.

Quizá no sea una traducción perfecta, mas ha beneficiado un tanto al agregarse un poco de la inherente poesía de la hermosa lengua de Cervantes.

Después de la invocación por el Capellán, los miembros se ponen de pié y recitan el preámbulo de la Constitución:

Para Dios y pro Patria
Nos asociamos

Para los fines siguientes:

Para sostener y defender

La Constitución de los
Estados Unidos de América . . .

Desde que en Nuevo México se adoptó el sistema que sirve de tesis a este artículo, la mayoría de los Posts que estaban inactivos, se han visto muy concurridos por miembros que antes no

asistían por carecer del conocimiento del idioma Inglés.

Yo creo, y con justicia, que a muchos de nuestros miembros les sería muy útil aprender nuestros Reglamentos, Rituales y Constitución en español y luego en inglés. Para concluir debo asentar; si nuestra Administración presente no llega a recoger los laureles del triunfo definitivo, puesto que jamás ha sido posible modificar un estado social en corto tiempo, cuando menos habrá dejado abierto el surco y depositado en él la semilla de un noble propósito que servirá de herencia a quienes deban continuar la patriótica tarea.

Mauro M. Machado

LULAC A Future Power

(By Tomás A. Garza.)

To do great things, to meet fifty great responsibilities an Organization, like a person, must be conscious of its dignity and its power. The consciousness of what she is and what she may be has come to the "LULAC". She knows that its fundamental principles, its Ideals, what she stands for is of paramount importance to our Government, the United States of America. Because these Aims and Purposes, these Ideals and Principles are being put into actual practice. Because the Membership of "LULAC" is saturating their Hearts and Souls with these sublime ideals; Our true, intelligent ANGLO-AMERICAN Brothers, admire and respect the "LULAC". She now takes her place among other great Organizations. The Young Giant of the LATIN-AMERICAN Citizens, heretofore neglected and almost despised in its remoteness, isolation and lack of Unity. Great Americans of all Races are beginning to see what she is and picture what she will be. This did not come by chance or accident. This massive Organization was prompted by a necessity and an all-ruling Providence is directing this great movement of Humanity.

The LATIN-AMERICAN People are too great to be isolated from the Citizenry of this Country. They are naturally gifted with sublime qualities; such as, Art, Music, Patriotism, Loyalty, Courtesy, trained to do great and noble things. All they need is a FAIR and

EQUAL chance to an EDUCATION as provided for in our Constitution, the Constitution of Texas.

Was it not the misunderstanding between the original thirteen Colonies and the Royal Government of England that prompted the Revolutionary War of 1776? Was it not the misunderstanding between the North and South that prompted the Civil War, the greatest tragedy in American History? Was it not the misunderstanding of the Texans, of which the majority were Texas-Mexicans, with the Government of Mexico that prompted the Texas Revolution? When there is a misunderstanding whether it be between individual, groups of individuals, States, or Nations, unless there is some effort to use diplomacy in coming to an understanding such situations may become disastrous. Heretofore, there has been a slight misunderstanding between some members of the ANGLO-AMERICAN Citizens and the LATIN-AMERICAN Citizens. In this age of Civilization, there is no necessity of a disastrous occurrence. The Great Leaders of the noble men who are very active and anxious to see the United States of America progress in perfect Peace and who are lovers of Democracy, Justice and Humanity are performing an unselfish diplomatic duty of bringing about a perfect understanding between two GREAT PEOPLE, both descending from the White Race, for the future grandeurness, NOT OF THEM-

SELVES, but of the Citizenry of our State, for the grandeurness of our Country.

May God Bless these Men and preserve their health that they may carry on this unfinished task, so that the growing Youth will thereby take the example set by these present leaders and continue to carry on this work so that the efforts of these Gray-haired Leaders may not have been in vain. May our Organization also receive the Blessings of our Maker and may the Membership of this Organization be filled with wisdom, sound learning, and pure manners, so that we can help each other to live and let live.

"LULAC" now and "LULAC" forever. Join its ranks all of you who are not already members. Through this medium you can and will find yourselves walking in the proper Light. You can then learn to meet a Fellow-American with a pleasant smile and create a pure devotion to our Flag, "OLD GLORY", all serving the same Country, all serving the same God.

—:—:—

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ACTIVIDADES

Continúa de Pagina 4)

las Weeks, y el Lic. Jose T. Canales. Además de los miembros del Instituto atenderán la junta el Young Women's Christian Association, Women's Club, la Pan-American Round Table y prominentes hombres de San Antonio. El concilio de San Antonio atenderá en masa.

El Dr. O. Douglas Weeks ha tomado una suscripción a LULAC NEWS. Dentro de poco escribirá un interesante artículo sobre la LULAC para una gran publicación.

El concilio de Del Rio ha sacado su carta Constitucional.

El concilio No. 30 de Seguin, Texas, envío \$13.61 destinado al FONDO DE DEFENSA ESCOLAR. Las siguientes personas contribuyeron:

Colectado por Tomas Gonzales	\$1.60
Producto de una fiesta	4.74
Srita. Hortencia Garcia	3.25
Salomon Marroquin	.97
Srita. Cuca Presas	1.90
S. R. Garcia	1.15

Total \$13.61

El Sr. Deciderio Garcia de Hunter, Texas, miembro del concilio de San

Antonio, se encuentra mejorado de una herida que recibió a manos de un negro. Se muestra muy agradecido al juez y a los hermanos de San Antonio, Srs. Tomás A. Garza, Fred O. Dominguez y Emilio Naranjo, quienes se apresuraron a ver que se le hiciera justicia.

El organizador General, Sr. Raymundo Muguerza reporto que debido a los esfuerzos de un Sr. Peña, es probable que dentro de poco se establezca un concilio en Cotulla, Texas.

Los cuatro músicos Hawiianos que deleitaron al concilio de San Antonio en su fiesta de navidad, ahora han adoptado el nombre de "El cuarteto LULAC".

La Profesora Annie May Terry, directora de la escuela mexicana en Dilley, Texas, ha hecho una invitación a la LULAC para que envíe oradores ante la Asociación de Madres y Maestros, para estimular el interés de los padres mexicanos en la educación de sus niños. El Sr. Teodoro Góngora y el Prof. Paul C. Jones, han sido comisionados para ir a Dilley. Varios miembros del concilio de San Antonio, los acompañarán.

El hermano Tomas A. Garza recibió una interesante carta de un prominente abogado latino de Dallas, Texas, el Lic. J. Ontiveros Jordan, de la cual se deduce que es posible que pronto se establezca un concilio en esa ciudad.

Los frutos del trabajo de la LULAC se están cosechando ya por el concilio de Ozona.

El sufragio no se les negará a nuestros hermanos en el condado de Crockett. Las calles del barrio mexicano se están limpiando y arreglando, y el Sr. Fermin Aguirre ha sido nombrado comisionado de caminos. El Sr. Aguirre es un prominente miembro de aquel concilio.

El Sr. Benjamin Garcia, miembro del concilio de San Antonio y hijo del presidente del concilio de Seguin, Sr. S. R. Garcia, tendrá a su cargo la sección de deportes de LULAC NEWS.

El Dr. Carlos E. Castañeda, ha solicitado una colección completa de LULAC NEWS y nos honra con colocarla en la Biblioteca Garcia de la Universidad de Texas.

En Arizona se ha formado una liga semejante a la nuestra, la Liga Hispano Americana, bajo la presidencia del Lic. Eduardo Abaud. Todos son ciudadanos Americanos.

El Sr. Ben Garza, ex-presidente general de la LULAC sigue bastante enfermo en Kerrville, Texas. El Sr. Teodoro Góngora y LULAC NEWS ruegan a todos los hermanos que tengan fe que dediquen una oración porque recobre su salud el hermano Garza.

This and That in LULAC

By Fred O. Dominguez

Our Chaplain of the San Antonio Council, Mr. Adolf A. Garza, told some of the boys how to be "Highfluting". He says that he can teach any one in three easy lessons, either by mail or in person. Is that right Adolf? Come on, Curita, tell us about it, how much it costs, and how it feels.

—:—

And one of the other Garza boys, none other than Trans-Atlantic himself, has coined a brand new phrase—He says "It sounds good but it don't listen well." We have been wondering just how Trans-Atlantic got this way and when. We believe he means right, however, so we are going to excuse him this time.

—:—

The best way to have a friend is to be a friend.

—:—

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A complete course in Stenography will be given absolutely free to the person, who will obtain the most subscriptions to Lulac News, before May 31, 1932. 20% commission on every subscription, besides. Everybody welcomed to join this contest. Write for particulars.

F. VALENCIA.

210 Hicks Bldg. San Antonio, Texas

—:—

All the information I get for this column is gathered as I flit hither and thither and as I have only been traveling in a hither manner this month and not in the thither direction, I don't expect this column to be as spicy as the last one. So please excuse. Thanks.

"Are you positive", demanded counsel, "that the prisoner is the man who stole your car?"

"Well" answered the witness, "I was until you cross examined me. Now I'm not sure whether I EVER HAD a car".

(Columnist note) The cross examining lawyer must have been our worthy President-General.

—:—

Some body said at one time or another and they said right:—"Joy is the holy fire that keeps our purpose warm and our intelligence aglow".

—:—

Hello Brownsville! Let's hear something from down in the Valley.

—:—

Jess Villegas told the writer of this column, the other day—"I can't lay an egg but I'm a better judge of an omelette than any hen that ever lived".

—:—

The wisest Chinaman that ever lived, Confucius, said "By keeping silent when we ought to speak, men may be lost. By speaking when we ought to be silent, we waste our words. The wise man is careful to do neither".

—:—

Rumor from down Brownsville way has it that our good friend, Judge Canales, the other day in the court room, while addressing the jury looked for a certain legal paper in his pocket, he pulled out a LULAC NEWS and immediately started a sales talk to the jury for LULAC NEWS.

Stay in there and pitch, Judge, we need the subscriptions.

—:—

LULAC NEWS wants every member to cooperate. Send in your subscription today.

“ORO LEJANO”

Continúa

Poco a poco desapareció el terror de su mirada fascinada. Bajó sus manos y tímida, como alguien queriendo probar la realidad de un sueño tocó con su dedo explorador la manga de terciopelo. La textura de la tela le agradaba y de pronto se sonrió sin temor.

Don Pedro de Tovar se sonrió también. Con infinito cuidado tocó la herida en la frente de la joven.

“Como os se ha lastimado?” le preguntó en el dialecto de los Indios del desierto “y de quien os huye, o extrana joven?”

Otra vez abrió los ojos y ahora con gran sorpresa, “Vos habláis el lenguaje de mi pueblo”, murmullo, “pero seguramente no sois de mi raza.”

“De como viene esta herida?” Le preguntó Don Pedro en el dialecto de los Indios del desierto, “y de quien os huye, o extrana joven?”

Volvieron a abrir sus ojos, pero esta vez con gran sorpresa. “Vos puede hablar vuestro idioma”, dijo apologeticamente.

“Dio el una negativa con la cabeza. “Mi lengua tropieza con dificultad al hablar vuestra idioma”, dijo apologeticamente, pero con el tiempo espero poder hablarla como la mía”, pero decirme vuestro nombre o joven-que-aventura-en-la-noche, y decirme la razon de su vuelo y la herida.”

“Mi nombre” sus dedos delgados y bronceados descansando sobre la cruz de plata “es Estrella de la Tarde”. Esto “la levanto para que el la viera. “es el simbolo de mi nombre, simbolo sagrado a mi pueblo.”

Don Pedro cogió la cruz con reverencia y con gran sorpresa en su voz dijo, “Esta es igualmente sagrada a mi pueblo, o Estrella de la tarde. Vos nunca ha oído de la Santa Cruz de parte de un Hombre de Dios, quien esta en algun lugar de estas partes con su esclavo negro, en busca del tesoro de Cibolo?”

El temor desaparecido volvió a hacerla presa. . . Con un grito de terror de un salto se puso de pie, pero el la detuvo antes de que pudiera escapar.

“No”, dijo el con insistencia, “Vos no corre ningún peligro conmigo. Decirme todo lo que ha transcurrido. Vuestro corazón sabe bien que no le hare daño!” Vacilando primero pero después con mas confianza recito una historia fantástica. Habló de un pueblo que construíra sus casas en las tierras doradas de los dominios del Dios del desierto. Estas gentes les llamaban a sus pueblos “Shi-wi-na y sus ciudades terraplenadas daban frente al sol saliente. Era una gente pacífica y agrícola,

cuyas necesidades eran pocas y sus riquezas pocas.

De un pais al oeste vinieron dos hombres de una raza enteramente desconocida. Uno era blanco y el otro negro. Los dos tenían buen conocimiento de la lengua Zuni o Shi-wi-na.

“Ese seria Cabeza de Vaca” murmullo don Pedro, “y el esclavo Estevanico”.

“Sus nombres no los se”, dijo la joven, “pues en nuestro idioma los conocemos unicamente por el blanco y el negro. Se fueron, despues de haber sido bien recibidos por los pueblos y los pobladores del desierto.”

Despues de muchos años volvió el negro. Esta vez un Hombre Santo lo acompañaba. El Hombre Santo era reverenciado por doquiera que iba, debido a la cruz que portaba, simbolo de la estrella de la tarde que ellos veneraban.

Iba de tribu en tribu, hablando de un Dios mas poderoso que todos. Y la gente del desierto eran buenos con el, dandole alimentos de sus modestas tiendas. Siempre hablaba el Hombre Santo de las Siete Ciudades de Cibolo. Y los pobladores del desierto, pensando de Shi-wi-na le dijeron que ciertamente habia siete ciudades, pero que estaban mas al norte y al este. Cuando se detuvo en un pueblo a predicar la religión de este extraño Dios, envió adelante al negro para determinar la dirección de Shi-si-na y el tesoro que hubiera allí.

De este modo Don Pedro de Tovar volvió a oír del Negro Estevanico. El quien habia sido un esclavo ahora iba como grandioso conquistador. Se le olvidó la misión que el Fraille Marcos le habia encomendado. Iba hinchado de poder y con ambición de riquezas.

Iba de pueblo a pueblo demandando turquezas y mujeres! Con plumas en su pelo negro, grueso y risado, un anillo en su nariz Africana, vestido con un traje viejo de alguna grandeza de España, así iba Estevanico, el Negro.

Primero los pueblos le temían y le entregaban lo que deseaba. Marchaba con un verdadero haren de mujeres Indias, quienes llevaban canastas de adornos plateados.

Fue en la tierra de los Zuni, que el esclavo vió a Estrella-de-la-Tarde. La Vió cuando llevaba agua del arroyo que regaba los plantíos de maiz y su corazón negro codiciaba su belleza, aunque ella era la hija del gobernador del pueblo. Otra vez hizo sus arrogantes demandas, amenazando con la maldición de poderes sobrenaturales si no acataban a sus deseos.

(Continue in next Issue)

THE LATIN AMERICAN CHILD IN TEXAS

By H. T. Manuel

Professor of Educational Psychology,
The University of Texas

Mr. President-General and Members
of the League of United Latin-American
Citizens,

The League of United Latin-American Citizens is an organization of noble ideals. I count myself happy to have a number of its leaders among my personal friends. It is a great honor to be invited to address this convention, and I wish now to express my appreciation of this honor to your worthy President-General and his co-workers. I have been deeply touched by the confidence which these leaders and other members of the organization have shown in my work. If I were to speak out of the depths of my heart, it would be to say that your attitude goes a long way toward sustaining my purpose to contribute my part toward the solution of a great social problem. When discouragements come, I am cheered by the knowledge that there are at least some who care and who are vitally interested in the outcome of my study.

My work in connection with the Latin-American child is primarily that of investigator. Under a grant of the University of Texas Fund for Research in the Social Sciences, for the past few years I have had the pleasure of giving special attention to problems related to the education of Spanish-speaking children. Research is a tedious and expensive process and our progress is necessarily slow. It is however, an important process, for intelligent action in any field demands first of all that we know the truth, that error and opinion give way to scientific fact. One reason why there is so much confusion in dealing with the problem of educating Spanish-speaking children is that certain very important facts have not yet been discovered, and in the absence of fact we must rely on opinion. Another reason is that many facts already known by a few are not generally known. I regret that my discussion this afternoon must be based on a research which is still in progress, but I shall present some facts and comments growing out of the study in its present stage.

The Latin-American child came into Texas long before any other except the native Indian. A little more than four hundred years ago, the Southwest was peopled by a strong native race of relatively high culture, which had

its center on the Mexican plateau. To this country, occupied by this native race, came the Spanish, and the blood of many Spaniards mingled freely with the blood of the natives to produce a cross between two great races. There resulted a varied population—white, Indian, and all degrees of mixture. This varied population occupied territory as far north as San Antonio and East Texas before English-speaking people began to settle west of the Sabine River. A permanent settlement of Spanish-speaking colonists was established at San Antonio in 1718, about a century before Stephen F. Austin brought into Texas the first large group of English-speaking colonists. It was the Latin-American child, following the native Indian, whose parents first tamed the Texas wilderness.

When Mexico became independent of Spain in 1821, Texas was a part of the northern frontier. On the invitation of the Mexican government there came large groups of English-speaking colonists and they came in such numbers that they soon outnumbered the Spanish-speaking group. In those early days it was almost inevitable that trouble should arise between colonists and a distant government. Both the English-speaking and the Spanish-speaking colonists had back of them the precedent of breaking away from their mother country in a war of independence. The fact that the greater number of people in Texas spoke a different language and had a different religion, in a day when religious controversies were bitter, did not help to hold Texas to Mexico. It was only a few years until Texas also declared its independence. Then, finding its difficulties as a separate nation may, it soon become a part of the United States.

It will do no good to distort historical facts to make one nation or the other appear brave and the other cowardly, one right and the other wrong. Rather we should see the strength and weakness of both. Whatever may have been the merits of these early disputed, this vast state has been created, having among its citizens both English-speaking and Spanish-speaking people, who through the years have lived together in peace and harmony. Even the struggle for the independence of Texas was not an exclusive Anglo-American affair. The names of Ruiz, Navarro, and de Zavala adorn the Texas Declaration of Independence, and de Zavala was the provisional vice-president of the Republic.

Since the colonial days the population

of Texas has been increased by the coming of people both from north of the Red River and from south of the Rio Grande—to a lesser extent indeed from other countries also. In the last few decades thousands of immigrants have swelled the number of Latin-Americans. In 1930 there were about 700,000 Spanish-speaking people in Texas who were either foreign born themselves or were the children of one or both parents who were foreign born.

It is among the children of this newest group where much of our social and educational problem lies. By far the majority of those who have come in the last few years are poor people, of limited culture and meager opportunity. Thousands of the Latin-American children in Texas live in homes of the most distressing poverty—crowded, unsanitary, unable to provide proper food and clothing without books, and ignorant of many of the commonplace facts which enrich the lives of their more fortunate neighbors.

The economic condition of this large section of the Latin-American population of Texas is a very significant factor of the whole situation. For one thing the attitude of many Anglo-Americans are determined by the conditions found among the poor. To many people whose contacts have been limited, the Mexican laborer represents the Mexican people. Conditions which in reality are economic and cultural are supposed to be racial, and the traits which are found among the very poor are thought to be characteristic of all or nearly all of the racial group. As a result, Latin-Americans of high culture are the victims of a prejudice growing in large measure out of the poverty of the Mexican laborer.

The individual who is interested in social welfare must not be profoundly impressed by a situation in which extreme poverty is so prevalent. The child whose parents have hardly the bare necessities of life has neither the opportunity of the happy childhood to which he is entitled nor the chance to prepare adequately for the future. If he is not clean, if he lacks ambition, if his physical powers are stunted, if he comes to school with meager knowledge and primitive manners, it is because he has never had a chance. It is our duty and privilege through the public school to save as much as we can of his personality and to give him the chance which he has never had at home. To rob him further of this birthright by denying him an education would be cruel and criminal.

Poverty and underprivileged are words which would have new meaning if it were our own children crying for bread which we could not supply; if we were compelled to watch beside the bed of a son or daughter whose life was ebbing away because of the lack of medical assistance; if our children had to be sent to school in rags insufficient to protect them either from the cold or from the remarks of an unthinking world; or even if we should see close at hand the similar results of poverty among other children. If there are those who know nothing of the sting of poverty either by experience or by observation, for the sake of kindling their own human sympathy and their zeal for social justice, they should visit some of the places called home by children of extreme under-privilege. Go to some of the schools in the out-of-the-way places and see three or four children of the same family having but one pencil and one writing tablet to be used by each in turn on successive days. See children suffering from hunger like that proud boy who brought a lunch basket to school day after day absolutely empty.

Or go to a section not far from the place where we are now assembled. San Antonio is a wonderful city, pleasant and beautiful and incidentally doing a wonderful work for Latin-American children in the schools. It rightly boasts of its historic missions, its beautiful gardens, and its towering buildings. Yet near the heart of this remarkable city, among the miserable shacks used as homes by hundreds of Latin-American children, are housing conditions which are alike a disgrace to civilization and a blight to childhood.

The extreme poverty of many Latin-American children in Texas is but a phase of the general failure of our civilization to balance production and distribution, to achieve social justice, and to guarantee economic security to the masses. The existence of extreme want in a land of plenty is indefensible, and we need to do some intensive thinking and careful planning to repair this breakdown of our economic system. While charity is necessary to relieve the immediate crisis of hunger and cold, the real solution must be something more fundamental. The child of the unskilled laborer is compelled to live in relative want even in times of general prosperity and when we come to such crisis as our current business depression, a cruel economic disorder frequently leaves him destitute.

Economic injustice has been the lot of the Mexican laborer in Texas per-

haps even more than that of others. And coupled with this there has sometimes been a bitter lack of insight and sympathy on the part of the general public. Many seem to have overlooked the fact that cheap labor in great quantity was eagerly sought and urgently invited only a few years back. It came and has done our work. It is strangely inconsistent now to treat this labor as something unwanted and unwelcomed. Now, it is a part of our solemn duty to provide conditions which will give to these laborers, as it will give to others, the economic security which is the inherent right of every man who offers his talents, few or many, to do the world's work. In the society which we are to build for the future, there must be no hungry, ragged children, denied from birth by conditions beyond their powers. From such conditions our civilization must find a way of escape.

Continued next issue

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CARTA DEL PRESIDENTE DEL CONCILIO DE SEGUIN, TEXAS

El Editor de Lulac News recibió recientemente una carta del Sr. S. R. Garcia, Presidente del Concilio No. 30, de Seguin, Texas.

El Sr. Garcia desafortunadamente, segun nos indica, ha tenido que sufrir la perdida de su esposa la Sra. Felicitas M. Garcia recientemente y anteriormente a su nieta, la virtuosa Senorita Berta Pina. Recientemente ha abrazado la causa de LULAC y encuentra consolacion en ser parte integra de este movimiento. Dice el Sr. Garcia:

"Me siento abrumado por mi mala suerte, mas con la esperanza de ver cumplido una ambición que he alimentado la mayor parte de mi vida que mis hijos sean iguales, pues no considero que el Creador haya hecho las cosas a medias. Asi es que tan presto como se me invito para que me uniera a la LULAC, desde luego ressolvi ingresar, porque como dice un adagio "El que a buen arbol se arrima buena sombra lo cobija". Yo tengo fe ciega que en un futuro no lejano el pueblo Mexico-Americano deje esa apatia, y ha-

ga un esfuerzo para proteger a los seres del mañana de nuestro origen.

Yo verdaderamente admiro la sublime idea de los buenos hombres que se echaron auestas una carga de ayudarnos alimentar a nuestros hijos con alimentos intelectuales, siendo que ellos, los directores de este movimiento tienen asegurado su porvenir como el Lic. M. C. Gonzalez, Lic. Adolfo A. Garza y Lic. Jose T. Canales y otros muchos que no tengo el gusto de conocer, y aun desinteresadamente dan su tiempo y su esfuerzo para bien de nuestra raza.

Adelante benefactores, seguid! Ojala! y que un dia tengais el gusto de ver cumplida la prediccion del Lic. Canales de que dentro de cinco anos la Segregacion de las escuelas de la niñez Mexico-Americana en nuestra patria sera una cosa del pasado. Y Ojala! yo cumpla los 67 años para regocijarme con Uds. en esa obra de redención. Tengo 34 años de pagar todos mis impuestos como ciudadano Americano, y de ocho hijos que creamos en humilde hogar, jamas he permitido que mis hijos ocurran a las mentadas "escuelas Mexicanas". Hace dos años despues de tantos afanes fui favorecido con la influencia del Prof. J. F. Sigert y conseguí que una de mis hijas Herminia Garcia fuera admitida en la escuela superior de Seguin, Texas, y por cierto, fue la primera alumna de nuestro origen. Hoy me felicito, pues el numero es de once que concurren a dicha escuela y me honro en anunciar que Herminia Garcia, Antonio Morales y Josefa Vela se van a graduar este año. Tan solo lamento que mi digna esposa no haya sobrevivido para que viera realizar sus anhelos, de ver su hija graduar.

Quedo de Ud. atto. y s. s.

S. R. Garcia

Business & Professional Directory

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**LUCKY STAR CLUB
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ANNIVERSARY**

The Lucky Star Club celebrated their second anniversary, Thursday, January 28th, with a frolic held at the Plaza.

This frolic was very well attended by their many friends. The club was congratulated by many other organizations of this city.

The Lulacs wish to congratulate this organization for their wonderful success, and also wishes them many more years of club life. The executive committee of this organization is composed of the following: Miss Lydia Lozano Pres.; Miss Tony Sanches, Vice-Pres.; Miss Linda Cordova, Sec.; Miss Christine Carnot, Treas.

: : :

**CIRCULO SOCIAL
CHAPULTEPEC CELEBRO
DECIMO ANIVERSARIO**

El Circulo Social Chapultepec celebro su Decimo Aniversario, con un lucido baile que se verificó el dia 7 del presente en el Ball Room de el Hotel Plaza. Todo el club en general fue muy cordialmente felicitado por los representantes de los demas clubs recreativos de esta localidad. La mesa directiva del Circulo Social Chapultepec esta formada por los siguientes jovenes: Gregorio Guajardo, Presidente; Arturo Cardenas, Vice-Presidente; Enrique Castillo, Secretario; Federico Ondarza, Tesorero.

: : :

LULAC CLEARING HOUSE

Conducted by F. Valencia.

WHAT DO YOU NEED? WHAT DO YOU WANT TO BUY
WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

The aim of this department is to assist readers to locate new articles adapted to mail selling, to furnish source of supply of any article, or articles, and to supply any information they may desire. Send your request direct to Mr. F. VALENCIA, Editor 210 Hicks Building—San Antonio, Texas

If personal reply is desired, kindly enclose 25c, and stamp to pay for extra amount of work required.

Again we have one about a Scotchman who was invited to a party and told that each guest was to bring something. He brought his relatives.

Some one said that the writer of this column should have no trouble in having plenty of coffee to drink as he has been made collector for the San Antonio Council. Now is that Nice?

—:—

Violets are green,

Roses are Pink,

Immediately after—

The thirteenth drink.

—:—

Success is not always the result of wisdom nor does wisdom always beget success.

—:—

Uncle Ike from Corn Cob Hollow says, "What I don't understand about this here game of golf, is why some folks play it when it makes 'em so darn mad."

—:—

Some people are bent from too much work; others get choked trying to avoid work.

"You mean to tell me he sat here all evening with his arms folded."

"Yeah, but I was in them".

—:—

The San Antonio Council has had so many new members this past month, that to enumerate them all here it would just about fill this column and you would then have no This and That—and—THAT would be to bad—Don't you think so?—Oh—YEH—And thank you at the same time.

—:—

If you folks recall, last month, I told you about our editor smoking a cigarette? Well sir, he sure is going some this month! Just the other day he pulled a fast one on us by pulling out a brand new package of Luckies and Say! he's got that smoking business down PAT by this time. Why, he can even make smoke circles. That's more than a lot of us old timers can do.

Un Curso de Taquigraphia Gratis

Con el objeto de aumentar la circulación de LULAC NEWS y extender el campo de acción de la LULAC, presentamos una oportunidad a las Sritas., Sras., Jóvenes y Sres., de ganar un poco de dinero colocando suscripciones para LULAC NEWS y además regalaremos absolutamente gratis un curso completo de Taquigrafia en el San Antonio Business College a la persona que nos envíe mayor numero de suscripciones dentro de seis meses, terminando este concurso en Marzo de 1932. Escriba pidiendo detalles. Solicitamos agentes y representantes de LULAC NEWS.

F. VALENCIA,

210 Hicks Building,

San Antonio, Texas

Aims and Purposes of The League of United Latin-American Citizens

- 1.—To develop within the members of our race the best, purest and most perfect type of a true and loyal citizen of the United States.
- 2.—To eradicate from our body politic all intents and tendencies to establish discriminations among our fellow-citizens on account of race, religion or social position as being contrary to the true spirit of Democracy, our Constitution and Laws.
- 3.—To use all the legal means at our command to the end that all citizens in our country may enjoy equal rights, the equal protection of the laws of the land and equal opportunities and privileges.
- 4.—The acquisition of the English language which is the official language of our country, being necessary for the enjoyment of our rights and privileges, of this Organization, and we pledge ourselves to learn, and speak and teach same to our children.
- 5.—To define with absolute and unmistakable clearness our unquestionable loyalty to the ideals, principles and citizenship of the United States of America.
- 6.—To assume complete responsibility for the education of our children as to their rights and duties and the language and customs of this country; the latter, in so far as they may be good customs.
- 7.—We solemnly declare once for all to maintain a sincere and respectful reverence for our racial origin of which we are proud.
- 8.—Secretly and openly, by all lawful means at our command, we shall assist in the education and guidance of Latin-Americans and we shall protect and defend their lives and interests whenever necessary.
- 9.—We shall destroy any attempt to create racial prejudices against our people, and any infamous stigma which may be cast upon them, and we shall demand for them the respect and prerogatives which the Constitution grants to us all.
- 10.—Each of us considers himself with equal responsibilities in our Organization, to which we voluntarily swear subordination and obedience.
- 11.—We shall create a fund for our mutual protection, for the defense of those of us who may be unjustly prosecuted and for the education and culture of our people.
- 12.—This Organization is not a political club, but as citizens we shall participate in all local, state and national welfare of our people, and we disregard and abjure once for all any personal obligation which is not in harmony with these principles.
- 13.—With our vote and influence we shall endeavor to place in public office men who show by their deeds, respect and consideration for our people.
- 14.—We shall select as our leaders those among us who demonstrate, by their integrity and culture, that they are capable of guiding and directing us properly.
- 15.—We shall maintain publicity means for the diffusion of these principles and for the expansion and consolidation of this Organization.
- 16.—We shall pay our poll tax as well as that of members of our families in order that we may enjoy our rights fully.
- 17.—We shall diffuse our ideals by means of the press, lectures and pamphlets.
- 18.—We shall oppose any radical and violent demonstration which may tend to create conflicts and disturb the peace and tranquility of our country.
- 19.—We shall have mutual respect for our religious views and we shall never refer to them in our Institutions.
- 20.—We shall encourage the creation of educational institutions for Latin-Americans and we shall lend our support to those already in existence.
- 21.—We shall endeavor to secure equal representation for our people on juries and in the administration of Governmental affairs.
- 22.—We shall denounce every act of peonage and mistreatment as well as the employment of our minor children of scholastic age.
- 23.—We shall resist and attack energetically all machinations tending to prevent our social and political unification.
- 24.—We shall oppose any tendency to separate our children in the schools of this country.
- 25.—We shall maintain statistics which will guide our people with respect to working and living conditions and agricultural and commercial activities in the various parts of our country.

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