



VOL. 6

EL PASO, TEXAS, AUGUST, 1939

NO. 8



THE CAPITOL OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

SPONSORED BY AUSTIN LULAC COUNCIL No. 85



THIS IS A GROUP PICTURE OF THE OFFICERS AND SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF AUSTIN COUNCIL NO. 85

They are standing left to right: Louis Martinez, Tony Cisneros, Lee Cardenas, Frank Garza, Mike Arredondo, Hector Moreno, Jessie Garza, Jose Saldivar, Tom Faraklas, Jr., John Albert Garcia, Henry Moreno, Raul Moreno, Jose Moreno, Gonaro Briones, Julio Velasquez, Frank Lopez, Andrew Castanon, Ignacio Molina

Sitting, left to right: Nash Moreno, Vincent Valdes, Tony Garza, Alberto Trevino, Buddy del Rio, Dr. J. T. Saldivar, G. A. Martins, Alfredo Munguia, Ezequiel Acevedo, J. A. Santos, Roy Velasquez, and Dr. Alberto G. Garcia. There are many other members of the Council who were not available for this picture.



OFFICERS OF AUSTIN COUNCIL NO. 85:

Sitting from left to right: G. A. Martins, President, Alfredo Munguia, Vice-President.

Standing from left to right: Ezequiel Acevedo, Secretary, J. A. Santos, Treasurer.



Mary Ann Valdes, eight year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Valdes, was unanimously selected "Mascon" of Austin Local Council No. 85 at the annual banquet had by the Council at the Boy Scouts Hut last March. A pupil of The Camille Long School of Dancing, and also a speech pupil under Mrs. Elizabeth Benson of the Texas School of Fine Arts, Mary Ann has not only endeared herself to the Austin Council but has become also one of its most enjoyable entertainers.



Greetings Lulac!

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Chairman of
Educational Committee
San Antonio, Texas

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President General:

D. A. Fraser, Vice-Pres. Gen'l.	Modesto A. Gomez, elected
E. G. Garza, Secretary General,	F. T. Martinez, elected,
A. A. Zamora, Treasurer General,	Jacob Bernal, elected.

Greetings from our Mayor

TOM MILLER

AUSTIN

TEXAS



"All for One and One for All"

The Official Organ of the

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

SINGLE COPY — 20c

Published at El Paso, Texas

Edited by J. C. MACHUCA

— of —

EL PASO COUNCIL NO. 8

Address All Communications Pertaining To

LULAC NEWS

— to —

J. C. MACHUCA 503 Fewel St. El Paso, Texas

VOL 6 August, 1939 NO. 8

EDITORIAL . . .

BACK AGAIN

After one year of apparent inactivity, we are back again where we started almost three years ago, although now under entirely different conditions. During the past three years LULAC NEWS has changed complexion. From almost nothing—for we had no other equipment except an old Corona portable typewriter and our willingness to serve our League to the best of our knowledge, skill, and ability—LULAC NEWS grew to what it is today.



J. C. MACHUCA

and ability—LULAC NEWS

NEWS

When President General Frank J. Galvan, Jr., of El Paso gave us the appointment of Director of Publicity, we did not know where to start or what to do. We spent many hours, days, and weeks planning, scheming, and what not. We were just about ready to give up in despair when the idea occurred to us that Article

ARTICLE II, SECTION 15

II, Section 15, of our general constitution read as follows: "We shall maintain publicity means for the diffusion of these principles and for the expansion and consolidation of this organization." Taking this as a cue, we called on Mr. Galvan in person, and in our customary forceful (or shall we say "impulsive") manner, we put the issue up to him. We made such a deep impression on him that he himself went out and obtained the advertisements for the first edition of LULAC NEWS published in El Paso. And not only that, but he very reluctantly parted with the "staggering" sum of \$25.00, which he took out of the General Treasury in order to get us started. This amount was afterwards paid back into the General Treasury.

From then on it was a continual struggle. We were not getting enough income to meet our obligations. We fought the battle alone, for the administration would not back us. It took all the moral courage which we possessed to face these adverse conditions. During the first year of our administration as Director of Publicity, five editions of our official organ were published and placed before our membership. At the end of the fiscal year 1936-37, we did not owe a single cent.

Then came the Longoria administration. Hardly had Mr. Longoria taken office, when we were again appointed Director of Publicity for another year. From the very start we were told not to expect any financial assistance from the administration but that we had the administration's good will and moral support—if you know what that means. In spite of all this, we managed to obtain a loan

LOCAL COUNCIL SPONSORSHIP PLAN

of \$77.50, from the General Treasury. It was during the Longoria administration that we started the plan of having the local councils to sponsor editions of our official organ. It was a tough fight to sell the idea to the local councils. Laredo, our present headquarters, was the first council of our League to enter this new venture. At the end of the Longoria administration, because of the delinquency of several local councils, LULAC NEWS was in the "red" around \$150.00, half of this amount was indebtedness to the Director of Publicity and the balance was due the General Treasury. However, we did not receive the 25% appropriation provided by our constitution for LULAC NEWS from the General Treasury, and we had enough delinquent accounts on our books to cover all this indebtedness and still have a credit balance had these delinquent accounts been

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collected. During the second year of our administration eight editions of our official organ were published and the first format was used, forerunner of subsequent editions which ushered in a new era in the history of LULAC NEWS. The Convention edition of 1938 sponsored by the Santa Fe Councils was the forerunner of subsequent editions published during the Martinez administration.

OUR OBJECTIVE Our objective had not been reached, however. We wanted twelve editions of LULAC NEWS published in as many consecutive months. This idea was sold to a man who is and has always been a real and true Lulacker. He has very amply demonstrated this to the membership of our League not only by deeds but by example. We backed him for President General of our League, and Mr. Filemon T. Martinez went hands down. At the El Paso National Convention, 1938, we requested the Supreme Council to make provisions to insure the success of our plan, which was done, when Resolution No. 14 was adopted unanimously. This resolution made it mandatory for each member of our League to contribute \$1.00 per year for the support of LULAC NEWS.

We thought that our troubles were at an end. But more disappointments were in store for us. The Laredo and San Antonio Men's Councils were very much opposed to having LULAC NEWS published in El Paso and particularly that we should direct its destiny. The delegates from these councils did not like our manner of expression, our aggressive spirit, and our open frankness. These two delegations came with "blood" in their eyes to the El Paso Convention. We must confess that it is the only time that we "pulled a fast one" on our unsuspecting membership. However, we do not regret it. It was done in good faith and with no other motive in view than to serve the best interests of our organization. Even our philosophical Judge Canales, who drew up the resolution on rotation in office, did not suspect what was really back of it until we told him about it six or seven months afterwards. In order to keep LULAC NEWS in El Paso another year—solely to reach our objective of 12 editions in 12 consecutive months—we put it up to the delegates in Convention assembled at El Paso that there should be **rotation in office** even for appointive offices. Before this took place we had advocated this same principle in our message to our membership three weeks prior to the time the Convention took place. We saw what was coming and we prepared for it. The resolution passed and the the Laredo and San Antonio delegations as well as

FRED PONCE JR. APPOINTED

some of our local members breathed a sigh of relief. Our Mr. Martinez, at our request, appointed our good friend and fellow member Mr. Fred Ponce Jr., to the important office of

Director of Publicity, with the understanding that we would cooperate in every way possible with him in the work. Did Mr. Ponce meet with opposition from the very start from some of our local members? We hope to tell you! And what a "sandstorm" was raised! Mr. Ponce's first answer to his critics was an issue of our official organ that came out in the month of July 1938, in which he himself had designed the front and back cover pages. While this edition was sponsored by the El Paso Councils, it was really Mr. Ponce's personal efforts—with what little help we gave him—that put over the first edition of LULAC NEWS at the beginning of the Martinez administration. The attitude assumed by certain members of the El Paso Councils completely discouraged Mr. Ponce to the extent that he was ready to resign. But he had absolute faith and confidence in us and he was generous enough to take our advice. We told him, "El Paso has too good a record in the League and we cannot afford to have the League lose faith in us. We must not let El Paso down."

With a debt of approximately \$150.00, staring him in the face, Mr. Ponce was able to obtain additional money from personal loans, the General Treasury, and El Paso Council No. 8. It was enough to tie LULAC NEWS over until Taos Council No. 78, came to the rescue when it sponsored the September 1938 edition of our official organ. From then on, while Mr. Ponce had his ups and downs, he managed to pull through to the end. It took faith and moral courage, consistent planning and financial assistance from local councils to make LULAC NEWS what it is today.

MORE ATTRACTIVE EDITIONS

While we had at numerous times discussed with Mr. Ponce the idea of producing more artistic and attractive editions of our official organ — in fact our Ladies Organizer General began planning on the May 1939 edition in the month of October 1938—it was the practical suggestion and encouragement which our Judge J. T. Canales gave Mr. Ponce that eventually caused the Director of Publicity to give the idea a trial. The Brownsville edition of LULAC NEWS made its appearance and were it not for the financial support given by Judge Canales and the Brownsville Council No. 3, at that time, LULAC NEWS would not have been improved in subsequent editions like it was. The League owes the Brownsville Council and Judge Canales a vote of thanks for making it possible to publish the first artistic and attractive edition of our official organ.

LULAC NEWS was the agency directly responsible for the impetus given to our League during the past fiscal year for the recognition it received all over our country as a national organization. It was Mr. Ponce the man who slaved in order that our organization

might fulfill that part of its mission, "for the diffusion of these principles and for the expansion and consolidation of this organization." Has the membership of our League realized the debt it owes to Mr. Ponce for the monumental services which he rendered to our organization?

All this struggle to make LULAC NEWS an institution worth supporting has resulted in a paradox. When El Paso wanted to keep LULAC NEWS just one more year, for the good of the organization, some of the membership of our League did not want to grant El Paso that privilege. They thought that we were making a "racket" out of LULAC NEWS; that our publication was pouring money into our pockets; that our policies as Director of Publicity were not serving the best interest of our organization by our uncompromising method of doing our duty as we saw it; and that a "soft soaping," "pussyfooting" Director of Publicity should be selected for the job. And now that some of the El Paso members have consistently refused to handle our official organ—and we personally put up a stubborn and unrelenting fight to keep LULAC NEWS out of El Paso—the very councils and some of the members of our League who last year were so bitterly opposed to keeping LULAC NEWS in El Paso another year, are now the very ones that are clamoring, insisting, pleading and urging that our official organ remain in El Paso, because of the TREMENDOUS amount of work involved in publishing it. We opposed LULAC NEWS remaining in El Paso among other reasons, in order that those who were so prone to criticize us might find out, as our friend M. M. Machado would express it that, "no es lo mismo comer a tirarse con gordas." It has also been our experience that the more one contributes to the League the more it is expected of one. Our best efforts and dilig-

ence are not good enough. We must accomplish more in order to prove that we are really cooperating.

OUR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT

Who can understand this inconsiderate attitude and inconsistency on the part of some of our membership?

We have not been appointed Director of Publicity. We are to edit only the August and September 1939 editions of LULAC NEWS. The procrastinating policy adopted by the present administration is far from having a stimulating and encouraging effect on our membership. Our acceptance of this appointment has absolutely no connection whatsoever with any promise or pledge made, at any time, by any individual member, group or members, or officers of our League to any members or delegates of our organization, especially those who attended the San Antonio Convention, last June. We are obligated to no one in League for this appointment and we did not accept it as a result of any promise or pledge made to the effect that should a certain candidate get elected—who did get elected—then LULAC NEWS would remain in El Paso and we would receive the appointment as Director of Publicity. No one was authorized to make that promise or pledge.

It will be our endeavor to fulfill our duties connected with our appointment faithfully, as we understand them, and for the progress and betterment of our organization. We are open to suggestions and constructive criticism. We ask the full cooperation of the membership and we hope that our official organ will continue to serve our membership in the same useful and inspiring manner it did during the past administration.



Greetings from



Roaster in Austin
Fresh for you

AUSTIN

TEXAS

Austin, The Capital of Texas

By G. A. Martins, President
Austin Council No. 85

NOTE:—My purpose in writing this article is to disseminate among the readers of this publication some interesting information concerning Austin, the Capital of Texas. I desire to express my appreciation to Miss Harriet Smith, Archivist of the Texas State Library, and to the Austin Chamber of Commerce for their valuable assistance in this connection.



The United States District Court at Austin

One morning in February, 1839, five horsemen were riding up along the valley of the Colorado to the little town of Waterloo on the east bank of the river. Their mounts were hardy Texas mustangs, and it was obvious from the appearance of both the men and the horses that they had travelled far and long. They were strangers, and their presence in that part of the country, as well as their deportment, indicated that they were engaged in business of momentous importance. The names of these men were A. C. Horton, I. W. Burton, William Meniles, Isaac Campbell, and Louis P. Cooke. Their mission in the valley of the Colorado was indeed momentous: They were the agents of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, and, at the request of President Mirabeau B. Lamar, had ridden all the way from the city of Houston, first along the valley of the Brazos river, then through the county of Bastrop, and up along the valley of the Colorado river, in quest of a suitable site for the future capital of Texas.

Although soon after the declaration of independence on the 2nd of March, 1836, some of the chief officers and other leading men of the Republic of Texas began to feel the need for a more centrally located seat



Travis County Courthouse at Austin

of government than that at the city of Houston, no definite steps were taken toward that end until the 4th of January, 1839. At this time, President affixed his signature to an act passed by the Congress for the pur-

pose, wherein provision was made for the appointment of five commissioners who should be empowered to select and purchase a proper site for the erection of public buildings for the offices of the government. The five horsemen that we met on their way to the little town of Waterloo were named as commissioners under the act, and at the time we encountered them, they were engaged in the discharge of their duties pursuant to such commission.

The task that had been imposed upon these men was both difficult and beset with dangers; they were required to travel what was then a veritable wilderness infested with hostile Indians and other marauders, and locate the site of the future capital somewhere above the town of Bastrop between the Colorado and the Trinity rivers. They had no knowledge of the country over which they were to pass nor of the many obstacles that were to be encountered; yet, they asked no questions, but went about the object of their mission undauntedly—tirelessly moving forward in their quest until the end was attained. With great devotion to the cause of the new Republic, they traversed the country and examined the advantages offered by the various localities within the territory mentioned to them both by the Congress and President Lamar, and then came to the little town of Waterloo on the east bank of the Colorado river.

When they beheld the thousands of acres of tillable land extending about this little town, the rushing waters of the mighty Colorado, and the abundance of limestone and other building materials contained in the hills beyond, they knew that their search had ended. They purchased the necessary land, and Austin, the new capital of Texas, was born.

The history of the city of Austin is a beautiful romance, and I regret that want of space will not permit me to mention at least some of the passages of its interesting past.

One of the chief attractions of the Austin today is

the great State Capitol, built of the celebrated red Texas granite found at the quarries of Llano county. The building, approximating a Greek cross in outline, with a grand dome rising directly over the intersection of the main corridors, is second only to the capitol of New York in construction, second in size to that of the nation at Washington, and it is the seventh largest building in the world. It has beautiful grounds set with historical statues, and its halls are hung with paintings commemorating Texas' heroic daring and struggle for independence. Here the Legislature meets, and the inaugural balls, which bring the representative social life of the State together, are held. The Governor's office and public reception room, the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, the Third Court of Civil Appeals, and the State Library are all housed in this huge monument of red granite.

The present population of Austin is estimated at 80,000; this represents an increase of 26,880 people since the last census in 1930. Such tremendous gain in population is due mainly to the many opportunities that are to be found in the city by reason of its being both the capital of the State and the site of one of the greatest universities of the nation.

From a small school with a few professors and a handful of students in 1883, the University of Texas has risen to a prominent rank among the leading institutions of learning of the nation—a University that has conferred more than 26,838 degrees; has sent men and women to be leaders in most every part of the world, and whose class-rooms were occupied by more than 16,000 students during the long and the summer sessions ending this year.

The University of Texas has an income of five million dollars from its own oil-bearing lands, and it is one of the only three members in the South of the exclusive Association of American Universities, which is composed of but the 32 top-ranking colleges in the United States. Its library contains more than half a



The Market Place of the City of Austin

★

Mayor Tom Miller and Governor W. Lee O'Daniel watching Army Planes at Robert Mueller Airport as Army Celebrates 30th Year of Flying.

★



million volumes, and in addition, it contains five special collections of rare books which are of special value to the scholar and a source of pride to the whole State. Its new two million dollar administration building is a distinguished and breath-taking monument to Texas' educational achievements, and the quarter of a million dollar Littlefield Memorial Fountain situated at the entrance of the campus is a fitting threshold for this most distinguished institution.

The public school system of Austin teaches more than 13,000 pupils annually, and it has the unique advantage of being the only city public school system in the South that has a "University Junior High School" for the training of teachers to be used in the public schools. Among others, there are located in Austin the St. Edward's University, two seminaries, several eleemosynary institutions, and a score of schools of music and other fine arts.

Occupying a position of refinement induced by the prominence of its educational facilities, Austin is naturally a city of beautiful and permanent homes.

Texas' high officials, and the large number of state employees, establish their residences there and frequently remain after their tenure of office.

Under unusually successful operation of a city manager form of government since 1927, and especially during the last eight years of administration by the present city council under the leadership of its Mayor, the Hon. Tom Miller, Austin has made an enviable progress. Practically all of the principal streets of the city are paved; the end of each fiscal year finds a cash balance in all of its departments; its net bonded debt on January 2nd, 1939, was \$6,062,517.04, as against assessments on personal and real property for the year of 1939 of the value of \$60,412,425, and it owns property that has been conservatively valued at \$14,526,289.65.

For those who seek the unusual, Austin has many points of interest, and of historical and romantic significance. Some of these are: The Austin Woman's Club, built to represent a French chateau of feudal times; the State Cemetery, the "Arlington of Texas,"



Fire stations of the city decorated with Christmas lights.

and the resting place of her heroes, patriots, and statesmen; the Elizabeth Ney Studio, a shrine for lovers of sculpture; Laguna Gloria, the site chosen by Stephen F. Austin for his home, and the O. Henry Museum, a building enshrining the priceless relics of one of the world's famous short-story writers.

Within a radius of sixty miles from the city there are five lakes whose combine shoreline is 508 miles. These lakes are formed by the five dams known as Buchanan, Inks, Marble Falls, Marshall Ford, and Tom Miller; they are the result of more than twenty-five years of planning and the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and their importance may be measured in terms of flood control, irrigation, electric power, and means of recreation.

The visitor who is interested primarily in recreation will find that these lakes are being kept well stocked with fish, provision having been made for the maintenance of several fish hatcheries near them. The mountainous and wooded section around the five lakes is ideal for camping sites, and one can be found to suit practically any taste, whether it be near the water's edge or on the crest of a hill overlooking miles of blue mountains swept by fresh and invigorating Texas air.

Austin is situated at an altitude ranging from 509 to 700 feet above sea level, and its average annual temperature is 67 6° f. In conclusion, though not a fountain of youth, "Austin is a place to enjoy living."

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Message From The President General

PURPOSE—In short, brief paragraphs I propose to keep the membership on notice of what is going on in the Home Office at Laredo. These messages will be purely informational, and will be published monthly in LULAC NEWS. Communications to the membership of another nature, such as orders, instructions, and announcements, will be addressed directly to the Secretaries of the various councils in the form of Bulletins and Proclamations. The Secretaries will be charged with the responsibility of apprising the membership of their respective Councils of the contents of these communications.

LULAC NEWS—For July, the News was published in Laredo. Fifteen hundred copies were ordered at a cost of \$155.80. Of this sum, \$106.00 was paid out of advertisements, and the balance charged to a \$90-a-month allowance we have budgeted as revenue from subscriptions to LULAC NEWS. Two hundred and fifty additional copies, at a cost of \$25.00, were ordered for the purpose of placing them in the hands of City Mayors, County Judges, District Judges, District Attorneys, Representatives, Congressmen, Senators, Heads of the Immigration Department, Public Libraries, etc., wherever calculated to do the most good and prove most beneficial to the member of LULAC. This was done with the intention of acquainting these officials with the nature of our organization, in order that possible contacts with them in the future be much easier.

THIS ISSUE—The News for August is published by Mr. J. C. Machuca, who has been appointed and authorized to edit and publish the August and September issues of the News. This appointment was made because it had not been possible during July to have a meeting of the Board of Trustees.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—A Resolution passed at San Antonio Convention placed the appointment of the Director of Publicity in the hands of a Board of Trustees. The members of the Board of Trustees reside in New Mexico, El Paso, Houston, and Laredo, Texas. The practicability of said Resolution will be shown by time and future events. It is hoped, however, that a meeting of the Board will be held during the month of August.

APPOINTMENTS—I have been besieged by recommendations for appointments. No one is more anxious than I am to fill out all these appointments and sit back to let the machinery operating automatically. But no

appointments can or should be made as to the Regions until after the new Constitution is ratified. Nor can some of the District appointments be made until after the meeting of the Supreme Council where it is hoped, a complete set of by-laws will be drafted and a thorough re-districting is made under the Regional divisions. These are things that your President General cannot and should not determine arbitrarily, and hence we are compelled to wait until the meetings of the Board and Council. These difficulties will be discussed in a private bulletin to the councils.

COMMUNICATIONS — Over 500 communications have been issued from the Home Office in the first two months of our Administration. Over 200 of these have been letters of a personal nature. This has involved a minor problem of filing letters according to Councils, to Lulac News matter, Board of Trustees affairs, and Personal correspondence. Elections of officers in the various councils take place at different times, and there must be a continuous checking and re-checking of secretaries in office and their addresses. Due to the fact that, under our present system, after the June election we change everything, from President General to Custodian of the Records, it is quite a laborious task to sort and classify the voluminous records, and then to check and correct inaccurate lists of presidents and secretaries, and to study and summarize the activity of the councils for the preceding year before one can acquire a good working grasp of the organized machinery.

HOME OFFICE—A large chart in our Office now shows us a list of all Texas councils, their Charter numbers, their presidents and secretaries and their addresses. Some corrections are yet to be made, and we hope the secretaries of the Councils will cooperate by sending us their addresses. We do not want to send any mail directed to a Council by addressing it to an ex-Secretary. As changes are made, incoming secretaries should immediately send their addresses to the Home Office.

NEW COUNCIL—The installation of Pecos Council No. 95, the first one installed for this Administration, is announced. The credit for this last LULAC activity is due to Mr. Ed Terrazas, Governor of the El Paso district, ably assisted by Mr. J. C. Machuca. The El Paso Council and the Fort Stockton Councils cooperated in this enterprise, and large delegations from both Councils attended the installation.

July 29, 1939.

E. D. SALINAS.

Lulac and Scouting

(See Photograph of B. S. A. Troop No. 6 on inside Back Cover)

By John Albert Garcia



JOHN ALBERT GARCIA

America's leaders of tomorrow are the Boy Scouts of today. In the Junior High Schools in the cities, towns, and villages throughout our great nation are assembled the citizens of the America of the future — both the good citizens and the bad. As an aid toward the development of the characters and personalities

of these individuals that they become the good citizens of tomorrow, the Boy Scout movement strides forward to new and greater heights with each succeeding year.

Embodied in the Scout Oath and Scout Law, the foundations upon which Scouting has been built, are all those fine and potent essentials which developed in any individual will exemplify him as an outstanding model of what America wants and needs in its leaders of tomorrow. Because this fact is known and recognized by far-sighted, public-spirited citizens, they, through their leading organizations and institutions, in the spirit of good citizenship, have seen fit to render an invaluable public service by the sponsoring of the Boy Scout movement.

With the advent to prominence of the League of United Latin American Citizens, with its lofty aims and ambitions for the development of good citizenship among its constituents, it is not surprising that, with an eye to the future generations of Lulackers, the Boy Scout movement has been fostered and propelled forward with great vigor in the active councils. We, the Lulac, have realized that no more fertile soil in which to implant the ideals and principles of Lulackism could be provided than in the citizen whose boyhood and adolescence had been guided by the principles of Scouting and the adherence to the Scout Oath and Law which requires that he be Trustworthy, Loyal, Helpful, Friendly, Courteous, Kind, Obedient, Cheerful, Thrifty, Brave, Clean, and Reverent.



ALFRED MUNGUIA, SCOUTMASTER B. S. A. TROOP NO. 6

The Scout movement sponsored by Council 85 of Austin is relatively new. It was initiated in the early summer months of this year with the appointment of a Troop Committee composed of Chairman Nash Moreno, Dr. J. T. Saldivar, Vincent Valdes, Jesse Garza, Berni Gonzales, and John Albert Garcia. Under the sponsorship of this committee, Troop 6 of the Capital Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America was organized with Alfred Munguia as Scoutmaster and Alberto Treviño and John Albert Garcia as Assistant Scoutmasters. However, spite of the newness of the Troop the accomplishments of the council with the troop to date, and its aims and ambitions for the future are indeed meritorious. Among the accomplishments which can be mentioned are the enrollment and the active interest of ten scouts who have been completely outfitted through their own endeavors; the provision of a permanent and suitable meeting place for the troop — supplied by the St. David's Episcopal Church; the securing of Troop and American Flags for the troop — donated by Travis Post 76 of the American Legion of Austin; the active support and substantial contribution to the development and improvement of Camp Tom D. Wooten of the Capital Area Council; and the active support and cooperation in the activities promoted by the Capital Area Council.

With regard to the plans for the future, the council expresses the hope that within the year the active

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- CARTOONIST
- ILLUSTRATOR
- DESIGNER

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PHONE 2-1215

AUSTIN

TEXAS

membership of the troop shall be increased to 32 scouts with at least five having completed the requirements for First Class Scout. In addition, the council will strive to maintain the interest of the Scouts in its troop at such a pitch that the troop will present a challenge to the leading troops of the Capital Area Council for supremacy in all such inter-troop activities and competitions that may take place. Council No. 85 will continue to cooperate in the fullest possible extent with the Capital Area Council in whatever responsibilities it undertakes in the furtherance of Scouting in this district.

Thus it is with the experience and the accomplish-

Power

By J. A. Santos
Treasurer, Lulac Council No. 85

What is power? Power is that certain element capable of doing work. People do work according to the amount of power which they have in store. An engine does work according to the amount of power put in the machine considering its efficiency and the amount of power for which it was designed to hold, and to deliver as work.

The original sources of power available to mankind and to the world are the sun energy as heat, and the chemical power stored in the elements as coal, oil, gas, wood and others; but coal, oil, gas, and wood are the chief chemical products used by men for the development of power in machinery. Animals are chemical machines that use foods as its source of power and only God with the creation of Nature can make animals. Men make engines and machines of all kinds and their usual source of power are coal, oil, and wood.

An illustration of how man, as chemical machine, uses the chemical power stored in food and does work, is as follows:

We know that we must have food in order to survive. Every day we eat a quantity of food such as bread, milk, sweets, water, etc. These foods go through a chemical reaction in the stomach and other systems of our body, thereby producing heat energy as the source of power to be used in the formation of cells and bacterias useful to our blood stream. The blood stream carries the energy to every tissue of our body and thereby we are able to do work and move around. The excess energy or power is stored in our body as fats if the body systems are in a good working condition (good health) and every chemical reaction to the completion for which it was intended.

ments of the past behind us, with a clear knowledge of the needs of the present, and with aims and ambitions formulated with an ever-sharp eye to the demands and responsibilities of the future, that the LULAC shoulders the sponsorship of Scouting as a welcome duty, that it may thus contribute its small share toward the insurance of an America of the future guided and governed by leaders educated to a keen appreciation of the ideals of Democracy and fair play, and upon whom we may safely rely to uphold and defend these sacred principles of the Constitution of these United States.

The waste of the body goes to Mother Nature for another chemical change through the energy of the radiating rays of the sun and the complexity of the ground. Now, the food has completed its cycle, it came from the ground and has gone back to the ground where it started, and by the food cycle all living matter has obtained energy and stored power to do work.

Men through their mental and physical development have made many useful devices for the pursuance of progress and happiness. Among these devices useful to mankind, the steam engine started the biggest progress.

The steam engine uses coal, as a general rule, for its source of power. The coal is burned and chemical power (heat energy) makes steam, the steam moves the pistons and transforms the chemical power into mechanical power and this power may be used as mechanical power or changed to electrical power by means of a generator.

The next important device made by men in their pursuance of joy, happiness and progress has been the automobile. The engine uses gasoline as its source of power which is derived from the complex molecular structure of oil along with other useful products. The gasoline is mixed in the carburetor of the car with the proper amount of air for complete combustion. The mixture of gasoline and air passes to the piston where ignition takes place and chemical power is transformed into mechanical power by the expansion of the gas formed through the chemical reaction which takes place and moves the piston down. Now, by a series of these ignitions the automobile goes places for our joy and usefulness.

The next device which men have made and copied from Nature is the huge concrete structure used as huge water reservoirs for the accumulation of potential power. These structures, called dams, are used to store water in order to provide lakes, water for irrigation, prevention of floods and power for the generation of electricity.

The water in the dam is allowed to fall through a channel which has a series of wheels specially designed with blades, and as the water falls from one height to a lower one and strikes the blades, the wheels rotate and send this motion to a generator. The water in the dam has potential power because of its higher state, as the water falls it changes the potential power to kinetic energy (moving power), and when the water hits the blades of the wheel, the power is changed to mechanical power. This mechanical power rotates the axis of a generator and it in turn gives generation of electrical power to be used for the progress of a Nation and the happiness of all mankind.

Austin, the friendly City, Capital of the State of Texas and the seat of a future great Empire is very fortunate today with the access to four huge dams on the mighty Colorado River for the prevention of flood, the generation of electrical power, for irrigation and for recreational purposes.

The first of these dams in the Buchanan Dam, constructed at a cost of about \$7,900,000. The concrete structure is of multiple arch type, being 140.5 feet high and a little over two miles long. The lake formed, is about 32 miles long and has a maximum width of about 8 miles impounding 1,100,000 acre feet of water or about 360 billion gallons of water.

One acre foot of water is that quantity of water which is held by one flat acre of ground to the height of one foot or the equivalent of 43,560 cubic feet of water. The lake has a shoreline of about 192 miles. The potential power stored in this lake is tremendous and it will be used for the welfare of the people in adjoining towns and cities. The Inks Dam is located about 3 miles downstream from the Buchanan Dam; constructed at a cost of about \$2,069,000. The lake formed has a shoreline of about 20 miles and a maximum width of about half mile and impound about 4½ billion gallons of water. Inks Dam is constructed primarily for the production of electrical power, being assured of a constant supply of water from the great Buchanan Lake. Lakes Buchanan and Inks are about 60 miles from the city of Austin. The colossal Marshall Ford Dam is the highest dam on the Colorado

River and when completed will have a height of about 268 feet and the lake will have a shoreline of about 500 miles. The cost will be about \$30,000,000 and it will impound about 2 million acre feet of water or about 991 billion gallons of water. This lake will have a tremendous storage of potential power which will give comfort to the people at home when they get cheap electrical power for the operation of the many up-to-date conveniences of the modern homes. Industries also will grow in this section of the great State of Texas. Last but not least is the reconstructed Austin Dam, now named Tom Miller Dam; named in honor of the Mayor of the City of Austin, The Honorable Mayor, Tom Miller, worked very hard in the past few years using all his influences and ability in securing an appropriation from the Federal Government for the reconstruction of the Austin Dam.

The Dam and lake will be of tremendous value to Austin, since it is but a few minutes drive from the heart of the City. It also will have a clearer and purer water than that of the other three dams mentioned; because they will serve as sedimentation basins for the waters of the Austin Lake. The dam will be 63 feet high and is being reconstructed at a cost of about \$2,300,000. The lake will have about 100 miles of shoreline and will impound about 7 billion gallons of water. The potential power stored in the Tom Miller Dam will be used to generate electrical power for the progress of the Friendly City and Capital of the Mighty State of Texas.

To end this article there remains to be said, that God hath given us this wonderful land in order that we all may enjoy its resources and potential power in the pursuance of happiness, and that it is not intended either of the Mighty Creator or of the powerful foundation (the Constitution and laws) of the United States of America that any discrimination be made to any citizen of this great Nation because of race or creed. And to end this brief narration about power, I shall quote the powerful principles of this democratic Nation that will endure and never be vanished from this earth:

"A GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE." (The Constitution of the United States).

"GOD HATH MADE OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS OF MEN." (Berea College, Berea, Ky.).

"ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL" (League of United Latin American Citizens).

"UNITED WE STAND DEVIDED WE FALL" (State of Kentucky).

SAN ANTONIO JUNIOR COUNCIL NO. 4

By Stella Bento, Publicity Chairman

The following members of our council attended the Ladies' Council No. 12 banquet which was given in honor of its officers, June 24 at the Steak House: Bertha Herrera, President; Chaplain, Dora Herrera; Diega Martinez and Jesse Sitientes.

On July 10, we entertained with a benefit Bunco Party at the home of our Secretary, Buddy Garza. This Bunco Party, aside from being a very enjoyable affair, netted a nice little sum for our treasury. We plan to give another one this month.

Paying Off Wages

Sometime ago some of the business men and civic leaders of this City put on a drive for the purpose of raising funds for the local Boy's Club.

At the beginning of said drive a bet was made by the different teams that took part in it, among which the Latin American division, headed by Cruz Lozano was very prominent in its activities, that the person heading the losing division should ride a donkey in the lobby of the

Gunter Hotel while the winning Chief should ride the traditional white horse denoting victory. When the drive was over the Latin American Division was ahead and Mr. Cruz Lozano a prominent member of

We know that our Lulac ladies and men go to Jalisco Cafe after their meetings, Friday nights, but they don't know where we go after our meetings on Wednesday nights—we always go to eat ice cream at the Honey Kist Parlor, and spend nickles listening to our favorite "Beer Barrel Polka." Mrs. Herrera and Miss Sitientes always accompany us.

We have received our charter, and we understand that it is the first Charter issued to a Junior Council under the Salinas Administration. We are now making arrangements for our installation ceremonies to be held August 13, at Tech High School Auditorium, 637 Main Avenue, at 4:00 P. M., and we take the liberty of inviting all the near-by councils to attend. We hope to be honored by your presence.



Council No. 2, dressed as a Mexican Charro, rode the white horse while the runner-up M. Steves rode the donkey.

FORT STOCKTON COUNCIL NO. 62

Raymond Barron, President
Juan Terrazas, Secretary
Frank Barron, Reporter

On Sunday, July 2, 1939, the Ft. Stockton, El Paso and Pecos Councils of the League of United Latin American Citizens convened in Fort Stockton for the purpose of having all the surrounding Lulac Councils and members near Fort Stockton to get better acquainted and incidentally to install the first council of the League under the new administration. Unfortunately, not all adjacent Councils that were invited were represented. This gathering, which turned out to be most satisfactory and successful, was sponsored by Ft. Stockton Council No. 62.

The program for the day was as follows:

Reunion at Public School Auditorium, 11:00 a. m. - Luncheon, 12:00 to 1:00 p. m. - Installation and initiation of members Pecos Council, 1:00 to 3:00 p. m. - Soft Ball game between El Paso and Fort Stockton Councils, 3:00 to 5:00 p. m. - Recess, 5:00 to 6:00 p. m. - Ranch Barbecue at James Rooney Park, 6:00 to 8:00 p. m. - Dance at Lulac Hall, 8:00 till (?)

The reunion took place in the Public School Auditorium at 11:00 a. m. where the visitors and members from El Paso, Pecos and Marfa were welcomed by President Raymond Barron of Council No. 62. The response was made by Lulacker David Prieto from El Paso Council No. 8, who spoke both in English and Spanish. District Governor Ed Terrazas presided. Short talks and addresses were made by visiting members from El Paso Council No. 8.

At noon the Lulackers and visitors walked and rode to the James Rooney Park where they relished a most delicious luncheon under the shades of the trees. Everybody was happy and contented.

After lunch, the gathering met again at the Public School Auditorium and the installation and initiation of Pecos Council and its members and four new Fort Stockton members took place. The meeting was called to order and District Governor Ed Terrazas appointed Ramon V. Gomez of El Paso sergeant-at-arms.

J. C. Machuca of El Paso, then gave a brief, concise, but very interesting history of Lulac. He went further to stress the ideals and principles of the organization. In his talk he boasted of having been born and reared "in this neck-of-the-woods." Not to be outdone Governor Terrazas also admitted that he was from this

part of the country. This, of course, made the local Lulackers very proud. Mr. Machuca in his talk inspired the gathering by saying, "whatever you do in your activities for Lulac, always be loyal to the principles of our organization, dependable in your deeds, cautious in your speech, and earn the respect and trust of your fellow members as well as that of your fellow citizens no matter of what extraction they may be."

Other talks were made by Albert Redwine, President of the El Paso Council, who outlined the activities and growth of Lulac, and by Raymond Barron, President of the local council. Also, short but timely talks of appreciation were given by various members and visitors from the different councils.

The installation and initiation ceremonies followed. The following officers and members from the Pecos, Texas, Council were given the initiatory obligation and installed by District Governor Terrazas and assisted by Mr. J. C. Machuca of El Paso:

OFFICERS: Amador L. Gochicoa, president; J. D. Urquidi, vice-president; J. B. Dominguez, secretary; Manuel Luna, treasurer; Francisco Alvarado, guide; and Gregorio Mora, guard.

MEMBERS: J. J. Anguiano, David Gochicoa, Jr., Inocente Dominguez, Ricardo Gutierrez, Sabas Gutierrez, Jack Galindo, Isidro Lara, Tomas Granada, and Jose Valenzuela.

Immediately after the initiation ceremony followed one of the most exciting events of the day—a soft-ball game between the El Paso Council and the Fort Stockton Council. Although the El Paso team was believed to be stronger at first, the Fort Stockton team won the game. Frank Barron starred for Fort Stockton by hitting two home runs. The first one, with none on bases, tied the score, and his second one, with two on bases, decided the game. The final score was 7 to 3 in favor of Fort Stockton.

A two hour recess then gave everybody adequate rest to continue with the program. At about 6:00 p. m. a ranch barbecue was served at the James Rooney Park. It was enjoyed by all.

Finally, a dance at Lulac Hall took place. A good time was had by all, especially by J. C. Machuca, who seemed to know everybody and everybody seemed to know him. He was quite popular with both men and women and he also made a "hit" with the Boy Scouts who were in attendance at the dance in uniform.

This goodwill gathering had served its purpose and everyone was happy.

The El Paso Council No. 8 members were a great inspiration to the members of the Lulac Councils and Fort Stockton. It gave these councils the proper encouragement and enthusiasm to carry on with more vigor their activities to bring to a realization the aims and purposes of our organization. Consequently, this meeting served as a fitting example to follow by all Lulac Councils in order to strengthen the ties that bound us mutually.

Let's have more of these inter-council meetings.

DALLAS MEN'S COUNCIL NO. 89 AND DALLAS LADIES' COUNCIL NO. 22

By E. Velasquez, Publicity Chairman

The Dallas Ladies' Council No. 22, and Men's Council No. 89, sponsored jointly a Fourth of July celebration, it being the first one to be celebrated by Latin Americans in Dallas.

A program was presented at Pike Park to stimulate civic interest among our people for better citizenship. The program started at 4:00 p. m. with a sack race and a soccer game in which the Lulac Junior teams participated.

At 8:00 p. m. after the athletic events were over, the civic part of the program took place as follows:

1. America, sung by Edward Mongaras.
2. Official Prayer of the League, elevated by F. R. Mongaras.
3. "What is Lulac," address by Jim Brown.
4. Piano Solo, by Miss Ester Otero.
5. Aims and purposes of Lulac, by Mrs. A. C. Brown.
6. Songs, by little Miss Marie Elena Gonzalez.
7. Piano Solo, by Reynaldo Mercado.
8. Songs, by Miss Lily Ramirez.
9. Musical selections, by Paul Baron Jr., Pedro Morales Jr., and Albino Herrera.
10. Star Spangled Banner, sung by the audience.

After the program, dancing followed. Music was furnished by Henry Velez and his orchestra. Everybody enjoyed a good time.

PECOS COUNCIL NO. 95

Amador L. Gochicoo, President
J. B. Dominguez, Secretary

After many months of patient waiting the dream of having a Lulac Council in Pecos was realized on

Sunday afternoon, July 2, 1939. The membership of our council is proud to belong to an organization whose lofty aims and purposes are a source of inspiration and serve as an incentive to further our efforts in bettering the educational, economical, and social condition of our people.

The members of the "Baby" Council of our League are very grateful to the Fort Stockton and El Paso Councils for the many courtesies extended to us at our installation ceremonies. Those of us who were able to make the trip to Fort Stockton to be initiated and installed by District Governor Ed Terrazas, feel that it was more than worth our time and the expense involved in doing so. Unfortunately, all our initiates were unable to make the trip. We will always remember the inspiring remarks made by Mr. J. C. Machuca of El Paso when he addressed us. We had heard a good deal about Mr. Machuca before, but only a few of us knew him personally in our boyhood days. The majority of our members who did not know him, but met him and heard him speak, felt that they had always known him.

The El Paso Council members have promised to visit us in our home town some time in the near future. We expect then to have an open house meeting, invite the local authorities and our Anglo American friends and citizens to be present. We realize that to make the affair a real success, we must have the cooperation from the outside councils. We are looking forward with pleasure to the visit of any Lulacers that may happen to come to Pecos. We have not much to offer but our good will and simple hospitality.

The following are the officers and members who were initiated and installed last month at Fort Stockton:

OFFICERS: Amador L. Gochicoo, president; J. D. Urquide, vice-president; J. B. Dominguez, secretary; Manuel Luna, treasurer; Francisco Alvarado, guide; and Gregorio Mora, guard.

MEMBERS: J. J. Anguiano, David Gochicoo, Jr.; Inocente Dominguez, Ricardo Gutierrez, Sabas Gutierrez, Jack Galindo, Isidro Lara; Tomas Granada; and Jose Valenzuela.

LULAC NEWS joins the rest of the League in conveying the well earned congratulations to the newly installed Pecos Council No. 95, and it will watch with interest the progress which the latest addition to our organization will make in bringing our aims and purposes to a realization.

EL PASO COUNCILS REJECT NEW CONSTITUTION

The Local Membership Does Not Believe In The Centralization Of Power In Our Organization. Too

Much Power Given To Supreme Council Which Is Composed Only Of A Few High Officials Holding Key Positions In Our Organization.

The El Paso Councils No. 8 and 9, went on record rejecting the new Constitution adopted at our last National Convention in San Antonio, Texas, last June. The local committee on the new constitution, composed of J. C. Machuca, chairman, M. A. Gomez, Ed Terrazas, George Rodriguez, and Charles V. Potras, members, recommended that the local councils go on record rejecting the new constitution.

The main objections to the new constitution is the granting to the Supreme Council (composed of a few high officials holding key positions in our organization) legislative, executive, and judicial powers. That is, the Supreme Council has the power to legislate, interpret our constitution, by-laws, and resolutions passed by it or the National Assembly, and to put these into execution. In addition to this the new constitution provides that "At all meetings of the National Assembly delegates from at least fifteen (15) Councils shall constitute a quorum to transact business," but it fails to specify how many members of the Supreme Council constitute a quorum to transact business.

The National Assembly (composed of the delegates from the local councils in convention assembled) is shorn of all its power and authority, except the power and authority to legislate and to elect the general officers of our League.

It is believed that should the new constitution go into effect, our League would then be at the mercy of a few high officials holding key position in our organization, who would have not only the power to legislate, interpret our constitution, and execute our laws, but they would have the power to assess and tax our membership, "and their resolutions and instructions shall be observed and carried out by the local Councils of this organization under penalty of having their charters suspended or forfeited by the President General, with the approval of the Supreme Council."

The last proviso of Section 10, Article IV, of the new constitution specifically states: "this last one (Supreme Council) has executive, legislative and judicial powers . . ."

The right to assess and tax our membership rightfully belongs to our membership or to the duly constituted delegates of the local councils in convention assembled.

The El Paso Councils do not know what course other councils of our League will take, but as far as the El Paso Councils are concerned, they will stand firm for the democratic principles upon which our organization was founded and will not meekly submit to the oligarchal form of government which is now being provided for in the new constitution.

The need of a good job for every man is no greater than the need of a good man for every job.

Fidelity is the quality which keeps faith even though one might gain some individual advantage by breaking faith.

High pressure folks may temporarily get attention, but in the long run, the normal, orderly constructive group that grows slowly and proves itself to be dependable will always exert the greatest influence.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.

A traveling salesman received this telegram: "Twins arrived tonight — more by mail." The salesman immediately wired back: "Overjoyed regarding twins (stop). If more arrive by mail refuse them."

Some speakers are so eloquent that it is a real pleasure to be fooled by them.

A man can fail many times, but he isn't a failure until he begins to blame somebody else.

An inferiority complex is like wealth. It would be a blessing if the right people had it.

EL PASO COUNCIL NO. 8

Albert Redwine, President

Idefonso Garcia, Secretary

Many were the surprises received by the El Paso delegation at the National Convention held at San Antonio, Texas, on June 3rd and 4th, last. Right along the membership of El Paso Council No. 8, had been under the impression that El Paso was one of the smaller councils in the League, from the standpoint of membership. We have never admitted that another council in our organization was more active in constructive work. From what our delegation saw at San Antonio, neither one of the councils claiming the "honor" had a "leg to stand on." They had nothing to show as a basis for their claims.

In addition to the six regular delegates and one alternate in attendance at the San Antonio Convention, there were five other members of the local council present. They traveled a distance of 1200 miles (round trip) to find out what other councils in our League were doing for Lulac. The delegates and members came back proud of the work that has been and is being done by our local council. They returned well satisfied with the type of membership which we have, and proud of their membership in our council. They came back from the Convention with the satisfied feeling that El Paso Council No. 8, is second to none in our League. Of the regular delegates only two members of our delegation had represented our council at a previous Convention of our organization. However, they conducted themselves like veterans. El Paso Council No. 8, sent a delegation to the Albuquerque Special Convention, last February, for which \$50.00 was provided, and after having paid its full quota of dues to the Supreme Council and to LULAC NEWS, it cost El Paso Council No. 8, around \$200.00, to send its delegation to San Antonio. It still had a cash balance on hand of over \$100.00, in its treasury. Not so bad, eh?

Although the delegates of our League saw fit to "side track" El Paso's bid for the Presidency General of our organization, in no uncertain terms. El Paso Council No. 8, with the able and willing assistance and cooperation of the Fort Stockton Council No. 62, was the first one to organize and install a new council under the present administration. The Peccos Men's Council No. 95, came into being on July 2, 1939, in a great measure through the activity of our District Governor Ed Terrazas and the assistance afforded him by our Mr. J. C. Mochuca.

El Paso has been called upon again to have one of its members edit LULAC NEWS for the months of August and September 1939, by the General Office. Our Mr. J. C. Mochuca was selected, and we are not worrying a bit about what will be the outcome. For if there is any member in our League who is able and competent to handle the Department of Publicity, it should be the man that is responsible for LULAC NEWS to be what it is today.

Our Mr. Rudy F. Ramirez has shown unusual activity as Chairman of the Membership Committee. It was largely through his untiring efforts that the last campaign for members resulted in a big success. Now, he is very active making preparations for our annual picnic to be held at Camp Zach White, on Sunday, August 27th. A large attendance of members, their families, and friends is expected.

Interest is beginning to awaken among the local membership about the coming elections for officers of our council, which will take place during the last week in the month of September. Who will head our local administration for the ensuing year is yet hard to say. We can rest assured that whoever is elected will continue the good work that has been shown by the past administrations.

We take these means to thank Mr. Raymond Barron and the membership of the Fort Stockton Council No. 62, for the splendid hospitality shown to our delegation (22 members) who made the trip to Fort Stockton to install Peccos Council No. 95. Our delegates say that they had never been shown so many courtesies as during their short but pleasant sojourn at Fort Stockton.

We also wish to take this opportunity to thank those councils who supported and voted for our candidate Mr. William Flores, at the last Convention. Special mention must be made of the delegates from the Ladies' Councils of our League. The majority of the delegates from our Ladies' Councils voted for our candidate. It is very gratifying for us to express that this purifying element of our League paid El Paso a great tribute. By their vote, even though our candidate was unsuccessful, these delegates demonstrated to the League what gratitude and loyalty really mean. Do you wonder why the majority of the men Lulackers from El Paso Council No. 8, have such a deep respect and reverence for our womanhood?

BAYTOWN, COUNCIL NO. 73

R. Vara, President

By A. Contreras, Secretary

During the last few days the members of Baytown Council No. 73 worked actively towards the betterment of the local Council. On the night of July 21st, a Mexican supper was sponsored and its results were a success. Prof. Antonio Bañuelos, well known among all of us and many other councils, was in charge of the arrangements. Great success was obtained due to the cooperation given to us by our good friends, both Latin American and Anglo American. We can happily say that the cooperation given to us by the Culpepper Furniture Co., is one that will never be forgotten, for if it hadn't been for them our program would not have been complete.

Members of Council 73, have drafted their program for a new year full of spirit and ambition. Preparations are under way for the installation of a Ladies' Council as soon as possible. Our Boy Scout Troop is another thing for which Baytown Council No. 73 feels proud. Two years ago, no one seemed to know anything about this movement. In the last few days a group of our Latin American boys attended a week's camping at a Boy Scout Camp, and they are proud to say that one of our boys was presented with an Award Certificate in leadership. In addition to this Antonio (Tony) Campos, is a musician in both the

Band, and Orchestra under the direction of Prof. Bañuelos.

Our last meeting of August 3rd. was well attended when our first Vice President General Brother D. A. Fraser visited us accompanied by Brother Teodoro Gongora from San Antonio, Texas. We also had with us members of the School Board Mr. R. D. Martin, vice-president; A. A. Lovering, Sec'y and School Superintendent, Dr. Herman Lowman.

The first to address us with a well chosen speech was Mr. Martin, stating how glad he was to be with the council, and of the surprise he had to know of the Lulac movement existing here in Baytown, he offered his help at any time he could be of any assistance to the council. He assured us of being hundred per cent in accord with the aims and purposes of our League.

Dr. Lowman, and Mr. Lovering offered likewise. Hon. D. A. Fraser gave all the members and visitors present an inspiring address urging us of the necessity to be united and above all to see that our children get the proper education. Brother Gongora gave us a good talk in brief as he usually says. The topic of his speech was based on education and need of closer relationship between Latin Americans and Anglo Americans.

Within a few days Honorable D. A. Fraser will officially install the Ladies' council. The charter is to be received soon, according to Brother Bañuelos, who has been working actively on this matter.

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"THE FUTURE OF LULAC CHILDREN DEPENDS LARGELY UPON THE HEALTH OF THEIR PARENTS"

By R. F. Voyer, General Director
The Texas Social Hygiene Association

If the peoples of our Americas are to grow in morals, wisdom, culture and physique they must first learn the primary principles of life "THAT CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS" that "HEALTH IS WEALTH".

The Lulacs are paving the way for a new day, for a greater people, in a great country. However only until they have warded off all possibilities of the two prominent preventable diseases commonly associated with the southern climes can they hope to succeed.

TO ONE WITHOUT HEALTH EVERY WORLDLY THING LOSSES ITS VALUE!

Hundreds of thousands of our citizens are afflicted with VENEREAL DISEASES. Thousands of our infants and children are ill and deformed because of these conditions. The progress of Lulac will be lacking indeed unless they contribute their utmost to a practical program designed to bring a halt to these conditions. Syphilis is destroying some of the best minds in our midst. Hundreds are being infected monthly, we must learn the truth about these diseases, how to avoid them and how to eliminate them. Until then, diseased citizens will be an unbearable burden to those who are endeavoring to carry the colors of their people.

If you know of any infected persons, insist that they be treated, if they refuse to be treated, report them to officials; if the officials fail to do their part, report them to THE TEXAS SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION.

DEMAND COMPLIANCE WITH AND ENFORCEMENT OF OUR VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL LAWS BY DOCTORS AND HEALTH OFFICIALS!

NOTE - Write The Texas Social Hygiene Association, Capitol Station, Austin, for any information about these diseases which you may desire.

Lulac Code



Respect your citizenship and preserve it; honor your country, maintain its traditions in the spirit of its citizens, and embody yourself into its culture and civilization;

Love the men of your race, be proud of your origin and maintain it immaculate, respect your glorious past and help to defend the rights of your own people;

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

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

Study the past of your own, and of the country to which you owe your allegiance, learn how to master with purity the two most essential languages—English and Spanish;

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

Always be honorable and high minded, learn how to be self-reliant upon your own qualifications and resources;

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

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

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Now that man has eaten live goldfish, records, and mice, why not try some of our "BALONEY?"

Obesity is best defined as a surplus gone to waist.

Johnny: "I know why mosquitoes bite you more than they do other people."

Father: "Why, son?"

Johnny: "Because you have high blood pressure and they don't have to suck so hard."

Objectives

1. To secure a chair of Latin American culture and Literature in every University in the United States of America;
2. To see that every Latin American in the United States of America should read, speak and write the English language;
3. To see that the living conditions of every Latin American Citizen in continental United States will, at least, be equal to that of the average citizen in the United States in the same station in life, or engaged in the same calling or trade.

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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 of America.

2. To eradicate from our body politic all ~~obstacles~~ ^{obstacles} 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, we declare it to be official language 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. 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 political contests. However, in doing so we shall ever bear in mind the general welfare of our people, and we disregard and adjure 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. In order that we may enjoy our rights more fully, we, as well as the members of our families, shall comply with the laws of the State in which we reside governing the right of franchise.

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.

Objetos y Fines de la Liga de Ciudadanos Unidos Latinoamericanos

1. Desarrollar dentro de los miembros de nuestra raza el mejor, más puro y perfecto tipo de un verdadero y leal ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América.

2. Destruir de raíz de nuestro cuerpo político todos los intentos y tendencias a establecer distinciones entre nuestros ciudadanos a causa de raza, religión o posición social, como contrarios al verdadero espíritu de la Democracia, nuestra Constitución y nuestras Leyes.

3. Usar todos los medios legales a nuestro alcance para lograr que todos los ciudadanos en nuestro país disfruten de iguales derechos, de la igual protección de las leyes de este país y de iguales oportunidades y privilegios.

4. La adquisición del idioma inglés, que es el idioma oficial de nuestro país, es necesario para disfrutar de todos nuestros derechos y privilegios, por lo que declaramos que será el idioma oficial de esta Organización y protestamos por lo mismo, aprenderlo, hablarlo y enseñarlo a nuestros hijos.

5. Definir con claridad, precisión absoluta e inequívoca, nuestra lealtad indiscutible a los ideales, principios y ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos de América.

6. Asumir responsabilidad completa por la educación de nuestros hijos en el conocimiento de sus deberes y derechos, idioma y costumbres de este país en lo que haya de bueno en ellas.

7. Declaramos solemnemente de una vez para siempre sostener un culto respetuoso y sincero por nuestro origen racial del cual nos sentimos orgullosos.

8. Secreta y abiertamente, por todos los medios lícitos a nuestro alcance, ayudaremos a la cultura y orientación de los latino americanos y protegeremos y defenderemos sus vidas e intereses cuando sea necesario.

9. Destruiremos todo impulso encaminado a crear prejuicios raciales en contra de los nuestros, combatiremos los estigmas infamantes que se les impongan, y clamaremos para ellos el respeto y las prerrogativas que a todos nos otorga la Constitución de nuestro país.

10. Cada uno de nosotros se considera con responsabilidad igual en nuestra Organización, a la que voluntariamente juramos subordinación y obediencia.

11. Crearemos fondos para nuestra protección mutua, para la defensa de aquellos de nosotros que seamos injustamente procesados, y para la educación y cultura de los nuestros.

12. Esta Organización no es un club político, pero como ciudadanos participaremos en las contiendas de política local, del Estado y de la Nación. Sin embargo, al haberlo guardaremos presente siempre el bienestar general de nuestro pueblo, y desataremos y abjuraremos de una vez por todas cualquier compromiso de carácter personal que no esté en armonía con estos principios.

13. Ayudaremos con nuestro voto e influencia al encumbramiento político de individuos que con hechos demuestren respeto y consideración para los nuestros.

14. Elegiremos como líderes nuestros aquellos que entre nosotros por su integridad y cultura demuestren ser capaces de orientarnos y dirigirnos rectamente.

15. Mantendremos medios de publicidad para difundir estos principios, extender las ramificaciones de nuestra Organización y consolidarla.

16. Con el fin de gozar plenamente de nuestros derechos, nosotros como también los miembros de nuestras familias cumpliremos con las leyes que gobiernan el derecho de sufragio en el estado donde residimos.

17. Haremos difusión de nuestros ideales por la prensa, en conferencias y por medio de folletos.

18. Nos opondremos a toda manifestación racial y violenta que tienda a crear conflictos y violar la paz y tranquilidad del país.

19. Respetaremos las ideas religiosas de cada uno y jamás nos referiremos a ellas en nuestras instituciones.

20. Estimularemos la creación de instituciones educativas para latino americanos y prestaremos nuestro apoyo a las ya existentes.

21. Trabajaremos a fin de lograr que los nuestros tengan igual representación en los jurados y en la administración pública en general.

22. Denunciaremos todo acto de peonaje y maltrato, así como el trabajo de nuestros niños menores de edad.

23. Resistiremos y atacaremos con energía todas las maquinaciones tendientes a evitar nuestra unificación social y política.

24. Combatiremos toda tendencia encaminada a separar a nuestros niños en las escuelas de nuestro país.

25. Estableceremos estadísticas que orienten a los nuestros respecto a las condiciones de trabajo, vida y actividad agrícola y comercial en diversas partes del país.

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MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN

They are from left to right: Simon Gillis, C. F. Alford, C. M. Bartholomew, Oswald Wolf, Mayor Tom Miller

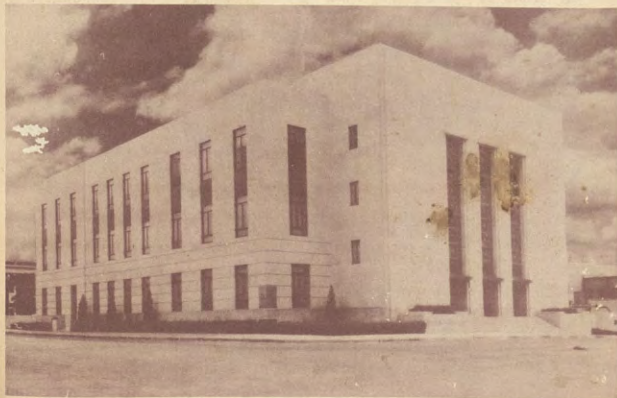


TROOP NO. 6 OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, SPONSORED BY AUSTIN COUNCIL NO. 85

Mr. Joe Dacy (right), Chairman of the Americanization Committee of Travis Post No. 76 of the American Legion, in the act of presenting the National Flag for the Troop to Mr. Nash Moreno, Chairman of the Boy Scouts Committee of the Council.



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