



VOL. 6

EL PASO, TEXAS, OCTOBER, 1939

NO. 10

*"Where Sunshine Spends the Winter"*



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VOL. 6                      OCTOBER 1939                      NO. 10

## EDITORIAL

When our President General, Mr. E. D. Salinas called me a few days ago to his office and in the presence of our Vice-President General, Mr. D. A. Fraser, notified me of the decision of the Board of Trustees appointing me as your Publicity Director, and after thanking him for the honor vested, the first thing that came to my mind was, which is the best method of keeping LULAC NEWS up to the prestige and standing that it has been intended for. This is not a very easy task for one man to accomplish by himself but when you can be certain and assured that the whole organization is back of you one hundred per cent the job is very simple. I feel confident that I can depend on the whole hearted co-operation of the membership as a whole.

NEWS

## Meet Your New Publicity Director



ALFONZO FELIPE GARZA, Director of Publicity and Editor of Lulac News. Mr. Garza was born on July 1, 1900, in Starr County, Texas. His parents were native Texans. He is now the Manager in charge of the firm CANTRELL & CO., Stationers and Printers, and has held this position since 1928. Mr. Garza is married to Opal Marie Gregory de Garza. He is a hard working Lulac and is also a staunch Knight of Columbus.

LULAC NEWS is your monthly official organ of publication, it is the only means you have to convey to your fellow-member your thoughts for the betterment of the League of United Latin American Citizens, so why not take advantage of this grand opportunity to convey your views.

In the past three issues of LULAC NEWS there has been very little published under the "Around the Lulac Shield" column and I am positive that there have been many more activities than those presented to your Publicity Director for publication. Remember that all the Councils are anxious to know what the other councils are doing, so why not let them profit by your ideas and good work.

In the Editorial Roster you will find the names and addresses of your Editor and Associate Editors. Communicate your views to either one of them as they are always eager to accept your constructive reflections towards inculcating the basic principles of true Americanism into Americans of Latin extraction along the borders of the great State of Texas as far North as Colorado and to the Western shores in California.

BOOST YOUR "LULAC NEWS."

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## ON A TOUR WITH THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

The Western tour began on the 18th of October as the President and the Secretary General accompanied by their wives sped out of Laredo to follow a course along the Rio Grande. The dominant idea in their minds was to get a close, personal eye-view of the officers and membership of the Councils to be visited, in order that future contacts during the year can be placed on a more personal and intimate basis. The purpose of the trip was to arouse enthusiasm for LULAC wherever needed, and to instill into the more active Councils the consciousness of the necessity to continue preaching the gospel of true Americanism, which is the gospel of LULAC. Repeatedly it was stated that we belong to one of the many groups of American citizens which compose the citizenry of our country, and that since we belong to that one group,—through heritage, temperament, culture, and physical characteristics,—our only recourse is to come together in a spiritual and material bond of understanding and mutual active contact. It was stressed at every visit, particularly where American citizens of other groups amalgamating into our melting-pot citizenry were present, that LULAC does not follow a belligerent or antagonistic attitude, that it has no fight with any other American Citizen group, but that it was concerned only in impressing the personality of the American Citizen of Mexican or Latin extraction,—his character, his temperament, his culture, and his traditions,—upon the final, ultimate and perfect personality of the American citizen of tomorrow. To accomplish this, it is necessary that American citizens of Mexican and Latin extraction residing in the United States have some point of contact, some organized medium for the exchange of opinion and ideas, and a League to keep them together, informed of the deficiencies which exist as well as the civic advances which are being made by our group.

With this in mind, the following Councils were visited:

1. CARRIZO SPRINGS: Brothers Jack Titsworth and Andres Sanchez were busy at the Carrizo Springs Courthouse, which was filled with people, but upon learning that the Presidential party had arrived, they managed to slip out, and with brother Hernandez gathered a small group of LULACS, with whom Lulac activity in the community was discussed. Brother Titsworth, President of the

Council, promised the visitors that the Carrizo Springs Council would hold a meeting during the coming week and that all efforts would be made in keeping the LULACS together.

2. UVALDE: Brother Telesforo Torrez, President, Jesus Velasquez, Secretary, and Luis Villarreal, a good, hard working member of No. 58, met the visitors in the coffee shop of the city's main hotel. Half a block away, LULACS began gathering in the LULAC office rooms, and by the time the President and Secretary General came in, some fifteen members of the local Councils were in attendance. The group was very enthusiastic and appeared to be very interested in increasing the membership of their local organization. The necessity of remaining together and keeping the Uvalde aggregation working in LULAC activity was emphasized, and the Council as a whole promised that they would do all in their power to keep up the good work.

3. BRACKETVILLE: This Council was found to be operating very slowly. It was impossible to get a meeting of the members, because the officers of the local group were working at the time that the inspecting party arrived in the community. The Council has been referred specially to District Governor Antonio Morales of Del Rio, who has promised this Administration that he would put Bracketville again on the LULAC map as an active unit of the League.

4-5. DEL RIO: It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the party arrived at the home of Council No. 18 and Ladies' No. 5. The Ladies' Council had a reception for the wives of the President and Secretary General, which was attended by them in the late afternoon. In the meanwhile, the President and Secretary General discussed LULAC with Arturo Gonzalez, Inspector General of the League. In the evening, a joint meeting was held at San Felipe School, and an attendance of some fifty LULACS of both Councils were present. The Secretary and President General spoke at length, their addresses being well received by the Councils. The appointment of the Chairman of the Boy Scouts' Committee was announced, the appointee being Brother Pilar Garza. Two hours went by hurriedly,



and everyone was happy and joyous over the nice gathering from members of both Councils. Full support to the Administration was pledged by everyone. The President General was very happy to learn that Del Rio has purchased a building which is now being remodeled for LULAC club rooms. In a spirit of merriment, the whole party went across the Rio Grande River, where a banquet was given in honor of the visiting guests. This first day ended at 2 o'clock in the morning.

6. SANDERSON: This city has no Council but the party stopped long enough to make inquiries regarding the possible installation of a local affiliate organization. Pharmacist Valdez of Sanderson is very enthused over the prospect, and the Administration will contact him in the near future in cooperation with the District Governor and the Inspector General, in order to bring LULAC to Sanderson.

7. MARFA: About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2nd day, the party arrived in Marfa. Brothers Chemali and Segura are the two LULAC stalwarts of this community. Both of these men are high-type and sterling citizens, very much interested in the principles, aims and purposes of LULAC. They offered the President's party every thing in an effort to make them stay a while longer. The party was awaited in El Paso about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the visitors soon had to be on their way. They left feeling from their conversation with these men that the Marfa Council will become again an active force in the League.

8-9-10. EL PASO: Dusk was setting over the highway, as the President's party was racing toward El Paso. Suddenly a huge sign with red letters was seen obstructing the road, people scurrying back and forth on the pavement. The visitors were approaching Isleta, twelve miles east of El Paso. As the party approached, the sign extended to them a welcome with the following letters: "MR E. D. SALINAS, PRESIDENT GENERAL, LULAC, WELCOME." District Governor Ed. Terrazas, towering over some thirty El Paso LULACS, led a very enthusiastic welcoming committee in greeting the guests from Laredo. As soon as the formal greetings were made, a police escort started his motorcycle and roared off with siren wide open. The President General and his party followed immediately and some fifteen cars from El Paso complemented the caravan into the city. Making way for the LULAC party, the escort finally came to a stop in front of the Hilton Hotel. Genial J. C. Machuca awaited the guests with a retinue of five bell-boys, and greeted everyone warmly. No sooner had the Pres-

ident General arrived, than he was showered with the kindest personal courtesies. The hosts had already registered for him. Greetings over, and the President General and his party were led to a grand suite of rooms, in one of which "drinks" or what have you were plentiful. Needless to say the most friendly relations were immediately established, even before the President General entered an El Paso "sanctum sanctorum" where Mr. Machuca assumed the direction of the royal reception. That evening the El Paso Council entertained in honor of the guests at the Hilton. Harmony and friendliness were evident on the faces of the membership present. One pledge after another of full cooperation with this Administration issued from the lips of loyal LULAC adherents. The Secretary General introduced the President of the League, and the President began an analytical address on various phases of LULAC, which lasted for an hour and fifteen minutes. After the banquet was over, nobody seemed to want to go home and after-dinner comments and conversations lasted until way after midnight. The guests from Laredo were then "driven" by Mr. Machuca into Mexico, where in one of the best night clubs of Ciudad Juarez, scotch and soda was served the Secretary and the President General, and orangeade to their wives. The party was driven again to El Paso where reluctant and unwilling partings were made in the very small hours of the morning. The party made many friends, and this personal contact established so many new friendships, that the President General was heard to remark: "I haven't yet found a better way of making friends than by personal contact . . ."

It was with almost a regret that the party left El Paso on the morning of the 3rd day.

(To be Continued)

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## A CHARGE TO THE JURY

(Charge of the Honorable John A. Valls, Judge of the 49th Judicial District of Texas, delivered to Grand Jury of Dimmit County, Texas, on February 6, 1939. Judge Valls is an honorary member of Lulac).

Gentlemen:

I feel that I know the high character and fine civic virtues that characterize each member of this Grand Jury. I know how dear to you are the institutions of your country. You love your community and your community loves you. It is indeed gratifying to see splendid citizens refusing to avail



HON. JOHN A. VALLS  
Judge, 49th Judicial  
District of Texas.

themselves of legal exemptions, refusing to avail themselves of personal excuses, and with an unselfish devotion accepting the responsibilities of grand jurors and giving their valuable time to their country and their State.

Gentlemen, the Grand Jury is of very ancient origin in the history of England, going back many centuries to the Magna Charta, where the barons with their hands upon their swords, upon the banks of a Runnymede, demanded from a reluctant

monarch, King John, the undoubted rights and liberties of the people of England. During the course of many years, the Grand Jury was not only an accusing body, but it also tried public offenders. In the course of time, however, it became only an accusing tribunal, and such was its function when the American Colonies won their independence from the mother country. During the long struggle in England between the powers of the King and the rights of the subject, the Grand Jury was considered as an institution to protect the rights of the subject against the impositions of the Crown. But under the popular form of our American institutions, the Grand Jury has never been called upon to protect the citizen against the oppressions of his government.

The power of the Grand Jury as well as its permanent character has been recognized and established not only in the Federal Constitution of your country, but also in the organic law of the State of Texas. By the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States it is provided that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, except through an indictment presented by a Grand Jury. Section 10 of the Bill of Rights of the State of Texas provides that no person shall be prosecuted for a felony unless through an indictment by a Grand Jury. Therefore, you see, Gentlemen, that your power is great, and the sphere of your influence beyond measure. If you want to know what a man really is, give him power. Nothing shows a man's character like the use of power, and during my thirty-six years' experience as a District Attorney, it is my proud boast that I have never seen a Grand Jury abuse its power.

Our Country and our Government are safe so long as the people respect and trust the Courts of the land, and it is a reciprocal duty of every Court to strive by all honorable means to merit and preserve that confidence and that respect. It is also the duty of every good citizen to devote a few days in each year to jury service, and it will be my purpose to see that every indictment presented and every verdict rendered in this Court shall be the work of the honest, intelligent and responsible citizenship of this country. Abraham Lincoln said: "Gentlemen, Let reverence for the law be breathed by every American mother to her babe. Let it be taught in the schools, in colleges and in universities. Let it be preached from pulpit, and proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in Courts of Justice. In fine, let it become the political religion of this country."

The American Republic, Gentlemen, through its

grand jurors, through its petit jurors, through its public officers, must always be true to itself, ever ready to protect the rights of the humble, to redress every wrong, to avenge every crime, to vindicate the majesty of the law, and to preserve inviolate our sacred principles of free institutions against enemies from within and against the attacks of pernicious alien propaganda, whether armed with gold or armed with steel. Rome endured as long as there were Romans; and our dear country will endure as long as we remain Americans in spirit and in thought.

If the American continent, Gentlemen, were to sink under the ocean tomorrow, and if only a copy of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were rescued from the destroying waves, coming generations from other lands would know that this land had been the home of a glorious people who loved liberty and of a brave people who knew how to defend it. The examples that have been bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary Fathers have never been improved upon, and as long as we emulate and cherish the history that they made, as long as we glory in the inheritance of their blood, as long as we preserve the traditions of their valor in war and of their virtues in peace, so long will our dear country remain the shrine of patriotism and the citadel of liberty.

The law requires the Court, Gentlemen, to charge the Grand Jury at every term with reference to certain specific violations of the law, and I shall ask you to pay particular attention to all infractions of the penal Code that might come before you for investigation. Nine members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the law requires that nine members shall vote in the affirmative in order to find a bill of indictment. The foreman may excuse one or more members from time to time, provided a quorum be always present. Your District Attorney is a lawyer of ability, possessing sound judgment and a correct knowledge of the law, and you may safely follow his guidance. The Sheriff will be glad to make your quarters as comfortable as possible. I thank you, Gentlemen, for your kind attention, and I wish to apologize for this long and somewhat unusual charge. Mr. Fardwell will be your Foreman, and you may now retire to your quarters.

THIS EDITION: It might be of interest to note that this edition has been printed in Laredo, with the exception of the covers. In the future, these will be printed from San Antonio. The paper used in this issue is the type of print has been carefully selected. It is identified, since, it follows the type used by one of the most elite of periodicals, the National Geographic Magazine. We hope to give you the same quality of paper and print for all future editions.

## Messages from The President General

LULAC NEWS: Our official organ is now at Laredo. From now on, it is going to be devoted to acquainting ourselves with one another, without bias or prejudice, envy or jealousy. We believe that artistry and beauty are all right, but that they should be secondary to the purposes of LULAC NEWS, which are the diffusion of our Aims and Purposes and the expansion and consolidation of this organization.

LULAC NEWS should not only be pretty; it should also be practical. Hence the NEWS now takes a new role, that of a Unificator and a medium of expansion. All troubles and encroaching attachments to the NEWS have been gradually removed. This issue did not come out earlier because up to this day, October 20th, we have received only six pages of advertisements, and we can foresee as one of our last attaching encroachments the retention by the past Acting Editor of LULAC NEWS of some \$100 as salary payment for serving the best interests of the League. This, however, will be a matter for the Board of Trustees, and until it meets, this edition will be financed partly by El Paso and partly by other councils who subscribe to the NEWS. The NEWS will be printed if we have to finance it ourselves.

APPOINTMENTS: Practically all appointments have been made. The nearly fifty appointment certificates have been signed and sealed and mailed to the corresponding appointees. Letters of instructions to the District Governors and Organizers in Texas and New Mexico have been written and mailed. The Regional Governors have been contacted. From now on, the official administration should be functioning smoothly. The President General has appointed what he considers the best material of the League to handle administrative and organization matters. The largest share of the responsibility now lies upon shoulders of District Governors and Organizers in their respective districts. They will be called upon to deliver a report of their activities at the Santa Fe Assembly. The General Office will keep a supervisory watch over their work and will be ready to assist at any time; but we want to develop leaders, and the actual unifying and personal contact work will be left to these District Governors and Organizers. The Regional Governor will be in close contact with them.

Among the General Officers, we find Mr. J. C. Machuca, who has just been appointed Chaplain General. The functions of the Chaplain are to keep the peace and harmony amongst the membership, to advocate a mutual understanding and spiritual union amongst us, and to stimulate and encourage us. He was selected because of his unselfish and devoted work in behalf of LULAC. To some, this work might not seem very important. But it is; anyway, the appointee is not concerned with the importance of the honor, so long as he can render his services for the progress and betterment of this organization in a useful and inspiring manner, and cooperate fully with the administration.

## Supreme Council Meets in Santa Fe, New Mexico

The first meeting of the Supreme Council of the League of United Latin American Citizens was held in the Council Chambers of the Municipal Building at Santa Fe, New Mexico on September 24, 1939 at 10 A. M. The following members were present: E. D. Salinas, President General; Elias G. Garza, Secretary General; Mrs. Joe. E. Romero, Second Vice-president; Herman G. Baca, Regional Governor for New Mexico; Filemon T. Martinez, Trustee; Modesto A. Gomez, Trustee, and Jacob Bernal, Trustee.

The Secretary called the roll, and the meeting was declared open for the transaction of business by the President General.

F. T. Martinez moved that a majority of the members of the Supreme Council constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Supreme Council. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Romero. It was explained in a round table discussion that the Supreme Council had the right to determine for itself the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Upon being put to a vote, the motion carried with following results:

AYES: Garza, Romero, Baca, Martinez, Gomez and Bernal.

NAYS: None.

Secretary General Garza then submitted the question of proxies, and whether or not it was advisable to allow voting by proxies in the meetings of the Supreme Council. The matter was discussed pro and con, and it was the consensus of opinion that the members of the Supreme Council could give their individual proxies to another member of the Council, provided that no one member could exercise more than one proxy. Secretary General Garza then moved that a member of the Supreme Council could give a general or restricted proxy to another member of the Council, allowing him to vote by proxy in the meetings of the Supreme Council, provided that the member given that proxy exercise only one proxy.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Romero.

Further discussion followed, in which it was brought out that the purpose of allowing one proxy was to insure a quorum for the Supreme Council, considering that the members of the Council lived in places far away from one another. Upon being put to a vote, the motion carried with the following result:

AYES: Garza, Romero, Baca, Martinez, Gomez, and Bernal.

NAYS: None.

The President General declared the motion carried and admitted the proxy of Supreme Council Member D. A. Fraser, first Vice-president General, as exercised by Secretary General Garza.

A motion was then submitted to the Council by F. T. Martinez that the Supreme Council recommend to the Board of Trustees that they prohibit the insertion of controversial issues in the official organ, LULAC NEWS. Jacob Bernal then moved to amend Mr. Martinez's motion by adding "of a detrimental nature to the League," to the motion of Mr. Martinez. The amendment was accepted and the motion was re-framed to recommend to the Board of Trustees to prohibit the insertion of controversial issues of a detrimental nature to the League in LULAC NEWS. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Romero, and upon being put to a vote, the results were as follows:

AYES: Garza, Fraser, Romero, Baca, Martinez, Gomez and Bernal.

NAYS: None

Trustee Gomez initiated a discussion regarding the delegates to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. The President General cited Bulletin No. 2, paragraph three regarding the Council Delegation to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, which stated fully requirements to be met by the various Councils in sending their Delegations.

The Bulletins and Circulars from the Home Office were discussed, and a motion was made by F. T. Martinez that the Supreme Council go on record as approving and ratifying the Bulletins and Circulars of the General Officers, especially those referring to the payment of dues. The motion was seconded by Trustee Bernal, and upon being put to a vote the motion carried with the following results:

AYES: Garza, Fraser, Romero, Baca, Martinez, Gomez and Bernal.

NAYS: None.

At 1 P. M. the meeting was recessed until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

At 2 P. M. the meeting was called to order by the President General, who submitted for immedi-



late discussion suggestions from the members of the Council, and especially from those of New Mexico on the appointment of officers for the Region of New Mexico and the re-districting of New Mexico. After considerable deliberations, Trustee Martinez moved that the region of New Mexico be divided into three districts as follows:

**No. 1, NORTHERN DISTRICT:**

San Juan, Rio Arriba, Mora, Harding, Santa Fe,  
Taos, Colfax, Union. Quay and San Miguel.

**No. 2, CENTRAL DISTRICT:**

McKinley, Sandoval, Socorro, Guadalupe,  
Valencia, Catron, Lincoln, DeBaca,  
Roosevelt, Curry, Torrance and Bernalillo.

**No. 3, SOUTHERN DISTRICT:**

Grant, Luna, Hidalgo, Donna Ana, Otero,  
Chaves, Lea, Eddy and Sierra.

The motion was seconded by Trustee Bernal. Upon being put to a vote the motion carried as follows:

AYES: Garza, Fraser, Romero, Martinez, Baca, Gomez and Bernal.

NAYS: None.

The President General then received suggestions for appointments, which were to be made upon his return to the Home Office.

It was the opinion of all the members present that the by-laws and regulations governing the Supreme Council and the local Councils were to be drafted and mimeographed at the Home Office and sent to the Supreme Council for their approval or modification.

Motion was then made by Trustee Gomez that the Supreme Council recommend to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY that the method of electing the General Officers be changed by doing away with the Nominating Committee and electing Officers from the floor. The motion was seconded by Trustee Martinez. Considerable discussion followed in which it was brought out that the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY had the exclusive right to determine its own rules of procedure.

Secretary General Garza rose to a point of order and moved that the voting be by secret ballot. Trustee Martinez seconded it, and the motion that voting be by secret ballot was put to a vote with the following results:

AYES: Garza, Fraser, Romero, Martinez, Gomez and Bernal.

NAYS: None

NEWS

Regional Governor Baca was absent.

The question was called on the motion made by Trustee Gomez, and the President General called for secret ballots. Mrs. A. Rebolledo and Mr. Hilario Rubio were appointed to count the ballots with the following results:

AYES: Three ballots.

NAYS: Three ballots.

The President General then stated that the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY had the right to determine for itself the parliamentary procedure to govern its business. but that the Supreme Council had a right to issue an expression, and that since the motion was only a recommendation, he would cast his ballot as dissolving the tie, in favor of the motion. And he declared the motion carried.

Motion was then made for adjournment, being duly seconded, and the President General declared the meeting adjourned.

To certify which, witness our hands this 9th day of October, 1939, at Laredo, Texas.

E. D. SALINAS,

President General, Lulac

ATTEST:

E. G. GARZA,  
Secretary General.

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(The following report from a Los Angeles Newspaper has been forwarded to the editor.)

## LULAC YOUTH DIES AS HERO

Although Ralph Galvan, 22 year-old visitor from Corpus Christi, was unable to swim, he saved two small girls from drowning Sunday before he was carried out to sea to drown.

Although the seas were too heavy for swimming, young folks attending a picnic went wading in the surf, among them Galvan, Gloria Longoria, 13, and a playmate of about her age.

Knocked down by an unusually heavy swell, Gloria and her friend were caught by an undertow.

Tall and stalwart, Galvan regained his feet, seized the two girls and gave them a mighty shove toward shore before he again was dragged down by the undertow. Before lifeguards could reach him, the brave Texan was swept to his death.

Ralph Galvan, member of Lulac Orchestra in Corpus Christi, was the son of Rafael Galvan and nephew of the late Juan Galvan Sr.



## The Board of Trustees Meets in Santa Fe. N. M.

The Board of Trustees of the League of United Latin American Citizens met in special called session in the Council Chambers of the Municipal Building at Santa Fe, New Mexico at 5 P. M. on September 24, 1939. Those present were: E. D. Salinas, President General; E. G. Garza, Secretary General; M. A. Gomez, Trustee; F. T. Martinez, Trustee; Jacob Bernal, Trustee.

A motion was made by Trustee Martinez confirming and ratifying all actions of the Board of Trustees made to date with regard to LULAC NEWS. The motion was seconded by Secretary General Garza, and upon being put to a vote the motion carried unanimously.

A motion was then made by Trustee Bernal that no controversial issues of a detrimental nature to the League be inserted in LULAC NEWS. The question being asked, the motion was put to a vote and it carried unanimously.

The President General was directed to make a draft of the by-laws and resolutions of the League, to be mailed at a later date to the Board of Trustees for final codification.

A motion was made to adjourn; it carried unanimously, and the meeting was adjourned at 5:40 P. M.

To certify which, witness our hands this 9th day of October, 1939, at Laredo, Texas.

E. D. SALINAS,  
President General, Lulac

ATTEST:

E. G. GARZA,  
Secretary General.



## 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Outstanding  
Fort Stockton

### Lulac Member

dies as result of  
highway accident.

FORT STOCKTON, Texas, October 22, 1939.—Pedro Ramos Gonzalez, an outstanding Fort Stockton Lulac member and loved and respected by numerous Anglo-Saxon and Latin American friends, died early Monday morning as a result of a highway accident 35 miles west of Fort Stockton.

Pedro was accompanying his relative, Antonio Mata, after visiting Antonio's relatives in Balmorea, when they attempted to pass a heavy truck. Swerving too far to the left, the car struck soft shoulders on the edge of the highway, Antonio lost control of the car, and the car skidded across the pavement to the right, struck the bank and turned over twice. Pedro attempted to jump out of the doomed car, but was pinned under it, fracturing his skull, and causing other serious internal injuries which contributed to his death. Antonio stayed inside his car and saved himself, escaping with minor injuries.

The deep-felt sorrow of the citizenry of Fort Stockton was demonstrated by the multitudes who attended the funeral. Requiem Mass was said by Rev. Felipe Grivo, who also administered the Last Rites of the Catholic Church, at the Catholic Cemetery.

Pedro was born in Fort Stockton of pioneer residents of this section, and during his early boyhood was prominent in athletic and literary contests. He attended high school at the Latin American school before accepting a position in a local drug store. Pedro was one of the Charter members of Lulac Council No. 62. His father, S. L. Gonzalez, is also an outstanding member, being the Council Chaplain. Mr. S. L. Gonzalez is a former Pecos County deputy sheriff.

# EL PASO SOUTHWEST

Courtesy El Paso County Board of Development

Truly a land of romance . . . a land wrested from jealous Nature by the sturdy Spanish conquistadores . . . a melting pot for two civilizations; the Spanish through Mexico, and the New England Yankee over the Santa Fe trail from the north . . . a land of vast horizons, splashed with inconceivable colors, ribbed with majestic mountains and slashed by deep cañons . . . a land of breath-taking beauty . . . a country in which soft breezes temper warm sunshine, making you forget the harshly realistic world, and live in the land of mañana. Such is the magnificent background against which lies El Paso, Texas.

tion of what is now west Texas and New Mexico, El Paso's history has been a story of constant change. Six different flags have flown over the Pass at successive stages of its career: French, Spanish, Mexican, Republic of Texas, Confederate, and United States.

## CABEZA DE VACA

The first half of the sixteenth century was marked with consistent exploration by the Spanish. Some of these journeys met with disaster, as for example, the shipwreck of five vessels off the coast of Florida, and the ensuing wanderings of the survivors, three



A COLORFUL AND ROMANTIC HISTORY  
LIES BEHIND THE CITY OF THE PASS

El Paso's history goes back many hundred of years, although the territory was undoubtedly populated for centuries prior to the time of written history. Nearby lived the Basket Makers, a pre-Pueblo tribe dating back 4,000 years. Close at hand have also been found the remains of a giant sloth, together with human bones which probably are of an era 25,000 years ago. Ever since the conquest of Mexico by Cortez and the subsequent coloniza-

tion of whom, led by Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, worked their way westward toward Culiacan near the west coast of Mexico. De Vaca writes that they eventually reached "a river that flows between mountains"—obviously the Rio Grande; so we must give him credit for being the first white man to have trod these fertile valleys.

## EARLY EXPEDITIONS

His report to the governor at Culiacan started a number of expeditions into New Mexico, but they were unsuccessful, and it was not until Juan de

Oñate secured a contract from the King of Spain to settle the country in 1595, that any real colonization took place. Oñate reached the site of El Paso on May 4th, 1598, took possession of the country, and proceeded up the Rio Grande, establishing a settlement at San Juan de los Caballeros on the Chama River, which was later moved to Santa Fe. In 1659 the church was established in what is now Juarez, Mexico.

By 1700 El Paso was definitely established as a trading post, and though events of major importance took place in the east during the ensuing century, the settlement was affected little. It continued to grow and thrive, and in 1857 was linked definitely with the outer world when the government let a contract to John Butterfield to carry mail by stage from St. Louis to San Francisco via El Paso. The Butterfield stages were the first to run all the way to the coast on a regular twice-a-week schedule.

#### COMING OF THE RAILROADS

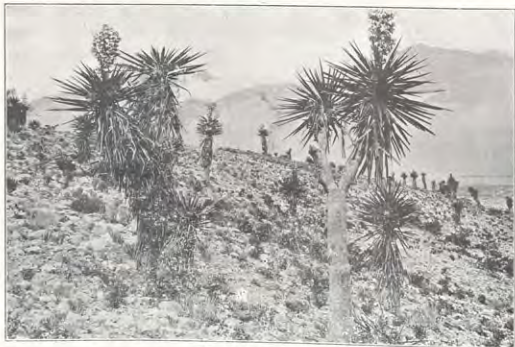
There followed a period of lawlessness and trouble with desperadoes and Indians until 1881 when the first railroad train ground to a stop in El Paso and the foundations for the present peaceful metropolitan city were established. Trade and Commerce flourished; people continued to come in increasing numbers to the new country to live, until

today El Paso is the largest city between Fort Worth and Los Angeles, between Denver and Mexico City. It is truly an international city—international in trade, in culture, in atmosphere, and in outlook on life. You will enjoy El Paso, whether you come for a day, a week, a whole winter, or a lifetime. Opportunity is here! The treasure the Spaniards sought is found today in the golden sunshine which brings health and happiness to all who live on the banks of the Rio Grande at the Pass.

El Paso is a modern metropolis in vivid contrast to the straggling village of adobe huts of other centuries—a city with superb hotels and modern office buildings, with substantial homes whose well kept appearance shows the pride of the citizens. El Paso has 150 miles of wide paved streets stretching from the rugged slopes of Mt. Franklin to the banks of the historic Rio Grande, abundant parks, playgrounds, schools, churches—in short, every requirement for the comfort, health and culture of modern man. All this is enhanced by the magnificent setting in which the "City of the Pass" has grown, and by its unrivalled year-round climate.

#### BEAUTIFUL, VARIED EL PASO COUNTY

Surrounding the city are many miles of abundantly productive, irrigated valley land watered by



Yucca Blooms Near El Paso.



First Engine No. 1 That Entered El Paso.

the Rio Grande, and section after section of open desert, pierced by ranges of imposing mountains—all of which go to make up El Paso County. Close to five hundred miles of paved highways connect every part of the county. In the valley are several prosperous towns with La Tuna at the northern corner of the county where it adjoins New Mexico, and Tornillo at the southeastern tip. In between

continental highway, on a well-paved road, are Socorro and San Elizario. Both boast ancient Spanish missions rich in historical interest.

#### POPULATION AND BASIC INDUSTRIES

The 1930 census showed in the city of El Paso a population of 102,421, with a total of 130,000 in



San Elizario Mission, Near El Paso.

are Canutillo, the center of the tomato growing and canning industry of the Rio Grande Valley, and Ysleta, home of a picturesque tribe of Indians and one of the oldest missions in the United States. Below Ysleta on the Broadway of America are Clint and Fabens, each the center of a rich agricultural area. To the west and south of the main trans-

the County. Behind the bustling activity of this vigorous city is the profitable farming of cotton, alfalfa, and many other crops unaffected by drought or flood; mining, smelting, copper refining, much miscellaneous manufacturing, oil refining, ginning, cattle raising, and providing accommodations for a steadily increasing number of visitors. These acti-



El Paso Smelter





Elephant Butte Dam (Top) (Bottom) Farm Scenes Near El Paso, Texas.

vities, and the fact that El Paso is the important wholesale center of a vast territory, lead to a tremendous volume of commerce. Then, too, proximity of romantic Old Mexico is vital from the standpoint of international trade and tourist interest.

#### EL PASO'S LOCATION

On the map you will see a triangular tip of Texas projecting far to the west of the main body of the state, bounded by the Rio Grande on the south, by New Mexico on the north. This vast area extends well into the rugged Rocky Mountain region. At the extreme western end of this tip lies El Paso, in the pass that forms the southern extremity of the Rocky mountains of the United States. Thus, El Paso is farther west than Denver, farther south than San Diego, and farther north than New Orleans.

Starting at the Mississippi River Valley, a plateau known as the Great Plains rises toward the setting sun. The country becomes higher, drier and blessed with more and more sunshine as you approach the homeland of pleasure and health—the El Paso Southwest. The city, itself, lies at a perfect climatic elevation, from 3,762 at the banks of the Rio Grande to 4,000 feet above sea level at Fort Bliss.

#### LAND OF SCENIC GRANDEUR AND ROMANTIC HISTORY

In all directions from El Paso lies a vast sweep of the mysterious desert; yet this is not the Sahara type of desert that the word may conjure in your imagination. On much of it grows adequate vegetation to support cattle; many sections of it look decidedly green, especially in the spring. Over it all are myriads of grotesque cactus, together with verbena, poppies, and hundreds of other wild flowers which make it a veritable paradise in bloom during the months of March and April. In the background are always imposing yet seemingly enchanted mountain ranges, purple with the unique and alluring haze of the Southwestern desert. If you will surrender to the temptation to explore the cañons carved deep in their forbidding sides, you will find many a vista of unsurpassed beauty and endless varieties of vegetation.

#### SIGHTS IN AND NEAR EL PASO

Overlooking the city, like a sentinel on guard, stands Mount Franklin, its granite and limestone peaks jutting 7167 feet into the desert sky. Twisting up its sides by easy grades, beautiful Scenic Drive has been blasted out of solid rock. From this

route a panorama of indescribable magnificence stretching for miles in every direction startles the visitor with its seemingly limitless grandeur. McKelligon Cañon, slashed deep in the eastern slope of Mount Franklin, is a picnic and recreational center of wild and rugged beauty. Here the County has built a pavillion and numerous concrete tables and rock stoves for outdoor cooking and picnicking. It is only a few minutes drive from the center of the city, over a fine paved road.

Near El Paso is Hart's mill, started in 1849 by Simeon Hart. Here flour was made to supply the troops quartered at Old Fort Bliss (then on the river bank close by). Just across the Rio Grande at this point is the site of Peace Grove where in April 1911, the rebel leader Francisco I. Madero discussed peace terms with the commissioners of President Porfirio Diaz. Close by has been built an international diversion dam which takes water from the river and diverts it into two canals—one for the farmers of the fertile El Paso Valley, and one for the Mexican farmers. Legend tells that here was an irrigation dam as early as 1100 A. D., used by the Indians to supply water for their farms of maize and melons.

Within a short drive from El Paso you also may see such sights as Hueco Tanks, weird formation of igneous rock, holding water in natural pools or tanks, and the pictograph caves of the Basket Makers. Nearby also are the extinct volcanoes of Adeu, of geologically recent formation, which have attracted much scientific interest.

In visiting these renowned scenic wonders, you will pass many others of only slightly less interest: The Salt Lakes, 90 miles east of El Paso, locale of the infamous "Salt War" of 1877, where pure crystalline salt is evaporated from the waters of sourceless lakes by the desert sun; Guadalupe Peak, highest point in the state of Texas, piercing the azure sky 9,600 feet above sea level, and Signal Peak, where for countless centuries, the red man built signal fires; Pine Springs, fort and stage station on the famous old Butterfield Trail.

#### THE ORGAN MOUNTAINS

Going to the White Sands, you will follow the romantic Rio Grande to beautiful thriving Las Cruces, for a distance over the trails made by the pious padres as they made their laborious way along El Camino Real (King's Highway) from Mexico City to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Nearby is the historic town of Old Mesilla, once—shortly after the Mexican war—the capital of the vast American territory now embracing the states of Arizona and New Mexico.



1 Road Scene, 2 Valley Road, 3 Scenic Drive, 4 Union Depot, 5 Air Port,  
6 and 8 Railroads, 7 Summer Resort, 9 Air Port, El Paso, Texas.

You will then traverse, after an easy ascent, San Augustine Pass, between the Organ and San Andres Mountains, a region once famous for its mining operations, in which such beauty spots as Soledad Cañon, Dripping Springs, Ropes Springs, and Eagle Springs, are numerous.

Beyond, across the desert, is friendly Alamogordo, cattle and sawmill town, back of which rise the Sacramento Mountains, wherein are located the inviting summer resort areas of Cloudcroft and Ruidoso, also the Mescalero Indian Reservation and the Lincoln National Forest, scene of the bloody Lincoln County War. Here Billy the Kid, famous desperado of the 70's, roamed and fought into the hearts and hatreds of a sturdy frontier people. To the West, across another range of mountains lies the well known health and recreation center, Hot Springs, New Mexico. Nearby is Elephant Butte Dam and the lake impounded by it.

West of Elephant Butte is Silver City with its Black Range, the Mogollon Mountains and the Gila Primitive area, accessible only by pack train, and preserved by the Forest Service in all its wild beauty and solitude. There one finds truly a sportman's paradise. Hunting and fishing are at their very best in this section. On the edge of this wild area is a rich mining section, the incredible City of Rocks, the home of ancient cliff dwellers, and two El Paso's important neighbors—Deming and Lordsburg. Two hundred miles east of El Paso is the city of Pecos, oil center of West Texas.

#### THE BIG BEND

To the Southeast the traveler enters the Big Bend country of Texas—untouched frontier of the west—where the Rio Grande makes its majestic swerve to the south and cuts a magnificent cañon through a mighty wall of solid granite. Here is one of the finest cattle areas left in the United States, and much profitable mining. In this area are the thriving little cities of Marfa and Alpine; Limpia and St. Helena Cañons; the Chicos Mountains; historic Old Fort Davis, with the nearby newly completed Indian Lodge—one of the most interesting guest hotels in the Southwest.

Atop Mt. Locke, in the heart of the Big Bend, at an elevation of 6,825 feet stands MacDonald Observatory, built by the Universities of Texas and Chicago, with an 82 inch telescope, second largest in the world. The clearness and freshness of the atmosphere and the uniform climatic conditions led to its being located here.

#### CARLSBAD CAVERNS AND THE WHITE SANDS

Within a few hours drive, over excellent highways, are two world famed scenic wonders—Carlsbad Caverns and the Great White Sands.

Carlsbad Caverns are the greatest and most extensive underground caves known to man. The Big Room, for instance is three quarters of a mile long, six hundred feet wide and over three hundred feet high. Yet it is their fantastic, awe-inspiring beauty more than the vastness that draws travelers from all over the world and compels local people to visit this underground fairyland again and again. There are literally hundreds of rooms or chambers known by such descriptive names as The King's Palace, The Temple, The Chapel, Queen's Room, Ice Chamber. Stalagmites and stalactites formed by the action of water on limestone through centuries glow like mother of pearl. Weird formations resemble waterfalls, totem poles and many are known by such names as Twin Domes, The Lily Pads, and Fountain of the Fairies.

#### FACILITIES FOR VISITORS

A passenger elevator extends down into the Caverns to the seven hundred and fifty foot level near the entrance to the Big Room. An excellent lunch is served underground at midday. Some people prefer to walk in or out, or both, over the well graded and well lighted trails. The Carlsbad Caverns are under the competent direction of the National Park Service. This is a trip never to be forgotten. Many El Pasoans and visitors find it delightful to include both the high mountains and the Carlsbad Caverns on their trip. Roswell, Carlsbad, or Artisia are delightful stopping places for those who do not care to make the round trip in one day. All three are in the fertile and pleasant valley of the famous Pecos River. These are clean, modern, friendly little cities with every facility for the tourists' comfort. Near Roswell are the mystifying Bottomless lakes.

The Great White Sands, famous baffling desert mystery, comprise an area of 270 square miles of dazzling white dunes of pure gypsum—fantastic, unreal, windswept into grotesque panorama. A fine automobile road now carves its way to the very heart of the inscrutable sands, where you may camp or picnic. The exact origin of the White Sands is unknown, but probably they evaporated from underground lakes.



## JUAREZ AND OLD MEXICO

A few steps across the International Bridge between El Paso and Juarez, and the visitor is in a foreign land—romantic Old Mexico. Colorful, picturesque, the largest and most interesting border city, Juarez, State of Chihuahua, is the gateway to the rich, intriguing land of Mexico on the south. Just over the Rio Grande from downtown El Paso it is easily and quickly reached by private car, sight-seeing bus, taxi, street car, or on foot. Here, in five minutes you are in a land as foreign in appearance, speech, atmosphere, and custom, as though you'd traveled around the globe. Here you will find the famed church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe,

## EL PASO, CITY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

El Paso is justly proud of its splendid public school system, in which well-trained and well-paid instructors seem to inspire a deeper interest on the child's part, and a more friendly, intimate relationship than is found in most schools. In the city and county there are forty-five schools with more than 900 teachers, providing excellent educational facilities for more than 25,000 boys and girls. Three city high schools are included in the public school system, together with a vocational school in which trades, crafts, and business subjects are taught. St. Patrick's Grammar School and Cathedral High School are Catholic schools of recognized standing.



Guadalupe Mission - Juarez Chihuahua, Mex.co.

built by Padre Garcia in 1659; the quaint old market, so unlike anything in the States, intriguing shops and stores, gay cafes and cabarets, a bull ring where you may see colorful bull fights.

## CHIHUAHUA CITY HIGHWAY

A new highway now cuts in half the time from Juarez to Chihuahua City, 225 miles to the south, beautiful capital city of the large, thriving state of the same name. This always proves to be an interesting side trip into a country so different from our own.

NEWS

There are also two nationally known schools for girls: Loretto College, a Catholic institution, and Radford School for Girls, each of which provides a curriculum of subjects to and including high school grades. Both have many boarding students from various parts of the United States as well as day students from El Paso.

## COLLEGE OF MINES AND ARTS

The Texas College of Mines and Arts (branch of the University of Texas) occupies a leading position in the field of higher learning, offering as it does, full academic courses as well as work in min-





1 Austin High School, 2 Scottish Rite Temple, 3 County Court House,  
4 College of Mines, 5 Woman's Club, 6 Hotel Dieu, 7 Loretto Academy. El Paso, Texas.

ing and metallurgy. Students may become candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts with majors in English, History, Modern Language, Education, or Business Administration. The degree of Bachelor of Science is awarded to successful candidates majoring in either Science or Mining and Metallurgy with options in Geology or petroleum Geology.

All denominations are represented among El Paso's many fine, friendly churches. Most of them are housed in substantial buildings, some of which are magnificent in architecture and furnishings.

Fraternal orders have large memberships among

community is Fort Bliss, largest cavalry post of the United States Army. It is one of the oldest and most historic of the border forts. A \$2,200,000 building and expansion program recently has added to the Fort many new Spanish type quarters. These, together with an extensive landscaping program, have greatly enhanced the beauty of the Post.

There exists a cordial relationship between army and civilian neighbors, each gaining from contact with the other. William Beaumont General Hospital, U. S. Army, is located near Fort Bliss. It was established in 1921, and now is a \$2,500,000 institution, one of the army's largest and finest, with accommodations for 512 patients, and a large medical



Wm. Beaumont, General Hospital and Bird's Eye View of Ft. Bliss and nursing staff.

the citizens of El Paso, and several occupy their own buildings. Most civic and luncheon clubs affiliated with national organizations are also to be found here, as well as outstandingly active and influential women's clubs. An energetic Chamber of Commerce co-ordinates the activities of various commercial organizations. The Junior League, College Woman's Club, Pan-Hellenic, and numerous other groups occupy the interest of many El Paso women.

#### FORT BLISS

Prominent in the social and civic life of the

#### SUNSHINE SPOT OF THE NATION

Of special interest is the fact that El Paso lies within the only region in the United States where the sun shines on an average more than 80% of the total possible hours. The nation's sunshine centers in the southwest, embracing an area surrounding El Paso, northern Mexico, southern New Mexico and Arizona, and the Death Valley section in California. Surrounding this sunshine spot are two secondary areas where sunshine averages 75% and 70%—But IN NO OTHER PART OF THE UNITED

STATES does sunshine reach as high an average as 70% to say nothing of El Paso's average of over 80%. These facts are based on long term records of the United States Weather Bureau.

The picture on the outside cover page of edition shows El Paso resting lazy fashion upon the banks of the historic and romantic Rio Grande, that forms the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The picture was taken from

scenic drive. The city spreads out like a fan over the highlands along the river, with Mount Franklin jutting into the center of it.

To the south (on the foreground) is Ciudad Juarez and the mountains of Mexico, and it is between these mountains that the Rio Grande finds its pass; with the bright sunshine from the heavens above and the smile of hospitable people making life worth while for everyone.



El Paso Country Club

*LULACS USE YOUR CREDIT at the*

## **Goodrich - Silvertown - Stores**

R. B. WICKER, Manager

GOODRICH TIRES - TUBES - BATTERIES

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501 Texas Street

—:—

El Paso, Texas

COUNCILS WHICH RATIFIED  
NEW CONSTITUTION

COUNCILS WHICH REJECTED  
THE NEW CONSTITUTION

TEXAS

Council No.

- 1 Corpus Christi, Texas
- 2 San Antonio, Texas
- 3 Brownsville, Texas
- 12 Laredo, Texas
- 18 Del Rio, Texas
- 19 Eagle Pass, Texas
- 32 Harlingen, Texas
- 45 Victoria, Texas
- 58 Uvalde, Texas
- 60 Houston, Texas
- 62 Fort Stockton, Texas
- 63 Galveston, Texas
- 64 Kenedy, Texas
- 68 Carrizo Springs, Texas
- 73 Baytown, Texas
- 80 Luling, Texas
- 81 Taft, Texas
- 85 Austin, Texas
- 87 San Ignacio, Texas
- 88 Fort Worth, Texas
- 89 Dallas, Texas
- 93 Mission, Texas

8 El Paso, Texas

Ladies

- 5 Del Rio, Texas
- 12 San Antonio, Texas
- 15 Laredo, Texas
- 22 Dallas, Texas

95 Pecos, Texas

9 El Paso, Texas

NEW MEXICO

- 33 Santa Fe, New Mexico
- 34 Albuquerque, New Mexico
- 78 Taos, New Mexico
- 86 Las Vegas, New Mexico
- 91 Espanola, New Mexico
- 94 Bernalillo, New Mexico

Ladies

- 17 Albuquerque, New Mexico
- 18 Santa Fe, New Mexico
- 21 Las Vegas, New Mexico

CALIFORNIA

- 77 Los Angeles, California

COLORADO

- 90 Denver, Colorado

NEWS

# PRESIDENTIAL PARTY VISITS EL PASO

Real Hearty Welcome Given Laredo Officials  
And Their Wives

By ANNA VELASQUEZ

On September 18th, the El Paso Councils Nos. 8 and 9 were honored with a visit by President General E. D. Salinas, accompanied by Mrs. Salinas and Secretary General Elias G. Garza and Mrs. Garza.

As they entered the historic town of Ysleta, the party was met by a group of enthusiastic Lulac members who bearing a large banner bid "Mr. E. D. Salinas, President General, L. U. L. A. C., Welcome . . ." A motorcycle escort from the Texas Highway patrol led the party to the local Lulac headquarters, the Hilton Hotel.

Here a banquet was served in their honor. As requested by Mr. Salinas, only members, approximately fifty, attended and an informal meeting held. Albert Redwine, president of Council No. 8, turned the meeting over to Ed Terrazas, local district governor, who called on George Rodriguez to give the address of welcome. Charles V. Porras, M. A. Gomez, Frank Galvan, J. C. Machuca and Mrs. P. R. Loya each gave brief addresses covering different phases of Lulac aims and reiterating El Paso's welcome. The El Paso Tipica Orchestra furnished the music during the banquet.

Mr. Garza told the group about their trip thus far and commenting on the fact that even though cities like El Paso, which have a large Latin American population, have a small Lulac membership, he stressed that it is not the number but the character of those composing it that counts. Mr. Garza described the work being done by the general officers, especially by the president who, he says, burns the midnight oil that the light of Lulac may shine on.

President General Salinas then took the floor and made a very eloquent and impressive plea for unity in the ranks of Lulac, not only for the sake of its members but for the sake of all peoples of Latin descent who are American citizens either by birth or by naturalization. "What pulls one member of

our race down pulls all of us down," he said. "We are American Citizens. We belong to one of the many racial groups that compose the citizenry of our Country. We are of Mexican or Latin extraction, and we are proud of our ancestry. We do not follow a belligerent or antagonistic attitude, but we do want to assert ourselves as a unified group in order that the personality of the American Citizen of Latin extraction, his culture, his traditions and his temperament, may be deeply impressed upon the final, ultimate and perfect personality of the American Citizen."

Displaying a large map, he pointed out numerous cities in Arizona, California and Colorado where the seed of Lulac may be sown if plans materialize. Thanks to the Laredo Chamber of Commerce, the home office now has on hand names of influential Latin Americans residing in the different localities in these states who may be instrumental in organizing Councils. The need of funds to carry on such work as this by personal contact, instead of by correspondence, was voiced by the president general.

Mr. Salinas announced a new policy for Lulac News. Emphasis will be placed on educational and instructive articles promoting the growth of Lulac. He urged those present to make plans now to attend the national assembly at Santa Fe, in order to make it the biggest assembly of Latin Americans ever held in this country.

Mr. Salinas expressed a sincere appreciation for El Paso's enthusiastic reception.

On behalf of the charming feminine visitors, J. C. Machuca thanked the El Paso Ladies Council No. 9 for their thoughtfulness in presenting Mrs. Salinas and Mrs. Garza with fragrant corsages.

Ed Terrazas and J. C. Machuca are due a vote of thanks for the success of the affair.



## Albert T. Gonzalez

District Organizer for  
District No. 3, New Mexico.

By Dave G. Prieto, El Paso Council No. 8

In the newly created District No. 3, of New Mexico LULAC, we have as District Organizer a young man that all of Lulac should feel proud of, for he has shown the world the type of courage and perseverance that is innate in our people and what we aim to portray to our fellowmen. This young chap announced his arrival into this world just 26 years ago in the town of Roswell, New Mexico. While still a babe, his family moved to Las Cruces and after residing there for some time, this youngster was matriculated at Menou School a private school in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Here in this institution, which is the Alma Mater of many New Mexico teachers, legislators, and clergymen of our race, he excelled in scholastic attainments and in extra-curricular functions as well, such as music, declamation, typing and and intra-terary society contests. He was for several years a contestant in the State Inter-Scholastic contests.

In 1929 he was to have returned to this institution to finish his high school studies, but during the summer vacation of that year, while he was a student at a citizen's military training camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, he was the victim of an accident in the camp swimming pool which destroyed his sight completely; consequently he was unable to return to Menou for graduation.

He spent two years in different hospitals (William Beaumont, El Paso, Walter Reed, Washington and John Hopkins, Baltimore) during which time he completed his high school studies under the tutelage of a blind young lady connected with Roosevelt High School in Washington, D. C.

Upon being discharged from the hospital, without hope of having his eyesight restored, he returned to Las Cruces and applied for entrance to the New Mexico State College. He was refused matriculation on the grounds that they did not think he would be able, on account of his lack of eyesight, to compete with the normal students of the institution, for it was impossible for him to meet all the requirements in curricular activities. After much persistence and delay, they finally admitted him. He had to work very hard the first semester, however, to show the school authorities that he was competent. When the first reports came out, he

convinced them that he could make good grades. He graduated from the New Mexico State College with honors.

In May 1935, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree and he was immediately employed by the Braille Institute in Los Angeles where he taught blind adults, over school age, how to read and write Braille. He worked there for a year during which time he also taught Spanish by private lessons to individuals.

After having spent a year in Los Angeles, he was given an opportunity to study law, and he chose Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C. This law school is one of the foremost in the country.

At Georgetown he prepared his lessons through the aid of his classmates who were taking identical courses. After reading each case they would brief it into a dictaphone which he could use very advantageously. After his readers had gone, he would read the briefs by using the dictaphone and in this manner he studied and read the brief as many times as he wished and he would take down the salient points of the briefs on a Braille typewriter so that he could have them for permanent use. He had no law books in Braille due to the fact that they were very expensive and there is no great demand for them. However, this disadvantage did not stop this courageous young fellow. His pleasant and winning personality won him many friends in Washington, D. C., who volunteered to learn Braille so that they could transcribe into Braille the most important material which he needed. Thus it is that he now has a small library of Braille law books.

He took part in all extra curricular activities that he had time for. He was admitted into the Delta Chi fraternity, which is one of the best in the country and which is composed of a group of very illustrious alumni. He was also a member of the White Law Club, a debating club whose purpose was to acquaint the student with the practical side of law. He was the winner of the club's annual award for the most outstanding member. This award is a law book, which was autographed by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, was presented to him at a banquet at the Charlton Hotel, Washington, D. C., where he delivered an address on the life and work of the late Chief Justice Edward Douglas White. On this occasion he had the privilege and honor of sharing the rostrum with such distinguished gentlemen as Associate Justice Pierce Butler and Frank Hogan, president of the American Bar Association and reputed to be the foremost trial lawyer

in this country. Thus was the way our good brother finished his law schooling, this last spring, aside from all the honors that were bestowed upon him, for he showed he was worthy of them, having finished third in the rank of his class.

Upon graduating from Georgetown, he took a new companion, a seeing-eye dog from Morristown, New Jersey. Blind people have to train with these dogs until master and dog develop a strong attachment for each other and the master learns how to handle his guide.

His dog, "Ace" is a beautiful black and brown German shepherd male dog, weighing fifty pounds. "Ace" guides him anywhere, avoiding obstructions of all kinds, stopping at every curb and watching for traffic on crossings.

## Young American of Latin Group Achieves Excellent Scholastic Honor

### PERFECT ENGLISH TEST PAPER! WHAT GRADE CAN YOU MAKE?

From the El Paso Herald Post, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1939

For the first time in 36 years of teaching, Mrs. Jeanie M. Frank has been handed a perfect test paper in English.

Mrs. Frank is head of the El Paso High School English Department.

The pupil who got 100 per cent, a paper without a single red mark, is Oscar Gonzalez, 15, 1215 North Ochoa street. He will be graduated in May. He attended Bailey School before going to EPHS.

#### Can You Answer

The paper was 100 per cent in English, form and content.

See if you can answer the questions. Mrs. Frank will check your answers.

#### I. Correct, or fill blanks, giving reasons:

1. The jury (was were) not agreed.
2. Are you the man (who, whom) I take you to be?
3. Do you know (who, whom) I am?
4. Neither my father nor my mother (was were) there.

At the present time our young brother Lulac whose pleasant character has placed him in the highest esteem of his friends and associates, is reviewing for the bar examinations of New Mexico, which are to be held next February. Though we do not know yet where he will establish himself, we hope that he stays close enough to Lulac in order that he may contribute with his efforts as he has been doing so willingly and unselfishly. We hope he stays around New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado where he is so well known so that he can help guide us forward in Lulac.

To the august and eminent lawyer members and to my Lulac brothers I give you Albert T. Gonzalez, District Organizer for District No. 3 of New Mexico, the young man who has displayed to the world courage and grit typical of Latin Americans.

5. I believe in (you, your) going.
6. Give your answers to Bob or (me, myself.)
7. Each of the men did (his, their) duty.
8. He is one of those men who (have, has) strong prejudices.
9. The jury believed the thieves to be (them, they.)
10. (Who, whom) do you believe him to be?

#### II. Answer two of:

- A. Decline: I, it, you.
- B. Discuss by examples the auxiliary verbs.
- C. Explain verbals by example.

#### Scissors and Measles

#### III. Explain by common sense, giving examples

in sentences: Imperative mood, abstract noun, perfect tense, subject complement, nominative of address.

- IV. Name and give principal parts of five verbs that are commonly missued, such as "swang."
- V. Give the number forms of: scissors, measles, alumnus, deer, athletics, potato, solo, ox, cactus, datum.

Give the gender forms of: fox, whale, witch, sheep, deer, duke, czar, kaiserin, poet, aviator, conductor, professor.

## *Election of National Officers by Popular Vote from the Convention Floor*

By GEORGE RODRIGUEZ

El Paso Council No. 8

On June 4th and 5th of this year the League of United Latin American Citizens met in general assembly at San Antonio, Texas, at its National Convention. Matters of vital importance to the League were discussed and passed upon by the various delegates representing their respective councils from Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, etc. Beyond any question of a doubt, however, the selection of the President General and his Administrative Board,

organization.

Each council represented at the National Convention is entitled to one representative on the nominating committee. The recommendation of the Committee virtually assures election. In my humble opinion, the election in such a manner carried out is undemocratic. In other words, El Paso with a delegation of eight was only entitled to two members on the committee and a small council with a lesser number of delegates had the same right to seat one member on the nominating committee. Consequently, a council represented by three or four delegates is entitled to one vote, the same number of votes as a large council such as El Paso with her six delegates. The number of delegates sent to a convention in this respect is immaterial as far as the Nominating Committee is concerned, only one vote being permitted per council regardless of the delegation. So one may readily see that the representation is inequitable and not well distributed. Again, such action gives rise to pre-arranged plans, depriving the general membership of its voice in the election.



GEORGE RODRIGUEZ  
President, El Paso Council No. 8

those chosen to lead LULAC during the coming year overshadowed all other events.

El Paso Council Number 8 and Number 9 empowered eight delegates to the national convention. It happened to be my happy privilege that I be chosen one of such delegates. At the Convention, the outgoing president general, as one of his first moves, appointed the various committees which were to function throughout the Convention. Again I was honored by being appointed to the Nominating Committee, whose duty it was to nominate in secret session the elective officers for the ensuing year.

This article is directed in the spirit of constructive criticism at the manner and place of electing national officers. In order that the tenor of this article may not be misinterpreted, I wish to most emphatically state that I believe that the League through her various representatives on the Nominating Committee chose as her leader and other officers a most excellent and efficient group of officials to guide the destinies and policies of the

organization.

It appears to be a certainty that a large majority of the Councils composing this great League of Latin American citizens would welcome a movement to amend the method of elections, to the end that every delegate, the true representative of the various councils, be allowed to have a direct say in the matter, and the officers thereby being elected from the convention floor by popular vote. It has been said that Switzerland has one of the purest democratic forms of election, that is by strict popular vote. This, however, is primarily due to her small population. In countries like ours with over one hundred and fifty million population it can be seen how that method would be impractical therefore giving rise to the Electoral College. But certainly our League, yet in its infancy, can well afford to have elections by popular vote.

The writer sincerely hopes that this article will stimulate and tend to pave the way for such elections as have here been discussed. Let's enroll in our constitution the true spirit of Democracy and permit our entire membership through proper representation to have a direct voice in the selection of national officers. We hope the day is not far off when this will take place.

# Around the *Lulac Shield* - 183

## CORPUS CHRISTI. No. 1

The Corpus Christi Council takes the lead in regularly sending in their minutes. Secretary R. P. Cano conscientiously writes his minutes in brief, clear paragraphs, and it is a pleasure to read of the many doings of the Corpus council. There is a group of men there who are proving to be a bulwark of strength in Lulac activity. Among these are president Dr. J. A. Garcia, Ernesto Meza, A. de Luna, Felix Cerda, Juan Galvan, Roy Rodriguez, Albert Burgess, and Secretary Cano. These men are having a little difficulty getting the large group of over sixty members to attend their meetings, but latest information is that they are trying hard and getting fine results. Dr. J. A. Garcia is also Director General of Health, and is now working out on a long-term program to be evolved for the benefit of our people. E. E. Mireles, Chairman of the Educational Committee is now with the Corpus Christi Council.

## SAN ANTONIO. No. 2

This Council has been working hard in coordination with the Kenedy Council to procure better scholastic facilities for the Kenedy school children. American children of Mexican extraction in Kenedy have been attending an elementary grade school-house which is sadly dilapidated, unsanitary, and is practically apart. Council No. 2 appointed a committee authorized by the President General, composed of Mr. James Tafolla, Sr., M. C. Gonzalez, and Jake Rodriguez, and they made a trip to Austin to take matter up with school Superintendent of Public Instruction L. A. Woods. The Austin Council cooperated, and their Brothers Saldivar and Martins attended the conference. Definite action was taken immediately, and the American children of Mexican extraction are to have a new school, and until this new school is built, they are to attend the school-house previously designated for American children of Anglo-saxon extraction. In the future, there is to be no discrimination. American children will all be treated like American children. Seferino Martinez is the president, and Jake Rodriguez is Secretary of the Council.

## BROWNSVILLE. No. 3

E. B. Duarte is president, and A. Hernandez, Jr., is Secretary-Treasurer of Council No. 3. The Brownsville Council was the first Council to ratify

the new Constitution. We have some human dynamo in this southernmost corner of Texas in the persons of Jesse W. Sloss, O. B. Garcia, Reynaldo Longoria, Henry Barreda, A. R. Vidaurri, and R. Duarte. And of course, Judge Canales. Somehow, the minutes have not been coming in as regularly as we would want them. We have, however, procured iron-clad promises that now that the summer is over and there is no more swimming at Boca Chica, the Secretary is going to be turning in copies of their minutes as soon as they are approved. The Council is planning a thorough action in stimulating the Raymondville, McAllen and Harlingen Councils. Brother O. B. Garcia is District Governor for this valley area, and he will soon be reporting the revival of Valley councils, on stable and lasting foundations.

## DEL RIO. No. 18

Council No. 18, which had a candidate on the field for President General, was the first Council to draft a Resolution, in conjunction with the Ladies' Council No. 5, assuring the elected President General that they would cooperate in every way to make this Administration an outstanding one. Brothers Pilar Garza and little Tony Morales are the wheel-horses of this Council, judging from the minutes to date. Brothers Ed LeRoy, Guadalupe E. Sigala, and, of course, our Inspector General Arturo C. Gonzalez provide much of the motive power. The Del Rio Council is doing nice work in the line of Boy Scout activity and Health campaigns for the welfare of Americans of Mexican extraction. They have also raised funds to remodel the building owned by their Council. The acting Secretary for the Council is Victor Vazquez, Jr., and it is hoped that his communications with the Home Office will become more frequent.

## HOUSTON. No. 60

No. 60 has been very active in spreading the Lulac gospel not only in Houston, but also in surrounding communities. Delegations generally composed of Gilberto Quiñones, Elias Ramirez, Prudencio Gutierrez, Frank Heredia, Manuel Crespo, Isabel Martinez, D. A. Fraser, all of Houston, and little, dynamic Rudy Vara of Baytown, have visited New Gulf, Wharton, Rosenberg, Baytown and Texas City, all of these communities being in the Gulf Coast area. They report good possibilities of having new councils in New Gulf and in Rosenberg. They are about to make a trip to Galveston. The Houston



Council has used a friendly, diplomatic attitude with the local authorities, and have gained their good-will and cooperation, so that past discriminations are fast disappearing. The Houston authorities have become well acquainted with the high Aims and Purposes of Lulac, through Lulac News and the local Council.

#### TAFT No. 81

Brother C. R. Treviño is the acting Secretary of this Council. Brother Antonio Torres is president and G. G. Piña is Secretary. Brother Treviño is the one who handles the correspondence for the Taft Council. Brother W. L. Hilliard is the encouraging and motivating power, and he is assisting materially in the progress of No. 81. The Taft aggregation is among the first to send us a complete list of these active members, 30 in all, with individual addresses. Taft has gone Lulac-minded as a result of the local Council, and it is hoped that the large number of Americans in Taft of our extraction will see their way clear again to becoming active members of the Council. Excellent work is being done here in the line of Americanism.

#### EAGLE PASS. No. 19

Election of officers has just taken place in Eagle Pass, and the new officers are: Rafael Rodriguez, President; Jose Moreno, vice-President; Griff Bowles, 2nd vice-President; L. G. Rodriguez, Secretary; Manuel Mata, Treasurer; Gilberto Rodriguez, Guide; Alberto Garza, Chaplain. Trustees appointed immediately are: M. S. Moncada, Carlos Hurst, Jose Angel Martinez and E. G. Cardenas. Beautiful installation ceremonies were celebrated, and the oath was taken by the new officers immediately. After the election, the Council enjoyed a friendly bachelor party, and disposed of three cases of beer donated in good fellowship by brother E. G. Cardenas.

With this new set-up, Eagle Pass immediately buckled down to business, ratified the Constitution, drafted their minutes, and has contacted the Home Office for Ritual books, lapel buttons. The border area close to Eagle Pass can be safely left in the hands of this fine group of Lulacs.

#### AUSTIN. No. 85

A little incident with regard to discrimination developed in the Capitol city during July, providing an excellent occasion to put to the test the coordin-

ation of the Austin Lulacs. Going about it in a quiet, smooth and efficient manner, they procured expressions of cooperation from the local authorities and soon the matter was remedied. Dr. Saldivar, Attorney Martins, and Law student Reynaldo Garza compose an intelligent, smooth-working trio. They drafted the cooperation of one of our most outstanding Americans of Mexican extraction, Carlos Castañeda, and together they got results with a minimum of ado. Mayor Miller of Austin is working hand in hand with the Austin council, and the friendliest of relationships are being brought about in the interest of True Americanism. The Council had another occasion to display their resources in the Kenedy matter, which resulted in a completely favorable decision from Superintendent of Public Instruction Woods, to the effect that American children are to be given equal scholastic facilities as American children, without discriminating against them because they come of Mexican, Polish, French or Anglo-saxon origin. The request made by the Kenedy, Austin and San Antonio Councils was based strictly on equal opportunities for all Americans, stressing the fact that only through this Americanistic attitude can we hope to make our Country and State the symbol of Democracy.

#### DALLAS. No. 89

No. 89 is one of the baby Councils, but also one of the strongest. Macario E. Garcia is the president, and Fred O. Dominguez is secretary. This is one Council having a complete record of minutes in the Home Office. Brothers James Brown, Sam Rodriguez, Joe Garcia, Marcos Santa Cruz, Alfredo Benavidez, Frank Mongaras, Raymond Lujan, Andrew Perez, Rudolph Villasana provide most of the strength and power of No. 89, cooperating actively with President Garcia and Secretary Dominguez.

The Council is new, and much of the evolutionary friction resulted for awhile. This is natural in all new councils. Gradually, things have been calming down, and it appears that the different personalities are amalgamating themselves into one powerful, harmonious machine, directed toward achieving the Aims and Purposes of Lulac. It is hoped that the older members of the Council will lend of their conservative judgment and sound discretion, and that the energy and stimulus of the younger members will be properly directed, so as to bring the Lulac movement actual, evident results. The Council has the tremendous task of selling Dallas on the Aims and Purposes of Lulac, and to do this successfully all efforts must be coordinated. It is hoped that the Council will enlist the full-fledged cooperation of the ladies' Council. LULAC needs all the



cooperation it can get; LULAC cannot afford to allow internal strife paralyze or even retard LULAC activity. Dallas is impressed with the necessity of mapping out a clear program of joint activity, and putting it into action.

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#### MISSION. No. 93

No. 93 is among the first to ratify the new Constitution. President R. E. Austin, and Secretary Jose G. Bocanegra are doing excellent work, in keeping the Council functioning as a strong medium of Lulac activity. The minutes have not been forthcoming, but we have definite assurance that Secretary Bocanegra will send us copies right away.

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#### LAS CRUCES COUNCIL No. 92

Lauro Apocada, President  
G. G. Garcia, Secretary

On Thursday, September 7th, some members of El Paso Council No. 8, led by District Governor Ed Terrazas came to Las Cruces, New Mexico, and formally installed Lulac Council No. 92. Those accompanying Mr. Terrazas from El Paso were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Machuca, Messrs. J. J. Montes, Pete Gonzalez, Albert Redwine, Segundo Torres, George Rodriguez, I. Garcia, T. G. Giron, Jr., Ernesto Valdez, Rudy Peña and Dave Prieto.

Mr. Leo Valdez of Las Cruces acted as chairman when the visitors and candidates met in the District Court room of the Donna Ana County Court House. After being introduced, Mr. Terrazas gave a brief outline of the history of Lulac. He pointed out several instances where the concerted efforts of the Lulac membership had solved problems for our people, suppressing animosities and antagonism. That our organization as a whole has earned the respect of the authorities and representative citizens of the communities where our League has councils.

Then Mr. Albert Gonzalez, who later in the evening was sworn in as District Organizer, gave an inspiring talk on organization work. He stated that while he was new in Lulac; nevertheless he was highly impressed with the lofty aims and purposes of our organization. That far reaching results could be obtained were we to put into practice the objectives of our League.

Mr. J. C. Machuca reminded those present that generally speaking our people are prone to glory in the accomplishments of our forebears, without tak-

ing the present and the future seriously. "What have we accomplished in the present to make us feel proud of our rich heritage?" asked Mr. Machuca.

Short talks were made by Messrs. Albert Fountain and Charles Madrid, former members of the Mesilla Council. Some of the newly installed officers also made a few remarks.

The following officers and members were duly installed by District Governor Ed Terrazas: Albert Gonzalez, organizer District No. 4, New Mexico; Lauro Apocada, president; F. L. Candelaria, vice president; Solomon Alvarez, secretary-treasurer; G. G. Garcia, chaplain; Albert Fountain, sergeant at arms; and Charles Madrid, Leo Valdez, P. T. Gonzalez, Bennie Chavez, Jose M. Viramontes, Jr., Julio Murillo and Santiago Apocada.

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#### LADIES' COUNCILS (TEXAS)

##### DEL RIO No. 5

The officers of the Del Rio Ladies' Council are: Miss Aurora Rodriguez, President; Miss Antonia Gomez, vice-President; Miss Rosa Vela, Treasurer; Miss Elvida Vazquez, Secretary; Miss Zulema Vela, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Joe Martinez, Guide. Mrs. Lucy Martinez, Chaplain. This Council conducted a very interesting and fruitful "Attendance Campaign," with two teams under the captaincies of Miss Socorro Mesa and Mrs. Jacovita Lonsa working for a full attendance at their meetings.

The Del Rio Ladies are working in complete harmony and achieving results. Their meetings are conducted very nicely, and their programs are very instructive. The Council has adopted a feature in their program which other Councils might well emulate: At every meeting, some speaker is appointed to discuss and explain the different articles of the Lulac Code, Aims and Purposes. They have a number called "Benefit of Lulac," and at this time, suggestions are made for activities to be initiated and policies to be followed in the benefit of Lulac. The Home Office is eagerly awaiting to hear more about the results the Del Rioans are finding with this novel feature.

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##### EL PASO. No. 9

The El Paso Ladies' Council is headed by Miss Anna Velasquez, Miss Marta Valdez is the Secretary, Chaparro, Dora Carrasco, Tomasa Gonzalez, Ruth Loya, the President and her Secretary are directing Council No. 9 in the course of true Lulac activity.

The Charity Committee of the Councils is doing splendid work. Mrs. Roy D. Jackson, of El Paso, has been elected honorary member of No. 9, for rendering distinguished service to the local Council in Lulac work.

The ladies of El Paso are doing wonders with their Junior Lulacs, intending to report one of the largest organization of Juniors in the Santa Fe Assembly.

#### SAN ANTONIO. No. 12

The Ladies' Council at San Antonio has started a program for the entire year. Under the able leadership of Mrs. Delfina Tafolla Swain, the Council has stayed close together and Lulac work is being done effectively and harmoniously. The meetings are held regularly at the International Institute, in San Antonio. The Secretary, Mrs. Olive Martinez, and the Acting Secretary, Miss Lupe Sifuentes, have been recording their minutes very conscientiously, and the Home Office has been given a clear picture of their activity. Mrs. Minerva Arredondo has been appointed Chairman of the Social and Publicity Committee, Mrs. Angela Cervantes, of the Financial Committee, and Miss Lupe Treviño keeps the scrap-book. Mrs. Santos Herrera has devoted much of her time and efforts in behalf of the newly installed Junior Lulacs of San Antonio. Great credit is due her for the existence of this new Junior council. Mrs. Gloria Castillo and Mrs. Fred Bonancini complete the nucleus of strength of the Council.

#### LAREDO. No. 15

The new president of the Laredo Ladies' Council is Mrs. Arturo Dominguez, who has already displayed great interest in Lulac and is directing her Council in the true spirit of Lulac cooperation. Under her amiable, friendly leadership, it is hoped the membership of the Council will jump to double the present minimum membership. Miss Emma Hernandez is the Secretary, and she has faithfully kept the Home Office in close contact with the progress of the Council. Miss Rebecca Marulanda, Mrs. Toribio Garcia, and Mrs. F. I. Montemayor compose the Busy Bee Committee of Ladies' No. 15, this Committee being the initiating and hardest working committee of the local group.

## 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.

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Council No. 8

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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 incents 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 an dteach 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.

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## 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 legal 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 conciudadanos 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 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 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, extendiendo 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 conferencia y por medio de folletos.

18. Nos oponeremos 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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