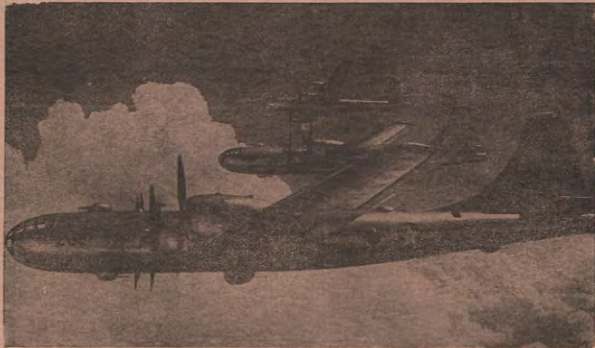




Vol. 12

LAREDO, TEXAS, JULY, 1945

No. 1



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VOL. 12

JULY, 1945

No. 1

EDITORIAL

The war in Europe is over and thousands of American soldiers are being sent to separation centers for the purpose of returning them to civilian life. Hundreds of thousands more will be returned to civilian life when Japan is utterly defeated and placed in a position from which she can never rise to disrupt the tranquility of the world. Among these hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of American soldiers that are being, and will be discharged, are thousands of American citizen soldiers of Latin American descent. They, like every other service man, and regardless of whether they were draftees or volunteers, have suffered the feelings of homesickness, of unsatis-

fied dreams, ambitions, and loves; the pangs of cold, hunger, fatigue, and helplessness; the pain of wounds; and the sting of death. They have faced, and are facing, the hardships and horrors of war unflinchingly, smilingly, and courageously, just as all American soldiers have done since 1776. They are a credit to their training, their country, their ideals, and their origin.

These soldier-citizens are returning to the country they love, to the families who have suffered their absences, to the people they know, and to the social and economic situations that they believe are better — much better than they were when they left. They are coming home with a feeling of equality tinged with fraternity which they have learned in the training camps, in the far-flung outposts, and on the battlefronts throughout the world. They have learned equality through the uniformity of uniforms, pay, food, and housing; through the distribution of ranks, awards, and citations based on merit; and through the similarity of hardships, pain, and horror. They have learned fraternity through their comradeship over long periods of time; through the mutual aid given in time of need; and through the hard won knowledge that dissension, bigotry, and prejudice hold no place among people whose mutual safety depends upon unity.

Yes, these soldiers, sailors, marines, even merchant mariners, have seen equality in action; they have practiced it; they have had a chance to relish in its feeling of belongingness, and as a result they have come to look upon it as a part of themselves — something that they will practice in their communities and for which they will expect just reciprocity from their communities. Will these communities respect the sacrifices of these veterans and their families? Will these veterans come home and find compensation for their pains in an unbiased and unprejudiced acceptance by the community in social and economic situations? Will the removal of the service uniform render the American citizen of Latin American descent once more a victim of social and economic discriminations and prejudices? Will the appreciation of the rest of the American people for the contributions of the Latin Americans be so little that they will revert to that superior feeling of origin — that Nazi-inspired feeling that plunged a world into

chaos, and cost the lives of thousands of Americans? These are but a few of the questions in the minds of American soldiers of Latin American descent and their families. Are we to allow our weary war-racked veterans and their pain-racked and suffering families to mar their happiness of reunion; their dreams of a happy future; and their faith in this country with such questions? What can be done to dispel these thoughts; to avert bitterness and remorse? Who will shoulder the responsibility to avoid and erase all such situations?

For the answer to these questions we look to the one organization which was born out of a sincere desire to bring about the social and economic emancipation of Americans of Latin American origin; the organization with a code and a set of principles as American as the Constitution of the United States or the American Flag,—the League of United Latin American Citizens. The primary or general objective of the League, to teach Americans of Latin American origin to be better and more loyal citizens has been accomplished by war. Latin Americans have met the test of Americanism and passed it with flying colors. Proof of this, if needed, is found in the lives and blood of Latin

American soldiers given in battle, in the heartaches and tears of their families, and in the willing contributions of time, money, and effort for the successful conclusion of the war. It shall now be the primary objective of the League to see that these returning veterans shall not lose faith, that they and theirs receive and enjoy the rights of all American citizens without any strings or reluctances. To this end we must dedicate our efforts, and plan for the incorporation of all Latin Americans into the ideals of Lulac. To the returning veteran we must prove that we have not failed in our efforts on his behalf. To the rest of the people we must prove our sincerity of purpose and the unification of effort. We, as an integral part of this nation must demand, if need be, our right to exploit the privileges of American citizens. Those of the home front must be united with those returning from the battlefronts, and together will present their credentials to demand rights,—the written and unwritten commendations for civilian contributions, and the honorable discharges and official commendations in the pockets, the medals for gallantry and the ribbons and star campaigns on the chests of our returning veterans.

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LAREDO—TWO CENTURIES OF PROGRESS

By SEB S. WILCOX

Back in the early part of 1854 a young lieutenant just out of West Point and assigned to his first command rode through the sagebrush and prickly pear **en route** from Corpus Christi to Fort Duncan, by way of Laredo. This lieutenant later became "Fighting" Phil Sheridan, the great Union general. He was deeply impressed with our southwestern frontier country. He is said to have declared if he owned Texas and hell, he would rent Texas and live in hell.

However, we who live on the border today see it in a different light. To us it is home. We have succumbed to the old legend—once you drink the waters of the Rio Grande, no matter where you wander, you will eventually return.

Through the long history of the human race it has been the custom of men to build their cities on great water courses. Laredo is no exception. Here is a great city and a mighty river. Fed by the melting snows in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, the Rio Grande—El Rio Bravo del Norte, the Bold River of the North of the old Spaniards—begins its winding course of two thousand miles toward the sea, its waters crystal clear. Speeding along toward the south and east, it gathers color and volume from the tributary streams pouring their currents into it. Flowing south through the mountain passes of Colorado and New Mexico, the Rio Grande moves past the ancient crossing of the old Spanish Conquistadores at El Paso del Norte. It courses by the old Indian town of Ysleta, the oldest settlement in the State of Texas, founded in 1682 by the Indians driven from the Pueblo region of New Mexico in the revolt of 1680. It rushes through the crag-crowned canyons of the Big Bend country of the Southwest. Passing the ancient Spanish town of San Juan Bautista, founded in 1699, it skirts the moldering ruins of old Palafox, which was burned by the savage Indians in 1818. It then makes a long elbow turn, in which nestles the ancient yet modern city of Laredo, founded in 1755. Flowing on south and eastward, laden with the silt of more than a thousand miles, the river leaves behind the crumbling ruins of old Dolores, which in 1750 was a thriving settlement on its north bank. Passing

the ancient frontier town of Revilla, now Guerrero, laid out in 1750, Mier, located in 1753, Camarago and Reynosa both established in 1749, all originally founded to serve as barriers against the hostile Indians on their raids from the north, it at last merges its mighty muddy flood with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico at the point where the mushroom seaport of Bagdad flourished before it was destroyed in the great storm of October 29, 1867.

Fate has been kinder to Laredo than to the sister villages that the old Spaniards founded on the Rio Grande. While these other border towns have disappeared or dropped into decay, Laredo has grown and prospered. Laredo was one of the first permanent settlements of the Southwest, and is the oldest independent city in Texas. Located on a high bluff overlooking the Rio Grande, and on the highway from the interior provinces of Coahuila and Nuevo Reyno de Leon to the frontier province of Texas, Laredo was destined to become the logical gateway between two territories and two civilizations.

The founding of Laredo was not a mere accident. In his report in 1755 Colonel Jose de Escandon stated that ten leagues northwest of Dolores on the north bank of the Rio Grande, was a crossing called El Paso de Jacinto, which place had been used as a passage by troops and travelers en route to the Presidio de la Bahia, San Antonio and the Colony of Texas. Escandon realized the importance of founding a town at this point. He stated a ferry should be maintained for the convenience of crossing the mails and passengers, and that a large population here would tend to check the raids of the savage Indians on the interior settlements. So even before its settlement, Escandon visioned the location of Laredo as a "Gateway" to the south, which designation Laredo has held for nearly two hundred years.

The story of the growth of Laredo may be divided into three distinct periods. First came the Spaniard who endured the hardships, and carved the village out of the wilderness. This period extends from 1755 to 1821. The Mexican followed and took up where the Spaniard left off. Al-

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though the first hardships of the pioneer were over, the Mexican in Laredo had a much harder fight to hold on than the Spaniard before him or the American who followed. This period of Laredo history extends from 1821 to 1846, only a short twenty-five years, but it was almost one continuous struggle with the Indians, mainly the Comanches and Apaches, during which time more than 700 of the inhabitants were killed by these wild tribes, not to mention those carried away into captivity. This developed a strong and rugged citizenship, whose courage still carries on among the older families of Laredo. The last period, that of the American, extends from 1846 to the present. This latter period is really composed of three distinct eras—that from 1846 to 1861, during which time the county was organized and the city incorporated, and American laws and institutions introduced; from 1861 to 1865, the Confederacy—and Laredo was intensely southern in her sympathies, furnishing from the private soldier to a Colonel for the "Lost Cause", and then from 1865 to the present, which may be termed the industrial development era of Laredo history.

It was an eventful day in May, 1755, that Don Tomas Sanchez de la Barrera y Gallardo led his little band of settlers into the wild frontier, at that time teeming with hostile savages and offering only the uncertainty of the future. As he left the village of Dolores and continued on his way up the north bank of the Rio Grande, he passed over what was then a prairie country, dotted only here and there with clumps of mesquite and huisache trees, and abounding in hills and valleys. When this little party topped the hill to the south of their destination, a beautiful panorama met their eyes. Before them they saw the sharp bend of the Rio Grande—the location of their future homes. A sigh of relief must have escaped Don Tomas as he brought his followers safely into this haven.

But they had little time to admire the beauties of nature. Homes had to be made. They brought the sound of the axe and the saw into the solitude of the prairie. The stone mason began his work. Adobe bricks were moulded and dried in the sun. Soon *jacales* were erected, the more fortunate enclosed by stone or adobe walls, others fenced with wooden stakes driven into the ground, and some merely surrounded by bullrushes—all for protection against the frequent raids of the barbarous Indians. These were their homes.

In the beginning Colonel Jose de Escandon, the colonizer, had allotted fifteen *sitios* of pasture land to the town, but no division or apportionment



M. C. GONZALEZ
Regional Governor of Texas
San Antonio, Texas

of the lands was then made to the settlers, it all being worked in common. Escandon concluded that it was better at this time not to apportion the lands among the settlers, but have them in common, thereby forming a closer bond between the inhabitants and at the same time to serve as a mutual protection. Don Tomas Sanchez was placed in charge of the military and civil administration of the village and given a commission as Captain.

Under the capable guiding hand of Captain Sanchez the little settlement prospered and gradually grew into a village. The settlers did considerable planting, especially in the *vegas* or bottom lands along the river, and raised corn, beans and melons. The pasture lands were excellent for all kinds of stock, and the chief occupation of the people was devoted to the raising of sheep, goats, cattle, mules and horses. The river furnished many kinds of fish, and the prairies were abounding in wild game. Salt was brought in from Reynosa down the river. The inhabitants sold hides, skins and tallow to the neighboring towns of Santander, Aguyo, and Hoyos, bringing in return from these places clothing and other necessities. Frequent trips were made down the river in *chalanos* or flat-boats to the neighboring towns along the riverfront, where the local products were exchanged for provisions.

After a hard struggle of two years there came a red-letter day in the little settlement. At nine o'clock on the morning of July 22, 1755, there ar-

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rived in Laredo Captain Don Jose Tienda de Cuervo, **Juez Inspector** of the Mexican Gulf, together with Engineer Agustin Lopez de la Camara Alta and their retinue of assistants, acting under commissions from the Viceroy, the Marques de las Amarillas. They were on a tour of inspection of the towns of the Province of Nuevo Santander for their government and had reached the farthermost settlement. Captain Cuervo at once began his work by taking sworn statements of the Captain and other settlers. Captain Sanchez was then in the prime of life, forty-eight years old, and dominated by the true spirit of the pioneer. He gave detailed figures on the number of horses, cattle and sheep owned by the settlers, and stated the inhabitants were mostly engaged in cattle raising. And on being asked if he believed the settlement could support itself, he replied that if sufficient lands to allow for the increase in breeding of their stock were given the settlers, he was sure they could support themselves because of the great amount of commerce there was in cattle. His emphatic statements must have impressed the Commissioners, for in their report to the Viceroy they say, "This settlement is important, and it is expedient that it increase in size, for the sake of the crossing from the interior provinces to Texas." The day following Captain Cuervo caused the entire population to assemble and a complete census was taken. This enumeration shows the total number of settlers to be 85, consisting of eleven families and a few single men, each man well armed and all having horses, this being important that they might serve as a guard for the village.

Now that the Viceroy was informed of the strategic position of Laredo, the settlers could soon hope for an apportionment of the lands, when each man would own his own pasture and not work it in common with the others. Time moved slowly, and it was not until the year 1767 that this hope was realized. Then early in June of that year there arrived in Laredo Don Fernando de Palacio, Knight of the Order of St. James, Major General of the Royal Armies of his Majesty, Governor and Captain General of the Colony of Nuevo Santander, Sierra Gorda, its Missions, Military Posts and Frontiers, and Don Jose de Osorio y Llamas, Secretary of the Royal Council, under commission of His Excellency the Marques de Croix, Viceroy, Governor and Captain General of the Kingdom of New Spain.

They came on a visitation to the settlement with the purpose of surveying the lands and granting them to the inhabitants. Notice was at once given citing the settlers to appear on June 10, 1767, for the purpose of commencing surveys of

the town and lands. The town was laid off and the Commissioners proceeded to survey the "Porciones" or ranch tracts. At the conclusion of their work, the entire proceedings having been reduced to writing as they proceeded, the complete document was assembled and is known as the "**Acta de la General Visita al Pueblo de San Agustin de Laredo.**" This document constituted the first charter of the town.

Under the direction of the Commissioners the center of the town was laid off around what is now San Agustin (Martin) Plaza, with the church and priest's house occupying one side of the Plaza. The business portions of the town was built around the plaza, with the Rio Grande on one side, the residence portion extending out in the other three directions. The streets were narrow, as are those of most old Spanish and Mexican towns, the original charter providing that they be "of ten varas in breadth in order to pass unmolested in and out on horseback, the customary exercise of the country."

The charter provided for the defense of the place by the citizens, no troops for this purpose having yet been furnished by the central government. The rules for the government of the town were expressly laid down. Provision was made for an election each year of a Procurador General, who should serve as Alcalde and Chief Justice, and also two councilmen.

Then in the fall of 1767 Laredo held its first election under the new charter. Don Jose Martinez de Soto Mayor was selected as Alcalde for the year 1768, along with Don Salvador Gonzalez Hidalgo and Don Nicolas de Campos Castillanos as councilmen. It was then that Laredo really started on her career as a town with a complete set of city officials, and has since that good day continued to elect city officials over a period of one hundred and seventy-seven years.

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A new Deal For The Migratory Agricultural Worker

From time immemorial the tiller of the soil has been his country's backbone. Wars have been won and lost on the ability of the farmer to produce the food which will feed soldiers on the field of battle. The ability of America to produce food as well as guns and planes, contributed to the demise of the Nazi regime. Hirohito is on the way out and according to press reports, fear of hunger and starvation due to blockade is playing as important a part in his defeat as the bombs that wreck his industries. It was truly said by Napoleon that "An Army travels on its stomach."

Migratory farm labor in Texas consists primarily of Latin-Americans and Mexican Nationals, and for that reason the Extension Service Farm Labor Program working with these groups, is of utmost importance to every member of the LULACS.

Today, our Government has acknowledged the debt the people as a whole owe to the migratory agricultural workers of our country, and passed an emergency act approved by the Congress of the United States in 1943 and re-enacted on February 14, 1944, which assigned to the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service, College Station, Texas, the responsibility of recruiting, training and placement of Farm labor. Prior to 1943 this service was performed by other agencies, the last of which was the United States Employment Service.

The main objective of the Extension Service Emergency Farm Labor Program is to obtain the maximum utilization of farm labor, especially the migratory worker.

In approaching the problem in a way that would produce the best results, representatives of Texas A. & M. College Extension Service studied the different phases of the question and reached the conclusion that the following were problems which stood in the way of securing maximum utilization of farm labor, to-wit:

- I. Lack of understanding of purpose of the Emergency Labor Program by migrants;
- II. Lack of confidence of migrant in personnel of Farm Labor Office which resulted in:
 - A. Leaving an area of work before completing the job.

- B. Loss of time by going to another area too soon.
 - C. Failure to go to area suggested by a field man.
 - D. Loss of much valuable and needed manpower
- III. Poor standards of living among some Latin-American and Mexican National migrants caused by economic and educational disadvantages has resulted in:
- A. Some cities discriminating against all migratory farm workers because of the undesirable habits of some.
- IV. Lack of preparation by farmers and communities to provide adequate facilities with which to receive and care for migratory farm workers, such as:
- A. Housing and sanitary facilities in communities and on farms.
 - B. Eating facilities in communities.
 - C. Lack of sufficient water and food supplies.
 - D. Lack of recreational and religious facilities.
 - E. Failure to provide suitable parking and camping space in communities.
- V. Lack of understanding and appreciation of the migrant's position in our agricultural economy as shown by:
- A. Segregation and signs at public places posted so as to have the effect of discrimination.
 - B. Lack of consideration and understanding on part of law enforcement officers.
- VI. Transportation and other economic problems have resulted in too large crews which cannot be placed very readily.

Having brought to light the problems that stood in the way, Texas A. & M. College Extension Service took the next step toward accomplishing its ultimate goal. That step was to bring those problems to the attention of all parties concerned, namely, the farmers, the workers and the communities at large, so that through understanding of such problems, correction or elimination of them would follow.

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Texas A. & M. College Extension Service worked out an educational program which would bring home to them the necessity of 100% cooperation by every one. State Migratory Labor Assistants (also known as Field men) versed in both the English and Spanish languages, hold meetings in agricultural communities, to which farmers, workers and leading citizens of the community are invited. In an informal atmosphere, where good will and frankness prevail, the purpose of the meeting is outlined. The many problems of the workers are brought out; the many problems of the farmers are discussed and the many problems of the communities are outlined. In this manner, the Field man, representing Texas A. & M. College Extension Service in its Farm Labor Program, gains the confidence of his audience by demonstrating to them that he is not the "mouthpiece" for any particular group of men. He is interested in helping all the groups that comprise the farming industry. He is interested in helping capital, and he is interested in helping labor. In other words, he is interested in seeing that the job that our Government has outlined for us is carried out, and that is to secure maximum utilization of farm labor.

At these meetings round table discussions are held, and the workers are informed by the field man of the many ways in which such workers benefit under this program, namely:

- A. They are assisted in filling out application blanks to secure gasoline and tires;
- B. They are given information, through the local County Agricultural Agent, as to the condition of crops in the State of Texas;
- C. Field men serve as interpreters for workers, where such services are needed;
- D. The agricultural workers can avail themselves of a hospital plan, under which those who are not financially able, can secure free doctor and hospital services
- E. A booklet is furnished the workers, describing more than forty recreation centers established in as many counties in the State of Texas, where workers can spend a few hours or a night, and have the convenience of a shower bath, etc.,
- F. Improved working conditions, better treatment and more consideration for workers on farms.



GEO. J. GARZA
Governor District No. 3 of Texas
Laredo, Texas

These and other services available to the workers are, of course, rendered without cost to them. The only demand that is made of them, and that demand certainly is reasonable, is that they cooperate with us. That cooperation merely means that when a field man, backed up by accurate reports and information, informs workers that conditions for crop harvesting are unfavorable in a particular region, that they believe us. That they do not go all over the state on mere rumors of other workers, but that they avail themselves of the information we possess, and go to those regions where we know that they are needed immediately. By informing field men or the County Agricultural Agent as to place of destination when they leave, we can keep accurate lists of workers and know where they are, and know that they are going where they are urgently needed. Also, fact is stressed that the workers are expected, and they should, live up to any agreements they make with farmers in regard to harvesting of crops. No time, gas or tires are wasted, and the crop is saved.

The farmers, too, are being asked to cooperate. They can do it by providing better housing accommodations for their workers and by making them feel that their work is appreciated, as well as by living up to any and all agreements with workers.

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The communities cooperate by seeing, through their business leaders and public officials, that migratory agricultural workers are treated as human beings and are given the consideration they deserve.

While the rights of these workers are discussed at these meetings, their responsibilities and their duty to their Country in time of war are also emphasized. They are reminded that their own kinfolk are fighting and dying on foreign fields in the performance of their duty. The workers, too, have their duty, and that is all that is asked of them.

In the Fall when the workers migrate to North and Central Texas, the field men of the Texas A. & M. Extension Service will migrate with them. They will be close by when the workers need a friend. They will also be close by when the farmers need a friend. The worker can obtain employment through the Field man or County Agent; the farmer can obtain workers through the field man or County Agent.

Many of the problems encountered have been a part and parcel of the farming industry for over a century; even the most optimistic of us do not expect success overnight, but all of us see very marked improvement already and the future looks brighter than ever. The success of the Farm Labor Program of the Texas A. & M. Extension Service means nothing more and nothing less than good, old-fashioned American Democracy at work.

And so it is that the neglected migratory agricultural worker has come into his own. He is no longer forgotten; on the contrary, he is very much in the public eye. His work is of tremendous importance to the successful termination of the war. Today his work is appreciated on a par with the work of men engaged in other industries. And while he knows that no decorations await him at the end of his appointed tasks, he finds joy in the fact that he performed his bit in this Global War by doing his very best.

Blas Cantu

State Migratory Labor Assistant

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS HELD ON JUNE 17th and 18th AT CORPUS CHRISTI, NUECES COUNTY, TEXAS

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. Sunday June 17th, 1945 by President General Wm. Flores, assisted by Secretary General Modesto A. Gomez and Treasurer General Eulogio Chacon, all General officers from El Paso, Texas. Regular order of business was opened with the official prayer of the League by Ernest Meza of Corpus Christi. The roll call of Delegates and Alternates found that there were only ten councils represented.

E. D. Chavez of Albuquerque moved that the assembly transact all business to come before it as legal and that as the Constitutional requirements calling for fifteen councils being present, be suspended. The motion was seconded by M. G. Vela of Laredo, Texas. Motion was carried.

The welcome address to those present was delivered by James Saenz of Corpus Christi, who stressed the necessity of a bigger and more united League for better and more effective work in helping our returning service men out of the Armed Forces. The response to the welcoming address was by M. C. Gonzalez of San Antonio, Texas, pledging in behalf of the League full cooperation and assistance to this good cause.

The President General then appointed the following committees:

A. Rules Committee

1. Mr. R. V. Gomez _____ El Paso, Texas
2. Mr. Marcos Zertuche _____ San Antonio, Texas

B. Credentials Committee

1. Mr. R. J. Peña _____ San Antonio, Texas, CHAIRMAN
2. Mrs. A. R. Rios _____ Winslow, Arizona
3. Mr. Porfirio Flores _____ Laredo, Texas
4. Mr. Andres de Luna _____ Corpus Christi, Texas
5. Mr. Y. J. Porras _____ El Paso, Texas

C. Resolutions Committee

1. Mr. Isidore Flores _____ San Antonio, Tex. CHAIRMAN
2. Mr. Francisco J. Flores _____ Laredo, Texas
3. Mr. James Saenz _____ Corpus Christi, Texas

D. Auditing

1. Mr. Arnulfo Zamora _____ Laredo, Texas, CHAIRMAN
2. Miss Mela Duran _____ Winslow, Arizona
3. Mr. J. J. Herrera _____ Houston, Texas

E. Committee to certify reports of Secretary and Treasurer General

1. Mr. George J. Garza _____ Laredo, Texas CHAIRMAN
 2. Mr. A. R. Rios _____ Winslow, Arizona
- Resolutions referred to Committee

All resolutions to be presented to committee at proper time for first reading at reconvening of assembly at 3:00 P. M. Mr. M. C. Gonzalez of San Antonio was duly appointed legal advisor for the transaction of business during the conference.

Joe Garza of Corpus Christi, extended an invitation to all present for a boat ride to start at 1:30 P. M.

The President General urged all delegates to be prompt at all meetings, recessed all proceeding until 3 P. M.

During the recess, a splendid time was had by the majority of delegates and visitors on a boat ride on Corpus Christi Bay.

Conference reconvened at 3:45 P. M.

The afternoon session was taken up by a program of songs and dances by a group of children.

Talk by the Superintendent of Corpus Christi Schools, M. P. Baker, on Post War Education problems.

Reading of an address of an Archbishop, by M. C. Gonzalez, on the deplorable treatment and conditions of Mexican people in Texas. Talk by Dr. J. A. Garcia of Corpus Christi on health problems. M. C. Gonzalez, as Regional Governor of Texas called a meeting of all Texas Councils, to take place immediately after the program. At 8:30 P. M., a dinner dance at the Trocadero night club, presentation of several honor guests and speeches. M. C. Gonzalez acted as toast master.

The second day of the conference was called to order by President General Flores at 10:45 A. M. Monday June 18, 1945.

M. C. Gonzalez recited the official prayer.

Telegrams from Senator Dennis Chavez, Congressman A. M. Fernandez, Esquipula Naranjo, all of New Mexico and H. T. Manuel, Douglass Weeks of Austin, Texas and Carlos E. Castañeda

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and Consul General Calderon of Mexico in San Antonio, were read.

President General Flores presented his report of activity of the past year, explained the suspension of publishing *Lulac News*, because of lack of funds, the scarcity of printers willing to carry on, and proper cooperation and interest from the active Councils. All money received after January 1945 for *Lulac News* was refunded to Councils paying. Requests came in for paid organizers from California. Regional Governor of Texas, M. C. Gonzalez was unusually active, using the organization for propaganda to have Good Neighbor Bill passed. Reported trips taken by Generals officers to Miami, Winslow and Phoenix, Arizona in behalf of keeping Councils active. At present there are sixteen active Councils paid up to March 1945, also eight semi-active Councils making a total of twenty-six Councils.

Secretary General Gomez reported no property was turned over to him by Past Executive Secretary M. C. Gonzalez, who reported also that seal of organization was lost. Secretary General Gomez reported the following property belonging to the League in his possession or under his control:

1 Seal
1000 Envelopes
100 Letter heads
450 Rituals
329 Constitutions
3 Pads Certificates
1 Pad Charters

National Colors presented to League by Senator Chavez. This flag now in custody of Joe Garza of Corpus Christi.

During past year received about 180 letters.
During past year received about 20 telegrams.
During past year wrote about 130 letters.
During past year sent about 12 telegrams.

Recommended closer contact between Councils and general officers, copies of minutes and list of active members should be sent to Secretary General continually.

Treasurer General Chacon reported that funds he received January 1944 from Past Treasurer General Naranjo of Albuquerque was \$139.33 and a few records. Balance at June 1944 Convention \$437.89 and balance on June 18, 1945 as \$551.33 with a few current bills to be paid.

Report of Credentials Committee: R. J. Peña reports that 10 councils are represented with 26 duly accredited delegates, as follows:

Delegates	Alternates
Corpus Christi No. 1	
A. De La Luna	James Saenz
Roberto Meza	E. E. Mireles

San Antonio No. 2

R. J. Peña	Marcos Zertuche
J. A. Esquivel	Reynaldo de la Garza
Isidore Flores, Sr.	Martin Villapadierna
Marshall Aguilar	

Laredo No. 12

A. Zamora	V. Pargola
F. J. Flores	Ike Martinez
M. G. Vela	C. Ramirez
Porfirio L. Flores	M. Garcia
Reyes Ortiz	P. Serna
G. J. Garza	A. Moreno

Albuquerque Ladies No. 17

Mrs. E. D. Chavez
Mrs. S. J. Apodaca

Albuquerque No. 34

E. D. Chavez

Houston No. 60

J. N. Serrano

Joe Castillo

J. J. Ruiz

A. B. Martinez

Ft. Stockton No. 62

M. R. Gonzalez

Don Ornelas

F. P. Martinez

M. Velasquez

Austin No. 85

Roy Velasquez

Nash Moreno

Mack Martinez

Eddie Cantu

El Paso No. 132

R. V. Gomez

Y. J. Porras

Winslow No. 140

Miss Mela Duran

Mrs. A. R. Rios

Mr. A. R. Rios

The resolutions Committee reported 12 resolutions presented of which 8 were recommended for approval and 4 recommended for rejection.

Two other resolutions were presented to assembly and passed. One ammendment to Constitution also presented to Assembly and was rejected.

Resolutions passed by Assembly after approval of Committee on resolutions.

No. 1.—By Albuquerque Council No. 34: To cooperate with authorities and other civic groups in fighting crime wave.

No. 2.—By Albuquerque Council No. 34: To work for and encourage building of playground and other facilities for juveniles.

No. 3.—By Albuquerque Council No. 34 : Send message of confidence, approval and appreciation to Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico for his support of Senate Bill No. S2048.

No. 4.—By Albuquerque Council No. 34: To keep on cooperating and working with Red Cross, Community Chest, Bond Drives and any other national enterprise.

(Continued on Page 25)

Compliments of

EL NUEVO MUNDO



Corner Convent & Farragut St.

Laredo, Texas

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF LAREDO

LAREDO, TEXAS

At the Close of Business, June 30, 1945

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$1,372,639.76	
Banking House	40,000.00	
Furniture and Fixtures	10,000.00	
Other Real Estate	1.00	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	7,500.00	
Webb County Bonds	106,000.00	
Other Assets	2,976.72	
QUICK ASSETS:		
U. S. Government Bonds	\$2,872,000.00	
Cash and Due From Banks	2,480,808.28	5,352,808.28
		<hr/>
	\$6,891,925.76	

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 100,000.00	
Surplus	150,000.00	
Undivided Profits	50,000.00	
Reserve for Contingencies, Ins., Taxes, etc.	27,372.69	
Reserve for Dividend	3,000.00	
DEPOSITS	6,561,553.07	
		<hr/>
	\$6,891,925.76	

OFFICERS:

ED S. RUSSELL, Executive Chairman
P. H. STANFORD, President
IKE HIRSCH, Vice President
FLORENCIO GUTIERREZ, Vice President
WINIFRED SCOFIELD, Cashier
JOSE L. MARTINEZ, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS:

ED S. RUSSELL
IKE HIRSCH
P. H. STANFORD
ED MANN
J. O. WALKER
ALBERT MARTIN
W. T. KILLAM
JOSE A. GUTIERREZ



I feel it a privilege to be able to congratulate LULAC NEWS once again.

I am naturally proud of my membership in the organization, and all it stands for and of the membership in its entirety, especially those of our boys who, by their deeds, their actions and their sacrifices, have well merited the commendation they have received and are receiving in the different branches of our Armed Forces. By the shedding of their blood on the battlefields of Africa, Europe and in the Pacific, LULACS and all other Latin-Americans are once more showing to the world at large that our allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, and to the Government for which it stands, is infallible.

Let it, therefore, be a lesson to those who, in peace times, think that the Stars and Stripes belong only to a certain type of American who forgets that one of the fundamental principles of our Government is "THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL".

LULACS and all Latin-Americans hold your heads high, but remember, that there is virtue in modesty and simplicity.

M. J. RAYMOND, Webb County Judge

Aims and Purposes of the League of United Latin American Citizens

The aims and purposes of this Organization as amended at El Paso on June 24, 1944.

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 political intents and tendencies to establish discrimination among our fellow-citizens on account of race, religion, or social position as being contrary to the true spirit of Democracy, our Constitution and Laws.

3. To use all the legal means at our command to the end that all citizens in our country may enjoy equal rights, the equal protection of the laws of the land and equal opportunities and privileges.

4. The acquisition of the English language, which is the official language of our country, being necessary for the enjoyment of our rights and privileges, we declare it to be official language of this Organization, and we pledge ourselves to learn, and speak, and teach same to our children.

5. To define with absolute and unmistakable clearness our unquestionable loyalty to the ideals, principles and citizenship of the United States of America.

6. We solemnly declare once and for all to maintain a sincere and respectful reverence for our racial origin of which we are proud.

7. 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. We shall oppose any tendency to separate our children in the schools of this Country.

8. Each of us considers himself with equal responsibilities in our Organization, to which we voluntarily swear subordination and obedience.

9. We shall create a fund for mutual protection, for the defense of those of us who may be unjustly prosecuted and for the education and culture of our people.

10. 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 shall disregard and abjure once and for all any personal obligation which is not in harmony with these principles.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. We shall maintain publicity means for the diffusion of these principles and for the expansion and consolidation of this Organization.

14. We shall pay our poll tax and urge all our fellow-citizens to do likewise, in order that we may enjoy our rights fully.

15. We shall diffuse our ideals by means of the press, lectures and pamphlets.

16. We shall oppose any radical and violent demonstration which may tend to create conflicts and disturb the peace and tranquility of our Country.

17. We shall have mutual respect for our religious views and we shall never refer to them in our Institution.

18. We shall endeavor to secure equal representation for our people on juries and in the administration of Governmental affairs.

19. We shall denounce every act of peonage and mistreatment as well as the employment of our minor children of scholastic age.

20. We shall resist and attack energetically all machinations tending to prevent our social and political unification.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

This Amendment to the Constitution has not been submitted to the local Councils for approval or rejection, but will be submitted for their consideration in the near future.

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---	--

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LAREDO, TEXAS

No. 5.—By San Antonio Council No. 2: A message of condolence to be sent to family of brother Mauro M. Machado.

No. 6.—By Laredo Council No. 12: To correct the wrong classification of people of Mexican Extraction as other than white by War Dept. and other federal agencies.

No. 7.—By San Antonio Council No. 2: Texas infantry men of our racial extraction to be recognized for their outstanding service by monuments and any other means to perpetuate their actions.

No. 8.—By San Antonio Council No. 2: Giving publicity and reminding all members and friends of failure of passing by State Legislature of Bill No. S-1.

No. 9.—By San Antonio Council No. 2: Not approved by Resolutions Committee, but passed by Assembly-Sub committees to be appointed by every active council to fight discrimination by co-operating with local authorities and civic groups.

No. 10.—By Houston Council No. 60: To act in support of the F E P C.

No. 11.—By Houston Council No. 60: A state paid organizer to be appointed; rejected.

The two following resolutions were presented direct to delegates and passed.

No. 13.—By resolutions Committee: To express appreciation to Corpus Christi Council, City and County authorities for arrangements and co-operation to our delegates.

No. 14.—By Corpus Christi Council No. 1 and San Antonio Council No. 2: Express our stand in favor of abolishment of payment of a poll tax.

An amendment to Constitution by Ft. Stockton No. 62, Corpus Christi No. 1, San Antonio No. 2, Houston No. 60, Austin No. 85 and Laredo No. 12, to raise minimum council dues to \$50.00 per year instead of \$20.00; rejected.

Voting on the resolutions was by roll call of delegates and the following General officers were declared qualified voters:

President General	Wm. Flores
1st. Vice President General	Jacob Rodriguez
2nd. Vice President General	Miss Helen Duran
Secretary General	M. A. Gomez
Treasurer General	E. Chacon
Inspector General	J. J. Herrera
Trustee General	A. P. Sanchez
Reg. Gov. of Texas	M. C. Gonzalez
Reg. Gov. of Arizona	P. E. Rubi
Gov. of 3rd. Dist. Texas	L. P. Botello
Gov. of 4th. Dist. of Texas	James Saenz

Gov. of 5th. Dist. Texas A. U. Treviño
The President General announced that the election of officers was next in order of business and nominations were open.

The following were elected:

Arnulfo Zamora of Laredo	President General
Ermilo D. Chavez of Albuquerque	1st. Vice. Pres. Gen.
Mrs. S. J. Apocada of Albuquerque	2nd. Vice Pres. Gen.
Max E. Garcia of San Antonio	Inspector General
A. P. Sanchez of San Antonio	Trustee General
L. P. Botello of Laredo	Trustee General
A. R. Rios of Winslow	Trustee General
M. C. Gonzalez of San Antonio	Reg. Gov. of Texas
Tomas F. Sena of Albuquerque	Reg. Gov. of New Mexico
P. E. Rubi of Winslow	Reg. Gov. of Arizona
G. J. Garza of Laredo	Gov. Dist. No. 3 of Texas
James Saenz of Corpus Christi	Gov. Dist. No. 4 of Texas
A. U. Treviño of San Antonio	Gov. Dist. No. 5 of Texas
J. N. Serrano of Houston	Houston Area
E. Chacon of El Paso, Texas	El Paso Area
Wm. Flores of El Paso	Past President General

The election of President General Arnulfo Zamora and Inspector General Max Garcia were the only elections voted upon, other elections were by acclamation.

The selection of the next convention city brought out Houston and El Paso as bidders. Houston was selected.

A past president pin was approved for Past President Wm. Flores.

The newly elected officers were sworn in and President General Zamora appointed F. J. Flores, Secretary General and M. G. Vela, Treasurer General. The pledge to the flag was given and the conference closed.

Modesto A. Gomez
Secretary General

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LAREDO, TEXAS

WEBB COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE
CONGRATULATE LULAC NEWS ON
ITS FIRST ISSUE AND IT IS THE SINCEREST
HOPE OF THE PEOPLE OF WEBB COUNTY
THAT SUCCESS WILL CROWN YOUR EFFORTS
IN THIS REGARD.

M. J. RAYMOND , County Judge

ELMORE H. BORCHERS, Co. School Supt.
EDWARD R. LEYENDECKER, Co. Treasurer
A. F. MULLER, Assessor & Collector of Taxes
J. A. de la GARZA, Co. Auditor
E. J. WORMSER, Constable
MANUEL CRUZ, Justice of the Peace Pct. #1
L. VILLEGAS, Justice of the Peace Pct. #2.
S. N. JOHNSON, Com. Pct. No. 1
T. A. LEYENDECKER, Com. Pct. No. 2
J. M. MARTIN, Com. Pct. No. 3
CARLOS Y. BENAVIDES, Com. Pct. No. 4
J. C. MARTIN, Sheriff
J. A. RODRIGUEZ, County Clerk
J. C. MARTIN, Jr., Dist. Clerk
S. T. PHELPS, Co. Attorney.

FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR

By STAR CASTILLO
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY

The future growth of Lulac depends greatly on how well known we become, not only among Latin Americans, but in the whole community where we reside. It is so much easier to get new blood into an organization that is well known and respected than it is into one that is known only to the immediate members.

I have been charged by President General Arnulfo Zamora with giving a few words of advice to the membership as to how to make each council the most powerful civic organization in each community. Where other clubs and organizations are handicapped by the rules pertaining to membership, Lulac is wide open. A professional man is equally as welcome as a man who earns his living doing menial work. Lulac does not recognize monetary or educational worth as a prerequisite for membership. That is why every U. S. citizen of Latin American descent can join Lulac.

Being a newspaperman by profession, has permitted me to help in some small way to making the Laredo council the most powerful and influential civic body in Webb county, if not in the whole state. We claim this distinction, not with a desire to boast, but because we know it to be true. Our only desire is that every council in every city in the country may also lay claim to that position.

Publicity is one of the most important factors in the growth of an organization such as ours. But we do not mean getting a paragraph in the local paper once a month or having Lulac mentioned as one of the organizations Juan Gomez belonged to when he died. We mean continuous publicity. Having a friend in a newspaper office is a good thing. It helps in that this friend knows the aims and purposes of Lulac and we shall not have to explain every day what Lulac is. But having a friend in a newspaper office is not the whole story. There must be a story to get into the columns on any paper. We can make that story by taking part as an organization and as individuals, in the life of the community. Hard and persistent work is required. You can not go to a newspaper and say "write something about Lulacs". Give him something to work on. Do something at your meetings. Have a non-Lulac as a speaker once in a while. All this helps. No newspaper in the land will turn down a legitimate news story. But newspaper space is too valuable to be used with no story.

Let us take the Laredo council as an example. The Laredoans receive as much publicity (all

good) as the Rotarians, the Lions, the Optimists, the American Legion and the KCs. It has been our work to keep the name of "Lulac" before the public eye at every opportunity, but it has required plenty of work. What Laredo has done, any other council can do. Make news and you will get publicity and this will help you grow and will make you a respected organization in your community.

Please feel free to ask my advice on any matter relating to how to acquire publicity. You do not have to be a working newspaperman. The notes you take down at your meetings will be sufficient for any newspaper. But be sure that these notes are taken to the newspaper in plenty of time so they may meet their deadline. And, most important, remember that news is very fragile, what happened last week is past history. What happened yesterday or today is news.

**A. B. C.
T A X I**

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Laredo, Texas

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Laredo, Texas

Messages from The President General

To all the officers and members of all LULAC Councils throughout this country, your President General sends a fraternal greeting and well wishes for success, prosperity, and continued good fellowship in all endeavors of the individual Councils or the League as a whole. May the business year, 1945 - 46 be the banner year for LULAC and its principles.

ADMINISTRATION POLICIES:

Nothing that may be classed as a new policy or derivations of new policies are in the order of business for this administration. Your General Officers have pledged you to the basical element of success, — WORK. In view of this, work and more work shall be the medium of accomplishing that which is before us. In connection with this, we are reminding the membership at large of the importance of promptly answering all inquires for information requested by the General Officers.

SIXTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION:

Our 16th National Convention was held on the 17th and 18th of June at Corpus Christi, and the Gulf Port City again displayed its wonderful hospitality to all attending Lucacs. During the two-day assembly, there were innumerable complimentary comments and remarks made on the way in which the delegates were received, treated, and entertained. To Council No. 1 of Corpus Christi, — a bouquet of orchids!

An extensive program is under plan and the extent of time needed for its completion is dependent upon the promptness shown by the membership at large. With the completion of the program steps will be taken to put into effect all resolutions adopted in recent conventions.

All major issues pertaining to the League will be decided by the Supreme Council which will meet four times during the year.

LULAC NEWS:

The official organ of the League is once again in Laredo. This is the only magazine authorized to publish the policies of LULAC. It is devoted to the policy of acquainting all members of the League with one another, and with the work and accomplishments of the individuals, the individual councils, and the League as a whole, from Texas to California on the west and to Washington, D. C. on the east.

LULAC NEWS will be practical with the purpose of serving as a unifying factor and as a medium of expansion. LULAC NEWS is here to stay and to function as official organ for this organization so long as this League may exist. A monthly issue will be available with a total of twelve issues per year. Star Castillo has been appointed by your President General as Director of Publicity and Editor of LULAC NEWS. This young man, with a vast experience in journalism, is the igniting spark and maintenance flame of enthusiasm that LULAC NEWS has needed.

ORGANIZATION AND APPOINTMENTS:

It was the hope of your President General to have made the fifty or more appointments necessary for the smooth running of our organization before this issue of LULAC NEWS, but due to the lack of information from some of the districts this was made impossible. It is the sincere desire of your President General to appoint what may be the best available material of the League to handle administrative and organization matters, bearing in mind, of course, the avoidance of conflicts with local councils that have been working faithfully for the organization.

THE RETURNING VETERAN:

The theme of our recent convention was, The Returning Veteran. This thought was also expressed at our 1944 convention at El Paso, Texas, Resolution No. 4, presented by the San Antonio Council No. 2 and Corpus Christi Council No. 1, at our 1944 Convention says in part: "BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that a committee of six outstanding men in each city where Lucac may have a council, be formed for the purpose of ascertaining the names and addresses of these World War veterans of our own racial extraction; that said committee report to the council the facts concerning each of said returning soldiers; and that efforts be made by the council to see that said veterans are given equal positions with equal pay as similar soldiers of Anglo-American extraction are given, taking into consideration equal ability and skill in each case."

Your President General asks that all councils advise the General Officers if this resolution has been carried or is being carried into effect. If this is not the case, then they are urgently requested that immediate steps be taken for effecting the above resolution, and that the names of the members of these committees be forwarded to the Director of Publicity.

EN LAREDO ES SULAKS

Su mejor guía de calidad es el nombre que inspira confianza. En trajes para hombres el nombre **SULAK'S** ha llegado a representar telas y materiales de calidad excepcional, moda autentica y valores salientes. Aquí estan algunas de las marcas conocidas en todo el mundo que se encuentran en **SULAK'S**.



TRAJES SOCIETY BRAND
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UNIFORMES MILITARES COMPLETOS

Toda La Ropa Para El Hombre Particular.

LEADERS OF LAREDO COUNCIL No. 12

By Manuel G. Vela — Treasurer General

Since Don Tomas Sanchez first settled in the present site of the City of Laredo on May 15th 1755, he set a worthy example for all Latin American leaders of this great southwest.

It has been handed down to us from generation to generation, that Laredo should always take a lead in all matters of social and civic welfare.

Today, we are proud of the fact that the present generation has also provided its leaders.

We have the Hon. Manuel J. Raymond, at the head of the County government a true Lulacker. Don Matias de Llano one of the largest industrialists in the southwest, also a member of Lulac. Don Jose C. Martin, Sheriff of Webb County and Don Alberto Martin Ex-Mayor of Laredo. We have many other prominent civic and political leaders as members of Council No. 12.

We, of Laredo Council No. 12, have the honor of again having within our fold, the Presidency General of the League in the person of Bro. Arnulfo Zamora. We all have learned to love Zamora for his untiring efforts and sincere devotion to Lulac. He has been a real leader in every worthwhile civic and patriotic activity in our community. His heart, soul and spirit has been in the principles for which Lulac stands for. We, of Laredo feel proud of him and believe that with the hearty cooperation of every member of Lulac that he will give us one of the most outstanding administrations of the League.

L. P. Botello who was recently elected Trustee of the League is a real Lulacker. He is a very successful business man and also the Chairpan of the Office of Price Administration.

F. J. Flores, prominent local attorney is the Secretary General of the league and a real booster of every civic endeavor.

Prof. George Garza is our District Governor for Dist. No. 3. He is today the only District Boy Scout Executive in Texas of Latin American extraction. He has taken a deep interest in the development and in solving the problems of the youth of today.

Porfirio Flores, Ex-President of Council No. 12 and Office Deputy of the County Sheriff, is a staunch and active worker of Lulac.

Armando D. Gutierrez a promising young business man, who at his early age carries the responsibilities of heading the T. Gutierrez & Co. enterprises, besides being the Distributor for the famous Pearl Beer of San Antonio.

Another reliable Lulacker is Ike (Eisenhower) Martinez whom you can depend will get the job done.

Reyes Ortiz our beloved Chaplain and a real war horse of Council No. 12, and a Lulacker at heart.

Antonio Moreno is our perpetual Treasurer. Under his direction the Council has been able to secure the largest membership of any Council in the League, in spite of the fact that at present we have about 200 former members in the Armed Forces of our Country, among these are Buck Privates to Lt. Colonels. Under Bro. Moreno, the financial standing of the Council is at its peak, including \$1000.00 in War Bonds.

One of the most popular Custom Brokers in Laredo is Bro. George Ochoa a prominent young business man.

Taking it as a whole, Laredo Council No. 12 is the largest and most active in the league, and the records will so show. Every member works unselfishly for the good of the order and for the welfare of every Latin American in the Southwest.



A Friendly "Thank You"
To All "LULACS"

We take this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks for your patronage and understanding during the past year. Perhaps, during these times of shortages, your stay has not been as complete as before, but we have done our best to make your stay with us, the "very best possible". When you return again, we feel assured that you will receive every service available for your comfort and enjoyment.

HARRY NUNN, Manager

PLAZA HOTEL — LAREDO, TEXAS



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LAREDO,

TEXAS

T. A. AUSTIN



LAREDO, TEXAS

THE JUNIOR LULAC COUNCIL

Laredo, Texas

Lulac Council No. 12 of Laredo, Texas, authorized the organization of a Junior Council in 1943. On November of that same year, The Junior Lulac Council of Laredo was organized with a group of 15 boys under the direction of George J. Garza, 1943 second Vice-president of Council No. 12, and faculty member of the Martin High School.

The Junior Council has officially been working under the constitution and by-laws that were drawn up in December, 1943. Since then a few admendments have been added to increase the efficiency of the organization. The meetings are held weekly, and long-term programs based on a particular theme are planned every six months. The regular business meetings are varied with outdoor and overnight camp activities, family nights, education nights, and weekly 15 minute programs in charge of individual members.

Admission to the club membership is made

possible through an application which calls for outstanding qualities and which must be approved by the majority. All the ideals and principles of Lulac are carried out according to the constitution of the Supreme Council.

The Junior Council has over 15 of its members in the armed forces of this country, with one having paid the supreme sacrifice. The names of these members are placed on the Club's Honor Roll, and their membership kept in good standing for the duration of the war.

The outstanding social function of the club is the Sweetheart Presentation Dance held on February 14th and given in honor of the Club Sweetheart who is elected in December. An elaborate program is presented preceding the dance.

The founding director and a majority of the original members are still with the club.

HAMILTON HOTEL



LAREDO, TEXAS

REPORT OF CONVENTION

The entire membership of Council No. 1, at Corpus Christi is to be congratulated for the excellent work they did in connection with the holding of the 16th Annual Conference. Considering the present day conditions, the Corpus Christians were on their toes to make the two day stay of the delegates a most pleasant one.

The actual conference opened Sunday, June 17 with a welcoming address by District Governor Santiago Saenz, who extended the well wishes of the Corpus Christi council.

Unlike other meetings where the delegates are left with too much time to shift for themselves, the Corpus Christi meeting was chockful of interesting things to do every hour of the day. A most interesting address by M. P. Baker, Superintendent of Schools of Corpus Christi was one of the enjoyable and instructive features of the conference. Mr. Baker took as his subject "Post War Education Problems", and brought to the front what Lulac has been supporting for many years; more and more and better education for the children of Latin American descent.

Regional Governor M. C. Gonzalez of the San Antonio Council, took as his subject "Lulac Duty To Our Returning Veterans" and gave a detailed and interesting report of the work done by several councils throughout the state in regards to helping the veteran reassume his place in civilian life.

Mayor Roy L. Self literally turned the city over to the visiting delegates when he welcomed them at the dinner dance at the Trocadero Night Club. His remarks were most appreciated by his listeners. Following a few talks, dancing was enjoyed. R. E. Smith, Chairman of the Good Neighbor Commission spoke and in a few words told of the work of this organization. Mr. Smith explained the position of the Commission in regards to the recent Good Neighbor Bill, which recently failed to pass the legislature. Other speakers included Lt. Commander Robert W. Gavitt, Liaison Officer of the Corpus Christi Naval Air Base and Mexican Consul Lamberto Obregon.

It can safely be said without fear of contradiction that the Monday election of officers was one of the most harmonious ever held. The "campaigns" were heated and the nomination speeches were so effectively and convincingly rendered that the delegates were at a loss for whom to vote. Every man proposed was such a good one. Following a vote, Arnulfo A. Zamora, president of the Laredo Lulacs, was elected President General.

Other officers elected were 1st. Vice President: Ermilo Chavez of Albuquerque, New Mexico; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Josephine Apodaca of Arizona. Regional Governor of Texas, M. C. Gonzalez, of San Antonio; Trustees: L. P. Botello of Laredo, A. P. Sanchez of San Antonio and A. R. Rios of Winslow, Arizona; Inspector General Max Garcia of San Antonio; Texas District Governors: 3rd. Geo. J. Garza of Laredo; 4th James Saenz of Corpus Christi and 5th Alberto U. Treviño of San Antonio.

On assuming the general presidency of the League of United Latin American Citizens, the new president called upon all Latin Americans to unite in a common effort to bring about a general betterment in their lot.

"I am humbly proud of this great honor," President Zamora stated, "but I must plead with you to help me in a successful administration by uniting to achieve our aims. This administration offers you nothing but work and more work; sweat and more sweat; but all this effort will be fully repaid. We can be strong; this has been shown by the strength and power of the Laredo council. We can be powerful by taking an active part in all work for the good of the community where we reside, but this can not be achieved until and unless we join forces among ourselves to bring this about. Once we have achieved this union, we shall be able to carry on our work on behalf of our fellow citizens with some expectation of success."

M. C. Gonzalez, who made the nominating speech for Zamora told the assemblage that the Laredo Lulacs through their sponsorship of the Noche Mexicana in the Washington Birthday celebration had made the name of Lulac known in Washington and in Mexico City; that the work of the Laredo Lulacs was highly praised by both governments for the aims of Lulac sought to solve a human problem and by solving this problem, was making better Americans in the eyes of Anglo-Saxons of all United States citizens of Latin-American descent.

President General Zamora opened his administration by naming Francisco J. Flores of Laredo as Secretary General; Manuel Vela of Laredo as Treasurer General and Joe Garza of Corpus Christi as Organizer General.

Notwithstanding the fact that travel limitations cut down the number of delegates, the few who were able to attend were representative of the whole Lulac, according to the consensus opinion expressed.

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AMERICANS

The Americans like bacon and eggs. Their flag: the Stars and Stripes; Racial origin: All the races. Their forefathers: George Washington and Lincoln. Great industrialists, inventors and manufacturers. Sacred heritage: The Bill of Rights.

MEXICANS

We think of Mexicans as being picturesque. He makes little jugs and paints flowers on them. He wears huaraches instead of shoes; a sarape instead of a coat and an oversize hat. Their wives carry their babies on their backs, tightly wrapped in blue rebozos. We like the Mexican's villages, outlined with cactus hedges, spotted with houses of sun-baked adobe, enlivened with communal washing centers, where women scrub and talk and sing. Beans is the national dish.

AMERICAN — MEXICANS

A supposedly confused population group. One million in Texas; They love music, song and dance; eat both American and Mexican dishes; respect Mexican flag, fight heroically for their flag; The Stars and Stripes. Struggle for recognition as native Americans; yet people call them Mexicans. They are proud of racial origin, but insist on being classed and treated as AMERICANS. They are Americans. Lulac wants to protect their legal rights. Won't you help them?

M. C. Gonzales
Regional Governor

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BEN GARZA
Founder

LULAC CODE

Respect your citizenship and preserve it; honor your country, maintain its tradition 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.

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

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

Always be honorable and high minded, learn how to be self-reliant upon your own qualification 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.

BEEVILLE

WE WELCOME YOU TO LULAC

Regional Governor Manuel C. Gonzalez of San Antonio, formally installed Beeville Council on July 8. This is the first Lulac Council to be organized under the administration of President General Arnulfo Zamora. This newly organized Council is composed of 26 members. The officers are as follows: Bernard C. Sandoval, President; Faustino Pomerejo, Vice-President; Jose R. Cantu, Secretary; Juan Villarreal, Treasurer.

CONGRATULATIONS

TED GUTIERREZ

INSURANCE AGENCY

GENERAL INSURANCE

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Phone 259

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FRANCISCO J. FLORES
Secretary General

Working Together
FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

The "good neighbor" policy has progressed from an idea to a definite working plan, and with peace and prosperity for all as its goal it must succeed. In the coming years of peacetime business expansion, let us hope that Americans from both sides of the border will make every effort to help develop better understanding and co-operation in every field of endeavor. Such a program is bound to result in harmonious living for all good citizens of the Western Hemisphere.



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LAREDO,



TEXAS

THE LAREDO NATIONAL BANK

LAREDO, TEXAS

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business
June 30, 1945

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		\$ 1,716,554.79
Banking House		65,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures		35,492.90
Other Real Estate		1.00
Foreign Exchange		52,614.60
Other Assets		6,268.37
Customers Liability a/c Letters of Credit		856,332.77
Customers Liability a/c Acceptances		6,593.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock		15,000.00
QUICK ASSETS:		
U. S. Government and Other		
Bonds and Securities	7,199,013.92	
Cash and Due from Banks	6,976,193.30	14,175,207.22
		Total \$ 16,929,064.65

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Common	200,000.00	
Preferred	150,000.00	350,000.00
Surplus		200,000.00
Undivided Profits		169,839.89
Reserve for Retirement of Preferred Stock		96,000.00
Reserve for Taxes		22,094.73
Reserve for Contingencies		53,055.20
Dividend Common (Payable 7/2/45)		8,000.00
Dividend Preferred (Payable 8/1/45)		2,250.00
Letters of Credit Executed for Customers		856,332.77
Acceptances Executed for Customers		6,593.00
Bank Deposits	2,563,044.29	
Individual Deposits	12,601,854.77	*15,164,899.06
		Total \$ 16,929,064.65

*Balance of WAR LOAN DEPOSIT ACCOUNT amounting to
\$ 1,420,332.62 included.

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* WITH THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

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TO YOU OUR MOST SINCERE CONGRATULA-
TIONS ON THE FIRST ISSUE OF LULAC NEWS.

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