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LAREDO, TEXAS, JULY, 1947

No. 1



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GEORGE J. GARZA

LAREDO, TEXAS

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND
EDITOR OF LULAC NEWS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO
LULAC NEWS

— TO —
GEORGE J. GARZA

P. O. BOX 1179

LAREDO, TEXAS

VOL. 14

JULY, 1947

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★ ★ *Editorial* ★ ★

Having had time to relax and to analyse slowly and calmly the various aspects of the Lulac National Convention in Santa Fe, New Mexico in June, it is easy to realize that all in all the convention lived up to all the prognostications forwarded by a few hopeful souls in regard to the fateful steps that would be taken by the League along the progressive road. The seriousness of purpose of the various delegations, their keen interest in progressive action, and their objectiveness of attitude was evidenced in the various resolutions and constitutional amendments presented for consideration, in the general discussions, and in the prevailing atmosphere of unity. Truly a happy and inspiring initiation for the novice delegate and a heart-warming and satisfying venture for the veteran.

Amidst a galaxy of worthy endeavors there stands above all three features that stamp this particular convention as one of the most outstanding in the eighteen-year history of the League and place themselves as three of the most progressive steps yet taken by the League. The first of these three is the approval of the Supreme Council's proposal for having a salaried organizer-general whose full time will be devoted to the greater or-

ganization and extension of Lulac work. It is superfluous to explain the desirability and progressiveness of this step in view of the great steps made by other organizations with a similar setup.

Second of these features is the constitutional amendment allowing the removal of the "Latin extraction" qualification from the article on membership. Such a step means that the League has realized that the social order is not made up of independent groups or individuals but rather of interdependent groups each forming an ally of the others in order to achieve that unity and oneness that is essential for the general welfare of a state and its component groups. It means a closer association of peoples with their exchange of ideas and unification of efforts towards an objective that is of common interest though many are too near-sighted to see it. A lone struggle against overwhelming odds is epic but long, drawn out, and oft times ineffectual, however an alliance based on sincere desire to help and strengthen a just cause can achieve greater results with more ease and less antagonism. Converted allies not only strengthen and serve as verification of the justness of a cause but they cut down the opposition.

The last of the three features is the resolution calling for the naming of a committee to study the possibilities of expunging the word "Latin" from Lulac and substituting another word that will not sound as a classification term. Sentiment has long played a part in the hesitancy to remove the term "Latin" from the League's title and as such has its place and sympathetic back-b, but when it becomes a detriment to the best interests of an organization it has no place. People, even those struggling against it, cannot help but differentiate when they are made conscious of the difference by self-imposed titles. If Americans in fact, why distinguish in name, especially when it is contrary to all that is being strived to accomplish.

Of the three above features only the first one is a settled issue. The other two still must undergo the scrutiny and judgement of the various councils. The action of these councils will determine whether or not progressiveness is the keynote and underlying will of the League as a whole. Will the League accept the inevitable or will it revert to its struggling contradictions.

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Beginning this September, 1947, the newly established College of Law and the College of Business Administration.

The University colleges also include: General Arts and Sciences; Education; Engineering; Fine Arts; and Pharmacy.

Because the Southwest is still rich in untouched folklore, Indian and Spanish relics, and source material for archaeologists and anthropologists, the University of New Mexico Graduate School offers one of the greatest opportunities for advanced students in these fields.

REGISTRATION FOR THE REGULAR 1947-48 SCHOOL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER

JOHN PHILIP WERNETTE, President.



Greetings Lulackers:

The delegates your councils sent to the National Convention in Santa Fe placed a heavy responsibility upon me. However, I will try to do my very best for the progress of the organization. Everyone knows that an organization is as good and active as its individual members make it. Your National Officers will only guide the organization and attempt to give it greater national recognition and importance; it remains for every individual council and every individual member to talk Lulac, think Lulac, and to interest more new members.

There is no need to inform those whom I know personally as to what role I might play. During the early part of August, I will make a business trip to Laredo, Texas, and I am planning to visit as many councils as possible on this trip. If there are any new councils in the process of being organized in this region, I will be happy to personally present them with a charter. If there are any problems confronting the councils of this region, I will be only too glad to render any help that may be within my jurisdiction.

It may be in order to mention at this time that even though I now live in New Mexico, and that I am proud to be a resident of this State, nevertheless, I have lived in Arizona, California

and Texas. I have not lived in Colorado, but I have frequently traveled in the Pikes Peak State. I am making mention of having lived in these states because my residence periods in these states gave me first-hand knowledge of the conditions under which our people live. I have had personal bitter experiences with narrow-minded individuals guided by bigotry. Since I was fortunate enough to have graduated from one of the best universities in this country and one where there is no bigotry, I naturally am appreciative when our people receive the respect and treatment to which they are entitled.

It has been said, "In union there is strength." All we need to do is to look around us and see how true this is. We do not need to copy the bad influences of organized groups, but we should take a lesson from them as to what can be accomplished when we act in unison. Team work has won many an athletic event, team work among our soldiers and allies helped to win the last war, therefore, fellow Lulacs let us think, act and dream in terms of what good we can do for our fellow citizens. Let us form new councils, let us get more new members and above all let us be examples of good American citizens.

Dr. Jose Maldonado
President General

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Albuquerque, The Heart Of The Land Of Enchantment

Albuquerque is the metropolis, shopping and distribution center of New Mexico. It is practically in the center of the fourth largest area in the Union comprising a single State. It is geographically a natural cross-road of travel, shipping and communication. It is the favorite convention city of New Mexico.

When considering the importance of a community, its possibilities or needs, one recognizes that Albuquerque merits greater consideration than a city of similar size in the densely populated East and West Coast States.

For the Tourist Albuquerque offers a wide variety of interest in a delightful year-round climate. These range from dormant volcanoes to seasonal bathing, trips to Indian Pueblo areas to a well-stocked zoo. For the Pueblo Indians, their stirring dances, distinctive architectures and culturally symbolic arts and crafts are enormously attractive to tourists, many of whom come hundreds of miles to witness the dances. The Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce maintains an annual schedule of dates, places, occasions, locations and informative data on these dances. These schedules may be had upon request of the Chamber of Commerce.

In Albuquerque the zoo offers an unusual variety of western wild animals, snakes, birds and rare animals from remote corners of the world.

Three conical peaks show against the Western sky and are seen from most points in Albuquerque. They are of volcanic origin. At the base of these peaks are found unique lava formations. The peaks are reached by crossing the Rio Grande river at Albuquerque and proceeding westward along U. S. 66 to a turn-off road.

When Albuquerque was founded in 1703 and New Mexico was still a province of Spain, the first adobe houses sprawled about what is now Old Town Plaza. Today interesting reminders of those early days still remain. The Mission Church of San Felipe Neri, built soon after the founding of the town, still stands much as originally constructed.

Albuquerque offers a perfect setting for the exhilarating sport of horse-back riding. Fine trails on the mesa East of the city lead all the way to the mountains and horses are available from riding stables.

During winter months, ideal conditions for skiing and other winter sports are to be found in the Sandia Mountains, a short 45 minutes drive from downtown Albuquerque. Well constructed ski runs and toboggan slides are maintained and supervised by the U. S. Forest Service.

Camping sites and outdoor picnic areas are also found in the Sandia Mountains.

A thirty minute drive from downtown Albuquerque on U. S. 85 brings the visitor to one of the largest of the picturesque villages of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico. This is Isleta, located on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Here life goes on much as it did when Coronado viewed it four centuries ago. The Mission of San Antonio de Isleta, built in 1621, remains in regular use for religious services and is open to visitors. This trip is well worth the time required. For the housewife interested in new foods, the Indians here sell a corn meal, very light blue in color and delicious in pancakes or similar preparations.

Eighteen miles to the North of Albuquerque, on U. S. 85, and across the Rio Grande bridge at Bernalillo, is the Colorado State Monument, including the excavated ruins of what archaeologist believe to be the Pueblo of Kuuua, where Coronado's army camped in the winter of 1540-41. A museum building houses artifacts and Coronado relics. It is an amazingly interesting and historic spot.

In New Mexico, all roads leads to Albuquerque.

Early growth of this city was stimulated by the opening of a vast cattle and sheep raising area; farming by irrigation; mining, lumber, oil, gas; the lure of climate for tourists and health seekers. This City's great development in the past decade was caused largely by successfully filling increasing demands of the State for metropolitan facilities and furnishing new distributive services.

Here are located the State University, State Fair Grounds, fifty-three federal agency headquarters, the large U. S. Indian School, U. S. Veterans' Facility, the headquarters for practically all state sales agencies.

Albuquerque extends 3½ miles north, south, east and west of its central business section point—the post office. Daily trade comes from the entire state. The trade area extends far into Southern Colorado and North-eastern Arizona.

(Continued on Page 8)

ALBUQUERQUE WELCOMES YOU—

(Continued from Page 7)

Albuquerque's incorporated city limits had a population of 35,449 in the 1940 Census; an actual population for Greater Albuquerque (within a radius of five miles of the post office) of 62,288. As of June 30, 1947, these figures were unofficially estimated to have increased to approximately 46,000 in the city limits and 90,000 within five miles of the Post Office.

Albuquerque has varied activities, including summer and winter recreation and amusements. As wholesale center of the State and trade area, it distributes vast quantities of surplus and materials to the sheep and cattle industry, mining and timbering operations; a large percentage of food, clothing and other normal demands of scores of smaller cities and towns throughout the State. Many persons, financially independent, maintain their homes here as an ideal place.

The War Year of 1945 ended with Albuquerque's general business activity at its highest peak. Bank deposits, bank clearings and postal receipts climbed to record figures, reflecting busy streets and stores.

Vitally important is Albuquerque to the following New Mexico major industries:

Cattle Raising: According to the New Mexico State Cattle Sanitary Board, \$45,000,000 was returned to ranches of New Mexico in 1944 from cattle, calves, hides, hogs, and horses. This industry employed some 15,000 people. It is estimated that more than one-half of this business' supervision, handling and financing is centered in Albuquerque.

Wool Growing: The New Mexico State Sheep Sanitary Board advises us that \$14,000,000 was returned to sheep and wool growers in New Mexico in 1944 from the sale of sheep, lambs, and wool. New Mexico's annual wool crop is estimated at 16,000,000 pounds; more than one-half of this being handled and marketed through Albuquerque.

Timbering: Vast forest areas in New Mexico produced \$4,000,000 of timber manufacture income in 1944. New Opportunities in laminated woods and plastics definitely increased the importance of these timber areas. Carson, Santa Fe, Cibola, Lincoln, Gila, Apache, and Coronado National Forests are under management of the U. S. Forest Service.

Mining: The U. S. Bureau of Mines states that in 1944 there were 82 operations for metals in New Mexico, employing 3,620 individuals; 42 coal mining operations, employing 2,195 individuals; 175 oil and gas operations, employing 2,161 individuals and 39 non-metallic mineral operations employing 2,488 individuals, a total of 10,464 persons employed. Total value of 47 listed products amounted to \$124,483,243.

Agriculture: The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reporting on 21 principal crops from 1,692,100 acres, places farm crop values at \$47,000,000 with cotton as the leader for the year.

Tourist Business: To most people, vacation and recreation is not considered an industry. In New Mexico it is normally the largest "cash crop." According to the New Mexico State Tourist Bureau, out-of-state automobile tourists spent \$70,000,000 in New Mexico in 1941. These visitors assure jobs to hundreds of workers directly and indirectly. This "big business" produces thousands of dollars in taxes for the State.

Health Seekers: Carey Holbrook, Editor, The Health City Sun, estimates a conservative number of patients in sanatoriums and convalescent homes in Albuquerque at 600, spending about \$1,000,000 per year. The number of sick people maintaining homes here is impossible to estimate. Projecting this survey to include New Mexico, Mr. Holbrook sees \$10,000,000 as a conservative income from health seekers.

Due to aeronautical aggressiveness and foresight, this city is outstanding. Albuquerque is generously endowed with natural aviation advantages—strategic geographical location, good flying climate, and civic airmindedness. A major U. S. Army Air Base was located here before the war. New airports for private planes are also in operation here. The Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce and city officials are planning with vision and enthusiasm to keep ahead of aviation's rapid progress in commercial and popular flying.

In the large expansion of peacetime foreign trade, New Mexico is active particularly with Mexico and the countries of Central and South America. Trans-continental and Western Air, as well as Continental Air Lines, have expanded internationally as well as domestically, thus making Albuquerque an even more important air center in the postwar aviation picture. With existing abundant natural resources and tourist attractions, Albuquerque is increasingly favored in the international prospectus.

★ ★ SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE COLLEGE ★ ★



The Twenty-sixth Legislature in 1899 enacted a law providing for the establishment of "The Southwest Texas State Normal School" with the management and control vested in the State Board of Education which consisted of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller.

The school did not actually begin operations until 1901 when the Twenty-seventh Legislature authorized the State Board of Education to appoint a Local Board in San Marcos consisting of three trustees to act under its direction in the management of the school. In April, 1903, the State Board of Education elected Superintendent T. G. Harris of Austin, President of the Normal School, who served in this capacity until succeeded by C. E. Evans in 1911.

The Thirty-second Legislature in 1911 created the Board of Normal Regents, consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and four other regents appointed by the Governor, with approval of the Senate, vesting complete control over the Normal Schools of Texas in this Board, and abolishing the Local Board.

The Thirty-eighth Legislature in 1923 changed the name of the school from Southwest Texas State Normal School to Southwest Texas State Teachers College.

Over a period of forty-four years, the College has been operating consistently in the interest of teacher training for the public schools of the State. Following a plan of progressive development, the policy of the College has been to supply individuals in the profession of teaching a rich program of studies and a broad field of extracurricular activity. With service as the test, change has been keyed with the modern trends both in academic scope and approach and in physical equipment.

In recent years the College has recognized additional educational obligations to the many students who are not interested in becoming teachers, and a highly-liberalized program has been established as a result. And while the College does not in the least minimize its teacher training function, it is in actuality more than a teachers college with strong programs in business training, manual and industrial arts, agriculture, pre-engineering, pre-dental, pre-medicine, and pre-law.

(Continued on Page 16)

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A Southwestern University Grows Up

Center of three cultures, Indian, Spanish, and Anglo, the University of New Mexico has grown up with the state, beginning with less than a hundred students when the doors were first opened in 1889, growing to 940 students two years ago, and, joining in the country-wide post-war growth of educational institutions, spurring to 3,000 during the last semester. Almost 1,700 students are enrolled in the present summer session alone. With the coming of the 1947 fall semester, University officials are expecting over 4,000 students to take courses in the comparatively young University.

As enrollment has grown at the University, so have the thousands of every-day problems incidental to the proper operation of the institution. Housing, classrooms, lecture halls, dining rooms, and similar facilities have been overtaxed. More and better-qualified faculty members have been added to the staff. Additional administrative help has been procured. New equipment has been bought and worn-out equipment is being replaced. The traditional quiet, even flow of academic life has been sharply interrupted by the unprecedented demand of a new and eager multitude of young men and women for higher learning.

This September will find one of the University's long cherished dreams finally come true. After years of planning, the University of New Mexico will have a College of Law. A small college, it will nevertheless be a top-notch institution of legal learning, boasting a first-rank faculty and equipment to graduate qualified lawyers.

The new College of Business Administration will also open its doors for the first time this September. The increased demands for study and training in the field of economics, finance, banking, accounting, and the other commercial subjects has necessitated the establishment of a separate college under its own dean and with its own staff.

Closely related to the new business college is the justly renowned UNM School of Inter-American Affairs. The University enjoys an exceptionally favorable position for the study of inter-American and regional economic and cultural problems. Because of its common cultural traditions and its location, New Mexico is ideally fitted to become the hub of academic activities in Latin-American affairs.

Fine Arts, too, have flourished in this land of beauty and tradition. The combination of the three cultures has produced an atmosphere which stirs the creative soul of every artist, writer and musi-

(Continued on Page 16)

The Spanish Speaking World

By WM. BERNARDO O'NEILL



Never in the history of the world, and particularly in the United States and Latin-America, has there come a closer relationship of these nations than in the present time.

Years ago the Spanish speaking world: South America, Central America, Santo Domingo, Cuba and Puerto Rico, internationally so to speak, were of no significance. Added to that, in the United States where there are close to three million Americans of Spanish extraction scattered all over the South-west including the thousands in Chicago and New York City, they too were not of great significance.

Today the international picture has changed considerably and it has changed for the best. In this country the Spanish speaking groups took an active part in the first and second world wars. Its citizenship answered the call, the call of the nation of their birth. These people are now outstanding citizens as the rest of their fellowmen. This government as never before is now interested in this large and respectable group, to the extent that it is being considered in special missions to the Spanish speaking countries, Mexico and Latin-America. The state of New Mexico is an eloquent example — its citizenship of Spanish extraction occupies the highest offices in the State government: Hon José M. Montoya, senator Dennis Chávez, David Chávez, recently appointed to a high office in Puerto Rico, and others.

Latin America is coming to its own. Pan-Americanism is a living reality of international cooperation and mutual friendship. The Good Neighbor policy as enounced by the late president

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BLENDING CULTURAL TRADITIONS

In a recent speech delivered at the University of New Mexico, Dr. Wernette paid high tribute to the great Hispanic cultural traditions which have so greatly contributed to the wealth of this region. Thoroughly cognizant of the importance of welding these cultural traditions into one, President Wernette spoke on this occasion in fluent Spanish:

"Y ahora, dos palabras para hacer patente el valor que aporta la cultura hispana de esta región al continente americano.

El hacendoso y práctico norteamericano ha formado una gran nación, poderosa en haberes, en industria y en todo lo que se relaciona con ganarse la vida. Mientras tanto, el hispano, guiado por valores de trascendencia mas espiritual, no ha dejado morir ni por un solo instante el arte de vivir alegre y espontaneamente, no obstante la falta de recursos materiales. En nuestro propio suelo encontramos hoy aún el gentil reposo de la siesta, y el gozo impercedero de la fiesta.

Poco a poco se ha ido compenetrando la civilización norteamericana con los ricos matices del hispano—su colorido vestir, su amor a la música vibrante y armoniosa, su actitud placentera y el amor a la vida más que al dinero. Bien pudieran decir con el poeta español que aqui:

¡Bello es vivir,

la vida es alegría!

Creo no estar lejano el día cuando tengamos más tiempo disponible para disfrutar las riquezas artísticas y amenas que nuestra civilización nos ofrece. Impera en nosotros, pues, hacer valer esta rica herencia para con ella dar mayor ímpetu a la nueva y verdadera cultura de America."

Continuing in English, Dr. Wernette said:

"In the years ahead, the southwest, and the State of New Mexico, and the University of New Mexico have important parts to play in injecting into the American cultural pattern some of the rich values which comprise the heritage of the region. Up to the present time in the United States, except in the old South, the American cultural pattern has been dominated to a large extent by the Puritan values which emanated from New England. The Puritan system of thinking was stern and severe and frowned on gaiety and pleasure.

By virtues of these very qualities, it had survival value in any difficult economic situation. More over, it had character-building value. As these values spread out of New England and over most of our country, they undoubtedly contributed much to our national development.

The time is now coming, however, it seems to me, when some relaxation of these values is not only possible but some appropriate changes are highly desirable in the direction of charming and friendly and gracious living in this country. From the very beginning in New England, the factor which justified and necessitated these stern virtues was economic necessity. Up until quite recently, economic necessity continued to play the major role in shaping our thought. Economic necessity will continue to be a substantial factor, but I am convinced that its dominant control is about to be ended; and that the American people are soon to find themselves so much less under economic pressure that the stage will be set for a rather basic change in our thinking. Within a very short time, I am sure, the economic problem is going to be substantially solved for the vast majority of our people. We shall have continuous and adequate employment, a gradually shortening work week, gradually rising incomes, and a steadily improving standard of living. In these circumstances, we shall find that making a living will no longer occupy the dominant role; and in contrast we shall see that enjoying living will come to be not only feasible but important. In this matter of enjoying living this region has an important contribution to make to the entire country. This region enjoys a cultural heritage based in large part of Spanish traditions. These traditions are at considerable variance with those of the Puritans. These southwestern ideas and philosophies do not, to be sure, stimulate industrial progress, but they do point the way toward pleasant and gracious living. I think I need not attempt to expostulate too much upon the gentle, charming, Spanish traditions. These charming qualities of friendliness, gaiety, tranquility; and love of color, music, dancing, and enjoyment of living generally, are sign posts toward better living not only for us who have the good fortune to dwell in this region, but eventually, as their influence penetrates the American cultural stream, they will come to assume an important and valuable influence in improving the pattern of American living."

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Minutes of the Eighteenth National Assembly of the League of United Latin American Citizens Held in the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 13th and 14th, 1947.

The Eighteenth National Assembly of the LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS was called to order by President General Arnulfo Zamora at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, June 13, 1947.

The President introduced Father Angelico Chavez of Santa Fe, who gave the invocation.

The President then introduced the Honorable Manuel Lujan, Mayor of Santa Fe, who delivered an eloquent and inspiring address of welcome to the delegates in behalf of the City of Santa Fe; and then called on George J. Garza of Laredo, who made the response address thanking Mayor Lujan for the welcome extended to the delegates.

President Zamora then appointed Severiano Martinez of San Antonio, Texas, as Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Secretary General, Francisco J. Flores, called the roll of officers and Councils, which showed the following to be present:

Arnulfo A. Zamora, of Laredo, President General;
John Gonzalez, of Los Angeles, First Vice-President;
Max Garcia, of San Antonio, Inspector General;
Esquipula Naranjo, of Albuquerque, Trustee;
Manuel G. Vela, of Laredo, Treasurer General;
Francisco J. Flores, of Laredo, Secretary General;
Joe Garza, of Corpus Christi, Regional Governor for

Texas;

Vincent Vigil, of Albuquerque, Regional Governor for New Mexico;

J. M. Romero, of Trinidad, Regional Governor for Colorado;

James Saenz, of Corpus Christi, Governor Texas District No. 2;

Bias Cantu, of Laredo, Governor Texas District No. 3;
John J. Herrera, of Houston, Governor Texas District No. 8.

DELEGATES COUNCIL ALTERNATES

CORPUS CHRISTI No. 1

E. E. Mireles
Hector de Peña
Tom Dunlap
Ernesto Meza.

SAN ANTONIO No. 2

Rudy J. Peña
John A. Esquivel
Frank Jasso
Ruben Munguia
Raul Cortez
Severino Martinez
Marcos Zertuche.

EL PASO LADIES No. 9

Mrs. Edmundo Fuentes
Mrs. A. Anderson.

Mrs. J. C. Machuca

LAREDO No. 12

Dr. E. M. Longoria
Porfirio L. Flores
Antonio Moreno
Arturo Ramirez
Arturo Villarreal
George J. Garza
Vincent Pargola

Reyes Ortiz
Alfredo G. Garza
Francisco Cavazos
George Ochoa
Ernesto Didieu

SANTA FE LADIES No. 18

Mrs. Virginia Gonzales
Mrs. Beatrice Hale
Mrs. Marian Delgado

Mrs. Sarah Aguirre
Mrs. Eppie Valdez
Miss Della Romero

CORPUS CHRISTI LADIES No. 26

Mrs. Hector de Peña

SANTA FE No. 33

Dr. José Maldonado
Albert Gonzales
Louis Hesch
Florentino Gonzales

J. J. Romero, Sr.
Sam Sosa, Jr.
Manuel Lujan

ALBUQUERQUE No. 34

Ignacio Fernandez
Mrs. J. M. Carriere

RAYMONDVILLE No. 56

C. C. Garza
Bernardo D. Serna
Santos V. Lozano
Alejandro Garcia

HOUSTON No. 60

Antonio Alvarez
Jesse Rodriguez
Macario Garcia
Jesse C. Garcia

AUSTIN No. 85

Mack Martinez
Henry Moreno
Roy Velasquez
Edward R. Cantu

Pedro Tijerina

TRINIDAD No. 113

Isaac Sandoval
Joe Vasquez
Fidel Martinez

LOS ANGELES No. 125

Erensto Cruz
Marco Ignacio M. Infante

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A SOUTHWESTERN—

(Continued From Page 11)

cian. The University of New Mexico has cultivated this field of endeavor by offering its students ample opportunities for creative expression, with the result that its art, music and drama college are recognized throughout the nation.

In the field of science, anthropology is emphasized at the University of New Mexico. Eminent authorities in the field of archaeology and anthropology have been attracted to the University, whose unique location in the center of the "heartland" of ancient civilization has made it the logical place for research and experimentation.

Engineering, pharmacy, and education also rank high among courses offered to the students at the University.

While the University observes a policy of admitting New Mexico applicants before all others, it has become increasingly apparent that means must be found to accommodate out-of-state students seeking admission to the University.

THE SPANISH SPEAKING—

(Continued From Page 11)

Roosevelt, is nothing less than a monument to him, for it was his policy of friendly relations that brought Latin-America and the United States together.

No wonder the Spanish speaking world with the exception of Spain and Argentina, united with the Allies to defeat the menace of Hitlerism, and Facism and the like. Today the Spanish speaking world is on the side of democracy and fair play. Hispanic-America is well represented in the United Nations. President Miguel Alemán addressed the United Nations a few months ago, he also called to address the Congress of the United States. The Spanish speaking world is much alert to her duties and responsibility to other nations. Never there has been such an intimate friendship of durable effect as in this hour of international responsibility among nations.

The Good Neighbor policy must become more effective in every aspect of our international relations. Spanish speaking students should be encouraged to be sent as our representatives to the Spanish speaking world. Organizations like ours should continue to impress upon our government the need of using these citizens of Spanish extraction with high missions to Spanish-America. It will no doubt bring great results to both the United States and Latin-America.

The Spanish speaking world has a contribution to make in this very hour of international relations. The Spanish speaking group, citizens of this country, they too have a mission to perform when the opportunity is given. This is the hour.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE COLL—

(Continued From Page 9)

The College is a member of the Association of Texas Colleges, The American Association of Teachers Colleges, and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Its courses lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Business Administration, Master of Arts, and to permanent State Certificates.

The system of public schools in San Marcos serves as a demonstration laboratory to the education department of the College. Here under the guidance of experts in the various fields of study, the prospective teacher is given an insight into the actual procedure and methods used in modern day teaching.

Situated on College Heights, an eminence beautiful in scenery, and commanding in its view of the surrounding country, the College has become a landmark for Texans. The natural beauty of its environment combined with San Marcos' enviable record for healthfulness has aided in drawing thousands of students from Central Texas towns as well as places apart. The San Marcos River with its clear, cool headwaters within the city limits, provides the College one of the most famous swimming and recreation resorts in the State, as well as an outdoor laboratory with wealth of flora and fauna.

Originally a freshman college, the school under President Evans' guidance, became in 1915 a two-year college, in 1918 a full-fledged four year senior college, and in 1936 it saw the beginning of a graduate school, providing the fifth year of work for those students desiring to seek advanced training.

In 1942 President Evans retired after 31 years of progressive service as head of the College, and his place was taken by Dr. John Garland Flowers, native of Texas and at that time president of the Lock Haven College, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. President Flowers has evidenced a far-sightedness in administration and has made important progress in improving the quality of the faculty, the academic offerings, the physical plant, and the general religious and cultural atmosphere on the campus.

Currently, in its forty-fourth summer session, the College on the Hill in San Marcos has over 1,600 students of whom almost 700 are war veterans. The administration has no grandiose plans for huge enrollments as it realizes that personalized instruction, which is impossible in the larger colleges, is of vast value to the student.

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH—
(Continued from Page 15)

EL PASO No. 132

J. C. Machuca
Enrique Parra
Ricardo Tellez
J. I. Tellez

WINSLOW No. 140

P. E. Rubi
Lucio Ceballos

ALICE No. 146

Remigio M. Garza
Ricardo Martinez
Adolfo Perez

SANTA ANA No. 147

Manuel Veiga, Jr.
Isadore A. Gonzales
Hector R. Tarango
Cruz G. Barrios

LAREDO JUNIOR COUNCIL

Vidal Treviño

Andres Cuellar

President Zamora then introduced Mrs. Fabiola Gilbert who delivered a brief and eloquent address in the course of which she asked the delegates whether we are really carrying out our Aims and Purposes. She offered very excellent constructive criticism as a challenge to the delegates and members of the League to redouble their efforts to achieve the objectives of LULAC. The President thanked Mrs. Gilbert for her inspiring address and stated that the delegates and officers have traveled great distances to attend this Convention, the purpose of which is to make plans for the future.

The President appointed the following brothers as Legal Advisers:

Hector de Peña, of Corpus Christi,
John J. Herrera, of Houston, and
Marco Ignacio M. Infante, of Los Angeles.
and then appointed the following committee:

I. CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE:

J. C. Machuca, of El Paso, Chairman;
Roy Velasquez, of Austin;
Mrs. J. G. Valdez, of Santa Fe;
E. E. Mireles, of Corpus Christi;
Adolfo Perez, of Alice;
Cruz G. Barrios, of Santa Ana, Calif.;
J. A. Alvarez, of Houston;
Fidel Martinez, of Trinidad, Colorado;
Frank Jasso, of San Antonio.

II. RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE:

Rudy J. Peña, of San Antonio, Chairman;
Remigio Garza, of Alice;
Isaac Sandoval, of Trinidad;
Albert Gonzales, of Santa Fe;
Mrs. Albert Golzales, of Albuquerque;

B. D. Serna, of Raymondville;
Mrs. Hector de Peña, of Corpus Christi;
Pedro Tijerina, of Austin;
Blas Cantu, of Laredo.

III. AUDITING COMMITTEE:

Mack Martinez, of Austin, Chairman;
James Saenz, of Corpus Christi;
Isadore Flores, of San Antonio;
C. C. Garza, of Raymondville;
Manuel Veiga, Jr., of Santa Ana;
Antonio Moreno, of Laredo.

The President called a 10-minute recess at 10:40

A. M.

The meeting reconvened at 10:50 A. M.

Upon motion made by Hector de Peña of Corpus Christi, duly seconded and carried, the reading of the minutes of the 1946 Convention at Houston, Texas, was dispensed, with as these minutes have heretofore been published in Lulac News.

The Secretary General then read the following communications:

- (1) Telegram from Y. J. Porras, President of El Paso Council No. 132.
- (2) Letter from U. S. Senator Dennis Chavez ;
- (3) Telegram from J. A. Salazar, President Club de las Americas.
- (4) Telegram from Congressman Antonio M. Fernandez.
- (5) Telegram from Ike Martinez of Laredo, Texas;
- (6) Telegram from C. Hohn, State Farm Labor Supervisor, A. & M. College of Texas.
- (7) Letter from D. R. Flores of Harlingen, Texas, enclosing newspaper clippings with reference to incidents occurring in Harlingen and requesting strong protest from Convention to Mayor of Harlingen.
- (8) Letter from Mrs. Elfie Sandoval of Las Cruces, New Mexico, requesting action from the Convention with regard to certain incidents occurring in Las Cruces.

The telegram from Club de las Americas requested that their representatives be allotted time to address the convention on problems common to both organizations. On inquiry by the President General as to the nature of Club de las Americas, Dr. Jose Maldonado of Santa Fe explained that this is an organization recently organized by students of the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque for the purpose of combating discrimination. President Zamora thereupon authorized Dr. Maldonado to communicate to the President of Club de las Americas that he would be allowed fifteen minutes during the afternoon session.

The President then declared a recess at 11:50 A. M.

The Assembly reconvened at 1:45 P. M. All Resolutions presented were turned over to the Resolutions Com-

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MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH— (Continued from Page 17)

mittee with instructions to retire and consider such resolutions. The letters received from D. R. Flores and Mrs. Elia Sandoval were also turned over to the Committee for their consideration and recommendations.

The Secretary General, Francisco J. Flores, then read his annual report, which is attached to these minutes as a part thereof.

The President General then read his annual report, which is also attached to these minutes as a part thereof, after which he declared a 10-minute recess at 2:40 P. M.

The meeting reconvened at 2:50 P. M.

The President then recognized Mr. J. A. Salazar, President of Club de las Americas, who addressed the Assembly, explaining the nature of the Club and the work it is trying to do in combating racial discrimination in this country. He stated that the Aims and Purposes of the Club are very similar to those of the League and that both organizations should co-operate with each other. Mr. Salazar then invited questions from the Assembly with regard to a questionnaire that had recently been circulated among the students at the University of New Mexico. At this juncture, Dr. Maldonado, President of the Santa Fe Council, asked for the floor and explained the nature of the questionnaire, and stated, further, that the Santa Fe Council had strongly protested to the authorities of the University and not obtaining a satisfactory reply, had taken the matter with Washington, and believed that within the next week they would have something definite on this matter. Mr. Salazar then concluded his address by requesting the co-operation and support of our organization and offering theirs.

The Credentials Committee reported through its Chairman, J. C. Machuca of El Paso that the Councils listed above were entitled to representation and that the delegates and alternates whose names appear above were duly accredited to represent their respective Councils. Brother Machuca stated that the delegates of Winslow Council No. 140 did not have their credentials, and thereupon President Zamora ruled that Brothers P. E. Rubi and Lucio Ceballos of Winslow would be recognized as the delegates of that council. Brother Machuca also made certain timely recommendations with reference to the necessity of having proper credentials so as to facilitate and expedite the examination by the Committee. President Zamora then thanked Brother Machuca and the members of his Committee for their work.

The Auditing Committee then reported through its Chairman, Brother Mack Martinez, of Austin, that the books of the Treasurer General were found to be in order.

President Zamora recognized Mrs. George I. Sanchez, wife of Dr. George I. Sanchez, past President General of the League, and requested her to stand. She received a round of applause from the Assembly.

The President then requested the Legal Advisers to meet with the Resolutions Committee and determine whether any constitutional amendments had been presented, so that these might be read before the end of the first

day's meeting. After consulting with the Resolutions Committee, the Legal Advisers reported through John J. Herrera, of Houston, that the following constitutional amendments had been offered:

1. An Amendment submitted by Enrique Parra of I to change the name of the organization to "League of United Leal American Citizens." (The word "Leal" being an English word.)
2. An amendment granting the Convention City the right, under certain conditions, to move the date of the convention not more than two weeks from the date set by the constitution.
3. Amendment to Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, dealing with persons eligible to membership, to read as follows:

"WHO ELIGIBLE: Only native born or naturalized citizens of the United States of America, eighteen (18) years of age and over shall be eligible to membership as active or passive members, except that at no time shall the ratio of members of a Latin derivative language origin be less than two-thirds (2/3) of the entire membership of any one council."

4. An Amendment submitted by Marcos Zertuche and R. A. Cortez, both of San Antonio, to change the name of the organization, retaining the word "LULAC." The proposal calls for the appointment of a committee to study the recommended change, to substitute a word beginning with the letter "L" for the word "Latin," and if approved by the Committee to be submitted to the local councils for ratification.

- *5 Amendment to Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution, so that it shall hereafter read as follows:

"Only active members in good standing are entitled to hold office and to vote in this organization. No person not legally qualified to vote at general elections can be an active member of this organization."

(* See motion made by Albert Gonzales Saturday June 14th, to show reading of this proposed amendment at this time.)

These amendments were read at this time. President Zamora then declared a recess at 4:00 P. M., until 9:30 A. M. the next day, Saturday June 14th.

That evening the delegates attended a reception at the Governor's Mansion offered by Governor and Mrs. Thomas Mabry, of New Mexico, from 5:15 to 7 p. m., and at 8 o'clock that evening a splendid banquet was held at La Fonda Hotel. Judge David Chavez acted as Toastmaster at the banquet. Among the speakers were Gov. Mabry, Archbishop Byrne of Santa Fe, Lt. Governor J. Montoya, Mayor Manuel Lujan, Dr. Edward Eyring of Highlands University and Dr. Allen of the University of New Mexico.

The day before, Thursday, June 12th, a picnic was given at Hyde Park for the delegates, which was very well attended.

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MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH— (Continued from Page 18)

After the official prayer and roll call of delegates, Brother J. C. Machuca, of El Paso, moved that all proceedings of the preceding day be ratified and confirmed. This motion was duly seconded and carried.

The Treasurer General, Manuel G. Vela, of Laredo, read his annual report, which is attached hereto and made a part of these minutes. The report shows the following amounts on hand:

General Fund	\$ 929.22
Lulac News Fund	1180.77
Special Assessments (for Organizer)	328.50
	\$ 2438.49

Brother Porfirio L. Flores, of Laredo, moved that the Treasurer's Report be accepted. This motion was seconded by Raul Cortez, of San Antonio, and carried when put to a vote.

On motion by J. C. Machuca, of El Paso, seconded and carried, the Treasurer General was given a rising vote of thanks for his work.

President Zamora inquired whether the Santa Fe Junior Council was represented at the convention, and was advised by Brother Albert Gonzalez, the supervisor of that council that due to the fact that the boys were working they were unable to be present. The President then recognized Brother Vidal Treviño, delegate from the Laredo Junior Council, who made a short but impressive address to the Assembly. The President then recognized the supervisor of the Laredo Junior Council, Brother George J. Garza.

Brother Isaac Sandoval of Trinidad, Colorado, started to make some remarks with reference to the provisions of the Constitution on membership but Brother Albert Gonzalez, of the Santa Fe, requested him to delay his proposal until a resolution of the Santa Fe Council on the same subject was completed and presented, to which Brother Sandoval agreed, and yielded the floor.

President Zamora then explained to the Assembly the action taken by the Supreme Council at its meeting of July 31, 1946, authorizing the employment of a full time, paid organizer for the League, stating that the basic salary would be \$306.00 per month, plus an additional amount for expenses, to be decided by the President General, and requested that this action be ratified by the Assembly; whereupon Brother Hector de Peña, of Corpus Christi, moved that the resolution adopted by the Supreme Council be in all things ratified and confirmed. This motion was seconded by John J. Herrera of Houston, and after considerable discussion with regard to details as to how plans would operate, the motion was put to a vote and carried.

The President declared a 15-minute recess at 10:50 A. M.

The meeting resumed its session at 11:05 A. M.

President Zamora recognized R. J. Peña, of San Antonio who tendered a check for \$500.00 in behalf of San Antonio Council No. 2 as its quota for the fund to be raised, for the purpose of employing the organizer.

Brother Joe Garza of Corpus Christi, then presented \$500.00 on behalf of Council No. 1 of Corpus Christi, for the same purpose, and thereafter the following pledges were made:

Brother Mack Martinez of Austin stated that as soon as the Austin delegation returned home they would mail a check for \$250.00.

Brother Antonio Moreno, of Laredo, pledged \$500.00 for Laredo Council No. 12.

Brother Vidal Treviño pledged \$50.00 for the Laredo Junior Council.

Brother Louis Hesch, of Santa Fe, announced that in view of heavy expenses incurred in connection with the convention, Santa Fe Council No. 33 could not pledge any contribution in money at this time, but that the plan had that Council's moral support.

Brother Manuel Veiga of Santa Ana, California, announced that in view of expenses made by that Council in connection with the Orange County School case, it would be some time before that Council would be in a position to contribute to the fund.

Brother R. J. Peña, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, reported that the following resolutions had been submitted to that committee:

Resolution No. 1, submitted by Alice Council No. 146, providing for the appointment of a committee on Boy Scout work. This resolution was recommended for approval by the Committee, and on motion duly made, seconded and carried, was adopted by the Assembly.

Resolution No. 2, submitted by Alice Council No. 146, providing for District and Regional meetings prior to the date of the National Assembly. Recommended by the Committee and approved by the Assembly.

Resolution No. 3, submitted by Corpus Christi Council No. 1, to request the Governor of the State of Texas to use his official power to the end that whatever State agency takes over the Farm Labor Program now being conducted by the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service should continue the same type of program. Recommended for adoption by the Committee and passed by the Assembly.

Resolution No. 4, submitted by Corpus Christi Council No. 1, opposing the importation of farm labor from Mexico. Recommended by the Committee and passed by the Assembly after considerable discussion.

The President then announced that several Resolutions and Constitutional Amendments remained to be read and acted on, and requested the delegates to return promptly at 1:30; he then declared a recess until 1:30 P. M.

The convention was again called to order at 1:30 p. m. by President Zamora, and Brother R. J. Peña, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee resumed the reading of the resolutions:

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MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH—
(Continued from Page 19)

Resolution No. 5, submitted by Austin Council No. 85, providing for the creation of two \$2,500.00 scholarships for college students. The Committee recommended that this resolution be rejected and the Assembly followed the committee's recommendation, rejecting the resolution.

Resolution No. 6, submitted by Austin Council No. 85, providing for the establishment of a \$5,000.00 fund to be used in legal actions to combat the segregation of our children in schools. Recommended by the Committee and by the Committee and adopted by the Assembly.

Resolution No. 7, submitted by Councils Nos. 1, 2, and 60 recommending to the Honorable George Marshall, Secretary of State, the appointment of the Honorable Wright Morrow of Houston, Texas, as United States Ambassador to Mexico. The committee did not make any recommendations on this resolution, but on being submitted to the Assembly, it was adopted after considerable discussion by the delegates.

Resolution No. 8, submitted by Hector de Peña, of Corpus Christi Council No. 1 and Marcos Zertuche of San Antonio Council No. 2, providing that all Past Presidents General of the League be conferred life membership in the respective councils of their residence. Recommended for adoption by the committee and approved by the Assembly.

Resolution No. 9, submitted by Marcos Zertuche and R. A. Cortez of San Antonio Council No. 2, recommending the adoption of legislation to base the per capita contribution of the State of Texas to school districts on attendance instead of on school census. The committee recommended that this resolution be rejected, and the Assembly followed this recommendation.

Resolution No. 10, submitted by Alfredo G. Garza, of Laredo, and Hector de Peña, of Corpus Christi, to go on record that if the need should arise, Lulac members are ready to bear arms in defense of our country. The committee recommended the rejection of this resolution as being unnecessary, and the Assembly followed the recommendation.

Resolution No. 11, submitted by Hector de Peña, of Corpus Christi, and Bernardo D. Serna, of Raymondville, to confer life membership on all Latin Americans who have received the Congressional Medal of Honor. Recommended by the Committee and adopted by the Assembly.

With reference to the letters received from D. R. Flores of Harlingen and Mrs. Elfie Sandoval of Las Cruces, New Mexico, the Committee recommended that letters of protest be written to the proper authorities as suggested by those letters, and that further organization of Lulac in those localities be undertaken.

Brother R. J. Peña, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, then proceeded to read the five Constitutional Amendments listed above:

Amendment No. 1 was read for the second time. The question was raised that it was signed by only one delegate, and no further action was taken on this amendment.

Amendment No. 2 was read for the second time. On motion by Macario Garcia, of Houston, seconded by Mrs. Albert Gonzales, of Santa Fe, it was put to a vote and passed by the required two-thirds majority.

Amendment No. 3 was read for the second time, and on motion by R. A. Cortez, seconded by John Esquivel, both of San Antonio, it was put to a vote, and passed by the Assembly by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Amendment No. 4 was read for the second time, and on motion by Ruben Munguia, seconded by Max Garcia, both of San Antonio, it was put to a vote and passed Assembly by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Amendment No. 5: At this time, Brother Albert Gonzales, of Santa Fe Council No. 33, offered an amendment to Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution, and moved, to suspend the rules by unanimous approval and to proceed to read the amendment and submit it to a vote. Objection was made to the suspension of the rules, and the President submitted the question to the Legal Adviser for a ruling, stating that the Constitution provided a method for its amendment. Brother John J. Herrera, of Houston, disqualified himself from acting on this matter, and thereupon President Zamora appointed Brother Ben Osuna, of Albuquerque, to take his place in the Legal Advice Committee. The President then declared a recess at 3:40 p. m. to enable the legal advisers to consider the question submitted.

The meeting reconvened at 3:45 P. M.

Brother Joe Garza, Regional Governor for Texas, then read his annual report, which is attached to these minutes as a part thereof.

Brother Incent Vigil, Regional Governor for New Mexico, made his annual report verbally, stating that due to travel conditions, he had been unable to carry out the organization campaign he had planned, but that the existing councils in New Mexico were very active and in excellent condition.

Brother J. M. Romero, Regional Governor for Colorado, reported that the Trinidad Council was the only council in that state; that this Council had been very active during the past year and sponsored the June issue of Lulac News.

Brother P. E. Rubi, of Winslow, reported for the Regional Governor for Arizona, stating that the Arizona councils are in good condition.

Brother John Gonzales, First Vice-President General of Los Angeles reported for California Councils, stating that the Los Angeles and Santa Ana Councils are endeavoring to extend Lulac activities and organization in that state. He particularly praised the Santa Ana Council for its work in connection with Orange County School case, stating that the decision of the U. S. District Court had been affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and that the time for appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States had expired. He further stated that the Santa Ana Council was mainly responsible for the prosecution of the

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MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH—
(Continued from Page 20)

case and had borne most of the expense, without practically any help from other Councils of the League. Brother Gonzales closed his remarks by asking for an applause for the four delegates from Santa Ana Council, which was readily given by the Assembly.

The Legal Advisers informed the President that they were ready to report on the matter submitted to them. The report was made by Brother Ben Ozuna, that,

(1) The provisions of Section 2, Article III, of the Constitution with reference to persons holding an elective public office do not include a non-compensated public office; and,

(2) That Article IX of the Constitution provides an exclusive method for amending the Constitution.

In view of this ruling of the Legal Advisers, Albert Gonzalez, the proponent of the Amendment, requested that that part of the amendment reading "and that this Amendment be effective as of the date of its passage" be stricken, and this having been done by the Secretary, he then moved that with the unanimous consent of the Assembly the rules be suspended, so that the minutes show that this amendment was read for the first time on the first business day of the convention read for the second time the second day and is now ready for submission. This motion was seconded and carried unanimously. President Zamora then submitted the amendment to a vote, on motion made by Brother Sam Sosa, Sr., and seconded by Brother Albert Gonzales, both of Santa Fe, and was adopted by the required two-thirds majority.

President Zamora then announced that the next order of business was the election of officers, and stated that nominations for the office of President General were open. Brother Hector de Peña, of Corpus Christi, placed in nomination the name of Joe Garza of Corpus Christi, and Brother B. D. Serna of Raymondville nominated Dr. Jose Maldonado of Santa Fe. There being no further nominations, it was moved, seconded and carried that nominations cease. On counting the ballots, it was found that Dr. Maldonado received a majority of the votes, and was declared elected as President General.

The following are the officers elected:

Dr. Jose Maldonado, of Santa Fe, President General;

Joe Garza, of Corpus Christi, First Vice-President;

Mrs. Albert Gonzales, of Santa Fe, Second Vice-President.

Max Garcia, of Sa Antonio, re-elected Inspector General;

Porfirio L. Flores, of Laredo, Trustee;

Hector Tarango, of Santa Ana, California, Trustee;

Remigio M. Garza, of Alice, Texas, Trustee;

Isadore A. Gonzalez, of Santa Ana, Regional Governor for California;

Louis Hesch, of Santa Fe, Regional Governor for New Mexico;

Filemon T. Martinez, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Regional Organizer for New Mexico;

Raul A. Cortez, of San Antonio, Regional Governor for Texas;

C.C. Garza, of Raymondville, Governor Texas District No. 1;

James Saenz, of Corpus Christi, Governor Texas District No. 2;

Bias Cantu, of Laredo, Governor Texas District No. 3;

M. Flores, of San Antonio, Governor Texas District No. 5;

Macario Garcia, of Houston, Governor Texas District No. 8;

Pedro Tijerina, of Austin, Governor Texas District No. 9;

President Zamora then announced that next in the order of business was the selection of the next convention city. John J. Herrera, of Houston, placed in nomination the City of Los Angeles, California, and Maek Martinez, of Austin, placed in nomination the City of Austin, Texas. Albert Gonzales, of Santa Fe, Marco Ignacio M. Infante, of Los Angeles, and Isadore A. Gonzalez, of Santa Ana, spoke in favor of Los Angeles, and R. J. Peña, of San Antonio, Pedro Tijerina, of Austin, George J. Garza, of Laredo, and Manuel G. Vela, of Laredo, who read a telegram from Governor Jester of Texas, spoke in favor of Austin. A vote being taken, Austin received a majority of votes.

At this time President Zamora declared a fifteen-minute recess in order that the delegations from the different states might have their Regional meetings to select their Regional and District Officers.

The meeting was again called to order by President Zamora at 6:10 P. M., and the Regional Governor reported on the action of the Regional meetings, submitting the names of the officers elected. Their names are given above.

President Zamora then called on the newly-elected officers to take the oath of office, which he administered to them, after Dr. Maldonado had announced the appointment of Daniel T. Valdes of Santa Fe, as Secretary General, and Florentino Gonzales, of Santa Fe, as Treasurer General.

The new officers having been sworn in, Dr. Maldonado, assumed the Chair, and made a few remarks, thanking all for his election, and particularly the members of the Santa Fe Councils, and asking the co-operation of all.

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MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH—

(Continued from Page 21)

John J. Herrera, of Houston, paid tribute to Past President Zamora; and Louis Hesch, of Santa Fe, presented him with the Past Presidents' Pin, amid a standing vote of thanks. Brother Zamora gave a short talk, expressing appreciation of the honor accorded him, thanked his officers and all members for the help given him during his two terms as President General. He also promised his co-operation to the new President General, and suggested that the bound volumes of Lulac News be sent to the Garcia Library at Austin, Texas, and to the Library of Congress in Washington. He paid high tribute to George J. Garza for his work as Director of Publicity and Editor of Lulac News.

President Maldonado then announced that Brother Zamora would continue to raise and administer the fund for a paid organizer, and that George J. Garza, of Laredo, would continue as Director of Publicity.

Porfirio L. Flores, of Laredo, made a motion to confer the title of Past President General to Arnulfo Zamora. This was duly seconded and passed.

Joe Garza, of Corpus Christi, First Vice-President General pledged his co-operation to President Maldonado and the other officers.

Louis Hesch, of Santa Fe, Chairman of the Convention Committee, expressed his gratitude to the delegates for their co-operation in making the convention a success.

John J. Herrera, of Houston, moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the Santa Fe Councils and the City of Santa Fe. This motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

There being no further business to come before the Assembly, on motion by B. D. Serna, of Raymondville, seconded and carried, the Eighteenth National Assembly adjourned at 6:30 P. M.

ARNULFO ZAMORA
President General

FRANCISCO J. FLORES
Secretary General.

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FRONT ROW: Left to right: R. Ortega, Captain; F. Pinedo, Vice-President of Council No. 85; H. Moreno, President; A. Castruita, Secretary; T. Estrada, Treasurer; D. Villalpando, business of team; and P. Hernandez, co-captain of team;

BACK ROW: Left to right: P. Abeita, A. Campos, S. Martinez, J. Villegas, E. Ortega, L. Campos, S. Aleman, R. Moreno, S. Gonzalez, M. Andrada, and N. Rangel.

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