



MAJESTIC FISHER'S PEAK



FISHER'S PEAK, to the south of Trinidad, is one of the most picturesque peaks of all Colorado landmarks. Although not the greatest in altitude, it has the beauty of grassy foothills, and giant trees, an unusual contrast to the barren rocky slopes of other peaks in the State. The flat table top of Fisher's Peak is quite large in area, and from there on a clear day, one can see into five states, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. Pikes Peak is plainly visible also from this elevation. The journey to the top is not strenuous, and the vacationist will enjoy the pleasurable hike which requires but a few hours.

LAND MARK OF TRINIDAD, COLORADO

COMPLIMENTS OF

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County Assessor

Lulac Member

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

TRINIDAD, :- COLORADO

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Ed. Bustamante

County Clerk

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QUEEN OF TRINIDAD LULAC COUNCIL



—Photo By AVALOS STUDIO

MISS MARIE CORDOVA

Lulac News

"ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL"

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

SINGLE COPY — 20¢

PUBLISHED AT LAREDO, TEXAS

GEORGE J. GARZA

LAREDO, TEXAS

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND

EDITOR OF LULAC NEWS

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— TO —

GEORGE J. GARZA

P. O. BOX 1179

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★ ★ Editorial ★ ★

There is a typically shy, silent, patient, and hardworking individual who pils diligently and unflinchingly at his task of being a father without demanding or expecting recognition or glory for his services. Like a good and conscientious soldier he performs his duty to the point of sacrifice, if need be, for those he loves and whose welfare is his responsibility. He is the one who stands erect and unflinching irrespective of the pain that may shrivel his heart and the emotions that may sear his very soul, for it is his lot as a representative of men to uphold the stalwartness, stoicism, and courage that is characteristic of his gender.

Upon him falls the job of planning and making good the welfare of his children and his home; of living up to all the greatness and resourcefulness that his children and his wife have imagined for him; and of being the symbol of respect within the home and for the family. He is the iron rim of the wheel that keeps and protects the many spokes and the hub from which radiate the spokes. He is the man whose hair turns grayer with each succeeding care and worry for his family; whose youthful vitality is slowly but surely sapped as he toils incessantly to provide for his family; and whose joys and sorrows are measured by those of his loved ones. He is the one that is due national recognition on this Father's Day, not only because of services well rendered, but because, wherein the Mother is God's greatest gift

to man, Man is God's greatest creation in God's own image.

On this specific day give your father a lasting and favorable impression that he may carry locked within the confines of his heart, and which may afford periods of solace when things are toughest. Let him carry even unto his grave an understanding realization that you loved him ever.

Yes, at long last it has arrived. June has come into its own and the year-long awaited convention is about to happen. The delegates are all happy and raring to go. To some it will mean an expansion of their geographical knowledge of their country; to some it will mean an opportunity to see other people with geographically different ideas and opinions; to others it will mean getting away for a while with nothing to worry them; and to the rest it will mean any number of things ranging from a rip-roaring good time to the real objective of the convention. But no matter what the trip to Santa Fe may mean to each delegate individually, it will have to assume a secondary role so that the real wishes of the councils authorizing delegations may be carried out. It is the will of the councils that establishes the objectives, principles, and procedures of the League and, therefore, this will must be carried out by the duly elected delegates to the convention.

Taking stock or inventory of what was done or accomplished last year as a national body or as an individual council will not be hard to do, but what will require a great deal of thought and time will be the enumeration of the things that were not carried out and the investigation of the reasons why they failed. Furthermore, some time and meditation must be devoted to what must be done and how much of it can be done. It would not be surprising if great thought was to be given as to whom because of best qualifications, shall be designated to do it. A simple detail but so easily confused with friendships sometimes taking the place of bonifide qualifications. Of great importance too, will be the procedure to be followed by the League as it gets underway for another year of work. Will it carry on a procedure of 'on the fence' activity; a procedure of 'passive resistance'; one of 'follower of other organizations'; or one of overdone diplomacy? Two other procedures are available to the League, - one is of straight offensiveness born of initiative, conviction, ability and faith in principles. The other combination of all other procedures using each as the situation demands. The procedure selected will be determined by the delegats according to the problems facing them in their own particular lo-

(Continued on Page 33)

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ACTIVITIES OF COUNCIL NO. 113, TRINIDAD, COLORADO



—Photo By ALLYN STUDIO

FRONT ROW: Sitting from left to right: Joe Vasquez, Treasurer; John L. Carrillo, Rec. Secretary; Jon LaCrue, President; and Isaac Sandoval, Vice-President;

BACK ROW: Standing from left to right: Andres Romero, Raymond Reyes, John Briones, Ed Bustamante, Trustee, Pat Vialpando, Joseph Vigil, Trustee, Fidel Martinez, Chaplain, and J. M. Romero, Financial Secretary.

I. The Latin-American Service Club:

Eight organizations in Trinidad, whose membership is composed of Latin-Americans, namely: Lulac, Alianza Hispano-Americana, Los Conquistadores, The Prosperity Club, La Bonita Club, Sagrado Corazon Society, Happy-Go-Lucky Club, and La Confederacion Mutualista, are united into a federated central organization under the name of The Latin-American Service Club. The central group is composed of three representatives from each organization. Its purpose is to obtain united effort in the community toward promotion of Health and Education, particularly among people of Spanish extraction. The central organization has already sponsored several very valuable community projects. Its officers are: J. M. Romero, President, Joe Vialpando, Vice-President, Mrs. R. V. Sandoval, Secretary, and Joe LaCrue, Treasurer.

II. SCHOLARSHIPS:

As a member group of the Latin-American Service Club of Trinidad, Lulac Council No. 113 has helped in making it possible for two of our students of Spanish extraction to continue their education through the Club's educational scholarships. It is a good beginning since these scholarships have been available only a little over a year. The two recipients of Latin-American Service Club scholarships are Mary Estrada, of Trinidad, and

Herman Lovato, of Sopris, Colorado.

III. TONY BARROS FUND:

The drive in behalf of the Tony Barros Fund, which was initiated by Lulac about ten months ago with the view of aiding the blind veteran of Okinawa to rehabilitate himself in civilian life, was carried to a very successful conclusion in the spring of 1947. Over \$1500.00 in cash was donated, besides improvements on his home, and donations in other forms. The project was a very worthy service rendered by Lulac Council No. 113 to one of our own boys who gave his eyesight in the service of his country.

IV. HEALTH ACTIVITIES:

During 1946 and 1947 Lulac Council No. 113 has participated in various health projects where the main beneficiaries are people, particularly children, of Spanish parentage. Among these projects have been: eye clinics, Crippled Children's clinics, and tuberculosis clinics. Lulac has contributed services and financial donations.

V. SPANISH PROGRAMS:

In April, 1947 LULAC sponsored a Spanish Program given by Anglo-American women members of the A.A.U.W. under the direction of Mrs. R. V. Sandoval. The program was rendered in Spanish and was titled, "American tourists in Mexico City."

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★ ★ TRINIDAD, COLORADO ★ ★

THE CITY THAT GREW FROM AN OLD SPANISH PLAZA

By FRED WINSOR

Editor of the Chronicle-News, Trinidad, Colo.



In the shadow of that grand old sentinel mountain, which is Fisher's Peak, to the south, is Trinidad, County seat of Las Animas County, Colorado, a modern little city which has grown from a primitive little Spanish plaza of 1859.

In this new age of Speed and all the refinements of life and living, this city of more than 14,000 people continues to honor old Spanish traditions, and to pay tribute to those hardy Spanish-speaking pioneers who established the first permanent settlements along the Rio de Las Animas, the river otherwise known as the Purgatoire and the "Picketwire."

When one speaks of Trinidad and its origin one thinks of the "Holy Trinity", because the early Spanish settlers were a devout people in the Catholic faith, and they and the early Catholic missionary priests, the "padres," brought education and the old Spanish cultures to a far flung frontier which for many years was traversed by the ox carts and the covered wagon trains that trekked over the old Santa Fe trail from the Missouri river to Taos and ancient Santa Fe, for many generations the capital city of New Mexico.

The first settlers set up their tents and cabins along the Purgatoire, the "River of Lost Souls". Fearless frontiersmen had travelled the old forts which were trading posts over hundreds of miles plains country and the more rugged terrains of the mountain region. There had been until the railroads came to span the distances, the tollgate of "Uncle Dick" Wootton on the Santa Fe Trail, on the route to Santa Fe. The early Spanish settlers had given colorful Spanish names to many of the first plazas.

Sons and grandsons and other descendants of these original Spanish pioneers are represented today in the largest group of the population of Trinidad and Las Animas county. Their activities are many and varied. In two world wars they enrolled the largest percentage of community citizens bearing arms for Flag and Country. Many of them lie under white crosses in many lands, in many parts of the world, joined with those other souls at rest in the sweet soil of their own beloved homeland. As loyal Americans they gave all that they had for American ideals, for the honor and glory of the finest country in all the world.

(Continued on Page 34)

Southern Colorado - The Melting Pot of Spanish - Anglo Cultures

By J. M. ROMERO - Social Worker

Las Animas County Department of Public Welfare,
Trinidad, Colorado

It is commonly known among the students of ethnology and cultural integration, that the Spanish culture of the southwest, with its language, its primitive customs and traditions, its social isolation, its superstitions, has been the most stubborn and difficult to change and to disintegrate in the process of cultural assimilation among racial elements within the borders of the United States, traditionally, the melting pot of the world. Other racial groups lose their identity within a period of one or two generations. They readily adopt the language, customs, and even the physical characteristics of the people of Anglo origin, who first pioneered the American commonwealth. Not so the descendants of the Conquistadores. We have been too proud of the heritage brought to us from old Spain and her American colonies. The individualism characteristic of those who centuries ago inhabited the Iberian peninsula, still persists in the character of their descendants. As individuals they are prone to feel self-sufficient. The pride of the lowliest peasant does not permit him to stoop down for social or financial gain.

The Latin who chooses to use any language than Spanish among his own group, or who adopts the business ambition of the Anglo-American, is perhaps, though not always, respected by his fellow Latins, but very seldom loved. If he acquires business, social, or professional success, he is considered to have assumed an air of superiority, or some such complex, and must be humiliated. Socially and economically, this has been through the years, a stumbling block in the progress of our people. Certainly the Spanish language, the Spanish native hospitality, the love of the artistic, the deeply religious nature, the spirit of self-sacrifice, the loyalty and patriotism, the courage in the face of duty, - and of these we infinitely numerous examples, - must by all means be preserved. But all this is possible to preserve within a broader and more enriched civilization and culture which can be acquired by union and assimilation with the business and inventive genius of the Anglo-Americans; with their ambition for knowledge, and the resulting fuller and more enjoyable life commonly known as a higher standard of living.

Such a process of assimilation of the two cultures is a natural consequence of living together,

although, as has been stated, in the case of the Spanish-American, it has been painfully slow. Yet the process goes on, and we see manifestations on every hand.

This ideal situation, - the assimilation of the Anglo-Spanish-Mexican cultures, in a broad sense, and speaking of our present generation, has been approached to a greater degree, though still far from fully realized, among the population of southern Colorado. More specifically, within the region of Las Animas and Huerfano Counties. Just as our country is known as the melting pot of races and cultures, so southern Colorado is the frontier or meeting ground of the Spanish and Anglo-American, and therefore, the region where they have been more noticeably merged.

To illustrate: let us make a comparison of geographical regions to the north and to the south, with southern Colorado as the center section. It should be stated, before discussing any one region in the light of the above statements, that there are numerous and varied exceptions to what I believe is a general characteristic of each section, and this is necessarily so, because the process of social integration is never a uniform or abrupt transition. It takes place "in spots" by gradual stages, with arms of influence reaching out to neighboring or even remote regions through social, economic, or cultural contacts which as a rule do not occur by deliberate planning, but casually and in the regular course of events.

Instances of disagreement with the above statements, merely exemplify the exceptions, already admitted, to what I consider as a broad, but nevertheless, actual situation.

With this explanation, let us project ourselves to the region south of us, and examine it in terms of social assimilation:

The people of Spanish extraction speak Spanish, with many, especially those past middle age, unable to speak any other language. The majority of those who speak English, even young students, excepting those in urban areas, speak bro-

(Continued on Page 39)

TRINIDAD STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE



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The Legislature of the State of Colorado established the Trinidad State Junior College in April, 1925. At first only one year of college work for the Arts and Sciences degrees was offered, but, as enrollment and demands rapidly increased, the lower division of two years of regular college studies was introduced. The first students were graduated with the Associate in Arts degree in May, 1933.

At first the faculty, facilities and plant of the Trinidad High School were utilized. However, as the College expanded and took definite form it was removed to the former Tillotson Academy in the fall of 1935.

The opening of the academic year 1941-42 found the College installed in its new building, erected in co-sponsorship with the County Commissioners of Las Animas County and financed, in part by W.P.A. Grant, when the building of the former Tillotson Academy became inadequate.

The Trinidad State Junior College, for the first time, functioned on both state and local funds in 1938. It was granted a separate, full-time faculty the same year, and, in June, 1939, it was given an independent administration.

A program of vocational training, an integral part of the junior college philosophy, was organized in 1937. The exigencies of the war-effort, rapidly expanded these activities in the form of industrial training for war-workers, and also introduced, in 1942, the Navy V-1 program; a War Department program for air cadets; pre-training for Marine Corps officer's candidates; and a radio maintenance and repair school in cooperation with the Army Signal Corps.

In the meantime, demands for secretarial training led to the introduction of a regular two-year commercial course. War-time acceleration brought the first regular summer session in 1941.

Consistent with its desire for community service the Trinidad State Junior College, in cooperation with the Department of State, arranged for a visiting professor from Latin-America in the fall of 1944.

The demands of the post-war world will continue expansion in the various departments and bring the introduction of new concepts in keeping with the needs of the future.

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COME TO AUSTIN IN '48



Austin and a large number of Texas councils want the 1948 National Convention in the Capital City, and all councils that have not already added their support to this movement are urged to get behind the drive to make it "Austin in '48".

Austin cordially invites all Lulackers to make Austin the headquarters for the National Convention next year. There are a number of advantages and very good reasons for having the convention in Austin, and these should be considered before selection of a site for the next National Convention:

1. A Lulac convention in the Capital City would be right in the center of an important political center. The Administration and the legislators of Texas should be made aware of what Lulac is doing, and having our national convention on their backporch will attract to it the attention and recognition which it should always have.
2. Austin is centrally located for Texans and much nearer to out-of-state Lulacs than other recent sites of our national convention.
3. Comfortable accommodations have already been reserved for the largest and best convention ever, and all the conveniences will be provided to make the time spent at the convention in Austin in '48 as successful and happy as possible.
4. Plans have been formulated for a huge, well-balanced program. More will be heard about this at the convention.
5. Austin, a large, rapidly-developing political and cultural center, site of the University of Texas and other state school, is known far and wide as the Friendly City, and the welcome mat is already laid out for any and all Lulacs.
6. Austin Council, made up of a swell bunch of enterprising Lulackers, promises everyone a good time in "Austin in '48."

See you in Santa Fe!

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★ ★ OUR CLASSIFICATION - WHAT IS IT? ★ ★

GEORGE J. GARZA

Down through the years I have had innumerable opportunities of hearing, reading, and being the object of the various classifications appended to bonafide Americans whose origin goes back to Spain or Mexico. In a way it is flattering and amusing that a small group of people of unassuming demeanor should warrant such attraction and become so significant in the eyes of a larger group of people as to cause this larger group to dedicate a great deal of their time to finding titles to classify the smaller group, yet the flattery and amusement are lost when pathetically enough these titles of classification are used as basis for discriminatory acts in all that is social, economic, and political.

Just how many titles are employed in classifying these Americans of Spanish or Mexican ancestry is hard to tell for it depends a great deal on who is doing the classifying. However, there are a few that may be or should be copyrighted by their originators since they are so commonly used. To our illiterate and semi-illiterate fellow Americans we are "Mescins"; to those more literate we are "Mexicans" with the deep and resonant emphasis on the "xi"; to respectful but classification-minded Americans we are "Spanish"; to those who would classify themselves as our friends we are "Latin Americans"; to hate-impregnated nimcompoops we are "damn greasers"; to other similar-minded groups we are "peons or piladoes"; and still to others we may be any number of unmentionable and unprintable names or titles. In short, we are called everything but Americans and considered anything but American nationals and members of the caucasian or white race.

With such a jargon of classifications it is only natural that we notice those responsible for it, and much to our amusement and consternation we find that these classifiers who wish to keep us conscious of our origin are themselves descendants of origins with little or no background. It is noticed in many cases that these classifiers cannot boast of a culture of their ancestors that has in any way contributed to American culture, nor can they claim credit in the name of their ancestors for the discovery, exploration, and subsequent settling and development of this country. Something that the Americans of Spanish and Mexican descent can boast of from the top of the tallest building in the world and back up with facts, not fancy.

These multi-classified Americans were in America before the rest of the Americans decided to come to America and assume Americanism. It is the boast of these original Americans that some of their people came over with Columbus to America and the rest of the family was on shore to greet them. And we all know that Columbus was slightly in the lead of the Mayflower or the subsequent immigrant ships that have followed.

It is a well-known fact that were all people in this country to be sent back to the country of their ancestral origin and only pure bred Americans allowed to remain there would be no one left in this country. Not even the American Indian could remain if the story of the Berhing Straits is true. Where then does any one group get the idea and the prerogative to classify any other group in this country and to administer discriminately? How can one group with equal or perhaps greater right to the nationalism of this country be the victim of discriminatory classification by another group composed of equally foreign origins and less cultural contributions? How can anyone be so dense as to believe that this country which has been the melting pot of so many origins, nationalities and even races; which guarantees equality and freedom to all its constituents through its Bill of Rights; and which embodies the true spirit of democracy can tolerate and sanction as a characteristic way of American life the segregation and discrimination of part of its make-up. No true American in spirit or action can fairly attribute classifications to any group, and certainly any such action is un-American.

What then shall be our classification. — we of Spanish and Mexican origin who find ourselves Americans with multi-classifications? The undeniable answer is Americans. True Americans in every sense of the word for as yet no American of Spanish or Mexican descent has yet been catapulted into notoriety because of treason to his country; of subversive activities; of detrimental oratory to the policies of the country; or of defaulting his duty to his country. Let all Americans know and understand that an American, irrespective of origin, is not he who claims to be American, but he who works and helps to build a greater America; he who protects what is American; and he who lives, thinks, and speaks what is true American and not psuedo-American.

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LAREDO, -:- -:- TEXAS

★ ★ LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE ★ ★

By MANUEL C. GONZALES

Past President General

Did you know that in the State of Oaxaca is located a world famous tree? That it is the oldest living thing in the world today? That it measures 160 feet in circumference? That it takes 25 men with outstretched arms to encircle it? It is said that the Tule Tree of Oaxaca was 3,000 years old when Jesus Christ was born!

But that is not culture, not even horticulture, it is a work of art, yes, but it is Divine Art. The poet said that poems are made by fools like me, but only God can make a tree.

The word CIVILIZATION designates an advanced state of material and social well-being.

CULTURE, on the other hand, suggests such an enlightenment as is acquired by intercourse with what is best in civilized life.

Illustrations: The milking of a cow and the drinking of the milk is civilization; but the making of cheese and butter would be culture.

The riding of a horse bareback, as a means of transportation, is civilization; but the manufacture and operation of an airplane would be culture.

Our subject today is LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE.

Beginning at the Rio Grande and stretching south over Mexico, down through the five countries of Central America and the three Republics of the West Indies, across Panama, through Colombia, Venezuela and the enormous land of Brazil, over the high plateaus of the four Andean countries and across the abounding plains of Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina, down to the Strait of Magellan, lies LATIN AMERICA!

These twenty countries, each flying the flag of a Republic, all young and enthusiastic, have their golden age before them, not behind them, as it is in the Old World.

It may be expected that, as the most remarkable development of the 19th Century took place in North America, the most wonderful development of the 20th Century may take place in Latin America. Latin America has four outstanding assets which make such a development possible.

First, there is room for the over-crowded population of the world;

Second, there is power to produce the food and

raw materials necessary for the needs of the world;

Third, those lands furnish a market-place for the manufactured goods of the world, and

Fourth, they possess a remarkable group of intellectuals, capable of leading their countries into an important place among modern nations.

Let us note some of the EARLY achievements in the intellectual field of Latin Americans:

The first printing press in America was set up in the City of Mexico in 1536, one century before the printing process was introduced in Cambridge, Mass., where in 1639 appeared for the first time an American printing shop.

The first book printed on the continent was published in Mexico City in the printing house of Juan Cromberge.

In the City of Mexico, also, under the name of "Gaceta" and published by a woman, appeared in 1671 the first periodical of the continent. Thirty-three years afterwards "The News-Letter" was started in Boston, the first paper published in North America.

Libraries in Mexico existed all over the country in the old monasteries, and were open to the reading public.

In 1530 Mexico established the silk industry.

The first University was founded in Santo Domingo about 1538. In 1551 two more universities were founded, one in Mexico City and one in Lima, Peru.

When the first college was started in the English colonies (Harvard, 1636) Latin America already had six universities.

In 1585 a literary contest was held in Mexico City in which some 300 poets took part.

When the Dutch were trading trinkets to the Indians for Manhattan Island, the City of Asuncion in the heart of South America was a well organized community with schools, churches, and literary clubs.

The first Chair of Medicine in the Americas was established in Mexico in 1580.

In the XVII Century, Mexico was universally called "The Athens of America". Let us discuss,
(Continued on Page 19)

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TEXAS

LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE—

(Continued from Page 19)

tricked back to Spain during the period of the conquest

ARCHITECTURE. Architectural achievements of the Mayas, Incas, Aztecs, and Toltecs are so impressive, even in their present form of partial decay, that great inspiration and knowledge can be derived from them for the benefit of regaining the lost principles of creative architecture.

The Mayan civilization has been called by some observers the highest civilization ever attained.

Another school of thought attributes this title to the Ancient Andean civilization of the Incas in the South.

IN A WORD: The Indian artisans knew their material thoroughly whether these were stone, jade, cloth, clay, or gold. Their statues and the figures on their pottery, representing gods and warriors, are executed with remarkable vividness of expression.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD

With the settling of the Spaniards in the New World began a second period in art. Along with their ideas on war, religion, and property, the Spaniards had very strong ones on arts, especially religious art. They imported painters, sculptors, architects, cabinet-makers, and wood carvers, who immediately put the Indian craftsmen to work.

The first thing the Spaniards did was to build churches, convents, and monasteries—hundreds of them. A young architect would start the work on one of these buildings, grow to be an old man on the job, and finally pass it on to another young architect who in turn passed it on to another. The Indians were given model and aided in the first construction by a European. Later, they often proved superior to their instructors in the development of beautiful columns and intricate decorations.

THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

When the colonies became independent from Spain and Portugal, a feeling of loneliness came over them. They were like a young person who leaves home, seeking freedom from parental ties, and then wanders for a time without friend or companion. It was not that the young nations entirely forgot Spain and Portugal; rather, it was that the wounds inflicted throughout fifteen years of war for independence placed a great spiritual barrier between them and their mother countries. What should these new republics do for comfort? They sought companionship that would dispel

their loneliness and bring them inspiration. This companionship they found in France.

It was the turning to France for cultural guidance after independence that caused French ideals to dominate the art of Latin America until the period of the first World War. This period was, indeed, the era of the triumph of French culture all over the world.

In the 19th Century the official academies of the fine arts in the various southern countries were nationalized. They continued, however, to be staffed by Europeans. In Brazil a new imperial academy was organized, but a commission of French architects, painters, sculptors, and engravers was invited to teach the courses. At this time it was possible to find the pupils of one popular French master dominating the academies of three Latin American countries. Generations of pupils were denied their aid in finding national subjects as themes for their works, and thus went on painting portraits, landscapes, and historical pictures as though they were working in Parisian studios. Each year they imitated what had been praised in Paris during the previous season. All thoughts of national identity were lost in the universal desire of ambitious students to become a part of that glittering inter-national world.

MODERN ART

The tremendous social upheaval in Mexico — the Revolution — was responsible for the starting of the remarkable school headed by Diego Rivera and honored by such names as Jose Clemente Orozco, David Alfaro Siqueiros, and Miguel Covarrubias.

Primarily interested in man rather than nature, these artists believed that the main use of art was for propaganda purposes. Imbued with the spirit of the Revolution, they decorated the walls of public buildings with the subjects and scenes for which their fellow country men had struggled so fiercely. It is doubtful whether there is in all history any such revelation of the new impulses of a people as in these marvelous murals which decorate the halls of the University, the Ministry of Education, the National Preparatory School, and the Presidential Palace in Mexico City.

This school of artistic endeavor has given Mexico the distinction of being the first American country to find its national identity in art, and the first American country that could compete on equal terms with the national schools of Europe.

Latin American boasts of world-famous scientific institutes today such as the Butantan and Oswaldo Cruz, in Brazil, the Bacteriological Institute

(Continued on Page 35)

★ ★ ★ OUR HOSTS ★ ★ ★

1947 Officers of Santa Fe Men's Lulac Council No. 33



From left to right: Ben Martinez, Sgt.-at-Arms; Albert Gonzalez, Vice-President; Dr. Jose Maldonado, President; Indalecio Martinez, Secretary; J. J. Romero, Treasurer; Florentino Gonzalez, Convention Financial Secretary.



1947 Officers of Santa Fe Ladies Lulac Council No. 18



From left to right: Ruth Trujillo, Chaplain; Frances Martinez, Vice-President; Mary Chavez, President; Alice Martinez, Secretary; Eppie Valdez, Treasurer; Sarah Aguirre, Asst. Secretary.

THE PARADE OF PAST PRESIDENTS GENERAL

EDITOR'S NOTE: (We have tried to secure pictures of all Past Presidents General but at least three are not available).



FILEMON T. MARTINEZ
Past President General
Lulac

Filemon Martinez is the son of Jesus M. Martinez, deceased rancher and Cleofas R. Martinez of Albuquerque.

The Martinez family settled in New Mexico since 1700. Brother Martinez was born at Taos and when a young man moved to a cattle and sheep ranch in Cal-fox County. He completed his education at the Highlands University and taught school for several years. During his teaching profession he was a member of the State Reading Circle for several years. He was also a member of the State Department of Education in the Certification Department. He was the first organizer of the Teacher's Association in Doña Anna County, and the first organizer of the Parent-Teachers Association in the same County. He has been active in organization work and is a member of several organizations in the State.

Martinez joined Lulac in 1932 when he was appointed State organizer by Judge J. T. Canales.

(Continued on Page 35)



MANUEL C. GONZALES
Past President General
Lulac

Manuel C. Gonzales was born in Hidalgo County, Texas, October 22, 1899. He attended the University of St. Louis and the University of Texas, passed the bar examination and was admitted to practice law in November 1924. In 1925 he was appointed Legal Adviser to the Mexican Consul General in San Antonio, Texas and served in that capacity for over twenty years.

He is now vice-president, Council of Pan-American Relation, Vice-Chairman International Service Committee, Rotary Club, Member Executive Board, Boy Scouts of America, Member Executive Board and President, Boys' Clubs of San Antonio, Member Executive Board Bexar County War Chest, Member Executive Board Salvation Army, Member Executive Board Bexar County Tuberculosis Association, Member Executive Board Beneficencia Mexicana, Member Pan-American Relations Committee, Chamber of Commerce, State Chairman Spanish-speaking P. T.

(Continued on Page 35)



BENJAMIN OZUNA
Past President General
Lulac

Brother Ben Ozuna is the Fourteenth President General of the League. He was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico on October 12th, 1908, the son of Dr. E. Ozuna and Aurelia Martinez de Ozuna. Brother Ozuna received most of his schooling in Albuquerque, graduating from the University of New Mexico in 1930 with a Bachelor of Arts Degree. In 1934 he received his LL.B. from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and began the practice of Law the same year in Albuquerque. In 1936 he was elected probate Judge of Bernaldillo County for a term of Two years and re-elected in 1938 for another 2 year term. He has been a very active member of the Albuquerque Lulac Council, having served as their President during 1941 and again re-elected in 1942.

At the June 1942 National Convention he was elected President General. His term as Pres-

(Continued on Page 29)

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ALONSO S. PERALES
Past President General
Lulac

Alonso S. Perales Second President General of the League of United Latin American Citizens, was born in Alice, Texas, October 17, 1898. Graduated from the public schools of Alice and Preparatory School, Washington, D. C. He attended the School of Arts and Sciences, George Washington University and graduated from the School of Economics and Government at the National University with A. B. In 1927 he received his LL.B. from the same school. In 1925 he was admitted to the Texas Bar. Served with the United States Army in Texas during World War I, and two and one half years in the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. He also served in the Diplomatic Service of the United States as Assistant to Hon. Sumner Welles in the diplomatic service of the United States. The assignments have included service as attorney for the Tacna-Arica Arbitration Commission headed by General John J. Pershing and three appointments as legal adviser to the United States Electoral Mission in Nicaragua.

(Continued on Page 29)



JAMES TAFOLLA, JR.
Past President General
Lulac

Brother Tafolla is the Seventh President General of the League. He was born in San Antonio, Texas on August 31st, 1898 and attended Public Schools of San Antonio and Del Rio, Texas, where his mother taught for four years. In 1924 he entered a Private Law Class conducted at night by the Honorable John K. Webber. He passed his Bar examination and was licensed to practice Law on December of 1929. Later he opened his Law Offices in the Aztec Building in San Antonio and was admitted to practice in the Federal Court on April of 1929.

Brother Tafolla was appointed Assistant Criminal District Attorney of Bexar County on January 1944 and resigned on October of the same year to resume his Law practice.

He joined Council No. 2 in 1933 and was elected Secretary. He served for one term as Secretary of the Council and later elected to the Office of President. While such, he was nominated as delegate at the Convention at Harlingen, Texas and there elected to President General.

(Continued on Page 29)



GEORGE I. SANCHEZ
Past President General
Lulac

George I. Sanchez (Jorge Isidro Sanchez y Sanchez).

Born: October 4, 1906, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, of "Spanish-American" parentage - (both branches of the family in New Mexico since early colonial days).

A. B.: University of New Mexico, Education and Spanish, 1930.

M. S. in Ed.: University of Texas, Educational Psychology and Spanish, 1931, (Fellow of the General Education Board).

Ed. D.: University of California (Berkeley), Educational Administration, 1934, (Fellow of the General Education Board).

Dr. Sanchez has been Professor of Latin American Education, University of Texas, since 1940 (Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education - Education in Latin America; Professor of Educational Psychology - Education of Minority Groups).

He is a member of the Graduate Faculty;

Member of the Committee on the Teaching of English as a Second Language,

(Continued on Page 29)

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J. T. CANALES
Past President General
Lulac

Honorable J. T. Canales is one of the founders and also the fourth President General of the League of United Latin American Citizens, in August, 1927 at Harlingen, Judge Canales was present and helped organize "The League of Latin American Citizens," of which Mr. A. S. Perales was president and which League functioned until February, 1929 when at Corpus Christi, Texas, it was merged together with the Council of "Sons of America" of Corpus Christi and "Knights of America" of San Antonio, into forming the present League of United Latin American Citizens. Judge Canales drafted the Constitution at Corpus Christi, Texas, May 1929, when the late Ben Garza was elected the first President General.

Judge Canales has always worked for the improvement of conditions that would be favorable to members of our race. He has at all times been ever present to see that those principles upon which our LULAC was founded are not trampled upon.

(Continued on Page 33)



RAMON L. LONGORIA
Past President General
Lulac

Ramon L. Longoria, was born in Live Oak County, 60 miles south of San Antonio, Texas, September 9, 1893. The first years of his life were spent on a ranch. Schools were few and far between; for this reason he only went as high as the sixth grade in school. Being the oldest in the family, and from poor and humble parents, it was necessary that he leave school to go to work and help support the family.

When war was declared he volunteered for enlistment and accepted, being sent to the border, not as an enlisted man, but as a member of the U. S. Immigration Service, having previously passed the Civil Service examination in this service. Was sworn into the service on October 24, 1917. During the first days of the War, when sugar, lard and flour were doled out by food cards, smuggling across the border was at its height. These commodities brought such a premium in Mexico that many were induced into the business of smuggling. This situation made the Immigration service a dangerous one as almost nightly encounters were had with

(Continued on Page 31)



BEN GARZA
First President General
of Lulac

Ben Garza was the First President General of the League of United Latin American Citizens. He was one of the founders and one of the most active workers. He was a native Texan and lived the greater part of his life in his native state. He was a man who sacrificed his life to do good without expecting any reward for his service. From the very beginning, his life was a struggle. The work he did among all peoples, his long and untiring efforts to create a better understanding between the members of the Anglo-American and Latin American people will live forever in the minds of those who knew him. It was this trait of character which prompted him and some of his closest friends to bring our organization into existence. He was ever praying for the unity, progress, and development of our league.

He passed away at Kerrville, Texas on February 21, 1937, after suffering a long illness. Our League lost a fundamental pillar, the world a friend. "He whose in-born worth his acts commend, of gentle soul, to human race a friend."

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BENJAMIN OZUNA—

(Continued from Page 23)

ident General was interrupted on August 1942 when he entered the Army as a Private, attended O. C. S. at Miami and the Army Intelligence School at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania and was sent overseas in November 1943. He was stationed with Air Task Force of the Fifth Air Force as Intelligence Staff Officer, and with this unit he saw active service overseas for twenty-seven months in Australia, Dutch New Guinea, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and Japan. He returned to the United States in January 1946 when he was placed on inactive duty with the Reserved Corps, having attained the rank of Captain.

He is now practicing Law in Albuquerque and has again become active in Lulac as well as other Civic Organizations. He is at present the President of the Albuquerque Lawyers Club and has just recently become a Past President of the Albuquerque Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States. He is also President of the Coronado Lodge of the Alianza Hispano-Americana, an Active Member of the B.P.O.E., the Optimist Club, the Knights of Pythias and a member of the American Legion and the Amvets. His association with all of these organizations, is used to great advantage in continuing to cement better relations between the people of Latin Extraction and the Anglo-People of New Mexico. This being necessary to promote better cultural relations which are so necessary in fostering Lulacism.

JAMES TAFOLLA, JR.—

(Continued from Page 25)

Brother Tafolla has been interested in Civic Work in San Antonio and has been very active in the Boys' Scout movement and was Scout Master for Troop 52 of Alamo Council for several years.

GEORGE I. SANCHEZ—

(Continued from Page 25)

Official Delegate of the University to the Second National Congress on Teacher Education held in Monterrey, Mexico, November 29 - December 4, 1945.

Official Delegate of the University to the First National Congress on Education, Mexico City, Mexico, January 1943.

Member of the Executive Committee and Director for Inter-American Relations in Texas, 1943.

Member of the Faculty of the Cooperative Summer Session held in Mexico City by the University of Texas and the Autonomous National University of Mexico, 1943.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Latin American Studies, 1940-43, 1946, and was

Director of the Laredo Field School, Summer 1941.

He was consultant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U. S. Dept. of Interior, August - November, 1946. November, 1946, Education Specialist, Consultant, for the Inter-American Educational Foundation (Coordinator of Inter - American Affairs), Washington, D. C., November, 1943 - September, 1944, Latin American Consultant (part-time), U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, Eighth Region, November, 1942 - October, 1943.

He has been Series Editor (Latin America and Spanish) for the Schoolbook Division of The Macmillan Company, Publisher, since 1941.

He was Research Associate and Associate Professor of Education (directing Carnegie Corporation Survey), University of New Mexico, 1938-40.

Aesor Técnico General, Ministerio de Educación Nacional. Caracas, Venezuela, 1937-38. Also **Director, Instituto Pedagógico Nacional.**

Research Associate, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, 1935-37.

ALONSO S. PERALES—

(Continued from Page 25)

He is Consul General of Nicaragua in San Antonio, Texas, and recently served as Counselor to the Nicaraguan Delegation to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, thus taking an active part in the most transcendental meeting held since the Congress of Vienna to discuss the bases for world peace.

He is a member of the San Antonio Bar Association, The American Bar Association, The Inter-American Bar Association, and the American Society of International Law. He is Director General of the League of Loyal Americans, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, a Director of the Bexar County Tuberculosis Association, Member of the San Antonio Association of Welfare Workers, a Director of the San Antonio Social Welfare Bureau member of Alamo Post No. 2 of the American Legion. He is President, Holy Name Society, San Fernando Cathedral; Charter member San Fernando Post, Catholic War Veterans of America; Member, State Committee, Texas Social Welfare Committee, Guadalupe Community Center, Member Pan American Optimist Club, San Antonio, State Judge Advocate, Catholic Veterans of America, Inc.

Brother Perales has held many posts in LULAC, besides that of President General, he was Organizer General, Inspector General, and General Trustee.

Director, Division of Information and Statistics, New Mexico State Department of Education (General Education Board Grant) 1930-35.

Rural School Teacher, Principal, and Supervisor in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, 1929-30.

Dr. Sánchez is the Thirteenth President General of the League, a member of the Austin Council and a great worker for our cause at all times.

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ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ

Past President General
Lulac

Antonio M. Fernandez, now one of two Congressmen, of New Mexico, was born at Springer, New Mexico, January 17, 1902. His pre-law training was at what is now Highlands University at Las Vegas, New Mexico.

On January 1, 1925, Mr. Fernandez became court reporter for the Eighth Judicial District of New Mexico and held that position until in the year 1930. While holding the court reporter's position, he took a leave of absence and entered the law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of New Mexico in 1931. In 1933, he became assistant district attorney of the Eighth Judicial District of New Mexico. From this position, he resigned in 1933 to enter practice at Santa Fe.

In 1935, Mr. Fernandez was a member of the State Legislature and during his service gave much of his attention to legislation intended to improve the public school system of the state. He continued his effort in behalf of the public schools while serving as Chief Tax Attorney for the New Mexico State Tax Commission during the years 1935 and 1936 and also while he was first assistant Attorney General of the state from 1937 to 1941. Mr. Fernandez is entitled to much of the credit for the arrangement by which the State, with the result that the children in the poorer counties now receive instruction from as well trained teachers as are employed in any of the schools of the state. In Congress Mr. Fernandez has been unflinching in his efforts to improve educational conditions in the country.

In 1924, Mr. Fernandez was married to Cleo Chavez at Raton, New Mexico; and to this union have been born five children all of whom are living.

The permanent home of Mr. Fernandez and his family is at Santa Fe.

Brother Fernandez is the Twelfth President General of the League.

RAMON L. LONGORIA—

(Continued from Page 27)

these smugglers and many inspectors, soldiers and rangers were killed in these skirmishes. Mr. Longoria is the proud possessor of a Citation from a Cabinet officer in the Wilson administration, for meritorious service performed

in the Immigration service during the duration of the World War I.

In February, 1935, he successfully passed the bar examination and was issued his license. Two months later he opened his law office and for the past two years has enjoyed a very successful and lucrative practice.

Has waged a life time fight against segregation in the public schools of the state. Having bitter memories of his school days in Gonzalez County, shortly after the Gregorio Cortez episode. Receiving only the rudiments of an education because same was obtained under the worst of handicaps. Not being allowed even on the school grounds in the days when there were recess periods by the Anglo American pupils. Having received many, many beatings at the hands of said pupils who were determined to make him leave the school and cease attending.

Was elected President General of the League at the Houston convntion June 6, 1937 with an overwhelming majority over his two opponents. During his administration the states of California and Colorado were opened for Lulac and new councils installed there. When Mr. Longoria took the office of President General there were Lulac councils only in Texas and New Mexico. Today he is dedicated to the General Practice of law in McAllen, Texas, and as a hobby raises thoroughbred horses. He was appointed Consulting attorney of the Consulate of Mexico in 1938 and still holds that position with the Diplomatic Service of Mexico.

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FOREWARNED. 'Tis rumored that a certain delegate from Council No. 12 of Laredo has been cautioned by his fellow-delegates not to make any nominations at the convention for Sgt.-at-Arms-General. We hope Santa Fe's water is not as potent as Houston's.

CAPITAL PROPAGANDA. From state capital to state capital says Council 85 from Austin who has been preparing for two years for this convention of '48. "Let the Lulac delegates name it and we'll have it," so say the Austinites.

REPORTER DELUXE. Such is Bro. Frank Jasso, and his laconic contributions swellelegant. In fact good is the descriptive term for this word juggler from Council No. 2 of San Antonio. Keep 'em coming, Frank.

Alice! Alice! Where art thou? Is something buzz, Cousin, or are you recuperating from Bro. Manuel Vela's last visit. Our sympathy if the latter is true.

I THINK I CAN! Part of the lyrics to the theme song of the gasoline buggies making the trip from Texas to San Fe for the convention. Are you listening, Chums?

TERPISCHOREAN CHATTER. Seems San Antonio's outstanding event at the recent Feria de las Flores was Bro. Mack Martinez's waltzing technique. Question - is Mack (Arthur Murray) Martinez really good or was it the gracefulness of the queen?

EXECUIVE GRIPE. As usual, Bro. Ramon Estrada of Laredo is on a gripe again. Reason - his mug was not included in May's issue of Lulac News as the second V. P. of Council No. 12. If only nature had endowed him with a photogenic map.

EDITORIAL—

(Continued from Page 5)

calities and the time they wish to spend in alleviating the situations.

As frankly stated in other editorials and articles published in Lulac News, the League has not done as much as it is capable of doing; it has not reached as many people as it should; it has in many cases followed the wrong procedure; it has failed to carry out several predetermined policies; and this can go on and on unless something is done. The above failures are not due to any one council or set of officers or even lack of initiative, courage, and ability, but to a lack of concentrated and concerted effort that should be co-ordinated throughout the whole League. Upon the delegates rests bringing about of this concentrated and co-ordinated effort and purpose. Do it now.

AT IT AGAIN. Seems Bro. Abe Salinas of Laredo was out sometime in May trying to repeat his performance of New Year's. In case you have forgotten his past performance - he almost succeeded in making a "squeeze box" of his gasoline buggy.

HASTE MAKES WASTE. Over zealous in making preparations for the Santa Fe trip, Bro. Ike Martinez, Governor of District 3, Laredo, stepped in the wrong place and, - broken leg. We won't have to shoot him as the sawbones says he'll live, but he may not make the trip. That'll larn'em to be careful.

HESITANCY. A certain Bro. and potential Prexy-general is stumped on a detail and hesitates to take the final step. Moral: He who hesitates is lost.

And from Austin has been received unmistakable evidences of a budding tabloid journalist in the form of Bro. Frank M. Pinedo. Lulac News is in great need of such as he.

J. T. CANALES—

(Continued from Page 27)

He was shown his love for his fellow men, time and again, specially during those hectic days when he caused such stir in the State Senate resulting in the shake up that followed in the Ranger Force. Another time when he accompanied our Past President General Ben Garza to Washington, D. C. to refute before the Federal Congress the degrading charges that had been made against the members of our race. It was due to his very active work

that he was supported by his friends at Hebronville Convention and was elected President General in 1932.

It was during his administration that the Scholarship Fund was made workable, whereby several deserving men and your women were given a start in higher education. During his administration, LULAC enjoyed the distinction of attracting the attention of the Hon. John Garner, Vice President of the United States, then Speaker of the House

and Congressman of the 15th District, who sent the various councils of LULAC patriotic literature and also presented LULAC with a hugh American Flag that had long waved over the Capitol Bldg., in Washington, D. C., and LULAC has been the only Latin American organization in Texas to have been so honored.

Judge Canales although not active in LULAC is always ready to help with his suggestions and counsel. He lives in Brownsville, Texas.

TRINIDAD, COLORADO THE CITY THAT—

(Continued from Page 9)

In business and the professions, in political life, in all the useful and honorable occupations within the realm of labor, these Spanish-Americans of Southern Colorado hold proud place. Imperishable reminders of these pioneers are the trails thru the valleys and over the mountains and mesas, the occasional ruins of old adobe structures which they built, and which have crumbled with the passing of the decades of time.

The whole nation has heard the slogan "Its a Privilege to live in Colorado", and Trinidad folks are always alert to insert this particular locality within the meaning of that all inclusive sentence. For here indeed is a delightful climate, the fresh air of the high altitudes, where winters may be long but never severe, where the landscape is charming to the eye with its scenic splendor, and where, if one is a lover of the great Outdoors, or a sportsman, there is all to satisfy him in the way of fishing and hunting, and ideal areas for camping and vacations sojourns.

Trinidad is the southern gateway for the multitudes of motor tourists that come to Colorado over the main north and south and east and west transcontinental highways. Moreover Trinidad enjoys the distinction of few small cities of America, of being on the direct route of three important railroad systems, the Burlington-C & S, the Santa Fe railroad and the Denver & Rio Grande Western.

From stage coach to fast deisel-engined streamliner trains marks the development of transportation to and thru Trinidad. The center of one of the largest coal mining production areas of the United States, other and more varied industrial enterprises now flourish in this city. Center of a widely extended wholesale trade, Trinidad is also th market center of a vast territory in the four directions. The livestock industry flourishes. Great areas to the east produce abundantly in agriculture.

Almost a score of churches, Protestant and Catholic, give a sturdy religious life to this growing city. A Junior College, two high schools and five public schools, two of them junior high schools, emphasize the educational advantages. Recreational facilities are provided at a Veterans Memorial park center. Golfers find a splendid grass course at the Country Club. Trinidad has long been the home of the big annual Roundup, a rodeo and racing event of two days each year, which brings patrons and visitors from many parts of the Rocky Mountain region.

The service and social life of the community is well provided for in three leading service clubs, Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis, and which the active memberships also of the Latin-American services clubs, outstanding among which is the LULAC council. This organization has ever been in the forerank of community welfare movements, and its membership has contributed greatly to the leadership in public affairs, both city and county.

In the past two years Trinidad and community has been developing industrially. Almost a score of new industries have found location in the city, including a dress factory, precision gunmaking plant, a plant that manufactures garden tools, a foundry greatly expanded, new creameries and cheese factories, and any number of new small shops and retail enterprises.

Well served by railroads and major highways, with an excellent municipal water supply and in the center of coal production, Trinidad is sitting in the right spot with actual and potential resources to become an important industrial center. And with a moderate climate, people, that dispense the truly western brand of goodfellowship and hospitality, there is much to recommend Trinidad to the good American neighbors of an entire continent.

Linked so colorfully with the history of the great western frontier, with Kit Carson, with the distinguished Spanish pioneers, Trinidad is today making the best use of its American heritage.

LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE—

(Continued from Page 21)

of Argentina, and the Institute of Hygiene in Mexico.

In the field of Literature, Latin America's fame is surpassed by none. Heredia, Bello, Alberdi, Sarmiento, Villalobos, Machado de Assis, Toribio Medina, Asuncion Silva, Ines de la Cruz, Gutierrez Najera, and Ruben Dario, who is one of the greatest poets the world has known. Those names would suffice to give any country a solid literary reputation. But in that small list I have mentioned only a few of the outstanding, and none of the living.

However, it is in the field of music that they excel. Cuba's peanut vender precipitated the avalanche. The United States has been simply swept off its feet by the tempo and melody of their popular music. Rumbas, Congas, Sambas, have tended to displace the long popular American Jazz. From tango through rumba to conga, Latin America has conquered the United States. The delicate Mexican songs have completed this subtle annexation of their powerful industrial neighbor. Mexican songs have been so warmly received that not only the soft "La Golondrina," "La Paloma," "Cielito Lindo," "Borrachita," "Estrellita," and "Sobre las Olas," but also the more spirit-

ed "La Cucaracha," "Rancho Grande," "Perfidia," "Frenesi," "Cuatro Vidas," and a dozen other popular hits can be heard at almost any hour in the United States at the turn of a radio dial.

Latin American learned that the North Americans had hands, legs, and brains. That they were quite efficient at expressing their feelings with their feet, that is, tap dancing — but there was one thing the North Americans had ignored until the devilish maracas and sonajas started beating their jungle rhythm. That was the flexibility of the hips and their magic power of expression. And all this fundamental change in the "American Way of Moving" has occurred only after dancing tangos, congas, and rumbas. They say, "Amigos from the "North," wait until you become acquainted with the pericon of Argentina and Uruguay, the Chilean cuecas, the marinera of Peru and the Bambuco of Columbia!

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, gentlemen, with such an abundance of artistic, literary, and industrial capabilities, we can now safely predict for Latin America and its 123,000,000 inhabitants an era of unprecedented achievements that will do justice to the efforts of the Incas, Mayas, Aztecs, and their European ancestors!

FILEMON T. MARTINEZ—

(Continued from Page 23)

In 1932 he organized the El Paso Lulac Council and in 1933 he organized the Santa Fe Council and in 1934 the Albuquerque Council. He is the Tenth President General of the League and during his administration he was responsible for the organization of Fourteen Councils in New Mexico plus the Denver and Trinidad Councils of Colorado.

Brother Martinez has been connected with the insurance business for the past Twenty-five years and is now Agency Manager for the Capital Life Insurance Company of Denver, Colorado with his office in Albuquerque, New Mexico. We feel proud of Brother Martinez's ancestry,

his Grandfather being one of the outstanding citizens of New Mexico and brother of the Educator of the late Father Antonio Jose Martinez who has credited with having brought the first printing press West of the Mississippi River and published the first newspaper called "El Crepusculo", this being in 1847.

Besides being very active in Civic affairs, Brother Martinez has entered politics at one time or another, being honored by his party with nominations to County Superintendent of Schools in Doña Anna, County, representative to the State Legislature from Bernaldillo County and in 1944 being selected candidate for Lt. Governor for New Mexico.

Brother Martinez continues to be a staunch Lulacker and is one of the strong pillars of the New

MANUEL C. GONZALES—

(Continued from Page 23)

A., member Executive Board Travis Park Methodist Church, Member Executive Board Council of Presidents, Member Fire and Police Civil Board, and Trial Chief, Assistant District Attorney, Bexar County.

Brother Gonzales was elected President General of the League in 1931 at Edinburg, Texas, after having served as Vice-President General the previous year. Since that date Bro. Gonzales has held every General office in the League, and has attended all General Conventions. He is a Charter Member of the League.

Mexico organization, being at present a member of the Albuquerque Council.

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YOUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT — TRINIDAD, COLORADO

By JOSEPH E. VIGIL, Health Investigator

When the Health Center was established in September of 1944, it was known as the Las Animas County and City Health Unit. In June of 1945 it was changed to the Alfred Freudenthal Health Center. The reason for the change was that the Alfred Freudenthal Foundation was now contributing to the financial support of the Center, and requested that the name be changed.

The Foundation is named after one of the local physicians who passed away several years ago and left money in a trust fund to be used for the betterment of the community. Members on the Board of this trust fund wanted to contribute if the Center could be named in his memory.

The Health Center is centrally located in the town of Trinidad at 723 Arizona Avenue. The building, formerly a church and church annex, has been completely remodeled. The first floor is occupied by a large, well designed and equipped laboratory and x-ray, with offices of the sanitarian and laboratory technician. The second floor consists of a large waiting room and business office, two clinic rooms, with the offices of the director, nursing supervisor, and nurses. On the third floor are the offices of the Health Educator and Investigator, together with a lounge, a classroom, and one other room which will be remodeled for mental hygiene clinics.

The work of the Center conforms to the usual program of Health Departments, and cooperates to the utmost with the local Medical Society. Policies and procedures must be approved by local Medical Society, and the State Department of Health acts in an advisory capacity.

It has been said that Public Health is "the art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting physical and mental efficiency through organized community effort." If public health is to assume a real place in the scientific application of knowledge, it must be based on the principles of preventive medicine. These principles are changing constantly. Thus public health must be dynamic, not static. The health administrators should be free to try out new methods, and, more important still, to discard old practices that are unfruitful. They must keep up with the ever-changing scientific world.

With these basic principles in mind, the Alfred Freudenthal Health Center is working for the following community health projects:

1. SANITATION:

a. Safe and adequate water supply:

Water is a universal human requirement. We in Trinidad boast of the plentiful, soft, clear mountain water. Truly, it is something to be proud of, but with out present means of transportation enabling careless and thoughtless people to travel to the source of our water supply, the danger is greatly increased. Our task is to see that our water should not only be soft, cold, and clear, but most important, that it should be PURE.

b. Safe and adequate food supply:

There was a time when food could and would be obtained from the immediate environment. With the complexities of modern civilization much change has resulted. Fresh and frozen foods are transported to all sections of the globe. The sanitation officer has a tremendous job in seeing that these foods are free from contamination. The dairies are inspected constantly so that the milk will be pure and healthful.

2. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE:

a. Immunization: To the nurses fall the never-ending task of seeing that school children are immunized for smallpox, diphtheria, and typhoid fever.

b. Tuberculosis Control: Tuberculosis is still a very important public health problem. The modern trend in tuberculosis control is toward earlier case finding and better methods of treatment. With this thought in mind the nurses are always on the lookout for tubercular contacts. From September 1, 1944 until April 1, 1947, there were 3,001 x-rays taken in our modern laboratory.

c. Venereal Disease Control: Great strides have been made since the turn of the century in th diagnosis, treatment, and control

(Continued on Page 41)

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SOUTHERN COLORADO - THE MELTING—

(Continued from Page 10)

kenly and with very noticeable accent. Their English is often a direct and literal translation from the Spanish of their particular locality, which is often quite provincial. This is not due to lack of native ability, but rather a lack of daily contact with people from whom good English can be learned. It is quite noticeable to the Spanish-American from the north, that when he enters a place of business, he is addressed by an attractive attendant or clerk in the good old Spanish of our ancestors. It has a pleasing and sobering effect. He feels at home, - what home? But I wonder if, from an economic and social standpoint, it would not have been better for the translation to have been carried out in the language of the land.

In politics, whatever success the Latins enjoy, - elections to public office, or jobs through political patronage, is due more to numerical superiority at the polls, than to the process of harmony with the Anglo-American. They still cling to the old methods of farming and transportation, in the midst of other groups with their scientific methods and modern tools.

Let us now look at the region to the north of us, and this applies more particularly to the northern section of our own state, because only in that region do our people exist in sufficiently large numbers to constitute an element to be considered in the social, political, and economic life of the region.

Politically, they have little or no influence, and few influential Anglo-Americans can be counted as their friends. The election of a Latin to a public office is almost unknown. James Fresquez, member of the Denver City Council, is one of the very few exceptions. They hold minor public offices mostly due to the shortage of man-power during the years just past. Young men and women hold positions as store clerks, usually of the type most poorly paid. Racial discrimination is still quite prevalent. Law enforcement officers abuse Spanish-Americans on minor pretexts. They are excluded from dance halls, barber shops, swimming pools, restaurants, and many other places where the management is subject to the whims and prejudices of one or more individuals whose knowledge and interest in human relations could not be found even with the aid of a microscope. In recent years, it must be admitted, civic and charitable organizations as well as socially minded individuals, have undertaken the commendable mission of remedying this situation,

through social and political activities and cooperation. In the past, efforts to eradicate racial discrimination were of the "dog eat dog" variety, and the Spanish-American always became the victim. The Anglo and Spanish remain, with few exceptions, socially, politically, and economically segregated.

In southern Colorado, in my opinion, cultural assimilation is coming into its own, thanks to socially minded individuals who compose the membership of such organizations as LULAC, Alianza Hispano-Americana, The Latin-American Service Club, and others.

In politics, the Spanish-American population can feel confident that, given the necessary personal qualifications, the road is open to them to a degree unknown elsewhere, for the holding of public office without the spectre of racial discrimination facing them at every turn. Our educational institutions are doing a magnificent job of making our children into good, sound American citizens.

A few business places may have some of the old racial bigotry which in other places prompts the exhibition of signs such as "only whites served here", and "Mexicans or Spanish need not apply", and others equally obnoxious, but in Huerfano and Las Animas Counties this would be unthinkable to any respecter of public opinion. Health agencies are deeply concerned in the correction of physical or mental defects of our children without hesitation because of the type of home they come from or their racial extraction. We in Trinidad often comment on the great benefits which our Spanish-American population derives from public health programs, and discuss the ways and means by which we as individuals and groups can be of help.

We have men and women of Spanish extraction in public offices elected by the community as a whole, as executives in business establishments, in social and welfare agencies, in health institutions, in educational work, and every one of them is a credit to his or her people because of personal qualifications. Their positions, without exception, are not held through political patronage within our own group, because numerically, we are in the minority, but because of personal qualifications and a broad-minded spirit of "live and let live" on the part of the community in general.

(Continued on Page 41)

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TRINIDAD, COLO.

SOUTHERN COLORADO - THE MELTING

(Continued from Page 39)

The Anglo-American exhibit an appreciation and yearning for things of Spanish origin. Spanish and Mexican dishes, songs, music, and dances, are very frequently a part or all of Anglo-American programs. Tamales and enchiladas, El Jara-be and Cielito Lindo, are increasingly popular in social and educational circles. This provides common ground for social and cultural understanding. Spanish is taught in our schools, and adults show an increasing desire to learn the language. In public places, the Spanish language is seldom spoken by Spanish-Americans. This is especially true of the younger generation. Its general use is limited to elderly folk whose English is perhaps imperfect. Practically all business transactions are carried on in English, and this invariably in a fluent manner. Spanish among our people is practised more as a family language or the languages of intimate associations.

Summarizing, - south of us, the Spanish speaking population is numerically predominant. Therefore, they see no immediate need of being absorbed into a merger of Spanish and Anglo cultures. Unfortunately, their economic status is not in keeping with numerical superiority. This, again, is largely due to the unwillingness to adopt modern methods and conveniences, and also to the haphy-go-lucky nature of the Spanish character. Also, large sections of population are descendants of people who, only one or two generations ago, came from across our southern border and have very real and close ties with our neighbor republic. This is an obstacle in cultural assimilation.

North of us, our people are very much in the minority. Many of them are there as a transient population, perhaps for seasonal occupation, intending to return eventually to our southern counties. To the few others who live in urban communities, the flood of the Anglo civilization leaves them as a little isolated pool, haphazardly partaking of incidental sidewashes, but never sufficiently to identify them with the general rise of the tide I have stated that very militant forces are now at work in the form of socially minded groups and individuals, so that in the region of cosmopolitan Denver particularly, our people are now showing considerable progress in the field of social equality and assimilation.

In Huerfano and Las Animas Counties, in southern Colorado, our numerical status is sufficient to make us a group which wields considerable influence. We have organizations and individuals among our people, who, besides being actively interested in matters affecting the community in general, have made the wise choice of harmony and

YOUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Continued from Page 37)

of venereal diseases. Not so long ago, any mention of venereal diseases would bring a trespone of "hush-hush." Nice people weren't supposed to talk about or have these dreadful diseases. Now it is known that it strike anyone, rich or poor, young or old.

The Alfred Freudenthal Health Center is treating these diseases with the most modern methods. These diseases are a little different from the other communicable diseases in the way that the infection is contacted. Therefore, every effort is made to safeguard the secrets of the patient and win his confidence and cooperation.

Compulsory means of treatment are only taken when the recalcitrant individual flagrantly betrays confidence and willfully exposes the community to infection.

The Health Department conducts a continuous information service for the general public in relation to the prevention of venereal or any other communicable disease, or any other matter that pertains to health. This is accomplished through pamphlets, circulars, magazines, books, movies, and lectures.

The Health Center is also concentrating its efforts on maternity, infant and pre-school care, hoping to have clinic service soon. The following clinics are being held: Venereal Disease Clinics, Tuberculosis Clinics, Eye Clinics, and Crippled Children's Clinics, with a Dental Clinic to start in the near future.

The work of the public health nurses is truly humanitarian, for their work is that of prevention. Their work cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The great epidemics that we read about in history are becoming more and more a thing of the past, thanks to the people that are becoming more public health minded.

Las Animas and Huerfano Counties in Colorado are the first to organize a bi-county health Center under the new health laws that were passed during 1947.

cooperation, which are the natural attributes of cultural integration, rather than continual complaint and segregation.

In conclusion, again qualifying my statement with the recognition of a wide variety of exceptions, SOUTHERN COLORADO IS THE UP-TO-DATE EXAMPLE OF THE PROCESS OF CULTURAL ASSIMILATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.

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