



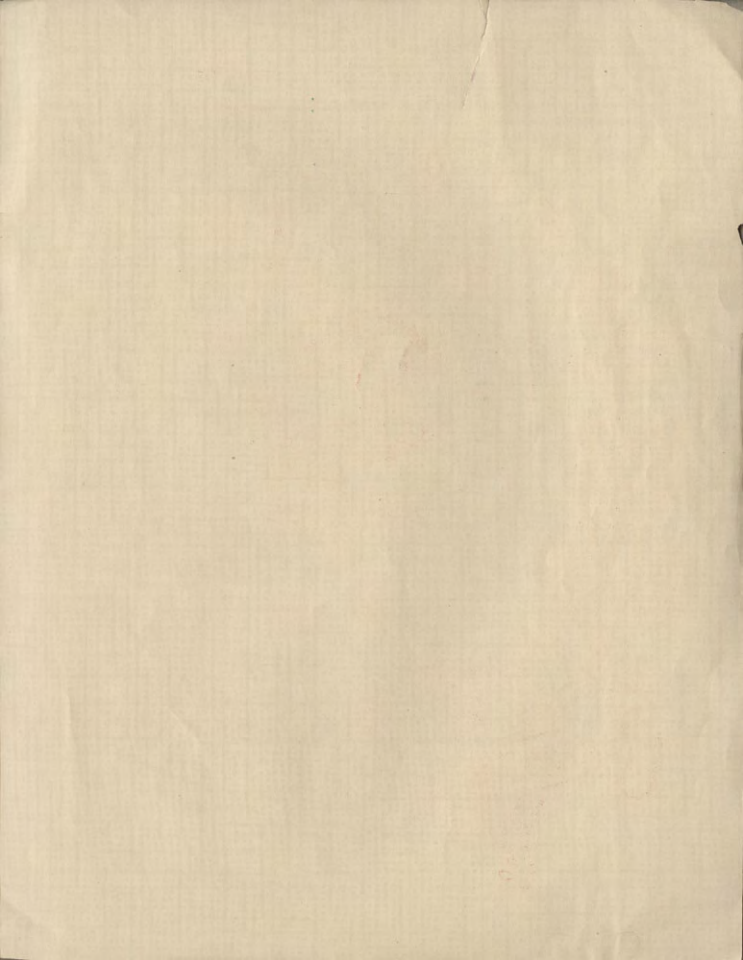
Vol. 14

LAREDO, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER, 1947

No. 3



SCHOOLS --- DEMOCRACY'S BACKBONE





"ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL"

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

SINGLE COPY 20c

PUBLISHED AT LAREDO, TEXAS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO
LULAC NEWS

— TO —
GEORGE J. GARZA
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY AND
EDITOR OF LULAC NEWS

1911 MATAMOROS ST. LAREDO, TEXAS

VOL. 14 SEPTEMBER, 1947 NO. 3

★ ★ *Editorial* ★ ★

September, to a lot of people, means Labor Day, the beginning of autumn, and, more recently, the anniversary of the official capitulation of Japan, but to a far greater number it carries greater significance. It is that on this month begins the official school year for the entire country. During this month the thousands of schools throughout the nation will throw open their doors to the millions who go in quest of knowledge, and each student that attends these various schools has for his objective the attainment of knowledge that will afford him greater opportunities for the pursuit of his happiness and general welfare.

The schools of the nation have been set up with the purpose of affording its masses access to this knowledge that will mean their welfare and in turn the welfare of the nation. It is a well-trained and intellectual people that will uphold the principles of democracy and exploit the sources that will keep this nation a leader in the world, and it is the school that will train and instruct the people. That is why there is no denying that the schools of the nation are the backbone of the nation.

Within the schoolrooms of the country, regardless of their pretentiousness or simplicity, will be found a source of knowledge that will mean freedom from petty oppressions, opportunities for the aggrandizement of God-given talents and sources of good, courage for the pursuit of equitable opportunities, ambition for the attainment of higher ideals and principles, and desire for individual and general welfare. It is the school, whether in the isolated rural district, the unpretentious town, or the roaring metropolis, that affords each far-sighted individual with the opportunity of bequeathing to his children a legacy of education that cannot be denied or confiscated. Schools are the one feature of this democratic state that may not be denied anyone, although such attempts may be made outright and discouragement may be engendered through the provisions of poor schools, segregation, and wanton discrimination. This country, through its component states, is duty bound by law and conscience to provide schools for the enlightenment of its people, and these people are bound by duty to themselves to afford themselves of those opportunities for education, meager and limited though they may be.

It is common knowledge that educational facilities for thousands of unfortunates are obtainable and out of keeping with the dictates of this country's democratic law, and that faith and hope are strong for the alleviation of such conditions, but until such time as this comes true every possible opportunity for the acquiring of education must be exploited. It may be that these who now struggle under adverse conditions to acquire knowledge will champion the cause later on that will bring equality in educational opportunities. Man strives for the ideal incessantly, but at the same time he makes use of all that will afford him a quicker attainment. Education even under adverse conditions will afford that attainment, and so it is up to every parent to see that his children get that education. The worse the situation in which a people find themselves the greater the need and the duty to educate themselves.

The schools and their imparted instruction form the backbone of a nation, and education is the social, economic, and political salvation of a people.

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ANNIVERSARY OF HUMAN FREEDOM

Wending its way to the thousands of communities throughout this nation in its scheduled 33,000 mile trek is a special train appropriately called the Freedom Train. The title is appropriate because of the fact that within the special compartments of this particular train are incased the documents which serve as living testimonials of the principles of democracy in this country.

Greatest of all the documents contained within this train is one that begins:

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION, ESTABLISH JUSTICE, INSURE DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY, PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE, PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE, AND SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY TO OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

Just in case you have failed to recognize these all inspiring and significant words it might be added that they form the preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America. Yes, the Constitution,—the charter of Human Freedom, the heart of our nation, the guaranty of our civil liberties, the fortress of our institutions, the bulwark of our security, and the inspiration of our American way of life. It is a vital human document with a soul and spirit that expresses the hope and aspiration of the great heart of America for the life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness of all her people irrespective of race, color, creed, or nationalistic origin. It was raised to liberty to serve as a lesson to the oppressor, and an example to the oppressed. It exalts the individual man and within it is realized in the highest perfection the ideals of liberty for which millions have died through the years that we might enjoy its blessings.

September 17, 1947, marked the 160th birthday of this great charter of Human Freedom which is without precedent and without peer, and which serves as a model for organized free government. Yes, the 17th of each September marks another milestone in the life of this document which we are so prone to take for granted, and which so many thoughtless individuals put aside as they try to curtail the rights and privileges of individuals. Ironical indeed it is that such action should even be contemplated when the very foundation for this document is set on the cornerstones of freedom of worship, freedom of expres-

sion, freedom from oppression, and freedom of opportunity.

On the particular anniversary of our Constitution every person within the confines of this great country should bow, yea, even kneel in reverence to the Divine Being who inspired the authors of this great document, and in memory of those who have died at home and on foreign soil to preserve it. It is a document worthy to be exalted, revered, preserved, and followed, for it embodies Divine Guidance, and the vision, sacrifice, hope, inspiration, and freedom of a people. The constitutional form of government that it sets up gives to its people more opportunity, more humanity, and more freedom than any other system of government in the world.

Can it be possible that within the confines of this great land that is administered to by so precious a document of freedom unreserved and unrestricted there can be those who would destroy that precious freedom; who would impose a dictatorship upon us; who would impose upon us the doctrines that have driven them out of their native lands, and who would enjoy the fruits of this freedom and bountiness yet worship at the shrine of prejudice, hate, and meagerness? Can it be possible that any true American, after careful study and meditation of the significance of this great Constitution and its resultant American way of life and American traditions with their love of liberty, ideals of equality, and practice of brotherhood, can still feel prejudice and hate for his fellow American who has worked, fought and died by his side to preserve this Constitution and the American way of life with its American traditions? Let us hope that such may not be the case. Let all Americans, by birth or choice, stand side by side, a congregate and united front to revere and preserve that which gives all Americans the right to live the life of a free American with equal rights and opportunities. Stand up, proud and unafraid, re-pledge your allegiance to our Constitution, our Flag, our Country, and join in the lustiness and spirit of a free man in a free country in singing—

"Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light."

(NOTE: The Editor hereby makes grateful acknowledgement to Mr. Harry H. Schlacht and his "Constitution Day—Honor Your Birthright" printed in the San Antonio Light, for the inspiration in writing the above article and for the use of some of his phrases.)

Lulac Vice President General Garza Is Interviewed

At an interview with representatives of the Corpus Christi Caller, Vice President General Joe Garza of Council 1, of Corpus Christi, Texas, expressed his views on various phases of a particular situation prevalent in Texas at the time. The situation is based on the recent resignation of Mrs. Pauline Kibbe as Executive Secretary of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, and the various reasons forwarded pro and con as to the resignation. As a result of charges, counter-charges, and reasons given out by the ousted secretary and certain members of the executive branch of the state government, the situation has become so muddled that the average John Doe has a hard time understanding the whole thing.

In his interview Bro. Garza lamented the forced resignation of Mrs. Kibbe, and described her as one of the truly conscientious workers of the state. He refuted charges of the Lt. Governor that Mrs. Kibbe was forced to resign due to her meddling in national affairs and asserted that the resignation was due to her throwing open the sore spot in the Valley where the low living standards and high illiteracy are blamed on political pressure. Bro. Garza went on to praise Mrs. Kibbe's work during World War II, stating that through his contacts with her while he was a member of the Extension Service, he was able to observe her understanding of both the farmers' and workers' problems. It was his opinion that the job done by Mrs. Kibbe in improving the relations between farmers and workers was indeed worthy.

Referring to declarations made by Robert C. Eckhardt, former general consultant for the Commission, in regard to terror acts in Texas against Latin Americans, Bro. Garza stated that he knew of many such cases, but explained that the Lulacs were not agitating but rather fighting for equal opportunities for American citizens of Mexican descent in order that they may become better citizens and be an asset to country and state.

In regard to an alleged statement made by the Texas Governor that he and the Mexican government had decided not to name a Latin American to the new personnel of the Commission, Bro. Garza questioned, "Since when does a governor ask a foreign country to okay members to a state agency?"

Trades Council "Regrets" Labor Day Dance Incident

A formal expression of regret to Latin-American union members of the Austin Trades Council and their friends who were at a dance on Labor Day night, when a rope was stretched across the center of the dance area to separate jitterbug dancers from the more sedate waltzers was contained in a statement signed by O. H. Cowan, president of the council, and S. B. Holder, general chairman of the Labor Day committee.

The council Wednesday night said the Labor Day incident, which resulted in a complaint of discrimination of Latin-Americans being voiced at the dance, was the result of a misunderstanding. The dance was closed immediately after the affair occurred.

In a formal statement made after a joint meeting of the Labor Day committee of the council and a committee of Lulacs, an organization of Latin-American citizens, the council wrote:

"The unions which make up the Austin Trades Council do not approve in the least of discrimination. Ours are democratic unions, based on the American tradition, and will not tolerate such actions at events sponsored by this council."

The statement also denied the previously-published statement that separate dances would be held in future for the Latin-Americans.

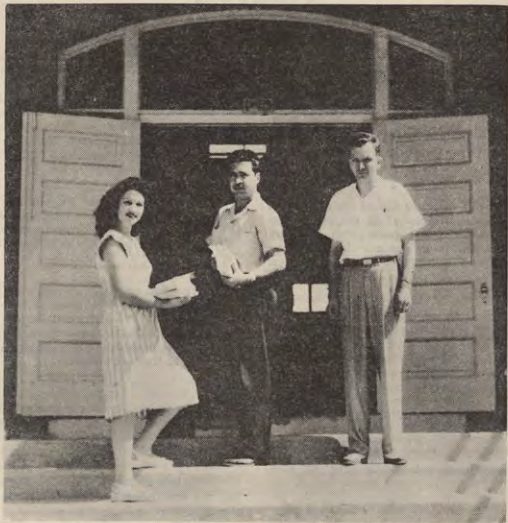
"To our Latin-American union members and their friends who were at the dance, we wish to extend our profound regrets that the incident occurred, and we wish to add our pledge that it will not happen again," the statement added.

"We have extended our regrets to the Austin organization of the Lulacs through Henry Moreno, president of that organization. He joins with us in deploring the incident and in hoping it will not occur again in Austin," the statement concluded.

In conclusion, and in answer to the Lt. Governor's statement that Mrs. Kibbe's political beliefs were misconstrued and picturing her as a communist, Bro. Garza stated,

"If aiding the general economy of the state, doing one's job as it should be done, and trying to better racial relations is a communistic doctrine, then there are a lot of communists among the good people of Texas."

★ LAREDO JUNIOR COLLEGE ★



Dean-Registrar Neal M. Nelson with two students at the entrance of the Administration Building of the Laredo Junior College.

With the ever changing social order and the advancement of the scientific age, comes the desire for an educational program that will assist us in our understanding and use of new devices that are so much a part of our American way of life. Along with this understanding in the scientific field comes an obligation for equal comprehension in other fields which also determine man's effectiveness and ability to live happily, such as the social science and language fields. Laredo Junior College has a definite function to perform in this educational program to the citizenry of Laredo and surrounding communities.

Laredo Junior College was created officially by the voting citizens who reside in the Independent School District of Laredo, Texas. Underlying the step to provide a first class junior college for this area were historical trends and the stout hearted and far-sighted efforts of many, many organizations and individuals who believed as the old Texas hero, Sam Houston, who said: "The benefit of education and useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government."

(Continued on Page 11)

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

By GEORGE J. GARZA

Director of Publicity

If all the gold which sea water contains could be extracted there would be about three thousand pounds of the precious metal for every person on earth?

* * *

In Panama you can see the sun rise over the Pacific Ocean and set over the Atlantic Ocean?

* * *

In one of the early United States air mail stamps an error was made? In the picture the plane was shown flying upside down. Not very many of the stamps got out into circulation and their value grew so fast that today one of them is worth thousands of dollars.

* * *

Lanterns lighted by fireflies have been used in Costa Rica? There, the Indians hollow out a section of sugar cane, punch holes in the stalk, and imprison a number of large fireflies. The traveler who carries this unusual light is able to see his way clearly enough to avoid holes and snakes. The glowing insects find their captivity sweet, for they feed on the lining of their sugar cane cell.

* * *

Accidents do not happen—they are committed?

* * *

Success results from being able to carry money without spending it; being able to bear an injustice without retaliating; being able to do one's duty even when one is not watched; being able to keep at the job until it is finished; being able to make use of criticism without letting it whip you?

* * *

A battle of the American Civil War was fought in Europe when the Union ship Kearsage sank the Confederate Cruiser Alabama off Cherbourg, France?

* * *

The Caspian is the largest inland sea in the world, being 760 miles long, 100 to 280 miles wide, and having a total area of 170,000 square miles?

The Star Spangled Banner which Francis Scott Key watched and which was the inspiration for our National Anthem had fifteen stripes? The American Flag consisted of 15 alternating red and white stripes between the years 1795 and 1818. The two extra stripes were for the states of Vermont admitted into the union in 1791 and Kentucky admitted in 1792.

* * *

Every duty brings its peculiar delight, every denial its appropriate compensation, every thought its recompense, every cross its crown; pay goes with performance as effort with cause.

* * *

The first university founded in the Western Hemisphere was established at Santo Domingo in 1538, ninety-eight years before Harvard was founded in 1636? Furthermore, that six universities were in existence throughout Latin America prior to Harvard's founding?

* * *

The first college for women established in the Americas was founded in 1537 and was called College of Santiago?

* * *

The first chair of medicines in the Americas was established in Mexico in 1580, and that the first printing press was established in Mexico in 1539, one hundred years before the one established in the English colonies?

* * *

About sixteen million tons of rain and snow fall upon the surface of the earth every second of the day and night?

* * *

Each time the moon makes a trip around the earth, it travels about one and one-half million miles?

* * *

The California Big Tree "General Sherman" has a branch seven feet in diameter growing from its trunk at a point one hundred thirty feet above the ground?

MEANS TO AN END

G. J. GARZA

Director of Publicity

For as long as I can remember I have heard the words discrimination, segregation, and hatred. They were just so many meaningless words to me until I began to feel the ill effects of their practice and to see the far-reaching influence of their constant usage. It was indeed a shock to me to realize all of a sudden that somehow or other my classmates, teachers, and others, whom I loved and cherished, looked upon me as a sort of rare specie of human being. They were nice, cordial, and helpful, but still I could sense a feeling of hesitant acceptance among all of them. I could not understand it at all. Why was it that I, who seemed to have been born with an inherent thrilled-feeling when I saw the American Flag; who had thrilled to stories of Washington and Lincoln; who had learned to love and exalt this country, its history and traditions; and who, by birth, language, training, and practice, considered myself an American, should be looked upon as being different from Robert Baker, Moses Gensberg, and Gerhardt Schule?

As I grew older I began to see things more clearly and to understand the true meaning and significance of the terms discrimination, segregation, and hatred. I began to realize the reasons for the continued usage and practice of these terms and their deep rootedness. It was not that these classmates of mine and others whom I saw around town wanted to differentiate between them and me; it was not that they did not like me; it was not that I was inferior to them in physical, mental, or even spiritual makeup. On the contrary, they liked me and admired my ability to keep on an equal footing with them in literary, athletic, and other various school activities, but somewhere down the line some adult whom they admired and trusted had consciously or unconsciously made remarks to the extent that placed Mexicans on a different level and certainly not on a par with Anglos. These boys and girls could not any more understand that than I could, but since this differentiation had been advocated by the adults to whom they looked up for guidance they were in no position to question.

Somewhere some broadminded and unprejudiced person once said that if the adults would live the children alone to pick out their friends and to judge them on their mutual behavior that discrimination would be erased within

a generation. The truth of this cannot be very well proved until such a situation is brought about, but there is nothing doubtful about its logic. No child is born with any preconceived ideas of discrimination, hate, and superiority. Every child with such ideas has picked them up directly or indirectly from the adults with whom he associates. This being true, it is only logical to assume that the ones needing instruction and training in the practice of equality are the adults, not for the sake of trying to make them understand something they are too narrow-minded to see, but for the sake of causing them to meditate some, prior to uttering a statement that will warp the thinking of their children.

Such then is the end that we wish to reach, but what of the means to reach this end. The means are many and varied, and though one may be used independently, still a combination of all will certainly increase the scope and degree of success. The first and foremost of these is the school. Not only must the children be sent to school regularly and in the best possible presentable manner, but they must be encouraged to participate in any and all activities that will bring out their own innate personality, talents and worthwhile aptitudes. Furthermore, parents and interested organizations should be vigilant as to the practices and procedures within the school and should make themselves an integral part of the school life and all that pertains to the training of their children.

Still another means is the practice of representative people to begin a systematic training of these adults through gatherings, discussions, literary articles, conversations, and public exhibitions intended to present the error of distorted ideas and the harm of wanton and malicious statements in a general way.

The radio is today the greatest diffuser of information that the world has. Its facilities can easily be used as a means of carrying on a sustained program of enlightenment for those who misunderstand and confuse situations. Authoritative lectures on the true facts of a people, informative talks on background, culture, traditions, etc., of a people, dramas depicting the harmful effects of

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MEANS TO AN END———
(Continued from Page 9)

engendering or encouraging hatred and superiority, a gala display of the various and natural talents of a people, and roundtable discussions from various points of view on particular problems and situations plus any number of combinations of the above, can easily and effortlessly be carried out and the results of such magnitude as to be almost unbelievable.

Serving very well as means to the ultimate end can be the formation of committees or teams of energetic and welfare-minded people whose specific job will be to go among a specified group of people in need of guidance and instruction for the purpose of training them in developing personal cleanliness, ambition for the finer things, desire for higher ideals, and proper participation as a citizen. By word and action Latin Americans must give the lie to the erroneous ideas instilled in the children that the so-called "Mexican" is dirty, lazy, unco-operative, and sans ambition and desire for all that is worthwhile and uplifting.

There is no doubt in anyone's mind as to the end that we wish to attain, but many have bemoaned the fact that we did not have the means to reach that end. Ironically enough we have had the means at our fingertips all along, but we have failed to utilize them. This failure has been due to the fact that we have not had the will nor the unselfish desire to exert effort in utilizing these means. When we are attacked individually by adverse comments and unwarranted criticism we do all in our power to present facts that will refute the attacks and exert ourselves incessantly to redeem ourselves in the eyes of our attackers, but when the whole is attacked or made the recipient of adverse comments we lay low in hope that someone else will come to our defense. We immediately believe the job too big for us and in waiting to marshal forces we fail to carry out our share of the load.

We know the end we seek and we have the means at our command. The decision rests with us as a whole to exert ourselves a little more ad undertake the putting of these means into actual work. No battle was ever won and no cause was ever victorious where the participants of either side failed to use every means at their disposal for achieving an objective, nor was victory possible even with the means unless extra added effort was exerted in sustaining the utilization of the means until their exhaustion and successful attainment of the objective.

We owe it to ourselves and to others who may look up to us for guidance to take everything and every means at our command to eradicate once and for all the preconceived and fallable ideas that have made our position as a citizen of this country a segregated one. Of course, the carrying out of all these means is a gigantic task that calls for disposal of time, energy, and perhaps money, but what of it. Time, energy, and even money has been expended for years by many persons and, though in many instances the results have been negligible, still they continue. Time, energy, and money that show profitable results are certainly not wasted. And yet, all of this must not be a segregated and isolated movement. It must be a uniform, systematic, and methodical crusade that is well planned and sustained throughout. We have the end, the means, the talent, the leadership, and the desire. The question is,—do we have the will, the stamina, the energy, and the tenacity to do the job?



Lt. Richard R. Sandoval, who last year graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, is now at home visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Esequiel Sandoval of 620 W. Iron Ave., Albuquerque, N. M. Lt. Sandoval received his grade school training at Sacred Heart School and graduated from St. Mary's High School in 1943. Upon finishing his secondary school career with honors, he received an appointment to the U. S. M. A. through representative A. M. Fernández.

He entered the academy on his seventeenth birthday. After his leave, Lt. Sandoval will report to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey prior to his reporting for duty in Germany.



President E. M. Longoria of Lulac Council No. 12 welcomes President General José Maldonado of Santa Fe on the occasion of the new administration's first Supreme Council Meeting held in Laredo on July 31, 1947.

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LAREDO JUNIOR COLLEGE-----
(Continued from Page 7)

The main campus of the College is located on the south portion of old Fort McIntosh, established (first as Camp Crawford) on March 3, 1849, almost a hundred years after Laredo was founded by Captain Tomas Sanchez in the then recently colonized province of Nuevo Santander of Spain in the New World. The numerous brick two-story, brick one-story, and wooden buildings, as well as a theatre, gym, swimming pool, stock barns, motor pool, and shop, will suffice to last many years for the new purpose of educating the youth and adult of this area for a successful, happy, and useful life. It is indeed becoming and in keeping with a progressive civilization that a site once occupied by an armed force to preserve and protect our American way of life and democratic principles should now be occupied by a school which also strives to preserve and protect that American way of life and democratic principles, but through education and understanding rather than through armed might.

"Meeting the needs of today's citizens for a mode of living for tomorrow" might well be the philosophy of Laredo Junior College. To accomplish this goal, academic training will be offered to those who wish to further their education in a senior college or university and for those who want to do two years of college work leading to an Associate in Arts Diploma. Vocational preparation will be provided for those who want to prepare themselves for a vocation in homemaking, applied arts, business education, trades, or distributive education. Courses leading to self

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improvement in the fields of arts, music, literature, and applied arts will be offered.

Laredo Junior College has a wonderful opportunity to develop into an educational institution which will be recognized not only for its leadership in state and national affairs, but for its training and influence in the field of international affairs. It is the challenge, at Laredo Junior College, to recognize and to accept these opportunities and responsibilities.

The Board of Education of the Laredo Junior College in its efforts to develop and encourage the feeling of international understanding and goodwill, will award 15 scholarships each semester of the long term to students from Mexico who are interested in entering one of the following schools or departments: International Affairs; Business Administration; Pre-Engineering; Pre-Medicine; Pre-Law; or Pre-Education. Other scholarships will be awarded by the service and civic clubs of Laredo.

The physical equipment, the scholastic standards, the preparation and teaching experience of the faculty of the Laredo Junior College are being set up for the years ahead to meet the requirements set by the University of Texas, The Texas Association of Junior Colleges, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the State Department of Education.

Laredo's dream of long-standing has at last come true through its own united efforts and progressive-mindedness. It will be through Laredo's continued progressive efforts and whole-hearted backing of this institution that greater growth and greater progress will be realized.

COMMISSION'S ACTIONS DRAW NEW CHARGES

Detailed charges of instances of terrorization and intimidation against citizens of Latin American ancestry in Texas, along with a denial from New Braunfels in one instance, today were tossed into Texas' Good Neighbor policy controversy.

Austin Atty. Robert C. Eckhardt, who announced his resignation yesterday as general counsel for the Good Neighbor Commission, made public a 19-page charge-filled report which he said the commission, under influence of the Jester administration, had "brushed aside."

Eckhardt's report contained an account of a two-year-old New Braunfels incident, "intent" of which he said he was reluctant to attribute. "At any rate," he said, "the Mexican Americans (American citizens of Latin American ancestry) of New Braunfels fear a repetition of this sort of thing if they insist on their civil rights."

Two "Mexican American" men who were said to have insisted that their children be enrolled in the regular city school worked for the city, the report said. The men were later fatally scalded while cleaning out a boiler. The report said one of the men had reported to have come out of the boiler wielding a stick and saying, "You don't have to kill us for it," before he collapsed and later died.

"Ridiculous," said Mayor A. D. Nuhn later in New Braunfels. "Such an idea was grabbed out of the air."

"Absolutely not," replied Al Selke, manager of the Comal Power Plant where the accident occurred, when questioned as to whether there could be any relation between the accident and racial trouble. He said the accident occurred when a pipe fitter started work on a valve, not knowing the men were cleaning the boiler.

Eckhardt's report also reviewed a case in another Texas locality in which he said the Attorney General declined request of a community petition to supply special prosecutors in the trial of a sheriff charged with murder after the sub-machinegunning of three "Mexican Americans" while trying to enforce provisions of a divorce decree.

(NOTE: The above article appeared in Sept. 6, 1947 edition of the Corpus Christi Caller.)

MISCELLANEOUS MIXTURE

All councils are asked to send in their requests for partial or full sponsorship of *Lulac News*. The months of January through July of 1948, are open and councils' request for a particular issue will be fulfilled as received. For full details concerning the responsibilities of sponsorship write direct to the Director of Publicity. Sponsorship of an issue of *Lulac News* affords a live-wire council an opportunity to participate in the diffusion of information to the League, and the opportunity of adding a substantial sum to its treasury through ads from the hometown merchants.

Lulac News, according to the set-up adopted at Corpus Christi, Texas, during the 1945 National Convention, depends on the sponsorship of the various councils throughout the League for survival and upkeep. It is up to the various councils whether or not the good work with *Lulac News* of the past two years continues.

Your literary contributions have been nil for sometime, and the response to requests rather negligent. *Lulac News* definitely needs your ideas and contributions of literary matters, because it is a sort of communal periodical made up of contributions from all parts of the country where the League operates. Favor us with literary contributions and help us put over another successful year.

* * *

The Texas Good Neighbor Commission has been named by the Governor of the state. In all the names that appear on the roster of the commission either as regular members or consultants only one belongs to a Latin American. There are two schools of thought on this set-up—those who approve for various reasons, and those who disapprove for as many reasons. Your editor would like to know what school of thought you approve and your reasons for it. The various comments should prove most interesting and enlightening.

* * *

LOST AND FOUND: A brief case with the following address was found:

Arturo de la Cerda,
c/o League of United Latin American
Citizens

The following message was sent Mr. Cerda via a postcard to Corpus Christi, Texas:

"Found brief case with this address inside. You can get it at Fogelle's Garage in back of the Gulf Service Station, Fall City, Texas.

Should a friend or acquaintance of Mr. Cerda read or hear this announcement, please inform him of how he can secure his brief case.

SKITS AND BITS

(All About You and Me)



Because of his whirlwind visits to Laredo (for which Laredo is most appreciative and greatly honored) a suggestion has been made that two signs (OK, neon if you want to be modernistic) be placed on the President-General's car. One in front to read, "Here comes Maldonado," and the other in the back to read, "There goes Maldonado."

* * *

Alas, and Alack! Our three sources of information namely, our carrier-pigeon, Informer, and Seeing-Eye are failing to bring in the necessary information to keep this feature active. Could be our brethren are reforming, being careful, or just shy of publicity. Somebody do something worth ribbing or praising about.

* * *

Ah, the dawn! Advance information from our '48 Convention City tells us that delegates may be thrilled by a bonified bullfight. Here's hoping it isn't just a lot of bull.

* * *

Of interest to his many friends and some enemies (if any) is the fact that the Director of Publicity has forsaken Scouting in a professional way to accept a professorship in Education and Psychology at the new Laredo Junior College. How cruel to place human beings under a theoretical microscope to see what makes them tick the way they do.

* * *

Bro. Gus Garcia's hitch in Uncle Sammie's army did not detract an iota from his oratorical ability. In fact it seems to have enhanced it all the more. Proof of this was his able and convincing presentation of a formidable address before Council No. 12 on a particular and prominent situation prevalent in Texas.

* * *

Greetings and Salutations, Council 34, of Albuquerque. Just a friendly tip. A council is

made of various members and not a president alone. Give him that much needed co-operation for.—"A good man is hard to find", or so the song says.

* * *

And, Bro. Louis Hesch, and other journalists from Santa Fe Council, the Editor is still waiting for those overdue literary gems you were to have sent. Rush them in. Lulac News is like the well-known New York subways,—a few more can always crowd in.

* * *

And while picking on councils we might turn to the Ladies. Remember, Dear disciples of Venus and Aphrodite, that your contributions to the League and Lulac News are as appreciated as those of our male genuises. Remember also the Constitutional amendment which gave you the right to vote and your IMW (Invasion of the Male World) which places you on an even keel with the males.

* * *

A word of warning to the inhabitants of the territories of California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado comprising part of the common-wealth of Texas. The rumbling and roaring you hear coming from Texas is not due to a tornado or an earthquake, but to the energetic movements of Regional Governor Raul Cortez as he puts his district governors and organizers in line for the regional convention to be held in San Antonio on September 20 and 21. There's no stopping that Wheel, and how we love it.

* * *

Sad but true, Council No. 12's charity baseball game with the city firemen ended in defeat for Lulac. The Lulacs were not outplayed; they were outlasted. Chasing fires keeps one in better shape than sitting down playing dominoes.

Around The Lulac Shield

Council No. 12, Laredo

A spirited and inspiring meeting was held by Council 12, on Aug. 26, and was complete with outstanding speakers, initiation of new members, a visit from the President-General, unusual attendance, and refreshments.

Speakers for this particular occasion were Rev. Father Enrique Tomas Lozano, the beloved and esteemed chaplain for Council 12, and an orator of the first order; Bro. Gus Garcia, distinguished barrister from San Antonio; the popular President-General, Dr. Jose Maldonado of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and state representative Kazen. The talks left nothing to be desired and the depth of inspiration was evident throughout.

The initiation ceremonies were ably carried out by the initiating team composed of President E. M. Longoria, VP. Ramon Estrada, Acting Chaplain Reyes Ortiz, and Guard Joe Peña. Following the close of the regular business liquid refreshments were served.

Council No. 146, Alice

Advanced information from Council 146 of Alice, Texas, announces that the annual contest for "Queen of Lulac Council of Alice" is underway and due to terminate on September 27. Based on past performance and experience the contest should be quite a tussle and the subsequent coronation an outstanding social event. This year all proceeds from this event are scheduled to go into the erection of a recreation hall for boys,—quite a feat within itself and quite in keeping with the energetic and farsighted activities of this council.

Council No. 85, Austin

Lulacs in the Texan capital are not waiting for May or June to roll around in order to be thinking about getting ready to receive the '48 Lulac Convention. Big and progressive plans are underway to assure an outstanding convention, and opportunity for the Los Angeles backers to feel that they were not lost in vain.

Aside from working on the convention, this council has participated in the recent carnival held in connection with the recreation center in Austin and contributed greatly toward its success. Incidentally, the recently organized Junior Lulac Council is reputed to be doing its share in the activities.

LULAC CODE

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

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

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

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

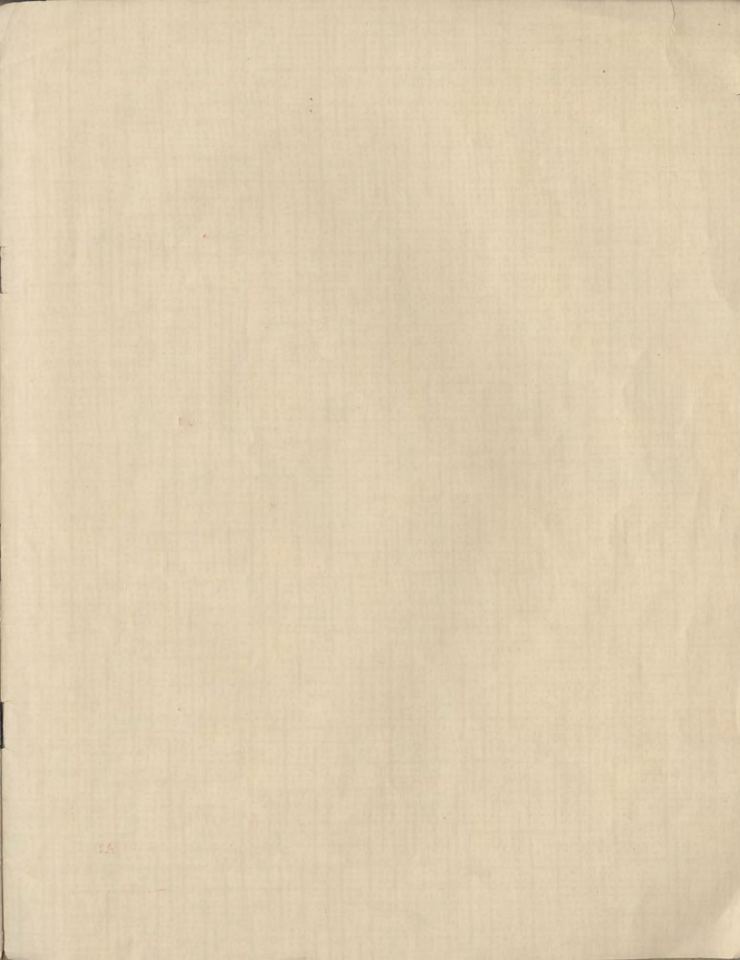
Believe in God, love Humanity and rely upon the framework of human progress, slow and sound, unequivocal and firm;

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

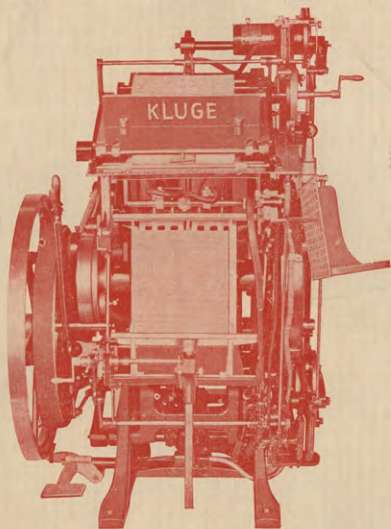
Always be honorable and high minded, learn how to be self-reliant upon your own qualification and resources;

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

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



A SINCERE "THANK YOU" TO ALL LULAC COUNCILS FOR
YOUR VALUED PATRONAGE



ALDAPE PRINTING COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF "LULAC NEWS"

LULAC MEMBER COUNCIL NO. 12

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1602 VICTORIA ST.

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LAREDO, TEXAS